

# 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, MAY 31, 1894.

NO. 36.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The secretary of the interior has forwarded to the war department a request that the troops of New Mexico be directed to arrest Navajo Indians, who, a report to the department says, are off their reservation committing depredations.

MICHAEL FITZGERALD and his band of forty-three industrial delegates have arrived in Washington. The delegates are the most intelligent in appearance of any of the armies of the unemployed that have reached that city. They have a petition to present to congress, but have not as yet made any plans concerning the manner of presenting it. The petition is strongly socialistic in its nature, and goes much further than the Coxy plan.

The house has adopted the resolution directing the naval committee to investigate the allegations of fraud in connection with the armor plate contract.

PRESIDENT A. C. FISKE, of Denver, Col., called the Pan-American Bimetallic league to order at Washington on the 23d, when about fifty delegates were present. In his opening address Mr. Fiske said the legislation of the last thirty years in this country had been in the interest of foreign nations. He attributed the existing depression in business to the demonization of silver, and believed a revolution would come if relief were not granted in the line of free coinage.

The house committee on Indian affairs has decided to grant the request of the Osage Indian delegation to detach the Osage reservation from Oklahoma and attach it to the Indian territory. An amendment, to accomplish this, will be proposed to the Indian appropriation bill.

REPRESENTATIVE WHITING, of Michigan, has introduced a bill in the house to secure an equitable apportionment of the federal offices among the states and territories.

The Bimetallic league at Washington declared itself as unalterably opposed to the further issue of interest-bearing bonds and in favor of the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1. It recommends a system of currency that will insure a per capita circulation of \$50, declares it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to coin the bullion now in the treasury and demands the issue of \$450,000,000 of non-interest-bearing notes of small denominations.

REPRESENTATIVE ENLOE has introduced a bill to repeal the civil service act. The action of the house in refusing to appropriate money for the salaries of the three civil service commissioners does not deprive the commissioners of their positions, even if it is followed by the senate.

The congressional investigation into frauds and irregularities in naval armor plate began on the 24th with open doors. Representative Dunphy was before the committee.

The senate committee on Indian affairs has authorized a favorable report on the bill providing for the opening of the Uintah and Uncompaghe Indian reservations in Utah.

SENATOR PERKINS has introduced in the senate a bill intended to grant the use of Springfield rifles and their equipment now on hand and not needed for use by the regular army, to the militia of the various states and territories. These arms are to be distributed upon the requisition of the governors of the various states, but are to remain the property of the United States. They are to be charged against the appropriation to provide arms to the militia.

The senate bribery investigating committee has sent the testimony taken in the first part of its inquiry relating to attempted bribery of Senators Kyle and Hutton to the printer and expects to report to the senate within a few days the result of its investigation. It is understood the report will entirely exonerate Senators Hutton and Kyle in the matter.

UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL CRAWFORD at St. Petersburg has made an exhaustive report to the state department upon the new Siberian railroad, connecting the Pacific with European Russia. He describes the project as one of fitting magnitude to close this century of great engineering achievements, and states the principal sections will be completed within two years.

SURVEYS of public lands are hereafter to be paid for by the government during the year in which the work is actually done, according to a decision rendered by First Comptroller Bowler, of the treasury department. The opinion is of considerable importance to the general land office and will affect contracts made for work prior to the beginning of the next fiscal year.

C. H. J. TAYLOR was confirmed by the senate for register of the District of Columbia.

NO INFORMATION has reached the department of agriculture as to the damage to crops by the recent storms. Nothing will be received before the regular monthly crop report to be made public on June 10.

The senate bribery investigating committee on the 24th began an inquiry into the connection of the sugar trusts with the tariff legislation. E. J. Edwards, author of the "Holland" letter in the Philadelphia Press, was examined. The committee sat behind closed doors.

#### THE EAST.

GEN. DANIEL HASTINGS was made the unanimous choice of the convention for governor at Harrisburg, Pa. Walter Lyon was nominated for Lieutenant-governor and the rest of the state ticket was made up as follows: Auditor-general, Amos Mylin, of Lancaster; secretary of internal affairs, James W. Latta, of Philadelphia; congressman-at-large, Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna, and George F. Huff, of Westmoreland.

The coke strikers in Pennsylvania have abandoned the field and given up the fight.

A COLLISION occurred between striking miners and deputies at Stickle Hollow, Pa., and four strikers were killed and double that number wounded.

Gov. FLOWER has vetoed the bill prohibiting the display of foreign flags on public buildings.

The whist congress met in session at Philadelphia on the 24th.

CLEARING HOUSE returns for the week ended May 25 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 18.2; in New York the decrease was 19.8; outside, 16.5.

BRADSTREET'S trade review says the conditions prevailing in commercial circles throughout the country are the dullest relatively for twenty years and they promise to continue for some time. Dun's review says the prices of products still tend downward.

A FOUR-STORY brick building on Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, collapsed the other afternoon. One man, named Erickson, was killed, three are missing, and five or six are badly hurt. The structure was used as a storehouse.

#### THE WEST.

GOV. WATTE has authorized the loaning of 100 tents and the camp equipment of the Colorado national guard to the Coxy army in camp at River Front park.

WHEN the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy fast mail train was 4 miles east of Keokaw, Ill., on the 24th, and running at the rate of 50 miles per hour, the glass in the lubricator can broke, and instantly three quarts of kerosene was spilled by steam pressure through the cab. Striking the hot boiler head the oil was ignited, and the next moment the whole interior of the cab was in flames and the engineer and fireman were horribly burned.

At a depth of 1,375 feet a flow of gas estimated at 40,000 cubic feet was struck in well No. 1 of the Colorado City (Col.) Oil Co. The promoters of the enterprise are confident of finding oil in abundance.

In Cripple Creek, Col., there was a very ugly feeling among the union miners over the report that the owners would attempt to reopen the gold mines within a few days with non-union miners protected by armed deputy sheriffs.

A PERMANENT organization was formed and officers were elected at the last session of the American Congress of Liberal Religious societies at Chicago, which name was finally adopted. The new society will be incorporated under the laws of Illinois.

STRIKERS at Cripple Creek, Col., on the 25th attacked the Strong mine, overpowering the guards, after which they blew up the shaft-house, it is reported, causing the death of eleven men who had started to work. A regular reign of terror existed there and a desperate battle was expected at any moment.

FIVE hundred miners at Ardmore, I. T., have quit work pending a meeting to decide whether a strike shall take place.

The grand court of the United Commercial Travelers of America began its annual session in Cleveland, O., on the 25th.

A SUIT for damage in the sum of \$100,000 has been begun in the United States circuit court at Chicago by the French republic against the World's Columbian exposition. The litigation grows out of the French government's claim for damages to goods injured during the manufactures building fire.

DELEGATES from southern Iowa arrived in Fort Dodge, Ia., on the 25th and called out all the miners, about 600 men.

#### THE SOUTH.

ROBERT DIXON and William Harvey, employes of the Diamond Development Co. at Miners Delight, Wyo., fought a duel in consequence of a quarrel over Dixon's wife, whose affections Dixon claimed Harvey had alienated. After a fierce fight, starting with blows, Dixon shot and killed Harvey.

The twenty-third annual conference of charities and corrections was begun at Nashville, Tenn., on the 23d.

FOUR bandits looted the First national bank of Longview, Tex., on the afternoon of the 23d. One of the robbers was killed and the others escaped after killing one man, fatally wounding two others and injuring several more. The amount obtained by the robbers was \$2,000.

GEORGE CHARREST, who had been giving a performance on a steel cable stretched across the public square at Shelbyville, Tenn., walked out on the cable suddenly snapped and both fell to the ground, 25 feet below. Charrest's hip bone was broken and he received many bruises, but will recover. Mrs. Charrest's collar bone was broken, her skull was injured and she was believed to have also received internal injuries. Her condition was reported critical.

The twenty-first annual session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction began at Nashville, Tenn., on the 24th.

SILAS GILFILLAN, a well-to-do young merchant of Green Bay, Ala., hearing a report of the death of his fiancée, Miss Lewis, of typhoid fever, walked to her home and on the front steps blew out his brains. The girl was not dead, but the shock of the suicide will probably cause her death.

JOE GULES, alias John D. May, who killed Fireman Frank Martin in the attempted train robbery at Breckinridge station, was hanged at Karnes City, Tex. The drop failed to break his neck and he struggled on the rope twenty-three minutes. He was only 23 years old, but met death coolly, having professed religion.

AUSTIN BROWN, colored, was hanged in the county jail yard at San Antonio, Tex., for the murder, February 6 last, of Anderson Harris, an ex-police officer, whom he ambushed and assassinated.

#### GENERAL.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER, premier, and the other French ministers have handed in their resignations to President Carnot.

A STRONG detachment of sailors from the United States cruiser Chicago is expected to take part in the international fire congress parade at Antwerp on June 10. The American delegates to the congress will also take part in the march and in other ceremonies.

ADVICES received at Vancouver, B. C., on the 23d stated that the trouble that had been brewing in Corea had broken out and Chinese soldiers were being poured into the country. Three thousand insurgents, fully armed, surprised the governor's palace at Sing-la-too and put him and forty officials to death.

The strikes of American miners in Alabama and Pennsylvania have caused the price of northern coal to rise very sharply in Mexico. This, coupled with the attending scarcity, is seriously inconveniencing many Mexican manufacturing industries.

The seventy-fifth birthday of Queen Victoria was celebrated in England on the 24th.

MR. GLADSTONE'S right eye was successfully operated on for cataract on the 24th.

The general executive board of the Knights of Labor has issued a call for a conference of representatives of labor organizations ordered by the last general assembly to be held at St. Louis on June 11.

The failures for the week ended May 25 were 183 in the United States, against 259 last year, and 28 in Canada, against 14 last year.

A PLOT to blow up the parliament buildings and the Bourse by the use of bombs has been discovered in Buenos Ayres. The police have seized several bombshells, and have arrested two Austrians and an Italian who are charged with complicity in the conspiracy.

The London Sporting Life says that the National Sporting club will offer a purse of £3,000 for the contest between Corbett and Jackson, provided the contest be decided during the present year.

#### THE LATEST.

THE convention of the Order of Railway Telegraphers at Denver, Col., after a full investigation of the charges made against Grand Chief Ramsey, has exonerated him.

TROUBLE was again feared at Cripple Creek, Col., on the 28th, the mine owners deciding not to arbitrate the differences existing between them and the striking miners.

MRS. JULIA MARLOWE, the actress, and Robert Tabor, formerly her leading man, were married on the 28th at St. James' P. E. church, Philadelphia.

The Southern Presbyterian assembly has completed its labors and dissolved.

The Columbian hotel at Ladonia, Tex., was burned just before dawn on the 28th. The guests all escaped but with little else than their night robes, except one Charles Love, who burned to death in sight and hearing of frightened spectators who were unable to do anything to aid him.

JUDGE BRADLEY, of Washington, has overruled the motion of Congressman Breckinridge to file a bill of exceptions by virtue of which the suit against him by Miss Madeline Pollard might be carried to a higher court.

The marriage of Princess Josephine, of Belgium, to Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, took place on the 28th at Brussels. The wedding was distinctly private.

The senate on the 28th spent eight hours discussing the question of free lumber. Not a vote was taken. In the house a letter was read from the sons of Louis Kossuth in reply to the letter recently sent to Speaker Crisp under direction of the house. The senate bill to fix the northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian reservation in Oregon was passed, as were sundry house bills.

EX-JUSTICE OF THE PEACE KENNETH SUTHERLAND, of Coney Island, who was convicted of connection with the Gravesend election scandals of last November and who disappeared early in April when threatened with arrest, has surrendered to the police authorities at Brooklyn.

A DISPATCH from San Salvador states that Antonio Ezeta advanced from Coatepeque with his entire army and attacked the rebel fortified position south of Santa Ana, and after a desperate battle and brilliant charge routed them. The rebels lost over 800 men.

SENATOR JONES has predicted that a final vote on the tariff bill will be taken by the senate before June 15.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### Kansas Farming Pays.

Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, in a late interview on the subject as to whether farming in Kansas pays, said: "I have had a somewhat intimate connection with Kansas agriculture for twenty-seven years, in which I have seen many good years and poor, and the hard times and easy times that come to all communities, but I do not know the name of a man in all the state who has steadily followed farming with intelligence and industry, raised a diversity of crops, along with some live stock, avoided going into debt for any speculative purposes, and stuck to it, who is not forehanded and comfortable. For myself, I have unbounded faith in the real Kansas farmer; I know him well, and he gets along; he acquires a comfortable home; he helps to build up the school, the church and the state, and believes in them all; he rears his sons and daughters in morality and sobriety, and they become worthy successors of a sturdy ancestry; a further and living demonstration that Kansas farming does pay."

### Miscellaneous.

Republicans of the Third district nominated S. S. Kirkpatrick for congress by acclamation.

The republican convention of the Sixth district nominated A. H. Ellis, of Mitchell county, for congress on the 5th ballot.

The senate has finally confirmed C. H. J. Taylor, of Wyandotte county, as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia by a vote of 35 to 15.

A. M. Bunn, who was recently removed from the mine inspectorship at the Kansas penitentiary, and a number of discharged employes, have filed charges against Warden Chase and the penitentiary board.

The post office at Wilmot was recently entered by burglars and all the stamps and cash and considerable merchandise taken. The night before the post office at Atlanta, a few miles away, was gone through in the same way.

United States Attorney Perry has agreed to let all the Sanders army, recently captured and taken to Fort Leavenworth, go on their own recognizance, except Sanders, his engineer and fireman, for whom bond can be given.

The state board of irrigation met at Topeka the other day and discussed matters pertaining to western Kansas. Reports submitted by western members of the board show that there are 3,730,000 acres that may be made productive.

Tramps lately became so annoying in the vicinity of Elmont, Shawnee county, that the farmers rose up against them, and after a lively battle with shotguns and pistols the tramps retreated in good order, no one being hurt on either side.

The attorney-general has given an opinion that the Master Plumbers' association of Kansas comes under the provision of the state trust law, and that the members in combining against non-members are subject to criminal prosecution.

Charles Stewart, a bell boy at the Copeland hotel in Topeka, became involved in a quarrel with L. W. Birdsell, the night clerk, the other afternoon and shot him in the back with a revolver, but the wound was not regarded as dangerous. Stewart was arrested.

Mrs. Thomas McDonald, wife of the man in jail at Wellington under charge of the murder of E. T. Patton near Conway Springs a few weeks ago, and Anderson Gray, his employer, have been arrested charged with being accomplices in the murder. Patton was shot from ambush.

The railroad passenger agents of the state, at a late meeting in Topeka, decided not to issue passes to delegates and others attending state political conventions. There will be no exceptions to the rule and all must pay the established rate of one and one-fourth fares for the round trip.

Four charitable institutions recently received warrants from the state auditor for the expenses of the past month as follows: Insane asylum at Topeka, \$8,322; reform school at Topeka, \$1,639.50; industrial school for girls at Beloit, \$651.22; soldiers' orphans' home at Atchison, \$1,375.65.

A great amount of damage was done by frost in many portions of the state by the late cold snap. Corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables were damaged more or less. Crops on the uplands did not suffer from the effects so much as those in the bottoms. Wheat escaped injury. It is feared that the grape crop has been affected, and small fruit suffered some.

An appeal has been filed in the supreme court, from the judgment of the Shawnee county district court, in the case brought by the Hutchinson lodge of Odd Fellows and associate lodges to enforce the collection of the per capita tax levied by the grand lodge for the maintenance of the De Boissiere home for orphans.

A meeting of the officials of all the cities of the first-class in Kansas will be held in Kansas City, Kan., in August to discuss needed legislation and changes in present laws made necessary by the increase in population and business since the laws were enacted. The cities include Kansas City, Topeka, Leavenworth, Wichita, Fort Scott, Atchison and Lawrence.

## CENSUS BULLETIN.

### Figures Showing What It Costs to Run Our Government.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In response to a number of inquiries on the subject, the census office has issued a bulletin showing the receipts and expenditures of the national, state and local governments during the year 1890. The figures are interesting to statisticians, and those relating to special localities may interest special readers.

The total revenue collected by the national, state and local governments during the year 1890 amounted to \$1,040,473,013. These may be distributed in divisions as follows: National government, including postal revenues, \$461,154,680; states, territories and District of Columbia, \$116,157,640; counties, partly estimated, \$133,525,493; municipalities, partly estimated, \$339,635,200.

The total expenditure of the national, state and local governments, on all accounts, in 1890, was \$915,954,055, distributed as follows, expenditures for schools being separately reported: National government, including postal service, \$352,218,614; states, territories and District of Columbia, except for public schools, \$77,105,911; counties, except for public schools, partly estimated, \$114,575,401; municipalities, except for public schools, partly estimated, \$332,986,532; public schools, \$139,065,537. Exclusive of postal expenditure, reimbursed by postal receipts, the cost per capita of maintaining all forms of this government was in 1890 \$13.65.

In the middle western states the figures submitted show that Indiana collected \$17,941,600, and expended \$18,260,426; Illinois collected \$34,184,118 and paid out \$33,715,076; Missouri collected \$21,354,058, and spent \$21,011,260; Kansas collected \$13,575,919, and spent \$13,714,175; Texas received \$13,004,666, and paid out \$12,539,788; Arkansas received \$3,236,257, and expended \$2,916,862.

### CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

#### Its Depleted Condition a Source of Anxiety to Treasury Officials.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The present depleted condition of the treasury and the discouraging outlook for the future are a source of considerable anxiety to the officials of the treasury department. Already the gold reserve which had been brought up by the last bond issue to \$107,390,842, has been reduced by exportations since March 10, to less than \$80,000,000, with no indications that the foreign demand will cease until it has reached a much lower point. With the exception of the gold reserve, and counting every available dollar in the vaults in the treasury, the government to-day has less than \$80,000,000 with which to meet its obligations.

The exact amount of receipts and expenditures for the present month and for the fiscal year to date are: Receipts for month, \$20,459,888; receipts for fiscal year to date, \$296,239,637. Expenditures for month to date, \$26,371,800; expenditures for fiscal year to date, \$337,528,195.

### BOILER EXPLOSION.

#### Five Men Killed and Several Others Badly Injured.

MADRID, May 28.—Further details have been received of the explosion that occurred yesterday on the Norwegian steamer Norden at Dijon, on the bay of Biscay. The steamer was taking coal on board when one of her boilers exploded with terrific force. Her decks were shattered and the boats and deck fittings were blown to splinters. Some of the debris was carried across the quay, at which the vessel was lying, and a piece of timber struck a dock laborer, killing him instantly.

Two steamers laden with sulphuric acid and gunpowder were lying close to the Norden. Part of the masts of the latter were carried away by the force of the explosion, and in falling struck the other two steamers, inflicting great damage on them. Five of the Norden's crew were killed and several others injured by the flying debris.

### FIGHT IN A CHURCH.

#### Two Men Fatally Wounded and Four Others Seriously Injured.

HAZLETON, Pa., May 28.—During a riot yesterday at St. Casimir's Polish church at Hazleton, Victor Tipokoy and Peter Vosmoski were fatally shot, James Travinski and Joseph Dutch were less seriously injured by the weapons of the police and Chief of Police Gallagher and Officer Jones of the police force cut and injured by stones thrown by the crowd. A factional fight has been waged for a year in the church, and yesterday the enemies of the pastor, Father Mazotos, attempted to prevent him from entering the church. His police escort was attacked by the mob and the officers fired upon it.

### UNDER TONS OF EARTH.

#### Maj. Gillespie, of Missouri, Accidentally Killed at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., May 28.—A large cave-in occurred at the bluffs near the wharves by which two men were killed and two injured. The dead are Maj. W. T. Gillespie, a well-known mining man, and Arnold Bernberger, a stationary engineer, aged 45. For five years a powerful hydraulic pump has been playing against the high bluff back of the railroad docks, the earth washed down being sluiced beneath the docks for filling purposes. The center of the bluff 75 feet high had been washed out, leaving overhanging an immense piece of blue clay. This came down almost in a lump. The workmen got away, the killed and injured being spectators. Maj. Gillespie was from Missouri.

## SENATOR GERMAN DEFINES THE PURPOSE OF THE TARIFF REFORM.

The feature of the day's session in the senate on Wednesday the 23d was Senator Gorman's speech on the Wilson bill. The senator spoke in favor of immediate action on the bill. Following is the gist of the speech:

"MR. PRESIDENT: We are nearing the end. After twenty years of political progress, of positive growth, of constant development, and of universal enlightenment, the democratic party and the American people are within sight of the promised land. Emancipation is at hand—emancipation from partisan oppression, from the greed of classes, from extortion, from wilful extravagance, from financial fantasy, from spoils, from restrictions upon individual liberty, from jingoism, from all those evils, in brief, which the democratic party inherited as a hateful legacy from three decades of republican misgovernment.

"We were not only urged but ordered emphatically to reform the tariff at once. Why wait? Vote first. Talk afterward. In obedience to the obvious wish of the country the house of representatives has acted. It is early in the session. Comparatively little time was given to consideration of the various schedules, and many changes in the bill as reported were made in committee of the whole without regard to the effect of such changes upon existing industrial conditions. The result was necessarily an imperfect measure, which not only failed to meet the requirements of the treasury but actually increased the deficit created by republican prohibitive duties. There was no expectation that this bill would become a law without change.

"Our friends on the other side seem very anxious to learn upon what theory a business constructed, I will tell them. It was constructed upon the democratic theory of a tariff for revenues, with such incidental protection as can be given consistently to the industries of the country. It follows strictly the course marked out by President Cleveland in his letter of acceptance. It is not a free trade measure, but it is a longer step for freer trade than either the Mills bill or the tariff of 1883. It is not a protection act for the sake of protection, but it does discriminate between raw materials and manufactured articles to the full extent of the difference between European and American wages. It is not a duty-free bill, such as either the present law has proved to be, or as the bill which passed the house was certain to be if enacted. It is democratic because it reduces taxation to the actual requirements of the government. It is just because it eliminates the great majority of the people. It is wise because it makes possible the quick revival of business activity so sadly needed and universal in demand. It is business-like because it provides sufficient revenue to meet necessary expenditures without further issue of bonds. It is patriotic because whatever of discrimination it contains is in favor of American citizens. It is prudent because it does not attempt to ignore facts in bearing out a theory.

"The assertion that any trust or trusts have defrauded any part of any schedule of this bill is pronounced unqualifiedly false. They have received the same attention although not as much consideration as individuals engaged in the business of manufacture—no more, no less. We felt the necessity of dealing with such combinations a death blow, but we found them so hedged about by bounty and other devices of republican statesmen that it was possible only to curtail their privileges to the farthest limit consistent with the right of our citizens. We are concerned but not responsible. This we have done. We have reduced the duty on lead 50 per cent, on steel rails 50 per cent, and on refined sugar 75 per cent, on all sugars, and on any other trust or any other article. We have gone quite as far as we can go, in a word, without seriously impairing the government's sources of necessary revenue. Much has been said in criticism of our settled policy. It does not attempt to ignore facts in bearing out a theory.

"But let me ask any fair-minded man if it would be just to the people of Louisiana to take from them every shred of advantage foisted upon them against their will by the republican party for a political purpose to deprive them in fact of their very means of livelihood and give them nothing in return?

"But if there were no such industry or even state in existence, the wonderful development of beet sugar production in Nebraska and California fully warrants the incidental protection which will be afforded by this revenue duty. That is the reason why we have placed an additional duty of 40 per cent on all sugars, and I cannot and will not believe that the generous-minded people of the east, who themselves have profited from such measures so long and so greatly, will disapprove our action.

"In the matter of reforming the tariff I may say that personally I am in full accord with the sentiments so ably and eloquently expressed by the senators from New York and New Jersey regarding the income tax. Like them, I consider that it serves the public interest. But much as I deplore the fastening of an income tax in any form upon our tariff bill, I cannot, as a democrat, bound in honor to let no ordinary prejudice or dislike prevent the passage of a tariff measure, refuse to vote for this amendment, simply and solely, however, as an emergency tax.

"The blame for any further delay in the settlement of this question must rest upon the other side of this chamber. We are ready for a final vote to-day—now, at once. Every hour occupied by useless debate from this moment must be charged up to the republican party. If the representatives of the people are in their expressions of belief that the return of prosperity can only be achieved by the definite action of congress, the remedy is in their own hands. If they are honest in their expressions of confidence that the passage of this bill will drive the democratic party out of power their opportunity is here and now. We are more than willing to let the country judge between the revenue measure which we shall pass and the existing protective law.

"To my friends on this side of the chamber I say, in conclusion, that we have only to stand firm. There has never yet been a time in the history of this senate when a clear majority was unable to enact a law. Manifest obstruction, however concealed by a pretense of legitimate debate, cannot prevail against a determined effort to accomplish a just purpose absolutely essential to the prosperity of the country and approved by a vast majority of American citizens.

"There need be no fear of the result. The people will soon understand, if they do not now fully comprehend, the true situation. Only let the millions of patriotic citizens who stood shoulder to shoulder in the great crusade against usurpation and wrong reflect that performance is difficult in the same degree as criticism is easy, and be at least tolerant on the eve of fulfillment, never forgetting that, while opinions may honestly differ, the one underlying patriotic purpose still animates all. Patience, forbearance, courage. The shadow is not that of the horizon. Now, of all times, the sun of democracy is at the meridian. Before the second year of responsibility shall have ended the cloud before it will have rolled away, and its radiance will rest upon a land blessed with peace and plenty, and upon a people prosperous and happy in the knowledge that, after thirty years in the wilderness, they have at last come into their own."

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

A MIDLIN' MAN.

It seems 't me, jest lots o' us Wuz born 't spend our days As sort o' midlin' folks what gets Not much 'o blame 'r praise.

On The Shoshone Trail.



SMALL and rickety wagon with a sagging, ragged canvas cover was coming down the Shoshone trail, drawn by a bony and feeble old horse.

cover was coming down the Shoshone trail, drawn by a bony and feeble old horse. A woman in a limp calico sun-bonnet and dust-covered dark calico gown sat up on the front seat holding the reins.

She was alone in the wagon. She had come alone in it from a little un-herd-of town away back in Vermont.

She would say briefly that she was "from Vermont" and that she was going "out west," and none of her questioners ever knew how wildly her heart was beating, nor what it cost her to maintain a calm demeanor when she sometimes asked with affected carelessness if they "happened to know anyone by the name of Dave Kinney 'round here?"

another reason, why he could not send for her. He was "prospecting," he wrote, and he might "make his pile any day."

Then his letters had become more and more irregular and finally they had failed her entirely. Her own letters were returned from the dead letter office and, after ten years of weary waiting for news of David Kinney, his wife had sold her poor possessions and had bought a horse and wagon and had started "out west" to find the husband who had deserted her.

"Not that I've any idea of finding him alive," she had said to her Vermont friends. "I'm satisfied in my own mind that Dave Kinney is dead. But it'll be a comfort to me to stand by his grave and to have it prove to me that the lies folks have told about him desertin' me are lies. Dave Kinney is dead and I'm going to search the whole west over until I've found his grave and there I'll make my home and have my work out body laid beside him when I'm gone, too."

She had gone through every cemetery and had stopped at every grave or little cluster of graves by the roadside along her route. She had asked graveyard sextons so many questions that they had spoken of her afterward as "some poor crazy thing wandering over the country."

Although she declared to her friends that she knew very well that David Kinney was dead, there was never a moment when she did not, in the secret recesses of her poor, troubled heart, feel that he might still be alive, and if he were! Her heart almost ceased beating at the thought. To find him alive would be to find him unfaithful to her, for what could he do or what could he say to prove that he had not deserted her?

"But maybe he thinks that I'm dead," she would say, eager to find some excuse for the man she still loved. "There was a woman named Martha Kinney died over in Peabody, the next town to ours, a few years ago, and David may have heard of her death and thought that she was me."

And then she would remember that she had not heard from David for a year before this other Martha Kinney's death, and her fears and doubts, her perplexity and despair, would increase. She had been away from her Vermont home a year on the day that she came down the Shoshone pass in the old wagon that could not hold together for many more miles, while the feeble footsteps and the labored breathing of the old horse indicated that his hours were numbered.

David had written to his wife once from the town of Shoshone, and she felt that it would seem a little like being near him if she could but tread the ground his feet had once trod. Shoshone was almost deserted now. Three-fourths of its cabins were empty, but Martha hoped that there might still be some one left who had known David Kinney. She clasped her hands to her wildly beating heart when she thought that David Kinney himself might be there.

She was driving slowly down the mountain side, when the feeble old horse stumbled and fell heavily to the ground within fifty yards of the great Shoshone mine, the only mine of any value in all that gulch.

"real lady" in that gulch that lady was the captain's wife. Her manner now was certainly that of a kindly, gracious woman who paid no heed to Martha Kinney's manifest poverty after she had looked into her honest, careworn face and sorrowful eyes. There was something in her manner that appealed to the captain's wife, and she said gently:

"I am sorry to know of the accident, whatever it was. I hope we can remedy it for you. In the meantime you must be my guest. You look very tired and you must let me make you a cup of tea, and won't you come in and lie down a little while? There is a couch in the room you will have."

"I thank you, ma'am," replied Martha, "and I will lie down if you will let me. I feel just about beat out."

She put her hand to her hollow cheek and coughed heavily before adding: "I hate to make you any trouble."

"Oh, please don't think that you are making trouble for anyone," said Mrs. Dennie as she led the way into a room rich and beautiful with soft rugs and handsome draperies. There was a luxurious couch in a corner of the room and Mrs. Dennie said:

"You will find water and towels here if you would like to bathe your hands and face and then you can lie down and I will have your tea ready very soon."

She was leaving the room when Martha said: "Did the man who brought me here call you Mrs. Dennie?"

"Yes, that is my name."

"I used to know of a family of that name back in Vermont."

TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

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

THE SINGLE TAX.

Prof. Gunton Attacks Mr. Henry George's Single Tax Theory.

The following is necessarily a condensation: There are two aspects of the single tax question. (1.) As a social reform; as a proposition for the abolition of poverty, and solving the industrial question. (2.) As a purely fiscal proposition, a reform in the method of collecting taxes for revenue.

Mr. George considers the subject entirely from the first standpoint. "Progress and Poverty" was written to advance a social reform. The writer saw what to him were great wrongs, and he set out to remedy them. With Mr. George the disturbing element was rent, and he started out to demonstrate that it was nothing but this unjust rent which was robbing labor of its reward, and based his theory on the proposition that all land is common property. He says:

"If we are all here by equal permission of the Creator, we are all here with an equal title to the enjoyments of his bounty—with an equal right to the use of all that nature so impartially offers. There is in nature no such thing as a fee simple in land. There is on earth no power which can rightfully make a grant of exclusive ownership of land." (p. 243.)

There is no authority on this subject except experience and reason. Mr. George denies the right to private ownership, but admits the justice of public ownership. If "there is on earth no power which can rightfully make a grant of exclusive ownership of land," by what right can the United States own land as against China or Africa, and by what right can New York city deny the equal ownership of its land to the people of Brooklyn or Hong Kong? God gave it to the Chinaman and Brooklynite just as much as he gave it to us. Clearly if there is any principle upon which the people who happen to live in the United States have any right to the soil and territory of the United States as against those of other countries, the individual has the same right to own property as against any other individual. If 60,000,000 have a right to exclusive ownership, why not 60,000, or 60, or 6, or 1? Mr. George's theory is based largely on the assumption that we are not only failing to improve but that the condition of the masses is actually growing worse. Let us quote him:

"The tendency of what we call material progress is in no wise to improve the condition of the lowest class." (p. 11.) "It may clearly be seen that material progress does not merely fail to relieve poverty; it actually produces it." (p. 12.) Mr. George bases his theory on this statement and proceeds to suggest a remedy.

If he had examined statistics of this country and England he would have seen that poverty, far from increasing, has been astonishingly diminished. Wages in England from 1850 to 1870 rose 47.53 per cent., while with few exceptions prices have been greatly reduced. In this country the commissioner of labor states that from 1830 to 1880 wages doubled, and prices decreased in still greater proportion. In his report just issued he shows that from 1880 to 1890 wages have risen over 30 per cent., actually a rise of nearly one-third in ten years.

Nor is Mr. George's statement that "rent duty swallows up the whole gain" any nearer the truth. Taking England, at the close of the seventeenth century, according to Davenport, the total agricultural produce was estimated at £21,079,000, and the total rent-roll at £9,480,000, or a little over 45 per cent. In 1882, according to Mulhall, the total produce was £270,000,000, and the total rental £58,000,000, or 21.48 per cent. Thus the total product of agriculture paid in rent has fallen from 45 to 21.48 per cent., or more than one-half.

If we include land used for manufacturing and commercial purposes we shall find the result to be no less striking. According to the authorities already referred to, in 1688 the total annual produce of all kinds was in round numbers £43,000,000, and the total rents £10,000,000, or a little over 23 per cent. of the produce; and in 1882 the aggregate annual produce was estimated at £1,200,000,000, and the total rent roll at £131,468,288, or only 10.95 per cent. of the total produce. Thus instead of rent "swallowing up the whole gain" during the last 200 years, relatively to the total wealth produced it has fallen over 55 per cent.

is the result of human has a cost of production just the same as a manufactured article. The very idea of production is adaptation to human needs. The wool for instance which enters into my coat or the wood which enters into my furniture were both given by God as much as land, but it was their adaptation to human needs which made them have a cost and a value in exchange.

THE MORAL SIDE.

The question of practical importance is, would the abolition of private rent introduce any great social reform? Mr. George's theory is to confiscate rent by abolishing all taxes except those on land values. He thinks private rent is robbery and hopes to get it back to the community where it belongs. What would be the result if Mr. George's proposition were carried out? Would manufactured and farm products be any cheaper for it? In this case Mr. George recognizes the Ricardian principle that prices are governed by the cost of the dearest, and the cost of the dearest is that which does not pay rent. Therefore to eliminate all the rent would not affect prices at all. How would it affect wages? Is there any process by which you can make the surplus flow to the laborer? Would it tend to give employment or reduce idleness?

Obviously, employment can be increased only by enlarging the demand for commodities which depends upon the social character and wants. "This standard of the living masses could in no way be affected by such a change. And if Mr. George's proposition were adopted and all taxes abolished except those upon "land values," would taxes be any smaller on that account? Certainly not. If the expense of government is to come directly from the land, and the land is the property of the state, then it would simply have to be paid to the government in the form of rent instead of taxes—a change in form but not in fact. Nor can it be shown that rents would be any lower on that account. Rent would have to be determined either by the free operation of economic forces, or arbitrarily determined by authority.

Moreover, if all unoccupied land was taxed to its full value, nobody would care to own it, and the state would be allowed to take it for taxes. When it had passed to the state it would cease to yield any revenue at all. To the extent that the revenue was diminished by this method of confiscating unused land would the taxes on all the land in use have to be increased.

As a purely revenue measure a realty tax would have the advantage of adhering to every thing and would be shared by all through the community. It would ultimately come out of the rents and profits and interest. Moreover, we could always find the land. A man can not evade the tax as he can an ad valorem or an income tax. Therefore, as a purely fiscal proposition, for revenue purposes only, I think a tax on land would be an excellent thing, but I expect no social reform as a result—simply less inquisitorialism. I believe this would be the simplest method of taxation; but that any such proposition would revolutionize the community, solve the labor question or in any way extirpate poverty is a mere delusion.—Specially Revised for "Tax Reform Studies," by George Gunton.

Trying to Tax Intelligence.

One of the amusing revenue propositions was that recently proposed in a committee of the Prussian Lantag, to the effect that the government should raise domestic telegraph tolls and postage on printed matter two pennings and collect a newspaper distributor fee of four or five pennings. Apparently the sole argument advanced in favor of the scheme was that it would yield a greater revenue than could be obtained from the wine and tobacco taxes. No doubt. But it would be interesting to know on what principle of taxation such a proposition could have been seriously urged.

A tax on the press is a tax on popular intelligence, which is the foundation stone of the whole social fabric. It is conceivable that the more ignorant among the sympathizers with the cause of socialism should favor such a proposition, as even in this country "the capitalistic press" has become a phrase of opprobrium in their vocabulary; but any other countenance for it, save in a much graver fiscal emergency than that which now confronts the Prussian treasury, should not be seriously entertained.—Philadelphia Record.

They Are "Reached" Through Their Rent Also.

If the contention that the rich should pay all the taxes and the poor be exempted therefrom is well founded, then it may well be urged that the rich should monopolize the suffrage and offices of the country. The very fact that every citizen is obliged to contribute something, no matter how little, toward the expenses of government, whether he owns property or not, fortifies his right to the elective franchise and augments his claim for political preference. He should regard it as a privilege conferred upon him, a shield against political ostracism. It increases his dignity and influence, and he naturally takes a keen or interest in public affairs. The true welfare of the community is subserved by this system of indirect taxation which reaches all, but oppresses none. Benj. Harrison, Ex-President.



Clarence Dale Crockett, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Almost Blind

His Head a Mass of Corruption

Blood Purified and Sight Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Three years ago Clarence, three years old, was taken with scrofula on the head which gradually spread until it got into his eyes and he became almost blind. We did everything that could be done with the assistance of a skilled physician, but nothing did him any good. His head and neck were one mass of corruption and we thought he would lose his eyesight."

Would Lose His Eyesight.

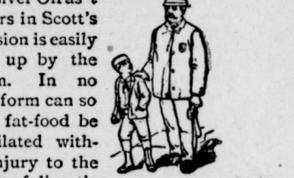
It was then that we commenced to use Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in less than three weeks his eyes began to improve. In a short time the sores took on a healthy appearance and gradually healed, and now all are gone, and Clarence is a bright and healthy child, with clear beautiful eyes. We are satisfied that Hood's has made a complete cure." D. M. CROCKETT, JR., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Healthy child, with clear beautiful eyes. We are satisfied that Hood's has made a complete cure. Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Easily Taken Up

Cod Liver Oil as it appears in Scott's Emulsion is easily taken up by the system. In no other form can so much fat-food be assimilated without injury to the organs of digestion.



Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites has come to be an article of every-day use, a prompt and infallible cure for Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, and a positive builder of flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Unlike the Dutch Process. No Alkalies

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

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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 Agent, CINCINNATI, O.

On the face and back of every card of genuine De Long PAT. HOOKS AND EYES will be found the words:

See that hump?

TRADE-MARK REG. APR. 1904.

Richardson & De Long Bros., Philadelphia.

Our 1894 Perkins' Steel GALVANIZED POWER AND PUMP-ING MILL.

With GRAPHITE BOXES and STEEL TOWER.

Price satisfactory. Warrant covers all points. Investigate before buying. Catalogue free. PERKINS' PUMP-ING MILLS, CO., 5 Bridge St., Milwaukee, Ind.

NAME'S MARK PATENT every time you write.

\$85.00

Waverley

28 in. Scooter, 29 lbs. fitted with G. & J. clincher pneumatic tire. Warranted equal to any bicycle built, regardless of price. Catalogue free. Agents wanted in every town. Indiana Bicycle Co., No. 10 2 St., Indianapolis, Ind.



HE STOPPED AND STARED WILDLY TOWARD HER.

be some kin of his and they may know something about David. I must know before I sleep."

Five minutes later Capt. Dennie entered the room not knowing that it was occupied. He was a tall, broad-shouldered, heavily-bearded man evidently much older than his wife. He was half-way across the room when Martha Kinney suddenly rose to a sitting position on the couch.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, madam," said the captain. "I didn't know that—" He stopped and stared wildly at her, for she had risen and was coming slowly toward him, breathing heavily with one bony hand clutching at her throat. Her white lips were moving, but they made no sound until one of her trembling hands rested on his shoulder, then she said in a mere whisper: "David!"

He shrank from her toward the door, his face as pallid as her own and his own voice a husky, frightened whisper as he said: "Martha! My God! My God! Martha!"

"It is I, David," she said, gently following him across the room with outstretched hands and streaming eyes. "Oh, I am so glad, so glad, David! I was going to ask Mrs. Dennie if—" "Mrs. Dennie!" ejaculated the captain. "Have you seen her? My God, Martha, you haven't told my wife that—" "Your wife? Why, David, David, I— I—O, David!"

She fell heavily forward with both hands clasped over her face. He caught her in his arms and half carried, half dragged her to the couch and laid her down upon it. She did not speak again, and three minutes later when Mrs. Dennie entered the room the captain was kneeling by a dead woman, who had one hand clasped tightly around the finger on which was her wedding ring as if to prevent it from being taken from her.



"BEG PARDON, MA'AM," SAID SIMPSON.

could buy was lacking in the life of the captain's wife and child.

Mrs. Dennie was sitting out on a pretty piazza when Martha Kinney and Simpson drew near.

"Beg pardon, ma'am," said Simpson, touching his old hat, "but this lady met with an accident down on the pass and can't go on any farther to-night; Higgins said I'd better fetch her up here."

"That was just the thing to do, Mr. Simpson," said the captain's wife, rising and coming forward with a smile that had long ago made every man at the mine swear that if ever there was a

mine swear that if ever there was a

## GROTTO OF COVINGTON.

In Imitation of the Famous Shrine at Lourdes.

Constructed by a Reverent Catholic Priest in Fulfillment of a Solemn Prayer—An Interesting Resort for American Catholics.

[Special Cincinnati (O.) Letter.]

In the department of Hautes Pyrénées in France, and on the right bank of the Gave de Pan, is situated the town of Lourdes. The last quarter of a century has seen this little town grow into wide celebrity. It has become as famous in Catholic history as Rome and Jerusalem, and is yearly visited by throngs of tourists, drawn thither, if Catholics, as devout pilgrims; if Protestants, as curious though respectful sight-seers.

The original site of the town was a Roman castellum. A feudal castle later dominated the place, and is still seen picturesquely crowning one of the high bluffs of the neighborhood. On the pastures roundabout graze a superior breed of milk cows and great herds of sheep, watched over by shepherdesses. To one of these rustic maids, a pious girl known as Bernadette Soubirous, the grotto of Lourdes owes its fame. According to the belief of the faithful, the Holy Virgin here appeared to the humble peasant girl, who at her command scooped up the sand where she was kneeling. From this hollow fresh and healing water immediately flowed, though every other spring in the valley is alkaline. The spot soon became known as a place of healing, and attracted sufferers from near and far. It is now marked by a fine basilica upon the bluff overlooking the grotto, at the consecration of which thirty-five cardinals assisted, together with a vast concourse of sight-seers and believers. It is daily besieged by invalids and cripples from every quarter of the globe, bringing every form of misery and every degree of faith. Around the shrine are arranged innumerable trophies, such as pyramids of crutches and chains of spectacles, to evidence the cures wrought by faith in the waters and by ardent prayers to the Madonna, whose image stands above the spring, and constantly overlooks the entrance.



BERNADETTE SOUBIROUS.

ing yet ever-renewed stream of human suffering passing before her.

Several other caves near the wonder-working grotto of Massville are to be seen, in which were found relics of the stone age and of the period of the reindeer. The population of the town, greatly increased since Bernadette beheld the vision in 1858, subsists largely upon the sales of rosaries and other pious souvenirs, including bottles of the sacred waters, as few depart without carrying away a small phial, and orders are constantly received from all parts of the world for portions of the water. Catholics everywhere believe most profoundly in its efficacy, and when unable to kneel before the historic shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, are content to apply a part of her curative stream at their homes.

But to many, Catholics, as well as Protestants, it will be a surprise to learn that a similar fountain exists in this country. It is to be found in Covington, Ky., under the altar of St. Aloysius church, and its origin is similar to that of its famous French original, being founded like that upon a vision; though in this case the miracle occurred not to an obscure girl but to a priest, Father Blenke, who now officiates in the church above the grotto. In appearance the sacred spot resembles that at Lourdes as closely as possible, as far as adornment is concerned, though in natural surroundings the two places are widely different. It has been a place of resort for nearly five years, and, though not attracting much general curiosity, is always surrounded from early morning until late at night by a crowd of suppliants. Many believe that it has worked wonderful cures of mental and bodily ills. Though little known as an object of veneration beyond its immediate neighborhood, it has been acknowledged by Pope Leo XIII, who grants to all visitors who recite prayers and receive the sacraments at the grotto a special dispensation of grace. Thus stamped with the seal of the pontiff's authority, it is entitled to a wider publicity than it has heretofore received, and it is a wonder that Catholics everywhere have so little knowledge of it, as a place of prayer and meditation, as well as of healing.

Even to the Protestant a visit to the Covington grotto is interesting and impressive. It is found in a neighborhood little according with the ideas usually coupled with the name grotto. This usually suggests a cool hollow among rocks, shaded from the sun and remote from noise, and disturbed only by the sound of falling water. Coming upon the large church at Seventh and Bakewell streets in West Covington, with its large brick school-house adjoining and the pastor's resi-

dence near by, this idea of the grotto seems little likely of realization. The church has received a large measure of prosperity from the wonderful reputation of the spring, having upon its register upwards of fifty thousand visitors' names, and fifty thousand being adjacent to a contribution box into which few neglect to drop their offerings of faith and gratitude. Between the church and the three-story school-house (where instruction is given to a large number of children, mainly Germans) runs a broad walk leading from the street to a covered doorway projecting from the church wall. Above the street entrance is placed a sign in German lettering, directing attention to the grotto within. Descending a half-dozen steps to a small landing, another flight leads apparently into the church cellar. Pausing only to notice the framed chromos of Scriptural scenes that decorate this landing, we descend again, and find



FATHER BLENKE.

ourselves in total darkness upon a stone pavement. Perceiving the light of a gas jet through a half glass door, we enter, and now hear the sound of falling water as from some mountain spring. The whole scene and its accessories are skillfully arranged to arouse and mystify the senses, and prepare the mind to be awed and impressed. The whole light of the place falls upon the scene at the farther end—a cave-like recess, where the rocks recede in perspective, and the murmur of the water falling over them into the pool beneath is the only sound. Against the background of creper-covered earth gleams the white statue of the Virgin, and above her is seen the inscription: "Ergo sum Immaculata Conceptio."

To the left stands a marble altar surmounted by a half dozen candlesticks. To the right is a table holding a group of candles, some alight and others extinguished. Before the Virgin kneels a wooden image of the pious Bernadette Soubirous, and the whole is inclosed by an iron railing. In the middle of the space stand two rows of pews for the use of worshippers. As the eye grows accustomed to the dim religious light the walls are seen to be covered with canvas representing rocks and trees. The candles upon the table are brought by those who come to kneel in supplication while their offerings burn away.

At half-past seven o'clock each morning mass is said before the altar by the priest or his assistant. Above the spring is seen the emblem of a heart set in brilliants and surmounted by a cross made of red glass and with a gas jet burning behind it. This emblem stands out in glowing distinctness in the gloom, and typifies the heart of the Virgin glowing with love for the children of mankind. The origin of the Grotto of Covington was in a dream which occurred to Rev. Joseph Blenke for three successive nights, five years ago. The priest, who was then—the autumn of 1888—stationed at Four Mile, a small hamlet in Campbell county, Ky., is the typical Roman Catholic clergyman. Waking one morning from a sound sleep, his dream returned vividly to his mind. It was of a large church which he recognized as St. Aloysius, with a grotto beneath it like the famous



IN THE GROTTO OF COVINGTON.

shrine at Lourdes. Though he had never seen either, he recognized both. The next night, and again the third night, the vision returned; and, strange to say, while still wondering at the oft-recurring dream he received a letter from the bishop directing him to assume the pastorate of St. Aloysius church, whose priest had just died. He did so, and at his own expense at once constructed the shrine just described.

Daily, as the good father asserts, he receives evidences of the healing power of the spring. Visitors tell him of wonderful cures effected, while his mail frequently contains letters from the faithful at a distance who have been benefited by their devout pilgrimage thither. The fame of the waters is constantly going abroad, and of the hundreds who repair to the grotto none fail to dip their vessels into the pool and reverently bear away a portion to their homes. Father Blenke does not sell the liquid, but gives to all who ask. While modest in speaking of himself, he believes in a great future for his grotto and spring, which may in time become as widely famous and as eagerly sought by the devout of his persuasion as its famous counterpart at Lourdes.

GEORGE S. McDOWELL.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

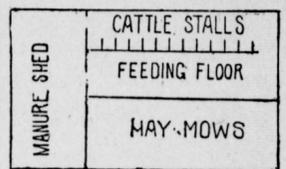
### SENSIBLE FARM BARN.

Arranged So as to Save the Full Value of Manure.

One of the chief "secrets" of good farming is the providing of plenty of plant food for the land at a minimum of cost. Different farmers have different ways of doing this—each one varying his methods to suit his individual circumstances. It is also true, unfortunately, that there is a much larger class of farmers who may be said to



have different ways of wasting plant fertility—ways that, though differing, all lead to disastrous results. With the great majority of farmers who waste valuable plant food it is the old story of allowing stable manure to deteriorate before its application to the soil. In many cases it is thrown out of doors, to be leached of its most valuable qualities by every rain and shower, or to be more or less completely destroyed by heating. The majority of farm barns do not have, and in many cases cannot have, cellars under them, in which manure can be kept without losing any of its value. A plan that may be serviceable to such as are thus situated is presented in the illustration and the diagram accompanying this.



The ordinary barn to be seen throughout the country is figured here, with a cheaply-made addition that solves the problem of how to preserve the full value of stable dressing. This manure shed has a cement or tamped clay floor. The latter will answer if the location is dry. A car that dumps easily, or even a wheelbarrow, is run along the walk behind the row of cattle and the manure taken up, plenty of litter having been used to take up all the liquid, and the whole is wheeled to the manure shed and piled there daily, or, what is better, it is spread out daily over the floor of the shed and covered with sufficient litter to keep the surface dry, and upon this young stock is allowed to run, being fed in the shed from the main feeding-floor. Cots could also be allowed to run loose here. The manure will become hard-packed under the continued tramping, and will be in no danger of overheating. A big door may be arranged at both ends of the shed, so that a team can be driven right through, or the team could be backed in through a single door.—Webb Donnell, in N. Y. Tribune.

**PARSIMONY IN FEEDING.**  
There is such a thing as shoddy in Food as well as in Cloth. The first essential thing in stock raising is to provide an abundance of first-class foods of sufficient variety, and the next thing in importance is a judicious use of it. Animals may be injured by overfeeding as well as by starving. Too much food is especially dangerous if the animals are confined too strictly to a single article of diet or a one-sided food. An article like corn is almost wholly composed of starch or carbon and another product may contain too large a proportion of nitrogen or phosphate, while a proper combination of these would prove profitable as a balanced ration, requiring a less amount of product to secure the same result. A dairyman of experience says: Parsimony is one, and a very mean thing, and economy is another, most excellent thing. They are widely different, yet it is common for them to be confounded and mistaken for one another. Not infrequently, men who think they are practicing the virtue, economy, are really guilty of the vice, parsimony. This mistake occurs in all various walks of life, but I am to-day only interested in some forms of it in dairy practice. There is much talk in the papers and from the platform, by writers and lecturers, as to the necessity for cheapening production. Now, I am painfully aware of the vice-like grip of competition on prices, and the consequent extreme difficulty of making both ends meet, but I am quite sure that the cheapening may be overdone—that in trying to cheapen production one may injure the product and seriously impair the producer. In trying to reduce the cost of cow food one may spoil the quality of the butter and injure the cows. There is such a thing as shoddy in food as well as in cloth.—Western Rural.

**IN THE POULTRY YARD.**  
DON'T begin with too many breeds. Select the one which best suits your surroundings and stick to it. By careful selection you can then build up a strain that will be satisfactory to yourself and patrons. A POULTRYMAN wants to know how to get rid of the hawks without the use of the shotgun. He who has used traps on high poles, and with what success? Again, what effect has flags on high flag staffs? Who can answer? Do not neglect the water fountains. Keep them filled with fresh, sweet, clean water. In rainy weather keep the yards drained so that no impure water will be where the fowls may drink it, says a good authority. ONE kind of fowls on the farm looks better. No one driving by stops to look at a lot of mongrels, but if all are of one kind they command attention; and if well bred it is no trouble to sell settings of eggs, and get a dollar per setting.

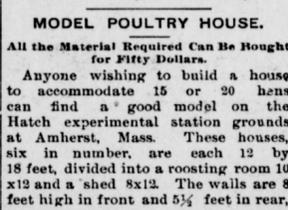
## BEEKEEPING PAYS.

A Pleasant Industry for Women Who Are Fond of Nature.

As an outdoor pursuit, or better as an outdoor interest for busy women, bees are better than poultry, for to many their curious ways prove an absorbing study; then, too, they do not require continuous or daily care, and once prepared for winter they need little or no attention during the winter months, which is a great consideration. The profits are large in proportion to the labor and time. Hives, frames, sections, honey crates, etc., are inexpensive, and may be bought ready for use, or the hives may be made at home, buying the material cut to the right dimensions ready to nail together. They are cheaper made in large quantities by machinery than they can be made at home, if one's time is taken into account. Then, too, they are more likely to be of exactly the same dimensions, as, of course, they should be; so that frames, upper stories, covers, honey crates, etc., may be interchangeable. This is a great advantage at all times, but it is especially necessary at swarming time, when one wishes to give a new colony a frame of uncapped brood, from some other hive, to keep them from swarming out of the new home, if it is not quite to their liking; and in the autumn to build up a weak colony that is to be kept over; also when preparing them for winter.

The hive that is the simplest, least complicated in construction, should be chosen. Experience with several hives has taught me that for northern and northwestern states the double-walled chaff hive is the best all-purpose hive. It protects the bees from all dampness, excessive heat of the sun in summer, which sometimes causes the combs to break down, and from the cold of winter. With two colonies standing side by side, one in a chaff hive, the other in a hive the walls of which were made of one thickness of inch lumber and one of half-inch, with building paper between, the difference year after year after was always in favor of the bees in the chaff hive. They began brood raising earlier in the spring and continued later in the fall, came through the winters better and were stronger and healthier in spring; they stored more surplus honey and sent out earlier swarms.—Minneapolis Housekeeper.

**MODEL POULTRY HOUSE.**  
All the Material Required Can Be Bought for Fifty Dollars. Anyone wishing to build a house to accommodate 15 or 20 hens can find a good model on the Hatch experimental station grounds at Amherst, Mass. These houses, six in number, are each 12 by 18 feet, divided into a roosting room 10 x 12 and a shed 8 x 12. The walls are 8 feet high in front and 5½ feet in rear, covered with boards, planed on the inside, resinized paper and shingles. The roof is a single slope covered with boards. Neopent paper and steel roofing. The shed portion can be closed stormy days by two large doors with a window set in each. The roosting room has a cement floor. Running from 2 feet above the roof to this floor is a v. door 6 inches square inside, with a door at the top and bottom of the room. Two roosts made of ¾ inch boards like a letter T, with the stem 2 inches long and the top 1½ inches, extend across the rear part of the room. Under the roosts is a platform 3 feet



wide. Directly under the platform are the nests, six in one box, 12 by 15 inches. The hen enters these from the rear while the attendant may enter by a door in front for eggs. These houses are quite warm and free from drafts and will be very durable. There is not glass enough to get the great range of temperature between day and night noticeable in some houses. The shed allows the hen to get out of doors these wintry days without having to stand on the snow. All the material in such a house above the foundation and floors ought not to cost over fifty dollars.—Farm and Home.



**How to Measure Hay.**  
The kind of hay has much to do with the weight in the stack. Timothy, being heavy, takes about 530 cubic feet for the ton, mixed hay about 600 feet, clover 700 to 750 feet, and red top hay as much as 800 feet. To get the cubic feet in a round stack, take one-third of the girth, which will give the diameter, square this—that is multiply the figures by themselves—take three-quarters of the product, and multiply this by the average height, all in feet. Then divide by the weight of a ton as given. This mode of estimating is for old hay, put up last summer.

**Grease the Heads of Sitters.**  
When the turkeys or hens desire to sit, they should be anointed on the heads once a week with some kind of oil, such as sweet oil, linseed oil or lard oil. This will kill the large lice and prevent the chicks from being destroyed during the first days of their existence. Grease is repugnant to poultry of all kinds, hence but little oil should be used. Apply it lightly on the heads, combs, faces and necks, rubbing it well into the skin. It will render the hen more comfortable, and prevent her leaving the nest frequently for relief from torture, and will also save the chicks from being attacked.—Farm and Fireside.

## SUGAR TRUST DOMINATION.

Subterranean Connection Between the Senate Chamber and Wall Street—How Millions Are Made Rapidly.

The sugar trust is capitalized at \$75,000,000. As fully two-thirds of this amount is water, the market price of \$100 worth of stock should be about \$30. Owing, however, to the monopoly which controls the refining business and the many advantages which our refiners have in supplying our markets with refined sugar, it is likely that, even without any protection whatever, sugar stock might sell as high as 45 or 50. Trust stock selling at 50 would indicate profits of 10 or 12 per cent. on actual capital. The difference between 50 and the actual market price of sugar stock represents the beneficial effects—to the trust—of tariff legislation. The present selling price being above 100 it is certain that the owners of trust stock expect to make 12 or 15 per cent. a year out of the sugar duty which is now promised them by the senate.

On January 24, when Warner's free sugar amendment passed the house, sugar fell from 85½ to 80. The decline continued until February 1, the date on which the tariff bill passed the house, when sugar sold for 75½. Undoubtedly the decline would have been much faster and greater had not the sugar magnates, in the meantime, turned their attention to the senate where two or three traitors, masquerading as democrats, held the balance of power. Negotiations having been concluded with these democrats for revenue, whereby they agreed to defeat or delay all tariff legislation, by making a sham fight against the income tax clause or under cover of special demands for local industries (compensation depending upon the extent of the opposition promised), the price of sugar stock at once began to rise. On March 20, the day before the new tariff bill was reported in the full senate committee, sugar jumped to 93½. The New York World, which believes that there is a subterranean connection between Wall street and the senate chamber which has been worth millions to certain "insiders" and to certain senators, says that on this day (March 20), "Senator Brice was in conference with Mr. Havemeyer," of the sugar trust.

The trust did not cease its efforts. Two more concessions have been made to it. In each case the concession was heralded by sudden advances in the price of stocks several days before the finance committee had announced publicly that the sugar schedule had been modified. On April 25 sugar sold for 100½. The World said on May 4: "The report that the schedule was to be changed became generally known, although there were many who were skeptical. Sugar continued to rise on inside information." "Sugar quoted April 27, 103½."

"And still no word from the finance committee. Everybody about the senate, from the clerks up, was operating in sugar. Everybody was sugar mad. Two days later came Secretary Carlisle's interview, which furnished the first official confirmation of a change in the sugar schedule to an ad valorem basis. "Sugar quoted April 30, 107½." "And sugar still rising. Why this rapid advance is explained by the value of the concessions prophesied." On May 5 sugar sold for 109.

This great advance of 33 points over the price of February 1, has enhanced the market value of sugar stock over \$35,000,000. Perhaps \$30,000,000 of this increase went to the clique of "insiders" who were bold enough to waylay the senate. Perhaps the remaining \$5,000,000 has been put where it will do the most good as a reward for "senatorial courtesy" shown the trust. This courtesy promises a bill which will give a gratuity of about \$15,000,000 a year to the trust. If this courtesy can prevent the passage of any tariff legislation it will allow the trust to continue to enjoy a gratuity of nearly \$20,000,000.

Another evidence that sugar stocks have been manipulated on private tips from the senate chamber and that the sugar trust has dictated legislation is supplied by the Sugar Trade Journal, the organ of the trust. This journal, with remarkable foresight, made an emphatic prophecy on April 5, of what would come to pass. On May 3 this journal said boastfully, foolishly and threateningly: "If it seems to be generally conceded that if any tariff bill is to be passed it will contain a sugar schedule such as suggested in ours of April 5, placing 40 per cent. ad valorem duty on all sugars, with one-eighth cent per pound extra on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard, and one-tenth cent per pound more on sugar from bounty countries." This is in fact exactly what was reported on May 7, to the senate committee.

**PROTECTION AS IT IS.**  
Extracts from the Speech of Daniel W. Voorhees, United States Senator from Indiana. The protective system is one of indescribable injustice and oppression. I will not stop to consider the vast individual robberies committed in protected markets, the untold and incalculable millions of blackmail levied by American manufacturers. The McKinley bill, unlimited in its scope and purposes of spoliation and plunder. In carrying out the interests and declared wishes of toiling millions as contrasted with the few powerful and favored classes obstacles have, of course, been encountered, gigantic in size, arrogant, insolent, dictatorial and in some instances sinister, perfidious and dishonest in character. The natural selfishness of the human heart has been educated, developed, fed, nourished, pampered here on American soil by the government itself until it now stands not only revealed but confessed as a giant robber, a predatory monster, obstructing the highways of legislation and challenging legislators themselves to stand and deliver. Manufacturing interests are now the colossal taskmasters of the whole peo-

ple, commanding tribute from every day's labor beneath the sun.

Those who own and represent these swollen and arrogant interests do not hesitate to declare on what terms a bill vitally affecting 70,000,000 of people will be permitted to become a law.

The thoroughly protected and self-complacent American manufacturer, sole master of his own market and incarnation of human selfishness.

The lowest depths of human depravity may be raked in vain for a baser or more infamous scheme (protection) by which to obtain money dishonestly.

I arraign those who hinder and obstruct tariff reform in the name of protection to labor, as shams and betrayers of the people and of the truth.

I devoutly believe that the limit of endurance has been reached; that the time has come for test to be made between the power of hoarded money and the power of productive labor; that the people from this time forward, more than ever before, will organize and take rapid and heroic measures against the continued and brutal dictation of the plutocracy, against the rule and supremacy of the rich in shaping the financial policy of this government in their own interests. In his speech in favor of the revenue tariff of 1846, Hannibal Hamlin exclaimed: "Protection! Protection to American labor! It is the protection the wolf gives to the lamb and the vulture to its prey."

## VOICE OF NEW YORK.

The Senate Admitted That a Little More Activity Is Necessary.

On May 3 a big mass meeting was held in Cooper union, in New York city, to condemn the inaction of the senate on the tariff bill. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Reform club. The call, which was signed by 150 of New York's leading business firms and men, asked for the immediate passage of the tariff bill "with or without the income tax." On May 4 the New York World said:

"The Cooper union meeting last night showed clearly what the people of this great center of the country's trade desire.

"They want tariff reform. They want an end put to delay that has been hurtful. They want the Wilson bill passed without further waste of time.

"This was the substance of all the speeches made there by men who have a right to speak for the metropolis, who know its needs and the desires of its people. It was the meaning of the enthusiasm aroused by the words of the speakers.

"The meeting was significant upon another point of interest also. It brought out strongly the fact that the World was right when it told Senator Hill that he misinterpreted New York sentiment as to the income tax. Mr. James C. Carter was applauded to the echo when he frankly declared himself in favor of that feature of the pending bill, and characterized an income tax as the fairest of all possible ways of raising a revenue in an emergency like that to which reckless pension legislation has brought us. Mr. Couderc was hissed by about three to one of the audience when he criticized the income tax feature, though he protested his readiness to accept it as a condition of tariff reform.

"There never was any reason to suppose that one in three of New York's voters would object to this just tax, as there was never any reason why they should do so. "In urging the speedy passage of the tariff bill New York speaks for the business and industrial interests of the whole country, for those who have money and those who have none, for capitalist and laborer, for the captains of industry and for the rank and file. The democratic senators have decided to stand together and pass the Wilson bill. Let them do it quickly."

**A Hideous Superstition.**  
In any conceivable form the Wilson bill will have valuable features and be a great improvement over the McKinley bill. It will doubtless be thickly scarred also with weak "concessions" and absurdities. But the passage of even a sadly imperfect bill will have the effect of breaking down the hideous superstition to which the republican party has enslaved itself, and tried to enslave the country, for the past dozen years. Manufacturers will not be hornetically closed. Farmers will continue to cultivate the soil and merchants to buy and sell, and railroads and steamships to go on with the business of transportation. After a brief experience of the fact that the industry of man and the national resources of the country can produce prosperity and happiness independently of the all-wise farts of a McKinley or a Harrison, it would be possible to discuss questions of taxation and settle its details like rational beings and not like frightened savages cutting themselves with flints before an ugly idol. It is because tariff reformers look forward to such a time that they are comparatively indifferent to the imperfections of the bill that will usher it in.—N. Y. Post.

**The Winning Doctrine.**  
We call the attention of our readers to the very interesting communication we publish revealing the causes and real meaning of the late democratic victory in Ohio.

This success was due to making a clear issue on the tariff. The democrats of the Dayton district do not believe in that democratic "conservatism" which is hardly to be distinguished from the McKinley brand of radical republicanism. They believe in the Wilson bill. They repudiated the senate bill. Much more would they have repudiated the Gorman "compromise." The democrats of the Dayton district, in addition to holding sound doctrine, had the courage of their beliefs. They fought for a principle openly and resolutely. They were not affected by the treachery of their senator. In the hour of victory they bravely denounced the shameful policy which he represents.

This election is a lesson to democrats everywhere. The people are all right, although politicians may be false and cowardly.—N. Y. World.

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, Chautauque, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clay, Clark, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Ford, Franklin, Finney, Garfield, Geary, Gowen, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greenwood, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Holzeman, Jackson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Logan, Marion, Marshall, McPherson, Miami, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Scott, Sedgewick, Sevier, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Wabaunsee, Washington, Wichita, Wilson, Woodson, Wyandotte.

Consistency is certainly a jewel, but when the pension subject comes before the average Republican editor, he follows the idea too closely.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION.

The People's party county convention to elect delegates to the state and congressional conventions was called to order by Chairman Johnson at the Court House at 11 o'clock.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Chase County, Kansas, will meet in mass convention, in the Court house, in Cottonwood Falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, June 23rd, 1894.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

On the day on which the Democratic county convention will be held in this city, June 23, 1894, the Democratic County Central Committee will meet at the Courant office, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and it is earnestly requested that every member of the committee be present.

THEY WANT NAMES.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 923 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.

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 Saturday, June 3, 1894, at 12 o'clock, p. m.

OUR SOLDIER DEAD.

They sleep in fame's enduring bowers, Proudly rest on honored beds, Scatter their graves with fresh-laid flowers.

Bring forth the flowers of the grave, The free oblations of the folk— And strew upon each soldier's grave— The flowers of the bright and best.

Bring from fair Zezema's richest spring The clays—its buds unfold— And from the Ganges waters bring The clumps with its leaves of gold.

In the lotus from the Nile's bright waves, And from fair Araby the best, The dillies, to deck the graves, And gild the patriot's place of rest.

Bring the blue crocus from the dell, The mine-sifted from the lake, And strew them over the brave who fell For freedom, home and country's sake.

On grateful hearts forever grav'd Among the faithful and the true, For freedom, home and country's sake, The green fringes—the golden red— To decorate the sacred sod, Above the patriot's hallow'd bed.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM. The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must turn on close markets of profit.

Robt Cuthbert and wife arrived home from their California trip Sunday noon. Having visited in California near two months. During their visit they met and visited with the families of A. P. Gandy, Stearns Brothers, their parents, Thomas Streeters, L. W. Coleman, W. P. Martin, and also met John Roberts who used to be in the furniture business here with Brown.

It was moved that the resolutions be adopted. The first resolution being read, the same, on motion, was adopted. It was then moved that all the resolutions be adopted, except the last one. Carried.

It was then moved that resolution number 8 be adopted. This called forth a spirited discussion, which, after debate, resulted in the adoption of the resolution.

A vote being taken for delegates and alternates to the State convention, resulted in the election of W. J. Dougherty, Fred Praecht, J. L. Thompson and W. A. Wood, as delegates, and J. C. Nichol, F. Johnson, P. B. McCabe and J. S. Doolittle, as alternates.

As delegates to the Emporia convention, Clay Shafer, Lot Leonard, Mart Norton, P. B. Montgomery and W. G. McCandless, alternates, Thos. Grisham, E. L. Gowen, N. B. Sarber, D. R. Shellenbarger and Dr. F. Johnson.

DECORATION DAY BALL GAME.

The following is the result of the ball game, yesterday, between the Second nine and John Doering's picked nine.

SECOND NINE. Charlie Davis, 1. Will Heintz, 2. Will Swank, 2. Tad Smith, 3. Fred Jensen, 1. John Hays, 2. Herm Hazel, 3. Colonel Howard, 3. Ed Estes, 3.

PICKED NINE. John Saunders, 0. J. M. Hamme, 1. W. Romigh, 1. A. Voltz, 1. R. Serber, 1. C. D. Breese, 1. E. Rockwood, 0. June Smith, 0. Chas Evans, 2. Total—Second nine, 20; Picked nine, 7.

Court Proceedings.

Charles A. Strack vs Ester L. Perrigo, et al. Motion to set aside sale by Manhard withdrawn. Motion by plaintiff to set aside sale sustained. Money in hand of Receiver ordered to be divided between Johnson, Hilt and Madden.

George Passford vs S E Prather, et al. Judgment for plaintiff for \$24,431.70. Foreclosure and sale with appraisement.

Lulu P. Munson vs E O Eymann, Demurrer to petition overruled with exceptions. Reply filed, continued.

G W Shurtliff vs John W Harvey. Case continued by agreement.

Frederick Kezer vs D W Webb, et al. Cause settled. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Illinois National Bank vs S E Prather, et al. Judgment for plaintiff for \$11,782.20 with 8 per cent. Foreclosure and sale with appraisement.

E L House vs W H Carter, et al. Case continued to November term.

Geo R Williams vs Fred Praecht, et al. Trial by court. Judgment for plaintiff for \$22,331.20 at 12 per cent without appraisement. Ordered hand sold in 3 sections.

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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.

Are the People Willing to Pay Double the Present Price for Newspapers, Magazines and Other Kinds of Literature?

Parties are going about representing to the business men that publishers are a favored class, and do not pay as high a rate of postage as they should.

The claim is made that if postage on newspapers, magazines, etc., is increased 7 cents per pound, then letter postage would be reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent for each letter.

Such statements are not true, but they cause business men to feel dissatisfied; hence, Congress has been urged to increase postage on printed matter.

As a result the lower house of Congress, on April 10th, adopted an amendment raising the rate of postage on certain kinds of periodicals. If the people do not enter their protest this will prove a DEATH BLOW TO GREAT LITERATURE IN THIS COUNTRY.

As publishers will be compelled to charge over double the present price for a great portion of the printed matter, because of increased postage. The increase of 7 cents a pound for postage is over double the price of nearly all the paper used at the present time.

This forced increase in the price of literature will, in reality, fall on those people who live in small towns and in the country, because they receive most of their reading matter by mail.

The publisher's profit is already down to the lowest possible limit, hence an increase in postage can only result in a great increase in the price of reading matter.

As this will cause a vast majority of the people to pay over twice as much for their reading matter as they do now, or curtail the amount over one half, we urge each and everyone of our readers to write a letter at once to the Congressman from his district, and also a letter to each of the United States Senators from his state, and demand that the postage shall not be increased on any class or kind of printed matter. Tell your representative in Congress that you do not live in a large town or city, where they have free delivery of mail by letter carriers, which costs the postal department about twelve million dollars (\$12,000,000) a year, therefore you demand an offset to this great expenditure which benefits only a small portion of the entire population, that all kinds of printed matter, including books in paper covers, be carried in the mails at the same rate of postage as the last five years.

WRITE AT ONCE. See the form of letter to send to your Congressman, below. Cut it out, sign it and mail to the member of Congress from your district immediately.

OUT THIS OUT, SIGN IT AND SEND IT TO THE CONGRESSMAN FROM YOUR DISTRICT. Also write a similar letter to each of the two United States Senators from your district.

P. O., 1894.

Hon. Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am informed that an effort is being made to increase the postage on second-class mail matter, which includes newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and books issued in serial form in paper covers, similar to magazine literature.

I am also informed that the lower house of Congress, on April 10th, adopted an amendment to the Postal Appropriation Bill, increasing the postage on certain kinds of literature; therefore, I most respectfully urge you to use your influence and vote to reconsider and amend, and continue postage on all kinds of printed matter at the same rate as has been in force for a number of years.

I ask this because it will benefit the masses of the people who live in the country and small towns, and demand an offset to the free-mail delivery by letter-carriers in large towns and cities, which costs nearly Twelve Million Dollars (\$12,000,000) each year, and is so earthy benefit to the vast majority of the people of these United States.

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 TAKE RIPANS TABULES. INDIGESTION.

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have a TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DISORDERED LIVER.

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DYSPEPSIA AFTER EATING.

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. THE STOMACH.

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

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

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

One Gives Relief.

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

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested 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.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas.

GRISHAM & GREEN. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

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. McWilliams' Chase County Land Agency.

Railroad and Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOAN MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

WANTED.— A Representative for the State in the Chase County Courthouse, our greatest book ever offered to the public.

Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, on every one purchase. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$100. Another \$100.00. A lady has just cleared \$100.00 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 in your county. Address all communications to RAND, McNALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. 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. P. Perrigo, as administrators of S. A. Perrigo, deceased, the State Exchange Bank, Carlos E. Hart, 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 10 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase County, Kansas, to-wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) 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 thereon.

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

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

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, April 16, 1894.

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 aforesaid, 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 links; thence south 12 1/2 degrees, west 8 1/2 chains; thence south 78 1/2 degrees, west 1.85 chains; thence south 54 20 degrees, west 2 1/2 chains; thence south 55 45 degrees, west 6 65 chains to junction with old road. And to re-establish the road vacated from the beginning to this road to the ending thereof 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 continuation with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in the town of North Cottonwood Falls, on the 29th 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.

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

DETER SHOE CO., Inc., Capital, \$1,000,000. BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD.

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. Unlike 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 Toe or Common Sense, with G. D. E. & S. sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. Send your size. Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS. Special terms to Dealers.

Advertisement for Ripans Tabules, describing its benefits for various ailments like indigestion, biliousness, and constipation. Includes contact information for McPike & Fox in Atchison, Kansas.

Advertisement for W. H. Holsinger, a dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, farm machinery, wind mills, pumps, pipe, hose, and fittings. Located in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Includes an illustration of a windmill.

Advertisement for Dexter Shoe Co., featuring their \$1.50 shoe and a catalog of various footwear. Includes contact information for their Boston office and a list of dealers.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the time, let his chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; ad- vertisements, 10¢ per line per week; for six months, \$5.00 cash in advance.

Table with columns for various locations and times, including Saffordville, Elmdale, and Cedar Grove.

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

Table with columns for various locations and times, including Saffordville, Elmdale, and Cedar Grove.

C. K. & W. F. R.

Table with columns for various locations and times, including Saffordville, Elmdale, and Cedar Grove.

WEST. N. E. C. O. L. S. C. H. I. X. M. E. X. K. O. C.

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Table with columns for various locations and times, including Saffordville, Elmdale, and Cedar Grove.

It will pay you to examine the Car- pets at Gruwel's before buying else- where.

Prof. T. J. Perry left, yesterday, for Emporia, where he will remain during vacation.

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

William Upton has gone to Chula Vista, Cal., where his brother Ray is now located.

Born, on Saturday, May 26, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. James Riggs, of Matfield Green, a son.

Mrs. R. B. Evans and Mrs. T. S. Sargent, of Emporia, visited in this city, last week.

Born, on Wednesday, May 16, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. F. Kirk, of Mat- field Green, a son.

T. J. Upton left, Monday night, for a visit to his brother, in Missouri, and his sister, in Iowa.

Joe McDowell left, last Monday morning, for a three weeks' visit at his old Ohio home.

Ray Blackshore, of Elmdale, who is attending school at Emporia, spent last Sunday at home.

The pension of A. B. Watson has been increased from \$6 to \$10 per month, with \$107 back pay.

Mrs. Robison and family will leave, Friday, for Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where they will reside in the future.

Born, on Thursday morning, May 31, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pratt, of Diamond Creek township, a son.

Gruwel is closing out his Wall Paper. If you should need any, don't forget this. It will save you money.

Died, on Tuesday night, May 29, 1894, the three-weeks-old son of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Richards, of this city.

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.

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

On account of illness, Miss Minnie Nichol, of Thurman, will not return to school in this city during the insti- tute.

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

Mrs. Henry Brandley and daughter, Flora, have gone on a visit to the family of E. A. Hildebrand, at Kil- dare, Oklahoma.

We are under obligations, this week, to the Leader and Beeville for matter furnished us in getting out this issue of the COURANT.

Lightning, yesterday morning, struck the barn on No. 2 Guthrie ranch, destroying it, with its contents. Loss, about \$1,500.

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

W. W. Perrin and son, William, are putting down curbing and a sidewalk in front of the Co-operative store and G. E. Finley's store.

Married, on Sunday afternoon, May 27, 1894, in Cedar township, Mr. Wm. Place, of Wonevau, and Miss Elma Delong, of Marion county.

A most excellent rain visited this city and vicinity Monday night, and another one also, Tuesday night, and vegetation is now booming.

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

Little Lottie Murphy, who was visit- ing at her grandfather's, M. P. Strail, during the winter, has returned to her home, at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

F. P. Cochran and daughter, Miss Dora, left, last night, for Mulvau, to attend the funeral of Mr. Cochran's old comrade, Capt. Silverwood.

The German-American League will meet in the parlors of the Central Hotel at Cottonwood Falls on Satur- day, June 2nd, at 2 o'clock p. m.

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.

G. T. Meyers and J. M. Patterson, of Matfield Green, took about fifty head of horses to Oklahoma, last week, for sale, and they may be gone two or three months.

The heart of ye editor has recently been made glad by the payment of a year's subscription to the COURANT, from Maurice Joice, Geo. George, L. M. Stone, J. C. Thompson and G. H. Burnett.

Angela Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F. of this city, elected the following officers on May 29 for the ensuing term: N. G. F. P. Cochran, V. G. W. W. Clark, secretary; J. B. Davis, treasurer; L. W. Heck; representative to Grand Lodge, Geo. George; alter- nate, M. C. Newton.

Constable Heck left, Sunday even- ing, for Eldorado, and returned, Mon- day, having in charge Geo. D. Conner, who is charged with the larceny of a saddle, sliker, and coon skin, in Feb- ruary, from A. R. Palmer. Conner will be given a preliminary hearing tomorrow (Friday) at 2 p. m.

Married, at Newton, on Wednesday, May 16, 1894, by Judge Groom, Mr. J. M. Robbins and Miss Lora Pickrelle, better known as Miss Lora Pratt, both of this city. The happy couple have the congratulations of the COURANT. They have gone to housekeeping in the Guy Johnson house, north of M. M. Kuhl's.

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

The secretary of the Elkhart Car- riage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elk- hart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our read-

ers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the read- ers of the COURANT to remember this suggestion.

H. D. Bureham returned, Saturday, from Berryville, Arkansas, to remain here. On his way back, at Parsons, Kansas, he saw Chas. M. Frye, former- ly of this city, who is now assisting his brother, Frank W. Frye, in the editorial work on the Parsons Polle- gion, the latter being now the post- master at Parsons. Mr. Frye sent his best wishes to all his friends in this city and county.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES. Last Friday evening, May 25, 1894, the Eighth Annual Commencement Exercises of the Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, High School took place in Music Hall, and long before the exer- cises began the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, many who had gone, hoping to gain admittance, hav- ing to return home, for lack of room in the hall. The stage was handsomely decorated with flowers, pictures, etc.; and over the stage, in golden letters, was the motto of the class of 1894: "Finitus sed Iniens," which, in plain English, means, not finished but be- gun.

When the exercises began, about 8 o'clock, on the stage were seated the members of the School Board, Messrs. James McNece, H. E. Gillett and J. H. Doolittle,—the teachers of the school,—Messrs. W. M. Kysar and T. J. Perry and Misses Hattie M. Gilman, Minnie M. Myser, Carrie H. Broese, Rida M. Winters and Minnie W. Ellis,—the graduates—Hermia A. Hazel, Lovernia B. Hazel, Nellie A. Sanders and Mamie A. Simmons—and the Rev. W. C. Somers. Prof. Kysar acted as Master of Ceremonies, and the exercises were begun by a song—"Greeting Glee"—by the young ladies and young gentlemen who sang the double quartets hereinafter men- tioned, after which the Rev. Mr. Somers offered up a prayer suitable to the occasion; after which was a song—"Oh, Softly Rise, Bright Summer Moon,"—by Misses Emma Veters, Minnie Wischer, Rosa Allen, Sadie Forney, Mary Rockwood, Mamie Sim- mons, Clara Brandley and Rosa Palmer.

The Salutatory and Oration—"Our Life is What We Make It,"—by Miss Nellie A. Sanders, was well delivered, and the arguments contained therein were expressed with very logical rea- sonings, and in well rounded sen- tences, and showed that she had given the subject serious thought, and, from her deductions, she proved very con- clusively that "where there is a will there is a way," but, she urged, the will power be so directed that our lives will result in good, with the blessings flowing therefrom, and not in evil, with its accompanying disas- ters.

The Oration—"The Greatest Advan- tage of the Day," by Miss Lovernia B. Hazel, in which she showed how, step by step, the world had gone on from ignorance to the enlighten- ment of the Nineteenth century, from barbarism to its present high civiliza- tion, and how we are enjoying the fruits of science, labor and learning, was well spoken, and in excellent lan- guage, and showed that the time Miss Hazel had spent in school was well applied.

Next was a song—"A Warrior Bold,"—by Messrs. R. Scribner, E. D. Renjole, R. Cochran, Ed. Rockwood, J. B. Smith, C. Davis, F. Kerr and T. Smith.

The recitation—"Debating Society"—by Miss Grace Hays, of the Alumni, showed that Miss Hays is gifted with considerable elocutionary powers, and was very pleasing to the audience.

"Voices of the Night" was then sung by Miss Mertan Tuttle, Mrs. S. F. Perrigo, E. F. Holmes and E. D. Renjole.

The Oration—"Onward and Up- ward,"—by Miss Mamie Simmons, was well spoken, and in it it was very clearly and forcibly shown how we can go onward and upward, from the lowly to things of high degree, how from a small, becoming great achiev- ing, money may be accomplished and that the aim of our lives should be to reach the perfection of all that is good and noble.

The Oration and Valedictory—"The Cross and the Crescent"—was deliv- ered by Hermia A. Hazel, and that young gentlemen showed he had given his subject considerable thought. His argument was that while the cross, the symbol of Christianity, and the crescent, the symbol of Moham- medism, had done great good in the elevation of man, the former had ac- complished its good through kindness, while the latter had ushered in its good through bloodshed, and that the former was the culmination of excel- lence while the latter but raised man into a much higher sphere of useful- ness for good than had been his condi- tion prior to its promulgation. His remarks to the patrons of the school, to the School Board, to the teachers and to his classmates, and especially to his classmates, were very affecting.

After the singing of the "Last Day of School," by the double quartette, the diplomas were presented to the graduates by Miss M. Louise Jones, of Emporia, who delivered them a very timely and eloquent address.

The "Good Night Chorus" was then sung by the four part chorus, and after congratulations had been ex- tended to the graduates, the exercises closed. Mrs. J. H. Mercer was at the organ, and the singing was all of that excellence of which the people of this city feel justly proud.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 30, 1894:

Ball, Samuel Kano, A. (foreign)

Ellis, J. Z. Robbins, Tommy

Kirkland, Jake H. Turner, C. R.

All the above remaining uncalled for, June 13, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, Texas, apply to the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, for a list of rates and conditions as to time. Tex- as may be the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

A LETTER FROM GEO. H. ROSE'S SISTER-IN-LAW.

As our readers will, no doubt, be pleased to know some of the antece- dents of Geo. H. Rose, we place before them the following letter, which speaks for itself; and sets to rest much specu- lative gossip:

ONEIDA, N. Y., May 23, '94.

MR. AND MRS. KUHLE: Dear friends, if I may address you as such you can but know how all of our hearts ache for you and your family. We mourn with you in your trouble. Although we have no love for Mr. Rose we cannot help taking some interest in him as he mar- ried my sister sixteen years ago, Christ- mas. At that time he had the appear- ance of a nice young man, but after they were married we learned that his life had always been of the lowest. She only lived five years and left two sons, aged 12 and 14 years, hardly old enough to know how they had been disgraced. I have one and my parents have the other. They had one of the best of mothers, not because she was my sister, but because she was a christian woman, beloved by all that knew her. She was a school teacher and made friends wherever she went. After the first few months of her wedded life Rose began to fall into his old habits. I would to God that he had never been born. It does seem as though he had got his just reward. He was the cause of my sister's death—the doctor says so. And to take the life of your son. It is strange that the good Lord suffered such to live and let him cause so much trouble.

His (Rose's) mother lives here. I guess the blow will kill her as she has the heart disease and is very old and feeble. We are trying to provide means to send her to the Old Ladies' Home. Rose never did provide for his mother. He had not enough principle about him to do that. Can you tell me what his life has been. You need not be afraid that you will hurt my feelings as I have no respect for him whatever.

How I do wish I could see and talk with you. If you ever come this way inquire for and come and see us. You will find us your friends. If you have more than one picture of your son and can spare it, please send it to me. We all feel for you as though it was some of our relations. I know if we ever meet we will be the best of friends and I trust the good Lord will open a way that we can see and know each other.

I have an uncle, George Morse, in Terryton, Kansas. I should like you to inquire for him and make yourself known to him, and tell him it was through me that you introduced yourself.

I don't let (Rose) leave any word, not one word for his mother and child; didn't he beg the mob to spare him. He must have been crazy to shoot without cause.

You may think it strange for me to ask for your son's picture, but I would keep it and feel towards him as a brother. I would like one to keep, but if you desire me to return it I will do so.

I wonder that he gave himself up. What a wretch he must have been to do such a deed. Only a short time ago we were saying that if he came back again we would have him take the gold curb and perhaps make a man of him, but it is too late. He had written his mother that he would come home as soon as he could get his back pay. It is too bad that he had to stay till he done so terri- ble a deed. If he had a grudge against your son he might have intended to kill him and then leave town and not be caught.

O, how I do hope the cause [of the shooting] will be made known. I would feel better about it.

Please write me as you shall always have my prayers and best wishes for yourself and family.

I remain your true friend,

Mrs. Wm. BARNES.

Memorial Day.

Memorial Sabbath was observed at the Presbyterian church, this city, by a union of all the churches in the city. The program for the observance of the day was carried out as published, and it proved a very interesting service. The sermon by Rev. Hoffmeister was on new lines and intensely patriotic. The decora- tions were unusually handsome and consisted of potted plants, cut flowers and National flags. The large number of cut flowers, which attracted much gen- eral admiration, were furnished by M. H. Lewis, of Strong City. The large church was well filled, and the attendance of soldiers and sailors was the largest, with one exception, on any similar occasion.

ON WEDNESDAY.

The rain the night previous made the weather very pleasant and early in the day Broadway was resplendent with National colors. All business stopped promptly at noon.

The exercises began in the court room at 1:30 and the published program was carried out.

The court room was handsomely decorated with flowers and flags, also the centenary of the "Unknown Dead" and "Loyal Women." Much of the decora- tion was the work of the ladies of the floral committee.

The address, by J. S. Dean, of Marion, occupied about an hour, and was interest- ing from start to finish. In simple lan- guage he gave the true history of the cause of the civil war, its lessons, and its memories. He conceded the bravery of the southern soldiers, the ability of their generals and the sacrifices of that people, but their cause was eternally wrong while the Union cause was eternally right and the triumph of the Union established the ability of man to govern himself. His analysis of the government, from the first confederacy of the states to the adoption of the constitution, was clear and instructive.

After the benediction, the procession was formed and proceeded to the cem- etery when without any formal ceremony the graves were decorated by the ex- soldiers.

The procession to the cemetery was led by the Uniform Rank of the A. O. U. W., under the command of Matt Mc- Donald. The attendance of the Uni- formed Rank was highly appreciated by the old soldiers, and they are also under obligations to the Sons of Veterans who furnished the firing squad. The Sons

MOTHERS

ALWAYS LIKE TO SEE THEIR BOYS DRESSED WELL,



And are on the lookout for special good bargains, good styles and good qualities. We have combined all these features, and shall offer 150 boys knee pants suits at such a small price that your boys can as well have a new suit as not.

You can buy a boy's suit, good weight, for 75 cents; a better one for \$1, and for \$1.50 and \$2 you can buy a good serviceable suit; \$2.50 gets you a boy's suit, good pattern and color, nicely made and trimmed, good enough for a Sunday suit. All-wool suits, in several patterns and colors, go at \$3; ordi- narily the same suits cost you \$4 or \$4.50. Suits that cost from \$6 to \$8 in other stores, we offer you in this lot at \$4.50 and \$5. In this last lot you will find the choicest styles and patterns, and qualities that cannot be excelled. You are sure to be pleased with these bargains, so do not hesitate to come and ask to see the "Boys Bargain Suits."

HOLMES & GREGORY, COTTONWOOD FALLS.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.

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

CREAT MUSIC OFFER.

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

PUBLIC SALE

Of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Etc. The undersigned will sell at his farm, 3 miles east of Clements and 5 miles from Elmdale, on SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894, Beginning at 10 a. m., the following property: Twenty-seven head of horses, including two span of mares, 5 years old, weighing 1200 to 1400. Four span of high bred driving or rid- ing mares and horses. One good driving team 8 years old. One span one-half Norman 3 year-old horses. One Englishshire mare 2 years old. 3 2-year-old mares. 4 yearling colts, (mares and horses). One thoroughbred stallion, "Steel- dust." One 2-year-old full-blooded Clydsdale stallion. 1 8-year-old mule. 4 Good milk cows. 2 2-year-old steers. 2 2-year-old heifers. 7 Brood sows. 4 Brood sows (have pigs). 30 Head of shoats, (weighing 50 to 75 pounds). Terms of sale: All sums of \$5 or under. Cash; over that amount, eight months time, without interest, on bankable paper, or 5 per cent off for cash. E. C. HOLMES.

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. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

NOTICE TO WOMEN.

All women in the county interested in making the suffrage convention to be held in Cottonwood Falls, May 15 and 16, a success, are requested to meet in the court room, Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday afternoon, April 21, at 3 o'clock. The convention on May 15 and 16 will be addressed by Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna Shaw, Rachel L. Childs and Helen L. Kim- ber.

IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD.

The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising peaches, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stonefellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$1,000 worth of peaches from 12 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet tell- ing about Texas.

CARSON'S.

Our marking brush is doing good work. This time we use it on the best Indigo Blue Dress Points, and mark them

40 YD.

They are on the way now, and will be opened up for sale SATURDAY, JUNE 2d.

We bought One Thou- sand Yards and got them so we can sell them at 4c. yard.

When you are in look at those 25c. salteens we are selling at 15c.

We have some beautiful lace curtains; prices from 75c. to \$1.50 per pair.

We make window shades, any width and length you want.

GEO. B. CARRON

Cottonwood Falls.

### THE SUPREME MOMENT.

Poems, created wave, before thy whiteness breaks  
In fopping curves that glide  
Down the green slope, where all thy snowy flakes  
Melt in the gulfing tide

Flash, sunset glory, or my raptured eyes  
The splendor of thy rays,  
For the transcendent magic of thy skies  
Is passing as I gaze.

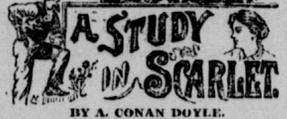
Fade, peerless rose, in thy perfections fair,  
Unconscious of a thorn;  
Thy fragrant beauty will not seem so rare  
Upon to-morrow's morn.

Cease, happy birds, your matins to repeat  
While yet the dewy day  
Freshens the hours; they may not float so  
Sweet  
When dawn has passed away.

Speak, ruby lips, the low, entrancing word,  
Half smothered in a kiss,  
Mid myrads spoken never can be heard  
One freighted with such bliss.

An instant only can we hold in thrall  
The best that earth has given;  
The perfect, the consummate all-in-all  
Is found alone in Heaven!

—Margaret J. Preston, in N. Y. Independent.



### A STUDY IN SCARLET

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

#### PART II.

##### CHAPTER I.—CONTINUED.

Had the wanderer remained awake for another half-hour a strange sight would have met his eyes. Far away on the extreme verge of the alkali plain there rose up a little spray of dust, very slight at first, and hardly to be distinguished from the mists of the distance, but gradually growing higher and broader until it formed a solid, well-defined cloud. This cloud continued to increase in size until it became evident that it could only be raised by a great multitude of moving creatures. In more fertile spots the observer would have come to the conclusion that one of those great herds of bisons which graze upon the prairie land was approaching him. This was obviously impossible in these arid wilds. As the whirl of dust drew nearer to the solitary bluff upon which the two castaways were reposing, the canvas-covered tilts of wagons and the figures of armed horsemen began to show up through the haze, and the apparition revealed itself as being a great caravan upon its journey for the west. But what a caravan! When the head of it had reached the base of the mountains, the rear was not yet visible on the horizon. Right across the enormous plain stretched the straggling array, wagons and darts, men on horseback and men on foot. Innumerable women who staggered along under burdens, and children who toddled beside the wagons or peeped out from under the white coverings. This was evidently no ordinary party of immigrants, but rather some mad people who had been compelled from stress of circumstances to seek themselves a new country. There rose through the clear air a confused clattering and rumbling from this great mass of humanity, with the creaking of wheels and the neighing horses. Loud as it was, it was not sufficient to rouse the two tired wayfarers above them.

At the head of the column there rode a score or more of grave, iron-faced men, clad in somber, homespun garments and armed with rifles. On reaching the base of the bluff they halted and held a short council among themselves. "The wells are to the right, my brothers," said a one, a hard-lipped, clean-shaven man with grizzled hair. "To the right of the Sierra Blanco—so we shall reach the Rio Grande," said another.

"Fear not for water," cried a third. "He who could draw it from the rocks will not now abandon His own chosen people."

"Amen! Amen!" responded the whole party.

They were about to resume their journey when one of the youngest and keenest-eyed uttered an exclamation and pointed up at the rugged crag above them. From its summit there fluttered a little wisp of pink, showing up hard and bright against the gray rocks behind. At the sight there was a general reining up of horses and unslashing of guns, while fierce horsemen came galloping up to reinforce the vanguard. The word "redskins" was on every lip.

"There can't be any number of Indians here," said the elderly man who appeared to be in command. "We have passed the Pawnees, and there are no other tribes until we cross the great mountains."

"Shall I go forward and see, Brother Stangerson?" asked one of the band.

"And I," "And I," cried a dozen voices.

"Leave your horses below and we will wait you here," the elder answered. In a moment the young fellows had dismounted, fastened their horses, and were ascending the precipitous slope which led up to the object which had excited their curiosity. They advanced rapidly and noiselessly, with the confidence and dexterity of practised scouts. The watchers from the plain below could see them flit from rock to rock until their figures stood out against the sky-line. The young man who had first given the alarm was leading them. Suddenly his followers saw him throw up his hands, as though overcome with astonishment, and on joining him they were affected in the same way by the sight which met their eyes.

On the little plateau which crowned the barren hill there stood a single giant bowlder, and against this bowlder there lay a tall man, long-bearded and hard-featured, but of an excessive thinness. His placid face and regular breathing showed that he was fast asleep. Beside him lay a little child, with her round white arms encircling his brown, sinewy neck, and her golden-haired head resting upon the breast of his velvet tunic. Her rosy lips were parted, showing the regular

line of snow-white teeth within, and a playful smile played over her infantile features. Her plump little white legs, terminating in white socks, and neat shoes with shining buckles, offered a strange contrast to the long, shriveled members of her companion. On the ledge of rock above this strange couple there stood three solemn buzzards, who, at the sight of the newcomers, uttered raucous screams of disappointment and flapped sullenly away.

The cries of the four birds awoke the two sleepers, who stared about them in bewilderment. The man staggered to his feet and looked down upon the plain which had been so desolate when sleep had overtaken him, and which was now traversed by this enormous body of men and of beasts. His face assumed an expression of incredulity as he gazed, and he passed his bony hand over his eyes. "This is what they call delirium, I guess," he muttered. The child stood beside him, holding on to the skirt of his coat, and said nothing, but looked all round her with the wondering, questioning gaze of childhood.

The rescuing party were speedily able to convince the two castaways that their appearance was no delusion. One of them seized the little girl and hoisted her upon his shoulder, while two others supported her gaunt companion and assisted him toward the wagons.

"My name is John Ferrier," the wanderer exclaimed; "me and the little one are all that's left of twenty-one people. The rest is all dead of thirst and hunger away down in the south."

"Is she your child?" asked some one.

"I guess she is now," the other cried, defiantly; "she's mine 'cause I saved her. No one will take her away from me."

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committed led them to his wagon, where a meal was already awaiting them.

"You shall remain here," he said. "In a few days you will have recovered from your fatigues. In the meantime, remember that now and forever you are of our religion. Brigham Young has said it, and he has spoken with the voice of Joseph Smith, which is the voice of God."

#### CHAPTER II. THE FLOWER OF UTAH.

This is not the place to commemorate the trials and privations endured by the immigrant Mormons before they came to their final haven. From the shores of the Mississippi to the western slopes of the Rocky mountains they had struggled on with a constancy almost unparalleled in history. The savage man, and the savage beast, hunger, thirst, fatigue and disease—every impediment which nature could place in the way, had all been overcome with Anglo-Saxon tenacity. Yet the long journey and the accumulated terrors had shaken the hearts of the stoutest among them. There was not one who did not sink upon his knees in heartfelt prayer when they saw the broad valley of Utah bathed in the sunlight beneath them, and learned from the lips of their leader that this was the promised land, and that these virgin acres were to be theirs forevermore.

Young speedily proved himself to be a skillful administrator as well as a resolute chief. Maps were drawn and charts prepared, in which the future city was sketched out. All around farms were apportioned and allotted in proportion to the standing of each individual. The tradesman was put to his trade and the artisan to his calling. In the town streets and squares sprang up as if by magic. In the country there was draining and hedging, planting and clearing, until the next summer saw the whole country golden with the wheat crop. Everything prospered in the strange settlement. Above all, the great temple which they had erected in the center of the city grew ever taller and taller. From the first blush of dawn until the closing of the twilight, the clatter of the hammer and the rasp of the saw were never absent from the monument which the immigrants erected to Him who had led them safe through many dangers.

The two castaways, John Ferrier and the little girl who had shared his fortunes and had been adopted as his daughter, accompanied the Mormons to the end of their pilgrimages. Little Lucy Ferrier was borne along pleasantly enough in Elder Stangerson's wagon, a retreat which she shared with the Mormon's three wives and with his son, a headstrong, forward boy of twelve. Having rallied, with the elasticity of childhood, from the shock caused by her mother's death, she soon became a pet with the women, and reconciled herself to this new life in her moving canvas-covered home. In the meantime, Ferrier, having recovered from his privations, distinguished himself as a useful guide and an indefatigable hunter. So rapidly did he gain the esteem of his new companions that when they reached the end of their wanderings it was unanimously agreed that he should be provided with as large and as fertile a tract of land as any of the settlers, with the exception of Young himself, and of Stangerson, Kimball, Johnston and Drobber, who were the four principal elders.

On the farm thus acquired John Ferrier built himself a substantial log house, which received so many additions in succeeding years that it grew into a roomy villa. He was a man of a practical turn of mind, keen in his dealings and skillful with his hands. His iron constitution enabled him to work morning and evening at improving and tilling his lands. Hence it came about that his farm and all that belonged to him prospered exceedingly. In three years he was better off than his neighbors, in six he was well to do, in nine he was rich, and in twelve there were not half a dozen men in the whole of Salt Lake City who could compare with him. From the



IN AN INSTANT IT REARED UPON ITS HIND LEGS.

great inland sea to the distant Wahsatch mountains there was no name better known than that of John Ferrier.

There was one way, and only one, in which he offended the susceptibilities of his ecclesiastical superiors. No argument or persuasion could ever induce him to set up a female establishment after the manner of his companions. He never gave reasons for this persistent refusal, but contented himself by resolutely adhering to his determination. There were some who accused him of lukewarmness in his adopted religion, and others who put it down to greed of wealth and reluctance to incur expense. Others, again, spoke of some early love affair, and of a fair-haired girl who had pined away on the shores of the Atlantic. Whatever the reason, Ferrier remained strictly celibate. In every other respect he conformed to the religion of the young settlement, and gained the name of being an orthodox and straight-walking man.

Lucy Ferrier grew up within the log house, and assisted her adopted father in all his undertakings. The keen air of the mountains and the balsamic odor of the pine trees took the place of nurse and mother to the young girl. As year succeeded to year she grew

laller and stronger, her cheek more ruddy and her step more elastic. Many a wayfarer upon the high-road which ran by Ferrier's farm felt long-forgotten thoughts revive in his mind as he watched her lithe, girlish figure tripping through the wheat fields, or met her mounted upon her father's mustang, and managing it with all the ease and grace of a true child of the west. So the bud blossomed into a flower, and the years which saw her father the richest of farmers left her as fair a specimen of American girlhood as could be found on the whole Pacific slope.

It was not the father, however, who first discovered that the child had developed into the woman. It seldom is in such cases. That mysterious change is too subtle and too gradual to be measured by dates. Least of all does the maiden herself know it until the tone of a voice or the touch of a hand sets her heart thrilling within her, and she learns, with a mixture of pride and of fear, that a new and larger nature has awakened within her. There are few who cannot recall that day and remember the one little incident which heralded the dawn of a new life. In the case of Lucy Ferrier the occasion was serious enough in itself, apart from its future influence on her destiny and that of many besides.

It was a warm June morning, and the Latterday Saints were as busy as the bees whose hive they have chosen for their emblem. In the fields and in the streets rose the same hum of human industry. Down the dusty highroads drifted long streams of heavily laden mules, all heading to the west, for the gold fever had broken out in California, and the overland route lay through the city of the elect. There, too, were droves of sheep and bullocks coming in from the outlying pasture lands, and trains of tired immigrants, men and horses equally weary of their interminable journey. Through all this motley assemblage, threading her way with the skill of an accomplished rider, there galloped Lucy Ferrier, her fair face flushed with the exercise and her long chestnut hair floating out behind her. She had a commission from her father in the city and was dashing in, as she had done many a time before, with all the fearlessness of youth, thinking only of her task and how it was to be performed. The travel-stained adventurers gazed after her in astonishment, and even the unemotional Indians, journeying in with their peltry, relaxed their accustomed stolidity as they marveled at the beauty of the pale-faced maiden.

#### [TO BE CONTINUED.]

### CLEVERLY MANAGED.

An Artist Resorts to Strategy to Obtain His Subject's Best Expression.

It is often difficult for a portrait painter to obtain a man's best, or at least his most natural, expression. On one occasion, when an artist was painting Paganini's portrait, he found the musician strangely destitute of animation, and realized that he must find some method of rousing him. He began humming the tune of a little motto in one of Paganini's concertos. The musician looked up, alert.

"You have been in Strasburg?" asked he.

"Never."

"Then how did you hear that air?"

"I heard you play it."

"No, if you have not been in Strasburg?"

"Yes, in London."

"That concerto I composed for my first appearance in Strasburg, and I never played it in London."

"It was the night you played an obligato accompaniment to Pasta."

"Ah, Pasta!" he exclaimed, and his beautiful eyes brightened at the remembrance of the night. He seemed to glow at the recollection of the memorable occasion when two such artists stood together and were mutually inspired by each other's excellence.

"Pasta!" he repeated. "How she sang that night!"

"Yes, and how you played!"

"Ah!" he exclaimed, with a shrug of satisfaction, "but that motive. Yes, I did play it then, but only that once in London."

The painter's object was attained. Paganini's animation had been roused and was easily maintained to the end of the sitting.—Youth's Companion.

She Was Perfectly Happy.

"I shall never say I don't have a good time again," said the woman in the new fall gown. "The other day I saw a woman I know who has to stay at home all the time with her sick old father. She was radiant. She said it was the second time she had been away from home in a year. She lives in one of the suburbs. Her face was beaming; she had been to Danvers to see a relative in the insane asylum; she told me the gardens there are very beautiful. She was carrying a big bunch of flowers, and where do you think she was going? To put them on her brother's grave! There was no one feeling sorry for that woman, but I did, though she said she was perfectly happy to get out of the house once more."—Boston Transcript.

#### Pointed.

Clergymen are supposed to have a peculiar talent for "improving" the occasion. How one of them did this in a witty and, let us hope, an edifying manner is related as follows:

In early life he had met with an accident which left him with a broken nose, a deformity about which, in spite of his piety, he was known to be a little sensitive. One day a new inquirer propounded the old question:

"How happened you to break your nose?"

The minister answered solemnly:

"To tell the truth, my friend, the accident was caused by my poking my nose into other people's business."

#### He'd Watched Stalks, Too.

"He made his fortune by watching stalks," said Uncle Silas' son-in-law, who was showing him the notable "new." "I's'pose it kin be done that way," commented the old gentlemán, "but I bet a cooky they warnt'n corn stalks."

### PROTECTION EXPENSES.

Trusts and Monopolists Fattened by the McKinley Tariff.

How much may be collected by the protected tariff ring of manufacturers, and how much actually is collected, are two different questions. One trust will collect all its protection, another trust will collect only one-half, or perhaps only one-quarter. The amount collected depends upon the number of people in the trust, and how thoroughly they hang together. Very often a member, to make a fortune at once, will break all his agreements, sell under the trust price and the trust will be broken and have to reorganize. For example, the sugar trust collects the whole amount of its protection. The salt trust collected the whole amount until it broke. Then it reformed, and now it is collecting about 60 per cent. The woolen men have altogether about twenty private selling agreements, or trusts. In some of these trusts, they collect all their protection, and in others only 10 per cent. The collection of the protection is a matter of organization.

In all the United States there are about 15,000 protected mill-owners, who are organized into 450 to 460 private trusts. The par value of their protection before the McKinley bill went into effect was \$1,320,000,000 yearly. That was the amount that these trusts were authorized by law to collect from the people in taxes annually—if they could. The amount that they did collect from the people in the year 1890 was very carefully estimated. The inquiry took many months, and the lowest possible figure that represented their actual collection of taxes was \$680,000,000. The McKinley bill raised the par value of their protection, in other words, the amount of taxes that they were authorized to levy upon the people and compel them to pay yearly, from \$1,320,000,000 to \$1,660,000,000. How much they collect, how much they pocket and how much the people pay is, as Mr. Erick says, the business of nobody but those who collect the money.

In 1890 the people paid at the custom house \$229,000,000 in taxes that went into the federal treasury at Washington, and was returned to them in the form of services rendered. That same year they paid to 450 trusts \$580,000,000 taxes, not one cent of which was returned to them in the form of any service whatever. The tariff taxes paid by the people for 1890 exceeded \$899,000,000, of which one-quarter was for the public good, and three-quarters of which was held and naked robbery. That the treasury got \$229,000,000 was fortunate, for the McKinley bill put a stop to such a large proportion coming into the treasury. While it increased the potential tax on the people, it decreased the amount they paid to the government, and increased the amount they paid to the trusts.

For the benefit of four men alone, for example, the McKinley bill added \$6 to the previous duties on every gun costing \$12. Not a cent of this duty would go into the treasury, for this made the duty on foreign guns 100 per cent, and barred them out. A man who wanted a \$12 shotgun had to buy from one of the four American makers and pay \$18—\$3 more than it was worth. Protection gave him more work. He had to work overtime to earn this extra \$3. But he was working for the gun, and he had to pay nine days' wages for it under protection, against six days' wages without. The four gunmakers took from him three days' labor, or gave him three days' extra labor, as you like.

The object of the McKinley bill was to increase the tariff taxes levied upon the people, but decrease the amount they paid to the treasury, and increase the amount they paid to the trusts. All this was done by the manner in which the taxes were levied. It was not done through the amount or the percentage.

The McKinley tariff was lower than that which it succeeded. It might have been the lowest of low tariffs; it might not have turned any money into the treasury, and yet it might have been of even more benefit than it was to the trusts, imposing harder burdens of taxation upon the people.

Under the McKinley bill the public taxes paid into the treasury fell from \$229,000,000 in 1890, to \$177,000,000 in 1892, and for 1894 will probably go lower yet. At the same time, the amount of taxes paid to the trusts has risen from \$680,000,000 to \$860,000,000, as near as can be estimated.—N. Y. World.

#### The Ex-Czar Shows Calm.

Another pull of the protectionists all together and Tom Reed's alarm at the "omnivorous west" will be calmed. The trusts will be able to command the home market and hurl their power against the building of new manufacturing near the markets and sources of supply. Shut out iron ores and Duluth's hopes of becoming a manufacturing center are chilled. Shut out woolen goods and New England can by underselling cut down investments of manufacturing capital in one section of the west and make up its profits in another section. Every time the Wilson bill is McKinleyized the omnivorousness of the west is kept nearer to pea soup and corn bread.—St. Louis Republic.

—If the American laborer has approximately received his share of the product of his labor through the operation of the tariff, why have we these exhibitions of organized warabondage under Coey, Kelly and other while the country as a whole has grown richer? What is the meaning of the presence in this country of thousands of Hungarians, Italians, Poles and other foreign laborers of the cheapest class? Why this constant succession of strikes and labor riots, caused by reductions of wages, or efforts to substitute foreign contract labor for American labor; disturbances that have been most frequent and most troublesome while the party of protection was in the full flush of power? Why have wages been so steadily reduced in industries most highly protected?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### A POLICY OF DISASTER.

Legislative Treason Perpetrated by Republican Senators.

Republican senators have assumed an attitude that cannot but bring upon them the strongest condemnation of the country. It is their determination to insist upon a reasonable discussion of the pending tariff measure. Had they not stopped to construe this announcement it might have been accepted as asserting an honest desire to still further enlighten themselves and the nation on the subject under consideration. They would have at least avoided confession of a purpose involving the direst disaster that legislative treason could at this time inflict upon the people of the United States. They boldly avow the adoption of dilatory tactics as a means of killing the measure for which every material interest of the country is appealing as the one means of averting impending ruin.

In this cold-blooded avowal there is a depth of treachery, a contempt for popular rights, a cruelty toward suffering humanity, a wanton sacrifice of the means to restore prosperity, such as has no parallel in the annals of civilized government. The shallow pretense of "reasonable debate" is worthy of men who thus hold party superior to country, and for the attainment of political ends will go to a length that imperils our national existence. There is not a ray of light that they can throw upon the question under consideration. There is no point of view from which it has not been approached, no argument which has not been advanced a times without number and for its full weight. Yet these men who hold in trust the highest interests of the people deliberately propose to extend the dreary waste of talk and delay until the bill is killed, though the country share the same fate.

If they can prevent it there will be no longer sessions nor will they discommode themselves by meeting at night. Their policy is not to hasten legislation, but to prevent it. With the demands of the people in their ears and a scene of universal disaster about them, from which there is no escape, save through the deliverance of remedial legislation, they assume the idol of Nero, as he watched the conflagration of Rome. Wedded to the idols of protection, entrenched behind the wealth of combines, trusts and monopolies, they are deaf to the popular appeal and sacrifice patriotism to the same monstrous iniquity which has brought calamity upon a free people. Their mendacity is that of the system they represent. Their cruelty is that which has legalized robbery and exacted tribute from masses to fatten the coffers of favored beneficiaries.

It is difficult for a free people, vested with the sacred right of self-government, to tolerate such a conspiracy as this. In times of general prosperity, with the people employed and comfortable, a line of policy inspired by political consideration, might be acquiesced in, though not approved. Conditions do not permit of such an acceptance of the situation at this time. Business is stagnant. Thousands are out of employment. Capital wants to know the legal restrictions under which it must operate before it will come out of retirement. There is a spirit of unrest that should be soothed, not aggravated. There is a just and reasonable appeal made by the people to their representatives, which should be speedily granted, not scorned. The republican senators have assumed a responsibility that only the insolence of protection would dare to suggest.—Detroit Free Press.

#### POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—Republicans are so elated over the fact that hard times came during the democratic administration.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—President Harrison declares that he is not a candidate for the presidency. If he were nominated we are inclined to think that he would continue to be of that opinion after the votes were counted.—Buffalo Commercial (Rep.).

—The republican press is felicitating itself on the fact that the United States supreme court has reversed six of Mr. Gresham's judicial decisions. But perhaps the fact is harder on the supreme court than on Gresham.—St. Louis Republic.

—If ex-President Harrison is so violently opposed to gerrymanders he should give a little attention and advice to the republican members of the Ohio legislature. These statesmen are now considering a bill to gerrymander the judicial districts of Ohio so that it will take thirty-one thousand seven hundred democratic votes to elect a democratic judge, while sixty-five hundred votes will elevate a republican to the bench.—N. Y. World.

—If trusts and combines are able to hang out one hundred thousand dollars for a senatorial vote they can generally get a few takers. Here appears the moral side of a tariff for protection. A nation cannot afford to subject its public men to such temptations. There should be in public life no opportunities for amassing fortunes in exchange for votes. Clean out the tariff robbery by making revenue the rule of all tax laws.—St. Louis Republic.

—Tariff reform will come forward again and will keep coming forward until the people force 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 that cry is heeded.—Richmond Times.



# STATES' RIGHTS.

## Bill Introduced Defining the Rights of Federal Courts.

### A CONTROVERSY IN COMMITTEE.

The Committee Investigating the Sugar Trust Influence on Tariff Legislation Find Witnesses Refuse to Answer—Armor Plates.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Something of a controversy over the state sovereignty question has been stirred in the house judiciary committee over a bill introduced by representative De Armond, of Missouri, to define the duties of federal courts regarding contempt, which provides that state, county or city officers shall not be punished for refusal to collect taxes or assessments under the judgments rendered by federal courts against states, counties or cities where the levying of such taxes or assessments shall be contrary to the laws of the state as construed by its highest courts.

The bill has been favorably reported from the committee by the democrats and Representative Wolverton, of Pennsylvania, in the report giving the views of the majority, explains that it is intended to prevent a federal court from overriding the laws of that state by compelling a state officer to violate them. In many of the states it is explained there is a limit to the indebtedness which may be contracted or collected without the consent of the people, therefore judgments beyond a certain amount could not be secured through state courts and the federal courts are sometimes resorted to.

The minority report is drawn by Representative Ray, of New York, and signed by Messrs. Day, Powers, Stone, Updegraff and Childs. The report characterizes the measure as objectionable, vicious and unpatriotic, one that strikes a blow at good government and would deprive the judicial department of the power to enforce its decrees and nullify the purpose for which it was established. It is characterized as an effort to revive state sovereignty.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The senate committee investigating the alleged influence of the sugar trust upon tariff legislation has been in secret session considering the subject of compelling witnesses to disclose the source of information. The committee will report today.

Mr. Walker, one of the correspondents, expected to have Mr. Sulzer appear for him before the committee yesterday, but the committee informed Mr. Walker he should not be wanted again by the committee. It is inferred from this statement that the committee has decided not to hear any more from the witnesses until it shall decide on its course with reference to their refusal to answer questions.

ARMOR PLATE FRAUDS. WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the armor plate investigation yesterday Capt. Sampson, in explaining the manner of taking samples, said an employee of the Carnegie works took the samples and subjected them to machine tests. The Carnegie employees called off the results and the government inspector took the figures as called off.

"In other words," said Chairman Cummings, "government tests were made by Carnegie employees, with a Carnegie machine, and were accepted as conclusive by the government."

Captain Sampson said this was customary the world over.

Chairman Cummings asked for specific details as to why steel armor should cost more than steel rails.

Capt. Sampson said the Bethlehem works had spent \$4,000,000 on their first plant. It was largely an investment on an experiment. "The making of steel rails was a simple process, the making of armor plate was an intricate process covering six months."

Chairman Cummings, asked as to the statement of Representative Coombs, of New York, that the first government contract had paid the Carnegie company for the cost of their plant, and yet new contracts were being made at the old rate, thus paying the Carnegie several times for their plant.

Capt. Sampson said he thought it was to some extent true that the more recent contracts were based on the earlier contracts, when the cost of the plant was considered in making the price for armor.

Chairman Cummings: "Did you unearth any testimony locating any of these irregularities on Superintendent Schwab?"

"Not directly," said Capt. Sampson, "but from the circumstances of the case it was impossible that he should not have known of the irregularities."

"Has he been removed?" asked Mr. Cummings.

"His position has been changed," replied the witness.

"But he keeps a position with the company?" asked Representative Money.

"I understand he will be removed," said the witness.

Capt. Sampson negated the charges that bolts and screws of defective sizes and shapes had been used in securing the armor plates. This closed Capt. Sampson's testimony.

INDORSING LEWELLING. EMPORIA, Kan., May 29.—The local branch of the American Railway union, at its meeting Saturday, passed resolutions indorsing Gov. Lewelling for his action in refusing to call out the troops to capture the Sanders commonwealers and thanking him for offering the state house and grounds for the use of the army.

IN OPEN REVOLT. TOPEKA, Kan., May 29.—Dr. McLellan, editor of the Topeka Advocate, the official organ of the populist party, is in revolt. He is opposed to the renomination of the present administration, because he has come to the conclusion that no man ought to hold a public office longer than one term.

The Southern Presbyterian assembly has completed its labors and dissolved.

# DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Damage by the Missouri River at East Atchison—Floods in the Northwest—Coal Mines Flooded.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 28.—During the forty-eight hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday evening the Missouri river has risen nearly 6 feet at this point. The rise was very sudden and great damage is being done to property in the vicinity of East Atchison. During past twelve hours the stream has cut away nearly 200 feet of adjoining land near that town, and the work of destruction continues. The town of East Atchison has been protected heretofore by a strip of land known as the "point," and which extended for several yards into the river. This "point" has been cut away, however, and the main current of the stream strikes the town almost directly from the north. It will probably be only a question of a few hours until the current has full sway at East Atchison from this direction, and then no power on earth can save the place from being swept away.

Just north of East Atchison there are three lines of railroad paralleling each other—the Rock Island, Santa Fe and Hannibal & St. Joseph. The river has encroached to within less than 30 feet of the tracks of these railways, and it is probable that trains will be compelled to stop passing over them.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 28.—The entire northwest is just now suffering from a disastrous flood caused by melting snow in the mountain ranges. The Willamette in this city is now 25 feet above low water mark and is rising at the rate of 1/2 inch per hour. At the Dalles during the past twenty-four hours the Columbia has risen 3 feet, which means a foot and a half rise at this point during the next twenty-four hours. The water yesterday reached Front street and all day long merchants on the water front were moving goods to upper stories. In Albina many small houses on the flats are under water and the occupants have moved to higher grounds.

The Spokane river and Coeur d'Alene are higher than ever before known, and immense damage has already been done to railroad property in western Washington and northern Idaho. All rivers and streams flowing into Puget sound are swollen, many of them beyond their banks. The damage to railroad property and farming land is very heavy.

ANTHRACITE MINES FLOODED. PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The anthracite coal trade, like the bituminous trade, is at a standstill, though from vastly different causes. The floods throughout the anthracite regions have flooded many of the mines, forcing a suspension of work until the flooded mines can be relieved of the surplus water.

CRIPPLE CREEK. Deputies and Miners Fight—Gov. Waite Issues a Proclamation.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 28.—The first clash of arms between the striking miners of the Cripple Creek district and the deputy sheriffs occurred on Saturday. William Rabideau, deputy, another deputy whose name is unknown and Hiram Crowley, a miner, were killed and "Dynamite Shorty" and two other miners were wounded. Frank Mason, Fred Todd, D. D. Dunn, William Bailey and E. M. Russell, miners, were taken prisoners by the deputies and are now held in their camp. Six of the deputies were captured by the miners during the fight, but are thought to have been released after being disarmed.

All was quiet until about 2:45, when the train bearing the deputies steamed down within a short distance of the miners' line and stopped. The deputies disembarked, 128 strong, and advanced on the miners in full force. They were met with volley after volley from the Winchester carried by the miners, and the fire was briskly returned. The night was dark, the only light being furnished by a pale moon through breaks in the fleeting clouds, and much of the fire was wasted. The fighting waged fiercely for half an hour. The deputies finally succeeded in driving the strikers back.

Gov. Waite issued a proclamation declaring it unlawful for any body of armed men, other than the militia, to assemble and commanding them to disperse. Immediately after signing the proclamation an order was written calling out the militia and ordering them to Cripple Creek.

Afterwards the governor recalled his order for the militia to go to Cripple Creek, the mine operators consenting to arbitrate the matters at issue.

SENSATIONAL WILL CASE. Five Prominent Russians Convicted on Charge of Forgery.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—A sensational will case that has been before the court here ended Saturday in the conviction, on a charge of forgery, of Count Sollogoub and four other persons, including two lawyers.

Some time ago a wealthy man named Viedimir Gribalos died. Shortly afterward a document purporting to be his will was offered for probate. According to the terms of this will the sum of 1,000,000 rubles was bequeathed conjointly to Mme. Gribalos and Count Sollogoub, who is a grandson of the celebrated Russian writer of that name. A suspicion was raised that the will was not genuine, and the matter was carried to court with the result above stated.

All five of the convicted persons were sentenced to banishment to Siberia. Count Sollogoub's young son, who was a military officer, shot himself dead with a revolver when he heard the sentence imposed on his father.

Santa Fe Reorganization. NEW YORK, May 28.—A plan for reorganizing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., which, it is said, is regarded favorably by the committee, provides for the issue of income bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, each holder of 100 shares of stock of the company have the right to subscribe for a \$10,000 bond at par. The changes already practically decided on will reduce the annual fixed charges of the entire system about \$3,000,000, exclusive of the Atlantic & Pacific system on which the charge will be materially reduced.

# OUTBREAK FEARED.

Trouble Again Liable to Spring Up in Cripple Creek.

### MINES LOADED WITH DYNAMITE.

The Mine Owners Have Decided Not to Arbitrate—Country About Bull Hill Patrolled by the Strikers—Party to Meet Deputies.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 29.—If trouble breaks out again, and it is impossible to see how it can be avoided, the results bid fair to be far more terrible than those already witnessed. The armistice declared was made use of by the sheriffs to increase their forces. Nearly 400 men have been recruited in Denver, and only await the slightest outbreak to be forwarded to Cripple Creek and be sworn in as deputies.

The strikers seem to have taken courage from the action of Gov. Waite and affect to believe that the militia would tend to aid them in carrying out their purposes. Be this as it may, the entire district is terrorized and the strikers, being encouraged by the temporary withdrawal of the deputies, are becoming bolder and more imperative and intolerant. There is no danger that a non-partisan will be fired upon without first being warned, but when ordered to stop it means that he must stop just where his feet are resting. It is but a step from this attitude to one of most reckless bearing, and people living in the camps fear the outcome.

All yesterday strikers were searching for arms and ammunition in the mining camps, and wherever arms, ammunition or provisions were found, they were confiscated and receipts given for them. No one about the camps except strikers are permitted to carry arms, and the strikers, who reign supreme, have issued the order that every able bodied man found in camp when the real contest comes will be forced to carry arms in their ranks. The result is that many people are moving away from the camps to the city of Cripple Creek and elsewhere. Town and county officials are unable to do anything in the face of such an overwhelming number of desperate men.

Parties of men who are in sympathy with the mine owners have gone to Midland, where they will meet the deputies and conduct them through the best routes to the strongest points about the scene of trouble. A large party of strikers has also gone toward Midland to meet the deputies and retard their progress as much as possible. The country about Bull Hill, the strikers' stronghold, for 8 miles square is held and patrolled by the strikers.

The mine owners have decided not to arbitrate differences with the miners and trouble may begin any moment. Information last night was that even had the strikers been driven from the camp the men who took their places at the mines would be in immediate peril. Every mine in the camp over which there has been trouble is "loaded." Large quantities of dynamite have been stored in the shafts back of the timbering by the strikers and hidden wires attached to these charges in such a manner that they can be exploded and every person in the mines instantly killed, while the men who start the battery remain out of sight.

### POWER TO LEVY CITY TAXES.

Important Opinion Handed Down by the Supreme Court.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 29.—The case of the Lamar Water and Electric Light Co. vs. the city of Lamar was decided yesterday in an opinion written by Chief Justice Black of the supreme court. This is a most important opinion to cities of the second, third and fourth classes in this state, as the taxing authority of such municipalities is involved in the suit, which was brought by the water-works company to recover \$3,900 for rental of fire hydrants.

Judge Black holds that under the constitution 50 cents on the \$100 valuation is all that can be levied, except to pay indebtedness contracted prior to the adoption of the constitution or for the erection of public buildings. He further holds that the 50 cents on the valuation includes all taxes and therefore the special tax of 40 cents on the \$100, levied by the city of Lamar for water works, is unconstitutional, and the contract under the ordinance passed by the city council of Lamar is void. He says that if cities cannot have water works save by violating the law of the land they must go without them.

Breckinridge and Settle.

OWENSON, Ky., May 29.—C. W. C. P. Breckinridge and My. Evan Settle, competitive candidates for the democratic nomination for congress from the Ashland district, spoke here yesterday afternoon in the court house yard. Two thousand people were present, including delegates from Scott, Franklin and Henry counties. The courthouse was too small for the crowd and the speaking had to go outside. There were Settle banners carried around the public square, and they were cheered vehemently.

Prominent Missourian Stricken Down. MARSHALL, Mo., May 29.—At his home near this city Sunday, James E. Anceel, aged 87, was stricken with paralysis. He has been a prominent hardware merchant in this county for many years and is highly respected.

Won by Peter Maher. BOSTON, May 29.—At the Casino last night Peter Maher, Ireland's champion, knocked out Boston's colored heavyweight, in the sixth round, after the greatest battle seen in Boston for years.

Appointments Confirmed. WASHINGTON, May 29.—The following confirmations were announced by the senate yesterday. Postmasters: Kansas—John Whalen, at Lincoln Missouri—John Marcus, at Hamilton.

# BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

Work of the Silver Meeting at Washington—No More Bonds Wanted.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The bimetallic league yesterday considered the report of the committee on resolutions. As finally adopted they declare the league is unalterably opposed to the further issue of interest bearing bonds, that before casting their votes for congressmen the members of the league will require assurances of adherence to the free coinage of silver and gold and at a 16 to 1 ratio, and a pledge that if a bill providing for such coinage is passed by congress and vetoed by the president, they will work for and vote to pass the bill over the president's veto; that if the election of president is thrown into the house they will vote only for the person in favor of free coinage; denounce the present system of national banks as the monumental monopoly of the nineteenth century.

They recommend the enactment of a system of currency that will insure a per capita circulation of \$50, to be made up by the free coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1, and the issue of treasury notes; assert the discontinuance of the issuance of the silver money and the repletion of the treasury by bond issues is burdensome on the masses; declare that it is the duty of the secretary of the treasury to coin the bullion now in the treasury and to pay interest on the public debt with silver, and demand the issue of \$450,000,000 of non-interest-bearing notes of small denominations.

A resolution was passed arraigning congress for legislation which it was alleged had burdened the people by benefiting the creditor class at the expense of the producing class, the issue of interest-bearing bonds and demoralization of silver being especially denounced.

Speech making was the order of the day. Col. Fiske, of Denver, advocated the building by the government of railroads from Pittsburgh to San Francisco, and later one to the south as a means of assisting the people.

The convention adjourned sine die after a brief session last evening.

### TARIFF DUTIES COMPARED.

Treasury Experts Complete Their Comparative Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The treasury experts have completed their work of calculating the equivalent ad valorem rates of the compromise tariff bill as compared with the McKinley law and the house bill. This shows the following averages on each of the schedules of each of the two bills and the existing laws:

Chemicals—Present law, 31.61; senate bill, 24.21; house bill, 25.00.  
Earth, earthenware and glassware—Present law, 51.25; senate bill, 37.33; house bill, 34.37.  
Metals and manufactures of—Present law, 58.45; senate bill, 34.25; house bill, 35.05.  
Wood and manufactures of—Present law, 32.05; senate bill, 28.82; house bill, 22.64.  
Sugar—Present law, 14.55; senate bill, 39.50; house bill, 28.43.  
Tobacco and manufactures of—Present law, 117.82; senate bill, 105.95; house bill, 91.58.  
Agricultural products and provisions—Present law, 33.21; senate bill, 23.02; house bill, 21.85.  
Spirits, wines and other beverages—Present law, 69.90; senate bill, 58.98; house bill, 60.99.  
Cotton manufactures—Present law, 55.25; senate bill, 40.92; house bill, 38.45.  
Flax, hemp and jute and manufactures of—Present law, 45; senate bill, 32.41; house bill, 30.51.  
Wool and manufactures of—Present law, 58.02; senate bill, 41.13; house bill, 39.78.  
Silk and silk goods—Present law, 53.95; senate bill, 45.90; house bill, 45.13.  
Paper, pulp and books—Present law, 23.85; senate bill, 20.28; house bill, 19.10.  
Sundries—Present law, 27; senate bill, 22.12; house bill, 20.28.  
Total—Present law, 49.58; senate bill, 30.79; house bill, 35.52.

### REVOLUTION IN COREA.

Three Thousand Men Rise and Massacre Forty-One Officials—Many Arrests.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 24.—Through advices received by the steamship Empress, of India, it is learned that the trouble that had been brooding in Corea had taken definite shape and Chinese soldiers were being poured into the country.

The first outbreak occurred at the Sing-la-Too, but it was premature through the misunderstanding of arrangements of insurgent plans by the persons at the head of the movement at that point. It had been the intention to have uprisings all over the country simultaneously and so paralyze the officials and get complete control before help could be secured.

Three thousand fully armed men suddenly mustered and before the guards could recover from their surprise the governor's palace was in their possession. No mercy was shown and the governor and his forty officials were put to death, the more detested of them being horribly mutilated.

Before the troops could be gathered the insurgents were on the march to Zecool. To this point 600 Chinese soldiers have been dispatched, but at the date of the dispatch it was feared that if by success, the rebels would overcome all opposition.

### Three Persons Killed in a Duel.

FLAQUEMINE, La., May 24.—At Dorseyville, 14 miles below this town, on the Texas & Pacific railroad, an Italian and a negro got into an altercation in front of the store of Adolph Block and Jules Lebe, who are brothers-in-law. The negro took offense at something that was said to him by the latter young man, and started off to get his gun, they doing the same. In ten minutes the trio met, all armed, and the shooting began. When the smoke cleared away it was found that all three had been killed almost instantly.

### Oklahoma's Inning.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Oklahoma had her inning in the house of representatives yesterday, and an amendment was added to the legislative appropriation bill appropriating the Cherokee strip into thirteen council and twenty-five legislative districts, and providing for the appointment of three commissioners by the government to make the necessary surveys by September 1. This assures the 150,000 inhabitants of the strip an opportunity to vote at the coming elections, as the governor's proclamation must follow within fifteen days after the appointment has been made.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

THE senate met at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, under the new order adopted, but only a few members were in attendance. Several bills passed and consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. The iron ore schedule being under discussion. At 6 o'clock the senate adjourned. Soon after assembling the house went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The only point that seemed to attract general interest was the question of docking members for non-attendance. The house agreed that the statute had been repealed, but Mr. Dockery gave notice that he would demand a yes and vote on the proposition when final action came. At 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

THE senate on the 22d hammered for eight hours on the metal schedule of the tariff bill and disposed of seven paragraphs. Somewhat of a sensation was caused by Mr. Jones presenting an amendment substituting the McKinley bill classification on certain qualities of iron. Pending consideration of the bill the senate went into executive session. The house considered the legislative appropriation bill in committee of the whole. An amendment was offered striking out the provision for the civil service commission and after some stirring remarks adopted by a vote of 109 to 71. Mr. Dingey gave notice that he would demand the yeas and nays in the house on the final vote. When the committee rose the house adjourned.

MARRIAGE took a new turn in the senate on the 23d. The day was one of surprises on the tariff bill. Senator Gorman spoke at some length, in which he explained the position of democratic senators who favored the compromise bill and favored the bill as it stood at present, although he had opposed the income tax feature. Mr. Teller, to test the matter, then addressed the senate and closed by making a motion to lay the tariff bill on the table. This was a bomb that caused a sensation. Absent senators were hastily called in and the motion to table was lost by a vote of 84 to 28. The democrats voting solidly against it together with Messrs. Peffer, Kyle and Allen. At 5:30 the senate went into executive session. The house continued consideration of the legislative bill, the main fight being against the civil-service commission. Soon after 5 o'clock the house adjourned, after getting about half way through the bill.

When the senate met on the 24th Mr. Allen's resolution declaring it is not the purpose of the United States to restore Lillooukai as queen of Hawaii etc., was discussed for awhile and went over when debate on the tariff was resumed. Pending discussion an amendment offered by Mr. Allen (Neb.) placing barb wire on the free list was accepted to the surprise of the senate. At 6 o'clock the senate adjourned. The main business the house resumed consideration of the legislative bill. When the bill was reported to the house the anti-docking amendment was lost, also the amendment striking out the appropriation for the civil-service commission—thereafter by a large vote and the bill passed. The house soon adjourned.

THE senate consumed the morning hour on the 25th debating Senator Kyle's Hawaiian resolution during which Senators Harris (Tenn.) and Hoar (Mass.) crossed swords on the question of senatorial courtesy, but the war was only one of words. The tariff bill was then taken up and as a coincident the rate of duty on shotguns was the first section that received consideration. After considering the bill until 5 o'clock the senate went into executive session. At the close of the morning hour the house went into committee of the whole to consider private bills and thus continued until 5 o'clock. The evening session was for consideration of pension bills.

### SMALL DUTIES.

Obligations of the Minor Order That Should Be Performed. A distinct mark of good breeding which young girls are apt to treat rather lightly is what we may call the small social obligation.

Every girl who has been well brought up will of course perform her important duties, be they social or otherwise. She will call to see her friend who has been in trouble. She could not fail to answer promptly in writing any written invitation, or to return a first visit in due time, whether the acquaintance offered her be acceptable or not, but there are a thousand and one slight occasions constantly arising which one, unless she is quite punctilious in such matters, as she should be, is apt to fail to recognize as obligations.

There is no courtesy that may with good taste be either accepted or declined without polite acknowledgment. The receipt through the mails of a newspaper addressed by a friend, and containing a marked paragraph of interest to either or both, should be answered promptly by note, unless, for instance, the recipient should happen to have another paper or a magazine holding some further notice of the same subject. In that case the sending of this, with article marked, would be a graceful and sufficient acknowledgment of the first.

Ordinary notes of regrets sent in answer to formal invitations need, of course, no reply, being themselves final answers. But when a friend declines an invitation, assigning as reason for so doing that her little brother has fallen and broken his collar-bone, or that she herself has met with an accident, an early note expressing regret and interest—or a visit, if the degree of intimacy justifies it—is absolutely obligatory.—Harper's Young People.

### Sweet Charity's Work.

Applicant—My family are starving, and I am obliged to apply for help.

Distributor (free bread fund)—I have not seen you before.

Applicant—No, madam. I used to be a baker, but all my customers have been getting their bread here all winter, and I've just been sold out by the sheriff.—Life.

### A Bibliophile.

"He's very intellectual and literary, isn't he?"

"Why do you think so?"

"He told me he never felt like himself till he was snugly ensconced in his library."

"Well, you see his folding-bed is a bookcase.—Judge.

### Not a Lady.

Little Miss Muggs (haughtily)—Your mother ain't no lady.

Little Miss Freckles—Why ain't she?

Little Miss Muggs—I've seen her pouring hot water from the kettle into a big pan, and she had an apron on too. She's no lady. A lady would rather eat off dirty plates than wash dishes, so there!—Good News.

### Deserved Flirt.

Married Flirt—I'm sorry I ever married.

Unmarried Ditto—So am I.

M. F.—For whom?

U. F.—For your wife.—Hallo.

# TEXAS BANK ROBBERED.

A Longview Bank Raided in Broad Daylight—Several Citizens and One Bandit Shot.

LONGVIEW, Tex., May 24.—At 3 p. m. yesterday two rough-looking men walked into the First national bank, one with a slicker with a Winchester concealed in its folds. He handed the following note to President Joe Clements:

Home, May 23. First National Bank, Longview. This will introduce to you Charles Speckelmeier, who wants some money and is going to have it.

It was written in pencil in a fairly good hand on the back of a fairly poster. The bank cashier thought it was an impudent subscription to some charity entertainment and started to donate, when the robber pointed his Winchester at him and told him to hold up.

The other robber rushed into the side wire door and grabbed the cash. Tom Clements and the other bank officials were ordered to throw up their hands. The robbers hurriedly emptied the vaults, securing \$2,000 in \$10 numbered 9, and nine \$20 bills numbered 20, and seven unsigned Longview bank notes, which may lead to detection. While this was going on two of the robbers were in the alley in the rear of the bank shooting at everybody who appeared and were being fired at by City Marshal Muckley and Deputy Will Stevens.

The firing made the robbers in the bank very nervous, and they hurried the bank officials out and told them to run to the horses and to mount.

This was done in order to keep the posse from shooting, but as the bullets flew thick and fast the bank men ran around the corner with several shots after them.

George Buckingham, who was shooting at the robbers, was shot and killed; while he was down the robbers shot at him several times.

City Marshal Muckley, who was shooting at another robber, received a Winchester ball in the bowels. The ball glanced from some silver dollars he had in his pocket, which may save his life.

J. W. McQueen, a saloonkeeper, ran out in the alley and was shot in the body and it is thought mortally wounded.

Charles L. Leonard was walking through the court house yard and was shot in the left hand. Deputy Will Stevens was not hurt, though he stood in short range and killed one of the robbers.

The bankers all escaped unhurt. The robbers who stood guard in the alley would yell at every one who came in sight and shoot at them instantly.

### THE BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

E. E. Holman, a Claims Attorney, Before the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—C. W. Buttz, who is accused of attempting to bribe senators to vote against the tariff bill, was before the investigating committee yesterday. He gave the committee the name of E. E. Holman, a claim attorney in this city, as one who could throw light upon the whole transaction. Mr. Holman was summoned. His testimony furnished the key to Buttz's explanation of his course in the whole transaction. When he emerged from the committee Mr. Holman said:

"My mouth is sealed as to the proceedings in the committee, but I can say to you that the story that I was the principal in the bribery affair is without foundation. It was through pure accident that I happened to know anything of the business, and it came about through my happening to be in the office of Maj. Harris one day when Buttz was there. Harris was a lobbyist, and talked drifted to the tariff."

"I think I know," said Maj. Harris, "where I could make \$5,000 or \$10,000 if I know how the populists would vote on the bill, and turning to Buttz remarked to him: 'You are just the man to learn that fact, and I will give you \$100 to find out for me.'"

I heard this conversation, and I suppose this is the reason I was summoned, but I certainly had no connection with any attempt at bribing or lobbying in the bill, and I cannot afford to have that impression concerning me go out."

Mr. Holman said the man Harris, who had made this proposition to Buttz, had died on April 11, and that he was the only witness to the conversation between Harris and Buttz.

Maj. Buttz's testimony was devoted largely to an explanation of his absence from the city yesterday. He denied again that he made a direct proposition to bribe Senator Kyle and stated his only purpose in approaching him was to learn how he would vote. After he came out of the committee room Maj. Buttz said he had gone to Loudoun county, Virginia, to look for a witness, whom he had not found and had been detained there. He declared his intention of remaining until the investigation was concluded and take the consequences, whatever they might be.

Senator Gray said yesterday he knew of no other witnesses to call in this branch of the inquiry and that the report on the alleged effort to bribe Senators Hinton and Kyle would be prepared as soon as possible and submitted to the senate.

### Pennsylvania Republicans.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 24.—The opera house was packed when the convention to nominate the candidate of the republican party for governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor-general, secretary of state and congressman-at-large was called to order to-day.

The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Gen. Daniel H. Hastings; lieutenant-governor, Walter Lyon; auditor-general, Anos Myln, of Lancaster; secretary of internal affairs, James W. Latta, of Philadelphia; congressman-at-large, Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna, and George F. Huff, of Westmoreland.

### Brave Act of an Engineer.

PUEBLO, Col., May 24.—Dr. Talmage, pastor of the Brooklyn tabernacle, was in the city yesterday. While coming in on the Missouri Pacific, 30 miles from Pueblo, as the train approached a small bridge the engineer saw that it was in bad condition. It was too late to stop, and so he pushed on full steam and crossed it with a rush. The tiers had been washed away, leaving only rails to hold up the bridge. The passage of the train practically shook it to pieces, so that it would be impossible for another train to get over without accident.