

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIP'S FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1897.

NO. 48.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

ACTING SECRETARY RYAN has made a decision on section 5 of the act of March 2, 1889, and says that it was the evident intention of congress to provide a means whereby every homesteader might acquire title to 160 acres of land, notwithstanding a prior partial exercise of the homestead right.

OFFICIALS of the state department express the opinion that the war in Cuba is nearing an end and are prepared for most startling news to be received any day.

THE secretary of war has directed the general commanding the department of the Missouri to detail a troop of cavalry to assist Mr. Wisdom, United States Indian agent, in evicting 28 families of intruders in the Cherokee nation.

THE post office department is watching the effect of letter boxes on street cars in Des Moines, Ia., and if the experiment is successful it will be tried in other cities where the same conditions prevail.

THE Silver Dollar League of Washington has issued a circular asking investors to co-operate in the purchase of 40 tons of silver, which is to be offered to the mints for free coinage. Should the superintendent of the mint refuse to coin this silver the aid of the courts is to be invoked under a section of the act of February 28, 1878. This section, the league claims never has been repealed, and consequently silver may be forced upon the government for coinage.

A WASHINGTON telegram says Senator Gorman, of Maryland, will be put forward by the eastern democrats for the democratic nomination for president.

THE report having been published that the general land office would soon issue maps of Alaska, showing the latest surveys and explorations of the gold regions, that office has been flooded with letters requesting copies of the maps. As it will be impossible to prepare the maps for several months, the requests cannot be granted.

ACCORDING to the records of the treasury department the percentage of imports carried in American vessels for the first six months of this year was 15.35 and in foreign vessels 84.65, the British carrying 55.89 per cent. Of domestic exports only \$1.19 was carried in American bottoms, 91.81 being carried in vessels of other nations, British vessels carrying 68.23 per cent. of the whole.

A WASHINGTON dispatch said that Ethan A. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, had accepted the post of minister to Russia, recently tendered to him by President McKinley.

THE civil service commission has issued a circular to the examining boards of 63 internal revenue districts, announcing that examinations for deputy collectors, clerks, storekeepers, gaugers and messengers will be held in each district on September 18.

COMMISSIONER POWDERLY has sent instructions to immigration officials at United States ports to make a careful inspection of arriving passengers, as several noted anarchists were believed to be on their way to this country from Europe.

THREE hundred ministers in the country have applied for one vacancy as chaplain in the army.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

THE Spanish prosecution at Havana has demanded that Evangelina Cisneros, niece of the Cuban president, be sent to the African penal colony of Ceuta for 20 years. The worst class of Spanish criminals are sent there to sicken and die.

FABULOUS reports of gold finds in Trinity county, Cal., are attracting thousands of fortune hunters.

A "HORSE SWAPPING" convention took place at Winder, Ga., recently, for the purpose of permitting farmers and traders to get together and dispose of surplus stock and fill their various needs. It was such a success that the organization has been made permanent and will hold a session every year.

TEN young women of the best families of Sevierville, Tenn., whipped a young man named Story, drove him out of town and threatened to hang him if he returned. He made a practice of speaking disparagingly of young women.

AN average increase of \$2 a ton has been made in the price of structural steel at the mills in Cleveland, O., within the past few days and it was expected that the price might go up \$2 a ton more within the next 30 days.

A RECENT fire at Cleveland, Ok., destroyed half the business portion, Sutton's bank building being burned, besides six dry goods stores, several grocery stores and other places. The fire was said to be incendiary.

A NORWEGIAN railroad laborer at Omaha, Neb., has long been ailing from a complaint which was supposed to be eczema, but which is now declared to be leprosy.

SPARKS from an engine ignited a pile of shavings at a furniture factory in San Francisco, resulting in the total destruction of the factory and contents.

DAVID DELRICH and wife were found murdered in their home near Bellefontaine, O., and the house ransacked throughout.

MANY eastern "tenderfeet" who started for the Klondike region were reported as being stranded at Tacoma, Wash., and elsewhere on the coast.

DETECTIVES recently found an illicit distillery in Chicago turning out 52 gallons of "moonshine" whisky a day. A BIN that held 1,000 tons of coal burst in the Edison Electric Illuminating Co.'s building at Patterson, N. J., and buried two men under it.

JAMES A. R. ELLIOTT, of Kansas City, Mo., defeated Sim Glover, of Rochester, N. Y., crack shot, at the Rochester driving park on the 14th and won the title of champion wing shot and captured the handsome trophy of the Kansas City Star that goes with the championship. The score was 92 to 84.

CONGRESSMAN ASHLEY B. WRIGHT fell dead at his home at North Adams, Mass., on the night of the 13th.

A FARMER near Greeley, Neb., named John D. Maw, attacked his married daughter with a hammer and inflicted fatal injuries. He then drove the rest of his family from the house and set fire to it and then fired the wheat stacks and barn. He was mentally unbalanced and was put in jail.

THE Sac and Fox Indians recently visited the Otoe Indians near Perry, Ok., and had a dance and feast on dog soup.

J. Z. GEORGE, United States senator for Mississippi, died in Mississippi City on the 14th. He had been near death's door since last winter.

HEAVY hailstorms around Pueblo, Col., on the 15th damaged the railroads and stopped the trains from running.

THE count of Turin and Prince Henri of Orleans fought a duel with swords at Paris on the 15th. Prince Henri received two serious wounds in the right shoulder and in the right side of the abdomen. The count of Turin was wounded in the right hand. The duel was the result of criticisms on the Italian army.

A NEW YORK telegram said leading bicycle manufacturers of England and the United States were forming a trust to control prices.

THE Cuban insurgents gained a victory in Matanzas province recently and not only defeated the Spanish troops with heavy loss, but caused Gen. Weyler, the commander-in-chief, to beat a retreat and killed Gen. Melina.

A BIG gold strike has been made in the Moon Anchor mine near Colorado Springs, Col., the ore running in the neighborhood of \$75,000 to the ton.

AT the emancipation celebration given by colored citizens at Little Rock, Ark., on the 12th Hon. H. L. Remmel, the republican leader of the state, branded the movement for pensioning ex-slaves as the vilest nonsense and advised them not to be duped into spending money for such an illusion.

ALL negroes have been ordered to leave the parish of Vernon, La.

"KID" McCoy knocked out Dan Bayliff, of Lima, O., in the third round at Dayton, O., on the 13th. Bayliff was no equal to McCoy as a scientific fighter.

LEWIS DEERWESTER, who was suspected of being implicated in the Detroit double murder at Bellefontaine, O., was found unconscious on his wife's grave with his throat cut. Slight hopes were entertained for his recovery.

THE men employed in repairing 35 of the public school buildings at Chicago, to the number of 2,500, struck on the 13th. The strikers wanted only union men employed.

FIRE on the 13th burned four buildings at Ironwood, Mich. Henry Lensol was suspected of starting the fire and a crowd gathered and attempted to throw him into the burning buildings, but the firemen turned the hose on them and they desisted and the prisoner was taken to jail. It was said that he made a full confession that he was hired by Charles Ross, who owned the buildings, to set them on fire. Ross has also been arrested.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY and his party paid a special visit on the 12th to the grave of John Brown, near Lake Placid, N. Y. McKinley is the first president to ever visit the last resting place of the great abolitionist and father of the republican party.

REPORTS of a terrific hailstorm were received from Alexander and other towns north of Eldorado, Ia., on the 12th. The corn crop was stripped and will make nothing. Oats were so badly pounded out of the shock that they were not worth thrashing. Many barns were wrecked and stacks torn down and blown away.

FIRE in St. Louis wrecked the two top floors of the seven-story building occupied by the Enterprise Brass Co., causing \$50,000 loss.

THE elevator at Maquon, Ill., containing a large amount of grain, was totally destroyed by a fire attributed to tramps.

MIKE FARRAGHER and Joe Martin, of Youngstown, O., fought a 45-round draw near Cleveland the other night.

ABOUT 150 miners of the Saginaw (Mich.) Coal Co. struck on the 11th for a raise of 15 cents per ton.

THE London Times said on the 11th: It is estimated by persons in a position to form an opinion that at least 12 per cent. more wheat than is usually needed by Europe will be wanted this year. Owing to the short Russian, French and Austro-Hungary crops, the United States will be the only country able to meet this extra demand.

PHILIP HINES died recently at Delaware, O., at the age of 107. He enlisted in the union army at the age of 71 and, being on a furlough at the close of the war, was not discharged until a few years ago. He was the last veteran discharged.

OFFICERS went to arrest Harrison Korr, a negro, charged with murder, at Palarm station, near Little Rock, Ark., when Korr and half a dozen other negroes opened fire and there was a pitched battle, which resulted in two negroes and one of the officers being killed and two other officers seriously wounded. A posse started after the other negroes in order to lynch them.

A DISPATCH to the New York Herald from Havana said that Capt.-Gen. Weyler, the commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba, had sent his resignation to Madrid.

THE northbound passenger train of the M. K. & T. was derailed near Caddo Mills, Tex., early on the 13th and W. H. Rollins, baggage man, was killed and three negro passengers slightly injured. The rails of the track had been misplaced by somebody.

BALD, Cooper, Louhead, Kiser and Sanger have been matched for a bicycle race on the Buffalo, N. Y., athletic field, August 24, for a \$1,000 purse. The race is to be in mile heats, best two out of three.

A MOB from Russell Gulch broke into the jail at Central City, Col., at two a. m. on the 13th and fired through the bars of the cage at four prisoners, held on suspicion of being the murderers of Alex Goddard, a miner. The four prisoners escaped death by hiding behind the bedding in their cell and the mob, supposing they had killed them, left.

PETER MONAHAN, aged 60 years, was legally hanged at Baltimore, Md., on the 13th for the murder of his wife.

IN the fight at Waterbury, Conn., between Dan Murphy, of that city, and Alf Hanlon, of England, the former knocked the latter out in the 12th round by a left-handed hook on the jaw. The match was for 15 rounds.

ALL the prisoners in the jail at Olney, Ill., recently made their escape by cutting the bars with files.

MILTON PARK, the chairman of the national organization committee of the populist party, has issued a lengthy address from Dallas, Tex., in which he urges all populists to reject fusion or alliance with democrats or republicans.

HAROLD MORLEY, the 15-year-old son of W. W. Morley, division superintendent of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, with headquarters at Kansas City, was found hanged to a tree near his father's ranch, near Chamberino, N. M. The murder was supposed to have been committed by Mexican neighbors of the Morleys, with whom they have had trouble over their ranch boundaries.

A SWEEPING and far reaching injunction was issued on the 13th in the coal miners' strike in the Pittsburgh, Pa., district which tended to make the situation a strained one. Judge Collier granted a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from marching or encamping in proximity to the mines and houses of the miners for the purpose, by intimidation and opprobrious words, of preventing the miners of the plaintiff from working. It further restrained the defendants from inducing or compelling any miner to quit work.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. A DISPATCH from Berlin stated that a ferry steamer at Dresden was capsized by the wash of a large steamer and 50 persons were thrown into the water and it was feared the loss of life would turn out to be heavy.

THIRTY-FIVE houses on the main street of Jellico, Tenn., were swept away in a destructive conflagration, and over 100 persons were made homeless. A lamp overturned in a gambling den started the fire. The damage aggregated \$300,000.

MICHEL ANGIOLILLO, alias "Goli," the anarchist who assassinated the Spanish premier, Canovas del Castillo, was tried by court-martial at Vergara, found guilty and sentenced to death. He will be garroted within the prison.

GEN. MILES, head of the United States army, has forwarded preliminary reports of his observations with the Turkish forces during the late war with Greece. They are to be followed by more detailed statements. He will also report on the British military garisons and give his opinion of German military methods.

THE headless body of a man named C. Picken was found in a clump of bushes near the roadside in Stone county, Ark., where there was evidence of a desperate struggle. A close search failed to reveal the whereabouts of the murdered man's head.

THE potato blight is ravaging the counties of Clare and Limerick, Ireland. Prices have quadrupled and there is only a supply for two months.

THE demand for stockers and feeders in Nebraska has become so heavy since the new corn crop was assured that unheard of prices have been reached for that class of cattle and for the first time in the state's history a train load of cattle was shipped west from Buffalo, N. Y., for the Nebraska market.

A PASSENGER train was held up between Edmond and Oklahoma City, Ok., at 12:15 a. m. on the 17th by six or eight masked men and the express car looted. The passengers were not molested.

By the breaking of a coupling pin on a chain of cars in the mine of the Wapello company at Hiteman, Ia., 20 men were more or less badly injured, three of them fatally.

THE town of Ostrow, in the province of Seldoe, Russia, was destroyed by fire, 400 houses being burned and 4,000 people made homeless. Four persons lost their lives and many children were reported missing and thought to have perished in the flames.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The W. R. C. delegates will go to the Buffalo encampment via the Santa Fe. A new \$45,000 building for the insane asylum at Topeka will be erected at once.

Pittsburg, now a city of 13,000, will have free delivery of mail after September 1.

All the empty buildings in Argonia been rented by Syl Dixon and stored with wheat.

The total valuation of the packing-house property in Kansas City, Kan., is \$15,000,000.

Farmer Gorman, of Dickinson county, harvested 4,320 bushels of wheat from 80 acres.

The republicans of Bourbon county nominated Miss Stella Strait for register of deeds.

Postmaster Miller, of Otoe, is in limbo for signing other people's names to pension vouchers.

A Topeka dispatch said Webb McNall had struck it rich in a Colorado gold mine investment.

Speaker Street, of Decatur, claims to have discovered a contagious disease that will kill grasshoppers.

Newton has a liveryman who refuses to do business on Sunday and he has the largest patronage of any liveryman in town.

Senator Baker says United States Marshal Neely will be permitted to serve out his term which expires next January.

William A. Thompson committed suicide at Topeka because his parents were airing their troubles in court in a divorce suit.

John Brooks, of Columbus, is in jail at Fort Scott charged with sending an offensive postal card to his daughter at Winchester, Ok.

Theodore Deiffenderfer, a Doniphan county farmer, made enough from his wheat, oats and barley crop this year to buy another farm.

Cattlemen all over the state are up in arms against the new order of the railroads to ship live stock by weight instead of by car load.

The broomcorn harvest in Kansas this year will be unusually light because of dry weather at a critical time, which destroyed thousands of acres.

Edward Ingram, a graduate of the state blind asylum, is running a big broom factory in Atchison. Though totally blind he sorts his own straw.

The past week the state treasurer paid off and refunded \$300,000 of the state's bonds, using the state's own money from the permanent school fund.

It is said Mayor Fellows, of Topeka, will contest with J. A. Troutman for the vote of Shawnee county in the republican state convention for governor.

Hazelton wants to compromise its bonded debt. The town cannot pay the interest and repudiation is threatened unless the eastern creditors are lenient.

Anthony, Harper county, is trying to compromise her indebtedness of \$108,000 on a basis of 50 per cent. The town has an assessed valuation of only \$108,000.

The flax tow factory at Fort Scott has resumed operations after an idleness of several months. The flax industry in Kansas this year promises rich returns.

In the post office at Ellis Mrs. Walkenstein shot and killed a jeweler named Mulheim, then killed herself. There had been talk connecting the two in a scandal.

Fred Kipp, living six miles west of Ellsworth, was overcome with heat while working in his blacksmith shop and, falling face downward into the fire, was burned to death.

Gov. Leedy has named George M. Munger, Judge J. S. Emery, E. R. Moses, John Edwards and E. D. Webb as delegates to the National Irrigation congress at Lincoln, Neb., September 28-30.

Cyrus Leland is credited with a desire to have W. J. Bailey in congress from the First district. To this end he is desirous that Congressman Curtis seek the nomination for congressman-at-large.

A telegram from Mankota said 25 leading young populists of Kansas would emigrate to Utah this fall and settle in different portions of that state, with a view to controlling the politics of the state.

Michael Moore, who died at McPherson recently at the age of 97, served in the Thirtieth infantry in the war of 1812, and was commissioned a lieutenant of the Ninth infantry in 1869. He had the longest record for continuous service of any man in the army.

An open saloon in Harper, the first for many years, so stirred up the women of the town that they marched in a body to the mayor's office and requested him to shut up the saloon or resign. He refused to do either, insisting that public sentiment favored saloons.

State Superintendent Stryker has notified all school boards in the state that the text-books adopted by the state text-book commission must be used after September 1, except where written contracts have been entered into under the provisions of the county uniformity law. He says that written contracts with book companies otherwise will not stand. Attorney-General Boyle holds views directly opposite to Mr. Stryker regarding existing written contracts.

## MINERS' STRIKE.

Injunction Case Against Marchers Heard but Not Decided.

TWO DEPUTIES GET INTO A FUSS.

Wild Disorder in the Vicinity of Hermine and the Ocean Coal Co.'s Works—Miners in the Honeybrook District Go Out.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 17.—Yesterday was fraught with exciting incidents on matters pertaining to the coal miners' strike. Rioting in the miners' camp, a murder in the deputies' ranks, filing of criminal and civil suits against the DeArmits, and the hearing of the injunction case against President Dolan and others, kept both sides to the struggle busy and on the qui vive all day long. The hearing in the injunction case before Judge Stowe and Collier was, perhaps, one of the most important and interesting ever held in the federal court. It was a hearing in which both capital and the rights of labor were interested, and the decision is expected to have a telling effect on the conduct of the great coal miners' strike which has been on since July 5. Judge Collier said in court that the strike would go down in history as one of the wonders of the century, and remarkable on account of the utter lack of disorder, for which the strikers are commended and have the sympathy of the court.

Two deputies, Robert Kerr and Frank Anderson, employed as guardians of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co., fought yesterday afternoon, and as a result Kerr cannot live. Anderson is proprietor of a dive on Water street, this city, and is known as a bad man. He was in charge of the deputies at Sandy creek. Kerr, who lives at McKee's Rocks, is a river pilot by occupation. He has served before as a deputy during strikes. It is not known what the men fought about, but they met on a broad bridge crossing Plum creek, and after a few words Anderson was seen to hit Kerr, who retaliated, and a rough and tumble fight, lasting about five minutes, followed. Anderson succeeded in drawing his revolver, and placing it close to Kerr's abdomen, fired, the ball tearing through the victim's intestines and lodging in his back.

Wild disorder prevailed in the vicinity of Hermine and the Ocean Coal Co.'s works last night. The 300 miners who came from the river district were successful in the afternoon in bringing the miners at Hermine out. About 175 men quit work about three o'clock. They all marched over to the Arona and Madison works and proceeded to fill up with "Polinki." They threatened the miners at Arona and Madison, which number about 250 men, intimating if they did not quit work they would be burned out. The incendiary language created much excitement and it is likely that deputy sheriffs will be sent to the scene.

Twenty-five hundred miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre collieries, in the Honeybrook district, went on a strike yesterday morning and at a meeting last night resolved in a body to stand together. This is the first defection among the miners of eastern Pennsylvania. Serious trouble is likely to occur among the miners of Corinth, W. Va., caused by the release of the three Italians arrested for threatening to blow up the mine and brick plant of the Oakland Coal Co.

The release of the men tended to encourage the other miners, who, armed with guns, went to the house of six miners who had been at work, broke into it and destroyed their property. Ex-Deputy Marshal Wheeling was guarding the miners and was shot at, but made his escape to Oakland and reported the facts to Superintendent Anderson, who resides there. Since reporting has commenced there is no telling where it will end, and great alarm is felt.

Office Seekers Organize. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The disappointed office seekers of Washington have decided to organize and 150 of them met at one of the hotels and bestowed upon their new association the title, "The National Republican Anti-Civil Service League." Thirty-one states are said to have been represented, and the addresses of the evening were evidently stirring, as they were heartily applauded. The league proposes to organize in every congressional district in the country, and submit to congress at the December session a petition, signed by every republican who can be reached, for the repeal of the civil service law.

Insanity Increasing in Kansas. ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 16.—Official statistics show an alarming increase in insanity in Kansas, notwithstanding a loss in population. The increase is placed at over 41 per cent. over the rate in 1890. The two state asylums, Topeka and Osawatomie, now contain nearly 2,000 insane inmates, as against about 1,300 in 1890, when the population of the state was about 100,000 greater than at present. The regular asylums are taxed to their limit and almost every county in the state is supporting some insane in private institutions.

"Horse Swapping" Convention. WINDER, Ga., Aug. 16.—A "horse swapping" convention has just concluded its labors here. It met for the first time, probably, in history, for the purpose of permitting farmers and traders to get together and dispose of surplus stock and fill their various needs. As many as 8,000 head of stock has changed hands, and many times that amount of money. The organization has been made permanent, and will hold a session every year.

To Test a Law. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 16.—A. A. Hurd, solicitor for the Santa Fe, is preparing papers to a suit which will soon be filed in the United States supreme court to test the state law which provides that a railroad company must pay an attorney's fee in cases arising from loss by fire along the road. The Santa Fe annually pays out thousands of dollars because of this law.

Caused the Death of Forty People. RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 16.—J. A. Hand and Bud Shepherd, convicts in the state penitentiary, yesterday confessed that they wrecked a Southern railway train on August 19, 1891, in Ireddell county, which resulted in the death of 40 persons. A reward of \$1,000 was offered for the conviction of the wreckers at the time, but they were never captured.

Will Force an Issue. METROPOLITAN Life Insurance Co. Starts Another Legal Bail Rolling. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 17.—The second step in the test of the right of the federal court to mix in state affairs was taken yesterday, this time by the insurance company. When Attorney-General Boyle and the administration decided to ignore Judge Williams' injunction and proceeded in violation of it, it devolved upon the federal court and the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York to make the next move. That move was taken yesterday when notice was served on the attorney-general and superintendent of insurance that an application would be made before Judge Williams at Wichita September 11 to make the famous injunction permanent. On the same day a writ of mandamus will be applied for to force Insurance Superintendent McNall to issue a license to the Mutual Life to do business in Kansas.

May Mean Much to Railroads. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 17.—The state board of railroad commissioners has gone to Lyons, Rice county, to initiate a fight that may not end until the business of every road operating in Kansas will have been inquired into. The railroad commissioners have given out this impression, and evidently intend to follow it.

## WEYLER HARD PRESSED.

He Has Resigned as Military Commander of Cuba—Spanish Soldiers Poorly Fed. NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, Cuba, says: Capt.-Gen. Weyler's summer campaign came to an inglorious end last Wednesday, when he returned to this city with rebels firing on his rear guard all the way from Aguacate to Havana. He called his resignation to Madrid on Thursday. In the reply he received he was told to remain in Cuba so long as the present ministry holds power. The suspense here is intense, but no excitement appears on the surface. The captain-general who succeeds Gen. Weyler will have a hard task. The splendid force of 200,000 men Spain placed in Gen. Weyler's hands is, if the truth be told, now only a tattered remnant. A tropical sun has proved more destructive than battles. With the exception of the fortunate ones stationed in and about Havana, Spanish soldiers are in a bad way. They have not received their pay for months, they are weak from illness and poor feeding, they are badly clothed, and many have no shoes.

PRINCES IN A DUEL. Henri of Orleans and the Count of Turin Cross Swords. PARIS, Aug. 16.—The count of Turin and Prince Henri of Orleans at last came together yesterday. They fought a duel with swords at five o'clock yesterday morning and both drew blood, with the result favoring the Italian. The fighting was most determined and lasted 26 minutes. There were five engagements, of which two were at close quarters. Prince Henri received two serious wounds in the right shoulder and in the right side of the abdomen. The count of Turin was wounded in the right hand. The duel was the result of criticisms on the Italian army.

A MANIAC'S DEED. Killed His Daughter, Drove His Family from Home and Burned His Buildings. GREELEY, Neb., Aug. 16.—Yesterday morning John D. Maw, a farmer, living a few miles from here, attacked his married daughter, Mary J. Hughes, with a hammer. He crushed in her skull, inflicting fatal injuries. He drove the family from the house and set fire to it, and then fired the wheat stacks and barns. Maw, who is 60 years old, has been mentally unbalanced for years, but was thought harmless. He is in jail.

FATAL STREET DUEL. Jealousy Causes the Tragic Death of Two Men at Fort Scott, Kan. FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 16.—William Timmons, of this place, jealous of G. F. Collins, of Miami, I. T., shot him in the neck on a street here this morning. Collins returned the fire and shot Timmons three times, killing him instantly. He ran half a mile and was caught. His recovery is impossible.

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THE LAST TORPEDO.

BY WALTER WOOD.

No. 90, first-class torpedo boat, was doing the very best within her power; that is to say, she was making 18 knots, and at that speed she jumped and rattled like a thing of life in evil mood.

One day out from Gibraltar, running home for overhauling and refitting, No. 90 had met a gale from the northwest. To turn and seek shelter at the rock would be as dangerous, her commander argued, as to go ahead, and would incur the risk of allegations of poor seamanship and suggestions that he feared to face a breeze; and, being a sensitive man, he decreed either: To go ahead in weather like that was to travel in constant fear of foundering, while to heave to with such a craft as No. 90 was to be overwhelmed in the tempestuous waters.

"We're between the deep sea and the devil with a vengeance," muttered the captain. "But there's no help for it. It's full speed ahead, and Heaven be with us."

"Promises to be a stiff blow," said the sublieutenant, Harridance, struggling to the captain's side. He and his superior, Hanson, were at school together, and there was scant ceremony between them while on board of No. 90.

The sublieutenant produced a flask of whisky from a pocket of his oily frock and offered it to his commander. "It's the finest drop of mountain dew on the bay at this moment," he added, clinging hard to a rail as he spoke, "and there are plenty of liners knocking about."

"It's the only means of getting warm there'll be until this blow is over," Hanson said. "I suppose there's no comfort below?"

"Not even an apology for it," said Harridance, cheerfully. "The gunner's in a foot of water on the floor, if he's in an inch, and every corner's soaked. As for the atmosphere—ugh, it's vile, even for No. 90. I suppose you're going hot and strong in the teeth of everything?"

The captain nodded. "No intention of seeking shelter at the rock, I suppose?"

"No turning back for No. 90 this trip," responded Hanson.

"Not going to make for Bordeaux, or the lee of Belle Isle?"

"Not with a craft in this state. It would create a wrong opinion in foreign minds as to the efficiency of British torpedo boats."

"Then it's neck or nothing," said Harridance, "for I think, of all the old carcasses of the '85 batch of boats, No. 90 is the rottenest and oldest."

"She's as tight as a crack liner," growled Hanson, who refused to acknowledge any defect in this, his first command.

"Love is blind to faults," laughed Harridance. "For my own part, I'm certain the odds are equal against our getting into port with whole skins."

"You've a nice, comfortable way of looking at it," said Hanson, not without a secret admiration of his junior's coolness and good spirits. "But half your indifference is assumed and the rest is due to the fact that you have no family ties."

"You're wrong about the assumption, but correct about the ties. I'm not indifferent. I'm merely philosophical. It runs in the breed of us, and I'm developing it. I want the Harridance strain to become, in the fullness of time, utterly unimpressionable and careless of what fate or fortune has in store for them. That's my ideal of a man."

"Bah!" replied Hanson, with amused good humor; "a worthless stick-in-the-mud."

"Think of the comfort of it," urged Harridance. "Come well, come well, you wouldn't care. You'd go serenely on."

"Well, young gentleman, you can work up all your philosophy, for you'll need it before to-night, unless the gale goes down."

Meanwhile the gale blew harder and No. 90 struggled on in the teeth of it. On deck Hanson and the helmsman were deluged by the seas that came on board and raced towards the stern.

Summoning all the philosophy he possessed, and his stock was large, Harridance determined to try to get a spell of sleep, however short, and to this end he lay on the least wet locker.

The junior awoke from a dream in which he was fighting desperately with a savage, who was armed with an enormous club. At the moment of awaking the weapon had descended upon his head; in reality he had been thrown off the locker by a heavy lurch of No. 90 and was badly soured before he could regain his feet. The gunner had clambered on deck, and Harridance crawled cautiously after him, feeling very wet and wretched.

He looked about him, and, finding that the gale was worse, determined to say nothing more to trouble Hanson. When he reached his superior's side he made no observation.

"It's cozier aboard of her than here," said Hanson, pointing to a distant object.

The junior looked and saw ahead, down on the horizon, the hull of an ocean liner. They neared each other rapidly, No. 90 leaping frantically and the steamer coming on with steady sweeps.

The captain of the liner was on the

upper bridge, watching with a sailor's eye the way in which No. 90 headed for the sea. As he approached she plunged headlong into a wave, and for a moment seemed to have been swallowed by the heaving mass. When No. 90 shook herself free she was abreast of the liner and running swiftly past her. The captain raised hand in friendly salute and took very careful notice of her number and condition. "If she makes one or two more headers like that," he thought, "she'll want some one to report where and when she was last seen. Two or three such plunges, and she'll sink like a shot."

The chief engineer was smoking a pipe contentedly and meditatively as No. 90 struggled past. "God pity the men in the stockhole," he said, taking his pipe from his mouth for a moment. "What an awful den it will be just now. Whew! What in the name of goodness are they driving her like that for?"

The Sun of the Orient lunged comfortably on her way to eastern seas and No. 90 strained and labored northward, a low black body on the raking waters. Night came down with inky darkness and a red glare shot into the sky from the raking funnel. The half-naked stokers tried no longer to feed the furnaces on scientific principles, and it was nothing to them that sheets of flame rose from the stack, which, if No. 90 had been advancing towards an enemy, would have made her swift descent to the ocean bed a matter of certainty.

When morning broke Hanson and Harridance were still side by side. During the hours of darkness the junior had maintained his philosophy wonderfully well, with the help of his capacious and replenished flask; but even his imperturbability was becoming affected, and when he stamped his wet, cold feet on the deck and tried to rub some warmth into his stiff and almost frozen hands, and dwelt upon the sorry makeshift of a breakfast that he must be content with, he yearned for the comfort of a quiet harbor and thought of a nook by the fire of a third-rate inn as an excellent equivalent for Paradise, and of coffee, eggs and bacon as a meal of princely sort. The funnel looked gaunt and cold in the cheerless dawn and the salt grime of the seas lay thickly upon it. The salt had caused a greasy film to rest upon the searchlight projector, and everywhere the gear and fittings looked the worse for buffeting with wind and water. Drenched and cold, those on deck hung doggedly on, and still No. 90 plowed her way towards the channel.

"I wonder," Harridance sang out above the gale, "if one of those poet fellows who rant so much about the glories of the sea ever spent a rough night on a torpedo boat or knew what it was to stand knee-deep in water for a few

hours at stretch, with blue toes and fingers, and whistle for the breakfast that never comes?"

Hanson smiled, but made no answer. The sun was just appearing above the horizon, and he was anxiously looking to see what promise of a day it gave.

"It's going to blow harder than ever," he said.

"Then I'd exchange this spot for the bridge of a tramp of the meanest class," replied Harridance. "I must fortify myself by another pull at the flask. Here's an acrobatic feat for you."

He straddled out his legs and released his hold of the rail to which he was clinging.

"Be careful," shouted Hanson, warningly. "It wouldn't need much of a lurch to send you off a slippery deck like this."

"Here's to you and No. 90," Harridance retorted, jauntily. "Alone and on one leg I do it, and to make it more effective and poetic, close my eyes. I drinks towards you, as the villain in the melodrama says."

At last a mighty sea came roaring on, an awful liquid wall, before which it seemed as if no human work could stand. Hanson and the junior watched it with grim fascination. No. 90 dashed dauntlessly into the rearing mass. She rose to it as far as she could, rose until it seemed as if she would be thrown over bodily and go round like the spoke of a wheel, then with a noise like thunder the sea broke over her, and when No. 90 at last rose she was at the mercy of wind and wave. The sea had swept and shorn her deck; it had carried the funnel and put out the engine fires; it had smashed in the after-sky-light, and flooded the wardroom. The steam from the extinguished fires rose in hissing white clouds, and the scaled men from the engine-room crawled one by one on deck, having nothing more to do in the place where they were already standing waist-deep in coal-black water.

Hanson looked about him. The devastation was complete.

As he looked upon it he could not repress a ghastly smile. He scanned the horizon slowly. His practiced eye told him that the worst of the gale had passed; and the hope arose within him that after all things might go well, and that he would be spared to take the battered carcass into port.

"The captain's survey finished when he looked ahead. He gazed long and hard, rubbed his eyes, rested them for a moment, and looked again. Still hoping that what he saw might be fancy, he shut them a second time. Having done that, and looked once more, he turned to Harridance, and, pointing ahead, asked, simply: "What do you make of that?"

Harridance, too, had been looking closely. He answered, briefly: "Water-spout."

"And coming this way?"

The junior nodded. "It's growing as it comes."

Again the junior acquiesced. "We've got no chance against it if it strikes us?"

Harridance shook his head. "Then the Lord have mercy on us."

"Amen," replied the junior, fervently. He was very serious now.

Both gazed in silence for a moment, each wondering what the end would be.

Suddenly Hanson exclaimed: "There's a derelict at the base of the column."

"And what of that?" asked Harridance. "It only makes destruction certain for us."

"The wreck will prove our salvation, God willing."

"I don't follow you. The waterspout is bringing down the wreck with a force that will send us to the bottom like a bag of lead."

"It's a heaven-sent target, as you'll see," said Hanson. "We've one torpedo left, I think?"

"Only one, but I believe it's all right."

"The tube is workable?" Hanson still spoke interrogatively.

"Uninjured, judging from the look of it."

"In any case it would be more effective than the Nordenfolt, even if we had the gun left. As we haven't, there's no alternative."

The junior wondered vaguely what his captain meant. He understood in part when Hanson worked his way to the tube and began to uncover it without seeking help. Harridance joined him, and in silence took a share in the task. Soon the tube was fully exposed, and Hanson made a rapid survey to see that all was well with it. The tube and the torpedo in it had escaped all damage in the gale, and the weapon lay there snugly, ready, even to the fitted warhead, for discharge at any object which might be selected.

The waterspout came slowly on, gaining force as it approached. It was a thousand yards away when Hanson trained the tube and prepared to thrust the missile into the water. The aiming was a simple matter, for the thing to be destroyed was large and near. By this time the derelict, almost submerged, was clear to all.

Slowly but infallibly the waterspout drew near, the hull of No. 90 in its path. The thousand yards were reduced to 500; still the captain did not fire his precious shot; another hundred yards were passed, and the crew for the most part closed their eyes. Not more than 200 yards separated No. 90 from her foe when the impulse charge was fired, and the tube vomited forth the last torpedo.

Hanson had seen many torpedoes fired, but never one of the course of which he watched so hungrily as this. On the consummation of that deadly shot the safety of the boat and every soul on board depended. There was no minding matters, no shutting of the eyes to that one simple, awful fact. There lay the low, black battered hull, rising and falling to the seas, with no power of motion left; her engines stilled, inert and helpless; there in front was the thing which looked more deadly and malignant as it grew. Frequently in his career had Hanson thought of what might happen if his country went to war. He had pictured the awful strain on his nerves when on the eve of battle; he had imagined all the horrors of the newest forms of fights at sea, of men going down in steel, pinned in their mighty works of steel and iron, sunk by one skillful torpedo or one lucky shot from a monster gun.

When the explosion came there was a dull roar which rose above the noise of the dying gale, and a pillar of spray shot skyward. The torpedo had hit its mark, and the gloomy, hungry column had made the final stage of its destructive journey.

For nearly one long minute all on board kept silence, then there was a shout of joy, a chorus of deliverance from those who until that time had looked upon themselves as lost. Hanson led the shout himself, and Harridance joined in with wild enthusiasm.

"If we can keep her afloat till help comes we're saved," cried Hanson. "There's no more wind, and the sea will soon go down. Work for yer lives to keep her up, boys, and we'll show the world that No. 90 can weather even Biscaya gales and get to port."

They got a signal of distress up—an old square flag and an oily frock rolled up as a ball, flying just below the tattered pennant—and never a man gave in until a collier tramp, making an unprofitable trip in ballast, discerned the quarry and came joyfully alongside. Then one or two fell senseless where they stood, and knew of nothing till they awoke in the close, dark forecastle of the steamer.

"She'll keep afloat all right now, sir," said the captain of the tramp. "There's no sea on, and she's coming astern like a cork. A couple of my men are on board till you are ready to go back. Won't you rest a bit in my cabin? Your young man's at the whisky and cheese and biscuits already, and speaks highly of 'em."

"I think I will," said Hanson, drowsily.

Darkness came again, and as two white lights were hauled up the foremast of the tramp her captain slapped his lean pocket with a laugh, and thought of what he would buy his sweetheart with his share of No. 90's salvage.—Peterson's Magazine.



"WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF THAT?"

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The President's Policy Is Carefully Expounded.

The most noticeable feature of the discussion about the currency commission was the utter absence of any higher tone in it all than the mere question of party expediency. That the administration owes its power to last fall's pledges of currency reform seemed to be a consideration entirely eliminated from discussion. Perhaps this is not to be wondered at so much; little is to be expected in the way of attachment to pledges from an administration which has spent a twelfth of its lease of life in arranging to repay campaign contributors through the tariff, to the exclusion of all other subjects of discussion. With such an administration, under such conditions, it need not excite surprise that so poor and pitiful a sop to decency as the currency commission scheme should, after it had been prepared and publicly announced as about to be transmitted to congress, be withheld, while the republican politicians wrangled over the question of its expediency.

Hanna, it appears, favored the transmission of the message. Not that Hanna had any idea that congress would do anything on the subject if it was sent in, for Hanna knew full well how completely at odds the republicans in congress were, underneath their surface semblance of harmony, and how hard it had been to hold congress together long enough to straighten out the conflict of selfish interests over the tariff. But Hanna reasoned that the contest in Ohio, in which he had so vital a concern and upon the result of which will depend his reelection or the loss of his seat in the senate, is to hinge in great degree upon the financial question. An indication by the administration that it favors legislation which will prevent future drains upon the gold reserve might catch the business men in the state and thus strengthen the republican cause. Hanna was well aware that no action would be taken by the senate upon the president's recommendations, if made, but he believed, apparently, that the mere making of such recommendations would be accepted as proof of the sincerity of the administration, and, by giving press and people something else to talk about, steer them away from the dangerous ground of the Dingley tariff.

The eastern republicans in congress, as a rule, took the other side of the argument. They feared that the financial issue might again be thrust into prominence at a time when their business constituents were demanding rest from discussion and opportunity to adjust themselves to the new conditions of the Dingley bill. They asserted that they were deluged with letters from merchants, manufacturers and bankers urging the unwisdom of a renewal of the controversy over the financial question until the exigencies of a political campaign should demand it.

So the president, "simply a careful gentleman, much too amiable and too impressionable to be safely entrusted with the great executive office," balanced the pros and cons of currency reform on the pole of expediency and hesitated. How happy might he be with either, were it other dear charmer away!—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

HIGHER PRICES.

Truth About the Operation of the New Tariff.

A pound of fact is worth a ton of theory in estimating the effects of the new tariff law. The World is giving the facts as to the advance in prices which some days ago it said would be the one certain result of the Dingley bill.

The grocers have already advanced the price of sugar six-tenths of a cent a pound, merely as a preliminary increase. The consumers of the country will pay to the treasury at least \$25,000,000 and probably \$30,000,000 more for their sugar under the new law than they did under the one which it displaced. The exactions of the sugar trust will add millions more to the cost as pure robbery.

The testimony of merchants shows that there has already been an advance of "from ten to twenty-five per cent. on all woolen goods." It will cost more to keep warm next winter. Hides have advanced by reason of the new tax, and an increase in the cost of boots and shoes, from 30 to 50 cents a pair, is expected. An advance of prices all along the line is inevitable. As an offset to this one of the merchants asks: "But isn't the consumer better off if he gets more money?"

There is much virtue in an inf. Will the consumer get more money? This also will be a question of fact rather than of theory. The consumers will know—the politicians and the protected class need make no mistake about that! They knew in 1890 and 1892. "It was the shopping women who did it," said Speaker Reed, in explaining the republican overthrow in those years. In certain lines of production it is not unlikely that wages will advance somewhat as the result of reviving industry. But there is small probability that the increase in wages will equal the increase in the cost of living. For the large class of salaried persons there is even less prospect of a compensating advance in pay.

As the proof of a pudding is in the eating, so the proof of a law is in its working. The World intends to present an accurate and impartial record of the operation of the new tariff.—N. Y. World.

It is painful to note that right in the beginning of the tariff-made prosperity that the immense cotton mills at Fall River, Manchester and Lawrence are shutting up. In his closing speech on the tariff bill just enacted Mr. Dingley told us that the bill would "open up new opportunities for our own labor, which will be the beginning of that prosperity that was dispelled in 1892." Now it is in order for Mr. Dingley to explain why his bill doesn't work.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

WHICH IS IT?

Prosperity as Viewed in Its Proper Light.

The clearing house returns at last indicate an increased volume of business and prosperity for some of the people, if not for all. The total for last week shows an increase of 25.2 per cent. over the total for the corresponding week last year. But this must not be accepted as the true measure of the increase in the volume of substantial business.

In the first place, the very large increase in New York—37.8 per cent.—suggests that most of the increase is due to greatly increased activity in speculative transactions, and a comparison of the stock exchange dealings will show that such is actually the case. Outside of New York the increase was only 9.9 per cent.

In the next place, the increase in substantial trade is due in no small measure to advances in prices. The actual volume of commodities exchanged is not so much greater as the returns on the surface would indicate. Dun & Co. report a decided advance in wool and say that manufacturers "are able to obtain an advance of about ten per cent. in prices of goods." It is notorious that wheat is much higher than it was a year ago, owing to the deficiency in the supply from other countries which usually produce a surplus for export, and farm products generally are higher than they were a year ago.

Possibly one-half of the nominal increase in the amount of exchanges outside of New York may be due to greater quantity of commodities exchanged. The remainder is due to higher prices and more active speculation.

The farmers, or such of them as produce foodstuffs, are in reality more prosperous because their crops are unusually good and at the same time the foreign demand for their produce is unusually strong. They are getting higher prices than usual for larger crops. But the new tariff, except as to the single item of wool, is not benefiting them at all. On the contrary, it is largely neutralizing the prosperity coming to them from natural causes, because it enables the manufacturers to exact from them higher prices for their goods and wares.

Yet the republican tariff magicians audaciously take to themselves all the credit for the timely sunshine and rain and for all the conditions which for the time being improve the foreign demand for the farmer's crops. But the farmer will find out the true state of the case when his foreign customers, repelled by our hostile tariff, shut out our farm products and seek other sources of supply.

European purchasers of our foodstuffs and even of our cotton are even now doing all in their power to stimulate production elsewhere, so that they can supply their wants without being dependent upon a country so illiberal and hostile commercially as ours is under republican rule. It will not be long before they will teach our farmers that the republican policy of commercial isolation and war is the worst possible for their interests, and that the pretense of protection for them is a cheap invention, intended only to reconcile them to tariff robbery for the enrichment of monopolies.—Chicago Chronicle.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The announcement that foreign nations are preparing to resent the recent tariff act is not strange. The art of self-defense is by no means obsolete.—N. Y. Journal.

Expenditures still exceed the receipts by a good figure. Perhaps President McKinley had better call congress in extra session to pass a tariff to raise revenue, private interests having had their innings.—Indianapolis News.

We are going to get more money for our wheat, corn and cotton than ever before. The question of the Dingley bill is how much of this money the producers will be obliged to hand over to Dingley bill trusts who are ambushing the high road to prosperity.—N. Y. World.

Let the republican papers be generous in regard to these large payments of mortgage indebtedness in the west, of which so much is said, and tender apologies to the last administration and the Wilson tariff. Although only just discovered, the payments could not all have been paid since the introduction of the Dingley bill.—Des Moines Leader.

By charging extravagant prices to American consumers the protected monopolies can underbid in Europe and thus make a market there. So long as the European legislators do not retaliate and the American consumer does not revolt at paying out his money for dear goods that foreigners may buy cheaply, this scheme ought to work very well—for the monopolists.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

As Mr. Sherman was forced out of his senatorial seat to make room for Mr. Hanna, how would it do to retire him from the cabinet in favor of the Cleveland ironmaster? His days of usefulness are obviously over, and the junior senator from Ohio could much more appropriately undertake to run the country from the state department than from his desk in the United States senate.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Consumers are early learning that under the Dingley bill they are confronted by a hard, tangible condition and not a mystical, intangible theory. Prices of all necessities are going up without the least promise of an increase in the income of wage-earners. New York grocers have advanced the price of sugar six-tenths of a cent a pound. This is just a starter. From this increase the sugar trust will reap a reward of \$25,000,000, as the Dingley bill intended it should. There has also been an advance of from ten to 25 per cent. on all woolen goods. The new law has caused an advance in the price of hides, and an increase in the cost of boots and shoes from 30 to 50 cents a pair will follow.—St. Louis Republic.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"Pop, what is humidity?" "Boiled air, my son."—Judge.

"Borgess has untold wealth." "How do you know?" "I just saw the tax assessor coming from his house."—Cleveland Leader.

"Not to be expected!"—"He—I think only of you! And do you think only of me?" She—"Why, George, I'm arranging my trousseau!"—Puck.

"Mrs. Howso—"Did the butcher send the lobsters?" Bridget—"He did, mum, but I sent them back. They wuzn't ripe."—Brooklyn Life.

"Fuddy—"I heard a good poker story last evening, but I declare I have forgotten it." Duddy—"That's all right, my dear fellow; there never was more than one poker story, although, of course, it is told in numberless ways."—Boston Transcript.

"A man and a woman," remarked the observer of men and things, "are quite likely to look at a thing from opposite points of view; a man will see nothing but the outlay, where a woman has no eyes for anything but the layout."—Detroit Journal.

"I envy her her complexion," said Maud. "But she freckles and tans so easily!" replied Mamie. "That's just it. She can go to the seashore for a few days at the end of the season and look exactly as if she had been away all summer."—Washington Star.

"Point of Difference.—Affable Customer—"You shave differently in Ireland from what you do in America, don't you?" Barber Mulligan (just over)—"An' in phwat way, sor?" Affable Customer—"Here you mix lather; there you lather micks."—Judge.

"The American—"Well, you must agree that, individually and as a nation, we are a strong people." The Englishman—"Yes, indeed; I see in you a pauper quite frequently where some Chicago thief holds up a street car, you know."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

MAN WHO SHOT BOOTH.

Boston Corbett as a Lecturer Was Not a Great Success.

It will be remembered that Boston Corbett, the man who killed J. Wilkes Booth, lived for many years in Cloud county, Kan. About ten years ago he was elected doorkeeper of the Kansas house of representatives, and while holding that position went crazy and was sent to the asylum. Later he was released from custody and went off to Texas, where it is presumed he died.

The discussion now going on in the periodicals over the death and burial of Booth recalls to the editor of the Concordia Empire that, something like a dozen years ago, the ladies of the Presbyterian church in that town seized upon the idea of having Corbett give a lecture upon the killing of Booth, and a committee was appointed to wait upon him. One of the committeemen was the editor of the Empire, and he thus describes what followed:

"We found him at home in his dugout, a kind of hole in the side of a steep hill with a brownstone front and a roof of brush, clay and clapboards. There was but one room and the furniture was an old stove, a table, a chair, a homemade bed, a trunk, a box or two, a well-worn Bible and a variety of firearms. Mr. Corbett had received a pension of several hundred dollars a short time before and invested what he had not given away to others that he thought might be needing money in a flock of sheep. A herd of antelopes would have served him just as well—he had no practical knowledge of the use of sheep. He was very hospitable, told us much of his history and readily consented to deliver a lecture on the capture of Booth and his experiences in Andersonville.

"A packed house greeted him on the night set. By way of introduction the choir sang a song. Some sentiment of the song set him off on a regular sermon (he was in the habit of preaching occasionally) and for nearly an hour he talked, but failed to either capture Booth or get to Andersonville. At last the pastor reminded him that he was to talk of Andersonville and Booth. He apologized for his forgetfulness, and in about a dozen words told that he was captured and landed safe inside the walls of Andersonville prison. The first man he met was an old acquaintance, who told him that over in a certain portion of the prison they were holding a prayer meeting. He went directly to it. Then he talked for half an hour about the prayer meeting, which, as far as his description went, might have been held in Cloud county or the backwoods of Kansas.

"Being reminded again that he was forgetting all about the capture of Booth, he apologized and said in substance: 'We surrounded the barn in which we found he had taken refuge. We demanded that he surrender, but he refused. We then set fire to the barn. By the light he saw one of our men and raised his revolver to shoot him. I was peeping through a crack, saw him raise his arm, and to keep him from killing one of our men I fired and killed him. The bullet went into his head in nearly the same course as his bullet had entered Lincoln's head.' This is as full a history as he saw fit to give of an incident that had called forth many long articles during the last 30 years, and about which none knew more than did our neighbor, Boston Corbett."—Kansas City Journal.

Much Worse.

"What's the matter?" demanded the justice, as the struggling man was suddenly dragged before him.

"Your honor," explained the bailiff, "this man had been sitting over on the corner for half an hour swearing like a pirate, so that everyone in the vicinity could hear him."

"A clear violation of the laws of God," said the prosecuting attorney, impressively.

"Worse than that!" exclaimed the justice. "It's contempt of court."—Chicago Post.

TWO BABIES.

On the well-worn stoop of a humble home in a clean though narrow street...

CAPTAIN GLOSE

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

[Copyright, 1894, by J. B. Lippincott Co.]

VIII.

As he rushed around to the southern side of the old house—the side whence all this uproar proceeded—Lambert came suddenly upon two dim, swaying figures.

And of Riggs, her assailant, and of Riggs' removal under guard, the lady of the Walton homestead took no note whatever.

"Don't you dare to move, sub," she panted, "unless—"

"Oh, fur the luv o' God, ma-am, don't hit me ag'in! Sure, I'd niver prezhoome, ma'am—"

"Shut up, Murphy!" growled Burns. "It's easy to see what brought you here. Shall I let Riggs up, lieutenant? He's bleeding a good deal."

But Riggs didn't want to get up. He flopped helplessly back upon the grass-plot. Burns bent over and held his lantern close.

"I did that, I presume," said Lambert, still a little out of breath after the dash to the rescue.

"Go back to the house at once, my child. This is no place for you. Go to Katherine and tell her I say she must not leave her bed. Go!"

made him the object of the lady's attention.

"Lie still, sub," she said, low and sternly. "You have broken moh glass now, sub, than youh captain can replace. Lie still whuh you are until my subvants lift you out—Henry!"

"Ye-assum," was the answer, as one of the negroes came reluctantly forward, humbly twirling a battered hat in his hands.

"Go fetch your barrow," "Indeed, Mrs. Walton," interposed Lambert, "you need not trouble yourself. The guard shall carry these two scoundrels to camp, and prison life at Ship Island or Tortugas will put a stop to their prowling."

She raised a slender white hand, relinquishing her grasp upon the cane, which now went clattering upon the gravel of the walk.

Again Riggs began to groan and stretch forth feeble hands. Burns looked appealingly to his young officer, then as appealingly to the lady.

"Two of you lift this fellow," said Burns to the corporal; and between them Riggs was heaved to his sprawling feet.

And of Riggs, her assailant, and of Riggs' removal under guard, the lady of the Walton homestead took no note whatever.

"Lift that—pohson—out," she said. And when Burns would have lent a helping hand she interposed: "No, I beg you. My subvants will attend to this."

And then, with calm dignity and recovered breath, the lady turned to the boy officer:

"I have not thanked you yet—"

"Oh, Mrs. Walton, I beg you not to speak of thanks. If you knew how—how ashamed I am, and that my regiment will be—that any of our men could have dared—"

"Neither to-night, nor at any other time, would his services be acceptable, sub. I need no doctoh. We learned—"

"But, madam—" began Lambert, utterly chagrined at the attitude of cold and determined avoidance in which she persisted.

"They will need him more before the captain gets through with 'em, ma'am," said Sgt. Burns, seeing that his young superior was at a loss what to say.

"Your mother is faint," cried Lambert, springing forward just in time, for now that victory was perched upon her banners, the foe soundly thrashed and driven from the field.

"Have they gone? Have I been ill? Esther—daughter, see that—No! I must see that young officer, at once."

"Quick! Come out of this!" whispered Lambert, hoarsely, and dragged the sergeant after him to the dark and wind-swept shadows of the yard.

young woman threw herself at her mother's side and began chafing and slapping the slender white hands and begging all manner of absurd and impossible things of the prostrate, pallid, death-like form.

"Do not try to raise her head," said Lambert, gently, to the frightened child, who, having exhausted one effort, was now striving to revive her mother with passionate kisses.

"There isn't a drop in the house," said Miss Walton, piteously. "We had some, that had been in the cellar for years, that mother hid during the war; but—you—it was being stolen, or something—and she sold what was left."

Burns quickly left the room. When he returned, a few minutes later, he held forth a little flask.

But when he turned to tip toe away, a very tumbled, tangled, dishevelled, but pretty head had to come, too. There was too much of that fine, shining, shimmering tress to let go.

And then, looking suspiciously as though he had been waiting for a chance to undo the ill effect of his blunder of the previous day, there in front of Burns' tent stood Corporal Cunningham, company clerk, and the salute with which he honored the camp commander was as pregnant with good intent as it was clumsy in execution.

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And then, with calm dignity and recovered breath, the lady turned to the boy officer:

"I have not thanked you yet—"

"Oh, Mrs. Walton, I beg you not to speak of thanks. If you knew how—how ashamed I am, and that my regiment will be—that any of our men could have dared—"

"Neither to-night, nor at any other time, would his services be acceptable, sub. I need no doctoh. We learned—"

"But, madam—" began Lambert, utterly chagrined at the attitude of cold and determined avoidance in which she persisted.

"They will need him more before the captain gets through with 'em, ma'am," said Sgt. Burns, seeing that his young superior was at a loss what to say.

"Your mother is faint," cried Lambert, springing forward just in time, for now that victory was perched upon her banners, the foe soundly thrashed and driven from the field.

"Have they gone? Have I been ill? Esther—daughter, see that—No! I must see that young officer, at once."

"Quick! Come out of this!" whispered Lambert, hoarsely, and dragged the sergeant after him to the dark and wind-swept shadows of the yard.

"Go back to the house at once, my child. This is no place for you. Go to Katherine and tell her I say she must not leave her bed. Go!"

Sunday morning came, gloomy, cloudy, with the wind still moaning among the almost leafless branches and whirling dust-clouds from the crooked

road. After a night of so much excitement camp slept late. Lambert was aroused somewhere about seven by a scratching at the tent flap, and Sergt. Burns, answering the summons to "come in," poked his freshly shaved face through a framing of white canvas to ask if he might send the lieutenant some breakfast from the cook-fire.

"Do not try to raise her head," said Lambert, gently, to the frightened child, who, having exhausted one effort, was now striving to revive her mother with passionate kisses.

"There isn't a drop in the house," said Miss Walton, piteously. "We had some, that had been in the cellar for years, that mother hid during the war; but—you—it was being stolen, or something—and she sold what was left."

Burns quickly left the room. When he returned, a few minutes later, he held forth a little flask.

But when he turned to tip toe away, a very tumbled, tangled, dishevelled, but pretty head had to come, too. There was too much of that fine, shining, shimmering tress to let go.

And then, looking suspiciously as though he had been waiting for a chance to undo the ill effect of his blunder of the previous day, there in front of Burns' tent stood Corporal Cunningham, company clerk, and the salute with which he honored the camp commander was as pregnant with good intent as it was clumsy in execution.

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The Dame's Retort.

"Those people next door lead a sort of hand-to-mouth existence, don't they?" said the president of the Helping Hand to the Worthy Poor Sewing and Mission society.

"No," responded the good dame addressed. They're awful poor, but I guess they know enough to handle forks properly."—Detroit News.

Lots of Them.

He—What has become of that pretty Miss Barclay who was visiting you last summer?

She—She's joined the great majority. He—You don't mean to say she is dead.

She—Oh, no! She married a man named Smith.—Up-to-Date.

DID NOT EXPECT PAY.



Business Man (to clerk whom he has caught kissing his typewriter)—Do I pay you to kiss my typewriter, sir?

Clerk—You don't have to—I'm willing to do it for nothing.—N. Y. Journal.

The Crowning Snare.

"Defend me," is my daily prayer, "From pitfall and from whirl, And keep me from that crowning snare They call the summer girl!"

Irrational Conduct.

"Walsh nearly loses his mind when his wife goes away."

"How does he act?"

"Why, yesterday, before she was a mile out of town, he went and bought himself a new straw hat, a red necktie and a pair of yellow shoes."—Chicago Record.

The All-Pervading Wheel.

"The bicycle has almost run the horse out of business, and now it has begun on the cow."

"How's that?"

"Why, wasn't that rubber-tire beef-steak we had for breakfast?"—Chicago Record.

In Use.

Cos Stick—I don't see you out riding lately, old chap. You don't mean to say you have got tired of your wheel?"

Henry Peck—No, not at all; but you see my wife has taken my tires for the baby to cut his teeth on.—Boston Transcript.

The Silent Partner.

"There's Perkins—you know Perkins?—entered into an agreement with his wife soon after their marriage, 20 years ago, that whenever either lost temper or stormed the other was to keep silence."

"And the scheme worked?"

"Admirably. Perkins has kept silence for 12 years."—N. Y. Truth.

Friendship and Love.

Clara (who owes her a grudge)—Yes, there isn't any doubt in my mind that George Fowler is blindly in love with you.

Winnie (blushing)—Why?

Clara—He told me yesterday that he didn't think you looked a bit over 30.—Tit-Bits.

The Department Store.

Lady Shopper (in mammoth department store, to lace counter saleslady)—Where shall I find the ribbon department, please?

Saleslady (apologetically)—I don't know where it is, ma'am. You will have to ask one of the floor pedestrians.—Puck.

Girls Are Artful.

James—Do you always write a letter in such large script as you are using now? I could not help noticing it.

Henry—No; but this is to a girl. You know they always size a fellow's regard for them by the number of pages he fills.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

All the Conveniences.

Tourist (in a coal mine, after passing around cigars)—Everything seems to be wet and damp. Where can I strike a match?

Miner—Roight here, sir. Dinnis lift th' rubber cloth off th' powder keg!—N. Y. Weekly.

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Whenever you find a man finding fault with his home paper, ten to one he hasn't an advertisement in it; five to one he never gave it a job of work; three to one he does not take the paper; two to one that if he is a subscriber he is delinquent, and even money that he never does anything that will assist the publisher to run a good newspaper.—Alturas (Cal.) New Era.

The celebration of the Santa Fe Silver Jubilee on Wednesday of Festival week at Topeka (Sept. 29), will be the largest gathering of railroad men ever seen in Kansas. President Ripley will be present and make an address. Every division point is organizing and each will try to out do the other. There will be dozens of floats and the Santa Fe officials say that the parade will be more stupendous than any one can imagine.

"The new Republican tariff will make Massachusetts a Democratic state," says the Boston Post. "It approaches criminality for the republican party, which advertised itself as the advance agent of prosperity, to attempt to throttle the prosperous industries of Massachusetts and to wipe out our growing export trade. The Republican party is playing with thunder bolts. It will see them braking over Massachusetts at the next election"

Cotton mills are closing down almost every day, in New England; on account of the "congested market." We have been told that tariff tonic relieves congestion. That tariff remedy is the biggest patent medicine humbug on the market, and its proprietors are the rankest of quacks. The cotton manufacturers have piled up more goods than the people could buy. The market is congested because the laboring man has congestion of the pocket-book. Relieve the pressure on his purse and you will have markets; but no amount of high tariff will sell goods when the people are too poor to buy them.

The Washington News Letter pays the following well deserved compliment to Senator W. A. Harris, of Kansas: "Mr. Harris is a man of broad intelligence and splendid ability. Few men in the Senate of the United States will rank higher in ability. He is absolutely incorruptible, and has the interests of the people solely as his guide in his public acts. The position he has taken in favor of the people, as against the robber railway magnates of the Pacific companies, has endeared him not only to the people of the state of Kansas, but to every honest person in the United States who is desirous that right shall triumph over wrong."

The Republican papers, all over this country, are telling the people, with a great flourish of trumpets, that the McKinley prosperity has raised the price of wheat almost to \$1.00 per bushel, and yet those same Republican papers, in boasting of our great yield of cereals, heads their foreign telegraphic columns, in glaring letters, reading like this "Across the Waters." "None of the Countries Have Enough to Export," Uncle Sam Will Have a Monopoly of the Feed and Grain Business." These Republicans are like the old negro who said: "Providence will have enough to do to take care of his own crop," and they are going to take care of their crop, even if it be thorns, thistles and heart throbs for the American people, while the few can walk on paths of roses and lie on beds of down.

The assets of the late John Doran, county treasurer of Sedgewick county, whose accounts have been found short \$18,000, consist for the most part of notes for money lent to republican politicians. There is not a republican politician in the county of any consequence but owed him. The notes are worth about two cents on the hundred dollars, with a few exceptions.—Kansas City Times.

If a democrat or pop had done this wouldn't there have been a howl? Just suppose, now, that some pop treasurer should loan the county funds to pop politicians till he became \$18,000 short. The republican weekly papers would contain nothing else for three months.—Eureka Messenger.

Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules cure flatulencia. Ripans Tabules cure bad breath. Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.

J. B. Bishop writes in the Forum as follows: "This is the beginning and the whole matter. If we want honest government, honest men must combine and work to get it. They must do this not in one election, but in every election. The bosses have taken possession of our nominating system, and through it have established their despotisms, because of the neglect of the duties of citizenship by the great mass of the people. These despotisms will continue just as long as this neglect continues. Railing at them, getting despondent about the future of popular government because of them, will not disturb them a particle. If we are too busy or too indifferent, or too lazy or too unpatriotic to attend to the business of government ourselves, the bosses will attend to it for us in their own way, and be mighty glad of the opportunity. The responsibility for it and the shame of it rest not upon them but upon us. When the burden becomes intolerable, there will be an uprising of the people in their might and majesty and the bosses, together with their system, will be swept away. When this upheaval will come, no man can say; but one would think that it must be at hand.

Some time in July Judge John H. Williams, of the United States Court, made an order enjoining the the Kansas State Superintendent of Insurance and the Attorney-General of Kansas from interfering with the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company or its agents in the performance of their business or from commencing any suit, civil or criminal, against the company or its agents. Superintendent of Insurance McNall revoked the licence of this company to do business in Kansas several months ago and in order to continue business in Kansas it applied for and secured the order above referred to. Attorney-General Boyle, however, don't propose to have the State's powers and rights interfered with in any such manner by a Federal Judge, and in direct violation of Judge Williams's order has commenced proceedings in quo warranto in the State Supreme Court against John E. Lord, general agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company to compel him to show by what authority he is soliciting business in Kansas without licence; and to compel him to refrain from doing business until said company complies with the laws of the State. This suit raises a direct conflict between the State authorities and Federal judiciary and its outcome will attract attention and interest all over the country.—Wyandotte Herald.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Seventh Christian Endeavor District of Kansas will meet in Council Grove (D. V.), Monday and Tuesday Aug. 30th and 31st. Let everybody that can, plan to go, and get good from the association.

We hope the Endeavor Societies of this Chase county, will be well represented. Many are planning to drive from Cottonwood Falls, on Monday morning, the 30th inst. Won't you join the procession? Those wishing to go by rail may get club rates of two cents per mile by buying tickets in clubs of ten. We expect to have with us, Prof. Chess Birch, Musical Evangelist, of St. Louis, and Mr. John H. Hunter, of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Supt. of Bible Study of the Illinois C. E. State Union; also Mr. B. C. McQuesten, of Humbolt, Kans. E. A. Cantrell of Mt Pleasant Iowa, and Rev. J. Alvin Sankay, of Wichita. The Convention will use Prof. Bilhom's new book, 'Soul Winning Songs.' Take them with you, if you have one or can get one. Be sure and take your Bibles, note book and pencils, and pray that God will bless our meeting. He has promised if we ask in faith He will withhold no good thing from us. All interested in the work of the Master are cordially invited to attend. Sincerely Yours, P. C. JEFFERY, A. Pres.

WAR STORIES ILLUSTRATED

Are apt to be entertaining and give the auditor a comprehensive idea of the grimness of battle. Stories without words are sometimes very impressive. The scenes in Libby Prison, Chicago, will go a long ways towards effectively illustrating the stories of the "boy." If you go to Buffalo via Santa Fe's W. R. C. official train of August 21, you'll have about five hours in which to pilot your friends through the old prison.

W. R. C. OFFICIAL ROUTE.

The designation of the Santa Fe as the official route of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. to the encampment at Buffalo makes this line the most desirable one to use. Persons of discrimination will readily realize why this should be so.

THE COURANT

IS READ, EVERY WEEK,

BY OVER 4,000 PEOPLE:

AND THIS SPACE IS FOR ADVERTISERS;

And, if You Really Do Not Believe in Standing Advertisements,

FILL THE SPACE UP,

And don't let the Courant go out every week as

A STANDING ADVERTISEMENT

That There is Neither Business nor Enterprise

IN THE TWINCITIES.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GIBBAM. J. F. BUTLER. CRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb28-11

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS sp27t-

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches. OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

If you want a first-class job OF Painting or Paper Hanging Done, call on W. R. WISEMAN, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY, Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Aug. 7th, 1897. Notice is hereby given that, on the 12th day of April, 1897, a petition, signed by J. S. Hudson, Sarah Hudson and J. M. Hudson, was presented to the Board of Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a private road on the following described line: Commencing at the north-east corner of the south-east quarter (1/4) of the south-west quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (26), township twenty (20), range six (6), Chase county, Kansas, to a point on said line, to where said line intersects the H. C. Varnum road No. 328. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Earl Blackshere, J. L. Jacobs and Lem Hyman, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning, in Cottonwood township, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1897, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing, and make report thereof as the law directs. By order of the Board of County Commissioners, of Chase county, Kansas. Attest: M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY, Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Aug. 7th, 1897. Notice is hereby given that, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1897, a petition, signed by P. P. Carmichael and twenty-eight others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of the following described road, viz: Commencing at the north-east corner of the south-east quarter of section sixteen (16), township nineteen (19), range eight (8), east, and running thence west on half section line to the north-east corner of the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of said section sixteen (16), thence north on subdivision line, to a point where the center of Sixth street of Strong City, Chase county, Kansas, if extended east, would intersect the above mentioned subdivision line; thence west to the east end of said Sixth street, said above described proposed road to be fifty feet wide. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E. A. Kinne, John McCaskill and Robert Clements, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning, in Falls township, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1897, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners, of Chase county, Kansas. Attest: M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

TEACHERS PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The following teachers from the various townships have been appointed to arrange a series of programs for the teachers' association, the ensuing year. J. M. Stone, Miss Beth Bailey, Miss Minnie Myser, B. Frank Martin, Miss Mattie Upton, Frank Riggs, Miss Minnie Ellis, T. G. Allen, H. A. Rose, H. C. Stephenson, Miss Carrie Brees, E. A. Wyatt and Mrs. S. P. Gisham. They are requested to meet at the school-house, in C. W. Falls, on Friday, Sept. 3rd, at 10 a. m., each teacher to be prepared to suggest at least three for discussion. W. C. AUSTIN, Pres.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Aug. 18, 1897. Mr. Will Guyant. All the above remaining uncalled for Sept. 1st, 1897, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. H. HOLSINGER, P. M.

THROUGH TRAIN TO BUFFALO Will leave Kansas City, August 21, 1897, at 6.20 p. m., via Santa Fe Route. This train will haul the through Pullman palace and tourist sleepers and free chair cars, carrying the Woman's Relief

Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.

THURSDAY, AUG. 19, 1897.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

Official Paper of City & County.

No fear shall be as favor away; how to the line, sit as ships fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; at five months, \$1.50; after six months, \$2.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Representative.....Dr. F. T. Johnson
Treasurer.....C. A. Cowley
Clerk.....M. C. Newton
County Attorney.....J. E. Perry
Sheriff.....John T. Butler
Surveyor.....John McCallum
Probate Judge.....O. H. Drinkwater
Sup'l. of Public Instruction Mrs. Sadie P. Grisham
Register of Deeds.....Wm. Norton
John Kelly
C. I. Maulie
Commissioners.....W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M. C. Newton, Secy.
B. of P., No. 69.—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.
I. O. O. F., No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T. C. Strickland, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Sec.
K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Democratic party of Chase county, will be held at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, September 11, 1897, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers, to be voted for, November 9, 1897: Sheriff, County Treasurer, County Clerk, County Surveyor, Register of Deeds, Coroner, and Commissioner for the Second District, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The representation in said convention shall be by precincts, as follows, the same as last year:
Bazaar.....3
Cedar Point.....2
Cedar township.....2
Clements.....7
Cottonwood Falls.....10
Diamond Creek.....1
Elmdale.....5
Matfield township.....3
Middle Creek.....3
Strong.....25
Toledo.....4

Total.....74
The primary meetings to elect delegates to said convention will be held at the different voting precincts of the county, on Thursday afternoon, September 9, 1897, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock; and all delegates shall be elected by ballot.

By order of the County Central Committee,

A. F. FRITZE, Chairman.
S. W. BEACH, Secretary.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Corn cutting has begun.
Miss Nellie Zane is improving.
John Park has gone to Colorado.
T. H. Grisham was down to Topeka, Monday.
Edgar Sullivan has repainted his residence.
Just received a car of feed at Johnson & Co's.
Wm. Forney went to Emporia, this morning.
Mrs. S. A. Breese visited in Hutchinson, this week.
Tom Anderson is again in charge of the street car barn.
An extra switch engine has been put on at Strong City.
James H. Timmons is assisting T. W. Jenkins, at the depot.
There was an excellent rain fell in these parts, Friday night.
Call at Kellogg's Feed Store for prices on Flour and Feed.
Mrs. C. A. Cowley and children visited at Homestead, last week.
J. H. Mercer took a good lot of hogs to Kansas City, Tuesday night.
A. J. Robertson was down to Emporia, the fore part of the week.
John B. Sanders is having his two houses on Cedar Street, repainted.
I sell medicine guaranteed to cure any disease. Stephen Scheidel.
Postmaster H. S. Martin, of Marion, was in town, Saturday, on business.
Miss Orpha Strahl has returned home from her visit at Kansas City.
Judge Matt McDonald, of Strong City, is again home, from Colorado.
Robert Brash, of Elmdale, visited Jont wood, of Herrington, last week.
Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description.
Born, on Saturday, August 14, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Howard, a son.
S. A. Breese left, Tuesday, on a business trip to Harper and Barber counties.
Dennis Madden and family, of Emporia, visited home folks here, last week.
Holmes' Boys' Band are having a band-stand erected west of the Court-house.
Mrs. C. M. Gregory and son, Willie, have returned home, from their visit in Arizona.
F. V. Alford and Miss Jennie Upton have returned home from their visit in California.
David Rettiger, of Strong City, was down to Topeka, the middle of last week, on business.
That was a good write-up of the Lantry pacing race, in last week's Strong City Derrick.

Hot and cold baths, porcelain tubs, at the tontorial parlors of Geo. W. Newman, in Strong City.

For Sale Cheap.—A good side bar, top buggy and a good set of single harness. Apply at this office.

Miss Laura Olybourn, of Greenville, Ohio, who was visiting relatives in this county, has returned home.

Miss Mamie Kerwin, of Strong City, has returned home, from an extended visit to relatives at Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Hutchinson, visited Mr. Morgan's parents, in this City, Sunday.

Miss Maggie Martin, of Kansas City, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin, at Strong City.

Remember our line is complete, our prices are right; all kinds of feed for man and beast. JOHNSON & CO.

I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. J. C. DAVIS.

Get prices of us on flour, bran, shorts, hay and corn, before purchasing elsewhere. JOHNSON & CO.

The front part of the COURANT building is being fixed up for occupation by Leo G. Holz as a shoe store.

Miss Maude Thomas, of Elmdale, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Breese, at the Soldiers' Home at Dodge City.

Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Conaway and Dr. J. M. Hamme were down to Emporia, Monday, attending the bicycle races.

Mrs. J. M. Kerr was at Coats, Pratt county, last week, called there by the illness of her daughter's youngest child.

Mrs. Dorthard has closed up her millinery store and gone east for a visit, and to purchase a new stock of goods.

Geo. W. Hotchkiss took three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, from Bazaar, Tuesday, and Henry Bradley, one.

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

Mrs. F. P. Cochran and son, Sidney, will go to Malvane, to-day, to visit Mrs. Cochran's daughter, Mrs. J. O. Silverwood.

Mr. John Dancer and Miss Mary Peterson, of this city, were married at Emporia, yesterday, by Probate Judge Reburn.

Married, at Matfield Green, by the Rev. E. Cameron, on Sunday, August 15, 1897, Mr. Patten Mushrush and Miss Martha Mosher.

J. F. Kirker and daughter, Luella, of Wichita, were at Strong City, last week, on their way to Queenemo, for a visit to relatives there.

Misses Gertie and May Gordon, of Leavenworth, who were visiting their sister, Mrs. H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, have returned home.

The Chase County Stone Co. have completed their contract at Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M., and the men will come home, this week.

The residence of J. C. Davis is being repaired and otherwise improved. Mrs. John Bell returned, Monday, from her visit at Queenemo.

Wm. J. McNece and niece, Jean, have gone on a visit to their old home in Wisconsin, Mr. McNece going on business as well as for pleasure.

Married, at Matfield Green, by Spuire C. B. Johnson, on Wednesday, August 15, 1897, Mr. W. T. Mercer and Miss Millie Fowler, both of Emporia.

Charlie Shofe, Nicholas Schlup, Charlie Giese and several others returned from the Chase County Stone Co's works, at Las Vegas, N. M., yesterday.

The Rev. J. H. Dunnean and R. Levell, of the First Colored Baptist Church of Strong City, were at Kansas City, last week, attending the Association.

If we are compelled to place our subscription accounts in the hands of a collector, or to bring suit on the same, we shall do so at the rate of \$2.00 a year.

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that A. No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. aug 28

Mrs. Ada McHenry has returned to Kansas City, having employed John Dawson to care for her crop and farm until next spring. She is well pleased with the crop prospects.

Sisters Fidelis and Mary Pious, of Leavenworth, formerly Misses Hulda Rettiger and Johanna Martin, of Strong City, made a visit to their relatives at that place, recently.

The Epworth League will give a social at the parsonage, on Wednesday evening, August 25th. Refreshments will be served—ice cream, cake and melons. Everybody will be welcomed.

The newly elected officers, for the ensuing year, of the Strong City Fire Department, are, Jos. Costella, Chief; Geo. McDonald and Robert McCrum, Assistants; Matt McDonald, Treas., and A. F. Fritze, Secy.

WE sell WEEK to men all over U. S., to each STARK Treas.—cheapest, BEST. Quit free—takes no money to TRY the work. Also want CLEM MAKERS—get their trees free. Drop us postal; name references. Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Ill.

John E. Shofe having completed the culvert on Pearl street, and the same having been received as satisfactory, Street Commissioner F. B. Hunt has been filling in the approaches, and soon the street and crossings will be in fine condition.

Albin Brandley, about 15 years of age, charged with having set fire to G. W. Hays' barn; and whose trial was going on before Squire H. A. McDonalds, as we went to press, last week, was held for trial at the next term of the District Court, and is now out on bail.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Drummond, on Diamond creek, on Wednesday, August 11, 1897, by Squire E. P. Allen, Dr. F. W. Jeffery and Miss Agnes B. Drummond, all of Chase county. The happy couple have the hearty congratulations of all Chase county, in Chase county, among them the COURANT.

FOR OUR FRIENDS AGAIN.

OFFICE OF J. M. KERR, DEALER IN LUMBER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, August 14, 1897.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Timmons:

In your issue of August 12th you make statements that need correction. When you say "I want to gobble up your property, as I have done other property, and roll it under my unselfish tongue, is false. Now, Mr. Timmons, if you will point out one piece of property in this city or Chase county, that I gobbled up and did not pay for, I will believe that there is yet left in you a spark of manhood; otherwise, I will have to hold to the opinion I now have, that you have falsely stated the truth. I don't want your property; but if you will not pay the balance due me on material, you can rest assured that I will proceed as the law provides, to collect the same. You seem to complain that you was not permitted to hold the office of Postmaster a few days longer, which would enable you to meet your obligations. If the last few days or months you seem to think you were deprived of was so rich and lucrative to you, when, in fact, you was in over four years, it is none of my business to ask what was done with the proceeds of the four years prior to your removal, you complain of. I think you are very inconsistent. In your issue of the 5th you made a strong appeal for help from your customers; but when I sent you a request for a settlement, you got red hot and at once set it up in type, and to throw up something that was on your stomach, in the way of comments, you thought would be a great relief to you. I have several head of swine. If I had one hog in my lot that was ungrateful for a favor shown, as I have indulged you in this house deal, I would at once sell him to the butcher and get rid of him; and if you will come forward like a man and pay the balance due me on your house, I will get rid of you.

This is all I have to say, and I should not have said this much if you had not shown yourself to be a grumbler, bringing into print private affairs that was not intended for publication. This you may have done for the purpose of eliciting the sympathy of your customers; in this your hour of need. Don't put off settling too long; if you do, the judgment day will surely come. Very truly, J. M. KERR.

Now, it is a well defined principle in law, laid down by the highest tribunals of the land, that "the greater the truth the greater the libel;" hence, we could have no action for libel against Mr. Kerr, in the foregoing, unless it would be in the assertion that we owe him and must pay the debt, or "the judgment day will surely come," and that we published his dunning letter. In reply to the first part of his letter, we will say that, in the entire existence of the COURANT, Mrs. Timmons has never made any statement of any kind whatever in its columns, and any statement or insinuation to that effect is untrue. In regard to gobbling up property, a person may do so, paying for the same, yet at a great sacrifice or entire loss to the owner thereof; hence, of what avail would it be to the editor of the COURANT to look up a case in which Mr. Kerr had gobbled up property and not paid for it? As for Mr. Kerr's opinion about our manhood we care but little about it, as the people of Chase county know both of us, and his opinion will not, in the least, lower our standing in the community; but when he says we "falsely stated the truth," we can not, for the life of us, see why he admits such a proposition. As for all of Mr. Kerr's palaver about what this editor did with his money while he was postmaster, we will say, he took charge of the postoffice, with a large news paper bill before him; that he bought the postoffice safe and fixtures on credit; that he has since reduced the news paper bill to a mere song, has paid for the safe and postoffice fixtures, has paid other debts, has paid cash for merchandise and other necessities of life; and when he went out of the post-office he was in a fair road to save up his salary. Mr. Kerr's bringing private affairs into public print to the contrary notwithstanding. Yes, Mr. Kerr, we did make a strong appeal for help, and we still hope to get it, if you never dun a man who was in your debt without trying to make him feel as if he was but a mouse and you were an elephant. Now, we too have some hogs, but before saying anything about them we will say that, for some reason, Mr. Kerr had to have some money for immediate use when we bought the lumber of him, and we let him have five-sixths of the contract price before he delivered any of the lumber, which suggests gratitude; but our hogs are kind and gentle and would not harm a chicken eating in the pen with them; hence, tanks to their mild disposition, we will not have to sell one of them to the butcher or have him killed right away because he bears any resemblance whatever to Mr. Kerr. This is all we have to say just now, except that we again ask our friends to pay up their subscription at an early date, so that we can complete the house this summer. Look at the date on your paper or wrapper, and remit at the rate of \$1.50 per year.

The Emporia District Conference of the M. E. Church will be held in this city, beginning, Tuesday, September 7, and ending on Friday, September 10.

The Book Companies have not agreed to exchange books before Sept. 1st. Should they arrive before you, you will be notified. Books to be exchanged must have their covers and all printed leaves and the difference must be paid in cash.

Exchange Agencies.

A TRAIN

Of Pullman palace and tourist sleepers and free chair cars will run through and free via Santa Fe, leaving points in Kansas, August 21. Persons of discrimination, who fully appreciate the significance of this statement will purchase their tickets over the Santa Fe. 'Tis the official route for the W. R. C., a fact which renders comment unnecessary.

Delinquent Tax List, 1896.

First published in the COURANT, Aug. 5, 1897.

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF CHASE.

I, C. A. Cowley, Treasurer in and for the county of Chase, do hereby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday of September, 1897, and the next succeeding days, thereafter sell at public auction at my office, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of the north side of each tract of land and town lot hereafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1896.

C. A. COWLEY, County Treasurer. Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls this 10th day of July, 1897.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

Description S T Cont'd. 28 20 8
1/2 sec 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

CEGAR TP.

Description S T Cont'd. 28 20 8
1/2 sec 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202,

## WHAT EUROPE IS DOING.

Events in Which the American Public is Interested.

**Spain Is Losing Friends in England—Russia's Latest Diplomatic Victory—Emperor William Rebuked.**

[Special Letter.]

From an American view point the most interesting event in international politics is the pronounced change in English public opinion concerning the Cuban struggle for freedom. Hitherto the London journals have taken the part of Spain and defended the cruelty and inhuman policy of Capt. Gen. Weyler, but now the Chronicle and other metropolitan newspapers have begun to criticize the bloody Spanish attempts to repress the revolution.



GEN. RAMON BLANCO.  
(Probable Successor to Gen. Weyler.)

They admit that thousands of Cubans—men, women and children—are being actually starved to death; that smallpox and yellow fever are decimating the peaceful portion of the island's population, and that Cuban patriots and captives from the insurgent army are being killed by the score, after having been put through a course of indescribable tortures. Senor Canovas, head of the Madrid government, has not failed to take cognizance of this change of sentiment, and it is stated, on positive authority, that Gen. Weyler will be recalled as soon as a general of high standing can be found who is willing to assume the responsibility of leading the Spanish army in Cuba.

Gen. Ramon Blanco, marquis of Pena Plata, has been mentioned again as Weyler's successor, but he seems reticent about accepting the office, although urged by Gen. Martinez Campos and other eminent Spanish soldiers and statesmen. Gen. Blanco is not a member of the conservative party now in power, but his administration of Cuban affairs several years ago was characterized by so much true humanity that his advent at Havana would be greeted with delight by friend and foe. Weyler's complete failure is now acknowledged in Madrid as well as in Cuba, and for the sake of national honor, to say nothing of military success, he must leave the island without much further delay.

While five of the great European powers have confined their diplomatic fine work to inducing the sultan of Turkey to agree to the peace propositions drawn up by the ambassadors at Constantinople, the sixth, Russia, has managed to strengthen its hold on King Menelik of Abyssinia, who has just appointed a Russian diplomat, M. de Leontieff, governor general of the equatorial province of Abyssinia. M. de Leontieff last year was the bearer of a personal letter and a choice assortment of presents from the czar to the black king. In 1895 he was made Russian envoy at the court of Menelik, and in February of last year, soon after the defeat of the Italian troops at Adowa, he went upon a secret mission to the Abyssinian court. He soon won the confidence of the negus, as Menelik is called by his subjects, his recent appointment being nothing less than an acceptance of Russian protection. Abyssinia lying just



M. DE LEONTIEFF.  
(Governor General of Equatorial Abyssinia.)

south of the African provinces recently conquered by England, and dangerously close to Egypt, this latest victory of Russian diplomacy means more than appears on the surface. The country, under the protection of Russia, is a menace to British progress, but the whole transaction has been managed so cleverly that Lord Salisbury cannot even enter a protest without making himself ridiculous.

Several weeks ago the cable announced, with great flourish of trumpets, that Turkey had finally expressed a willingness to make peace with Greece in conformity with the demands of "civilized Europe." We on this side of the Atlantic, who had long since become disgusted with the details of the negotiations, hoped that the news was true. But later reports indicate that Germany is once more interposing objections. Emperor William apparently is satisfied with the terms of the treaty, but he insists upon placing the financial affairs in the hands of an interna-

tional commission. His desire in this direction is not without justification. The people of Germany, many years ago, invested heavily in Greek bonds, the interest on which has not been paid for several years. The Greek government is honeycombed with corruption, and unless the fiscal affairs of the nation are placed in reliable hands the German investors will lose every penny of their money. Turkey, by the provisions of the treaty of peace, is given a first claim on Greek government receipts until the war indemnity of \$25,000,000 shall have been paid. Other creditors have no protection whatever; hence Emperor William's efforts for the creation of an international commission for the management of the unfortunate little kingdom's finances are not to be sneered at. Although his reasons may be purely selfish, in a larger sense his protest amounts to an appeal for national honesty everywhere.

The Prussian diet, by rejecting the law of associations bill, a few days ago, has struck a blow for true liberty. The bill, a pet measure of the German emperor, placed the right of public meetings and debate absolutely at the mercy of the police. Any meeting would be dissolved at the discretion of the police. Under its terms any kind of society, even a scientific or religious gathering, could be dispersed if the policemen on duty thought anything said at a meeting dangerous to good order, morals or the government. Emperor William has taken the defeat of this measure as a personal affront and is ready to take almost any step, even a revision of the constitution, rather than relinquish it. This spirit of stubbornness in the erratic sovereign is encouraged by the agrarians and ultrarights, at whose head stands Dr. Johann Miquel, the new vice chancellor of the empire.

This Dr. Miquel, by the way, is one of the most unique characters who ever rose to eminence in a monarchical country. Early in his public career he was a pronounced socialist; for 20 years he was famed as the ablest assailant of the government in parliament; for 30 years he posed as a liberal leader. Today he is the champion defender of his autocratic sovereign and the worst enemy his former associates, the social democrats, ever had to fight. Next week or next month he may be chancellor, for no man enjoys the emperor's confidence in as high degree as he.

Eugen Richter, leader of the socialist party in the reichstag, used to describe Miquel as "slippery as an eel, uncertain as a flea," and a whole vol-



DR. JOHANN MIQUEL.  
(Vice Chancellor of the German Empire.)

ume could not give a better insight into the character of the man who seems destined to play a giant's part in the affairs of Europe. He is now 68 years of age, fearless, a master of statecraft and personally honest to a remarkable degree. His ambition is boundless, and exceeded only by his jealousy of those placed above him. He is determined to succeed Prince Hohenzollern as chancellor and to pose before the world as the first commoner who ever stood at the head of a virtually absolute government. To reach the coveted end he has sacrificed old friends, changed his opinions, persecuted the men who stand for what little there is left of liberty in Germany; but, strangest thing of all, has remained scrupulously honest as far as money matters are concerned. Take him all in all, he is a man whose like has not been in public life for many decades.

The opponents of speculative trading in grain and stocks are learning an expensive lesson just now. On January 1 the German anti-option law, which prohibits deals in the futures of agricultural products and stocks, went into force. It had the effect of abolishing every bourse and grain exchange in the empire. Instead of having proved a benefit to the farmers, the new regulation has depressed the price of wheat from three to four cents a bushel. At the same time there has been a steady rise in other markets of the continent. Local dealers make a market price from day to day, and the producer, who no longer can get reliable quotations from the trade centers, is compelled to take what may be offered to him. The government has received such a vast number of protests from all parts of the empire that it is attempting to arrange a compromise between the agrarians (at whose head stands Count von Kanitz, author of the anti-option bill) and the bourses. It proposes that open trading should be restored under certain restrictions, and that the agrarian element should be represented in the directories of the bourses. Of course, this proposition was declined by the exchanges, and a still greater drop in the price of wheat followed. The German farmers are beginning to understand that open trading, in spite of some drawbacks, stimulates competition and causes an increased demand for grain. Moreover, exchange prices are public property and local dealers are unable to manufacture quotations for their own profit.

G. W. WEPPIERT.  
Prussia has 51 theaters that have a seating capacity of 1,000 or over.

## HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER.

BY GWENDOLEN OVERTON.

WHEN a man who is yet young arrives at the conclusion that life holds nothing more for him and that he can only devote himself to the good of others, there is still plenty of keen wretchedness in store for him. If he gets up after a bad blow and is actively miserable and somewhat hateful and resentful, he can yet be happy. But self-immolation is not natural, and anything unnatural brings its own punishment. Another person and other people cannot be the center of the universe for very long. There may come a day that will put you out of plumb for a bit, but you swing back to your normal position.

The jar that came to Osborne was a hard one. The girl to whom he was engaged told him that her parents were forcing her to marry a certain rich man. Now parents, in these days, do not force one to marry anybody; but Osborne would have believed whatever the girl had chosen to tell him. He believed this, and thought she was a beautiful, suffering martyr, and there was a tragic scene, which she did cleverly, and a parting. After that Osborne lost even ambition, which had been a ruling passion almost above his love. The girl was mean enough, too, to keep his misery active by writing to him, now and then, bewailing her gilded captivity.

Life, he told himself, was henceforth a vain thing, only fit to be used in the service of others. It is not easy to serve others picturesquely in the army. There are no needy and no fallen ones—because when they fall they cease to be in the army. So Osborne bethought him of his brother Alexander.

Alexander lived on a ranch—as Osborne had done. He was 17 years old. At 16 Osborne had been the support of a widowed mother and two children. He had had no boyhood in particular. It had all been work, making the ranch pay. Only those who have tried it know what that means. Alexander was not afflicted after this fashion. He lived on his new stepfather, and was envious of his brother.

Now when Osborne brought Alexander on to San Antonio, the first evening of his arrival he spoke to him thus: "There's a first-class school right in the town, Alex." Silence. "I want you to study hard, youngster, to make up for the time you've lost up there in the wilderness."

Alex braced his feet against the porch railing and tipped back his chair. "It strikes me I've lost more fun than about anything else. It ain't fair, Herbert. You've been having a picnic for the last eight years, while I've been slaving in the fields; and I don't see it in the light of settling down right away to digging at books. I want a swing."

If a nature is ambitious, it cannot be altered. The ambition may transfer its object from self to some one else, but it will not die. Osborne's had transferred itself to his brother. So his heart sank. But he had learned toleration. "Well, I'll give you three months. But you must study to make up for it."

"Three months nothing! What's the matter with six?"

"A good deal is the matter. You'll be nearly 18 in six months, and you don't know as much as the average boy of 14. Of course I'm not blaming you for that. You haven't had a fair chance." Osborne forgot that, at 18, he himself had passed the competitive examination.

"I guess I haven't—at that or anything else."

Young Osborne had gone barefoot all his life, and had never had a whole new suit of clothes to his back, nor a dime to call his own. Osborne gave him dancing pumps and various seemly suits and a reasonable allowance.

But he thought the allowance small. "Say, Herbert, I can't make out with that measly ten. Make it 15, will you?" he complained.

"No," said Osborne.

Osborne's "no's" were always definite, but Alexander persisted. "Why not? You've a lot more than you need."

"I know best about that. Ten dollars is enough, and it's all I can give you. I've your education to pay for, recollect. You've no expenses outside of an occasional theater ticket and tennis ball—or you shouldn't have."

"You always did catch all the plums," said Alexander.

Then the mail orderly gave Osborne a letter from the girl. Osborne locked himself in his workroom, and read it and believed every word of it. And living—even for others—seemed a hard thing for the next few days.

Alexander felt his oats promptly. He excelled at baseball, he learned tennis and dancing by magic and he rode well. Osborne had never been so popular. He had served the Mammon of Ambition exclusively until he had transferred his allegiance to the God of Love. Since then he had been a martyr—and martyrs are more pleasing in stained glass than in life. And now he returned to the first cult, and ambition filled him. He rejoiced in his brother's beauty, which was of the Bertie Cecil type, in his magnificent stature, in his agility and his athletics. He mounted him on the finest horse to be had in that part of the country—and wore a shabby uniform himself all winter. He read with him for two hours daily, and was well pleased when the boy remembered just enough to give his conversation a peculiarly brilliant turn. He argued great things from this when Alexander should go to school. But when he went to school, Osborne saw the truth.

"Alex, the account of you is very bad. You've barely scratched through on two things, and you've failed on mathematics altogether. I've told you that mathematics is the test at the Point," Osborne admonished.

## THE FARMING WORLD.

AMERICAN HORSES.

Many to Be Exported for Use in the French Cavalry Service.

An experimental shipment of 100 horses from this country is to be made to France for use in the army. If they ship well and prove satisfactory to the French inspector a regular purchasing depot will be established at some point in this country. Louis Noel has been sent to Kansas City to act as purchasing agent of the first consignment. Some mules will also be included. Dr. Gracieux de Mallou made the report to the French government which resulted in commissioning Mr. Noel as purchasing agent, and he is thus quoted: "In a few years America will not have enough horses to supply the old country. France alone has 130 regiments of cavalry, and each regiment has about 1,000 head of horses. France has the finest cavalry in the world. She never pays less than \$200 apiece for the horses of her private soldiers, and her officers' horses cost her from \$500 to \$700 apiece. No other country can compete with America in fine bred horses." If the French government is willing to pay from \$200 to \$700 for army horses some very fine remnants can be secured. It is true that horses worth those prices are none too plentiful, but such figures will bring them to market. We imagine, however, that there is somewhat of a bragadoecio in the statement, and would expect to find Mr. Noel driving as hard a bargain with sellers as any other buyer, and paying about as low prices.

As an addenda to the foregoing comes the announcement that an agent of the French government has purchased at and around the race track at Forsyth near Chicago, some 55 head of thoroughbreds at \$125 or less per head for use in the French cavalry. This is much of a departure from the time-honored conviction that the half-bred is much better for army service than the thoroughbred. Possibly serviceable "skates" can be picked up around a race track for \$125, but it seems rather doubtful. The price paid quite justifies our prediction as to figures that will probably be offered in the Kansas City market by the agent of the French government. However, we welcome all buyers who will take our horses—cheap or high class. Our own army officers who do not make boasts concerning the character of the remnants they purchase, and who are limited in price, had difficulty enough in getting horses that fill their requirements, and if our friends from France obtain what they want at prices they can afford to pay, we shall certainly be glad to deliver to them the goods.—Breeder's Journal.

Just how such things are done no one is ever quite sure; but in Osborne's case it must have been sheer force of determination. Alexander was disappointed, and he himself was made instructor at the Point.

He stood over the cadet with the stinging lash of his ambition; and Alexander was graduated 15. Osborne unwisely took some credit to himself. "Nonsense," said Alexander, "I'd have done it alone. The first miss was only bad luck; don't think it's your circus."

"It doesn't make any great difference to me whose circus it is, so that you come out all right. I'm only glad you're getting some ambition."

"Ambition be hanged! It's the one word in your lexicon. I'm sick of the sound of it. It is the sin by which the angels fell. Look out you don't fall, angel brother."

"I'm not likely to fall, but I shouldn't mind it, if it put you on a mountain height."

"No heights for me. I can't breathe rare air," answered the younger.

Now, in the course of army events it came to pass that a strange fate made Alexander Osborne second lieutenant in the troop of which his brother was first lieutenant. And the first lieutenant continued his ambitious goading. Alexander was independent at present, and resisted to some purpose. He would not spend his nights in study and his days in wire pulling. The war department did not reward that sort of thing, he said; it was action it approved. Wait until his time for action came—then he would satisfy his brother.

And the time for action did come. But the action was disappointing. They marched 200 miles, and then marched back again. Alexander complained loudly that he had had no occasion to display his prowess in battle.

He should have been quite safe in this for that evening they would be once more in Grant. But the Indian host is not to be reckoned with. At sunset—within ten miles of the post—the Apaches caught the battalion in a ravine, and kept it there until well into the night.

The moon came up and showed to the bucks hiding behind the cedars and scrub-oaks on the rise, the soldiers penned in the gully below them. It was merely, for the latter, a question of holding out and having a few men killed. The danger was not great unless the Apaches should be reinforced or the couriers should not reach the fort. So the men took shelter behind bushes and rocks, and fired at the flashes of light in the darkness above them. The officers walked about in the deep shadows, firing, too, and giving orders.

First Lieut. Osborne was with his sergeant and another lieutenant when he came upon Second Lieut. Osborne crouched down between two rocks, his arms clasped over his bent head and his carbine dropped on the ground beside him.

There was no mistake to be made. The other lieutenant hesitated, the sergeant drew back. But Osborne went up and touched his brother with his foot.

"Lieut. Osborne," he said, to the junior, "go and report to the officer in command, Capt. Clarke. I shall have preceded you and have reported you for cowardice."

He went in search of the captain, and made his report, and Second Lieut. Osborne was sent under arrest back to the dismounted horses in the rear. Then the first lieutenant threw open his blouse and covered his breast with a wide, white silk handkerchief that gleamed even in the shadow, and walked out into the full moonlight.

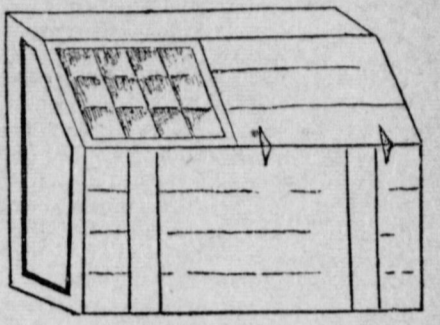
It was a matter of only a moment before the hidden Apaches saw him with the white target on his bosom. And two of them, at least, took aim at the target and hit it full in the center—and First Lieut. Osborne pitched forward on the stones.—San Francisco Argonaut.

—The Japanese government now issues every day three weather charts, which include observations in China and the Lin-Kiu islands, enabling captains to ascertain the movements of storms several days in advance.

## PRIMITIVE, BUT GOOD.

Serviceable Poultry House Made Out of a Piano Box.

Often times, the keeper of a small flock of hens does not feel that he can afford an expensive house for his poultry; the lumber necessary might not cost much, but it might be necessary to have a carpenter build it, which would materially add to its cost. This is frequently the state of affairs in town, where the chickens have to be kept in an inclosure. In such a place was recently seen the poultry house shown in cut. It was simply an upright piano box; such a box may frequently be bought in town very cheap from some one who has no place to store it, and if arranged as described, will make a desirable home for ten or a dozen chickens with "the lord of the flock." The box was set up on bricks, two high, to allow a free circulation of air under it in the summer. The upright front was fastened firmly to the sides, after a hole was cut at one side to allow the fowls free passage. Inside, laths were nailed over the cracks, and in the fall the entire inside was sheathed with building paper, making it warm and cozy. The slanting front was arranged



PIANO BOX POULTRY HOUSE.

to work on hinges, being hinged to the upright front so that it could be brought forward when raised. Inside, cleats were attached the width of a window sash, and in this a sash was fastened arranged so as to slide under the cover. The cover, by the way, was sawed in half so that the part covering the glass could be raised and the other half remain closed. The expense of this house was small, and the labor necessary to put it in shape did not require the services of a mechanic. Moreover, the slope of the box was just right for the glass front, and the whole made a warm, light house. The nests were arranged so that they could be easily reached by letting down the cover. In the fall, the space between the box and ground was banked up with sod which, of course, added to the warmth of the house.—Rural New Yorker.

## WHERE TURKEYS THRIVE.

Some Reasons Why Western Breeders Have an Advantage.

The following is an extract from an address by Samuel Cushman, Pawtucket, R. I., at the New York Farmers' Institute, Middleville: "The largest flocks and the most thrifty looking turkeys are found on farms having high, dry land, which has a light growth of grass and where a new breeding gobbler has lately been introduced. They generally do best on land where they have not been kept for years. As a rule, it is more difficult to raise them each year they are kept on a place, especially if a large number are grown. Twenty years ago it was easy for anyone to raise turkeys. When a place or region is overstocked turkey disease becomes prevalent. Many in the east have given up turkey raising on account of loss from disease and those produced inferior stock on account of western competition. In turkey raising, as in producing any other crop, it pays best to raise the best."

This shows where western breeders have the advantage. There is no part of the west that has ever been overstocked with turkeys, and the breeding of them is steadily gaining ground in this part of the country. There was a time not long ago when Rhode Island turkeys stood at the head of the market and Narragansett turkeys were the best that could be produced anywhere. Now the bronze turkey is at the head and those produced in the west sell as well as those from the east in any market where they are offered.

With cheap feed, unlimited range and a market that is rarely overstocked, those who breed turkeys in the west are almost certain to make more money than those who breed any other kind of stock.—Farmers' Voice.

## THE JAW OF THE SHEEP.

There is a peculiarity in the mechanism of a sheep's jaw and grinders that helps one to understand the reason why sheep are able to get so much nutriment from their food. In noticing a sheep chewing its cud it cannot but be observed that the jaw has a peculiar motion from side to side. The branches of the lower jaw are closer together than the molars are in the upper. Then in their molars their edge have different slopes. In the upper row the fact of the molar slopes very decidedly from the higher inner edge to the lower outer, while in molars of the lower jaw the face slopes from the outer edge to the higher inner. These things, together with the rough surfaces of the molars, give a sheep the power to thoroughly grind its food.—Prof. J. A. Craig.

## KEEP YOUR STOCK GROWING.

Every farmer knows that it is while stock is young that it makes the greatest growth in proportion to amount of feed. Then the cost of maintenance is less, and at least while the animal is suckling a part of its feed is admirably adapted to make growth. But there is another reason why young stock should be fed sufficiently to keep thrifty. If it is underfed, or fed so as to fatten rather than to grow, the probabilities are that the digestive organs will be injured and that its life thereafter that food it eats will do it less good than it should. A stunted animal cannot by any kind of feeding be thereafter made what it ought to be.

## A Novel Gape Cure.

Says the Farm Journal: A very simple method for curing the gapes in chicks, and one that is successful in the hands of some persons, is to pinch the wind-pipe. With the left hand hold the head of the bird up and the neck straight, and with the thumb and finger of the right hand pinch the wind-pipe smartly, slightly rolling it. Begin as low as possible and follow it upward to the mouth. Be careful to release it frequently to give the bird a chance to cough up the parasites.

## SIMPLE SHEEP POKE.

It Prevents the Animals from Going Through Wire Fences.

The illustration portrays a sheep poke made of a hickory stick (a) four or five feet long, bent in the center, and a wire (b) fastened about ten inches below the



PROTECTION FOR SHEEP.

bend and another (c) after the poke is clipped over the sheep's neck, four or five inches lower down to fasten the poke in place. This device will keep any sheep from going through a wire, rail or board fence, is a good thing for jumping sheep, and will prevent them from crowding into bushes and briars, tearing the wool from the body. Grazing or drinking is not interfered with.—S. Dole, in Farm and Home.

## NOTES FOR SHEPHERDS.

Pine tar on the sheep's nose is an excellent defense against troublesome and often dangerous flies.

The New Mexico lamb crop will probably amount to 1,000,000 head; about 500,000 of which will be offered for shipment.

Watch the lambs; if they are falling away, feed them a little; grain is too cheap to allow the want of it to give lambs a "stunting" they will never recover from.

Makes no difference how good a ram is, if he is a scrub, never use him. Sell him to the butcher; buy a recorded ram, breed your best ewes to him, and you will notice the difference in the lambs at once.

An old sheep keeper says that good fat sheep never lose their wool. Wool is lost through lice, ticks or scab, due to a mite, and none of these beasts can endure fat. Poor sheep is always their feeding ground.

If wool is the principal object in breeding, then a ram with plenty of wool-bearing surface, yielding a washed fleece of at least 15 pounds, should be selected. His wool should be of strong fiber, coarse crimp. A ram should not have a ewe's fleece.—Rural World.

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# FARM AND GARDEN.

## ABOUT LIGHTNING RODS.

Farmers Should Avail Themselves of the Teachings of Science.

Any man who will travel through the country with his eyes open will notice a great many lightning rods on buildings which instead of being a benefit are a positive injury. For example, they will be found lying down on the barn or the house, or broken off, or cracked perhaps near the ground. Rods of this kind are of no use whatever and an injury rather than a benefit. We see no benefit in having glass insulators but regard them rather as an injury. It is, therefore, well the first wet day to look after these disabled rods. As we have frequently stated, the lightning rod requires first good ground connection, by which we mean that it should be imbedded far enough in the ground to reach permanent moisture. Next, it should have close metallic connection with the buildings, and finally it should reach several feet above the comb, be well supported and drawn to a fine point, and if this is galvanized the better. It may be made out of round iron or twisted smooth wire, or copper ribbon. All good rods cover the three or four points above mentioned. A man may spend quite a little money in lightning rods, or he may put them up cheaply, according as his purse or fancy dictates. A man may take a spool of good barb wire, give it good ground connection, nail it to the building, run it over the comb along the roof, over the comb again, and back to the place of beginning and connect it at the four corners of this quadrangle at the ground by another piece of barb or smooth wire, or by two or three strands of smooth wire twisted together, and give it good connection and he will have a very good lightning rod. A man who will plant three or four smooth wires together, give them good ground connection, staple them to the building, support them three or four feet above the comb by a stay, separate the points and sharpen them at the upper end, will have a fairly good lightning rod.

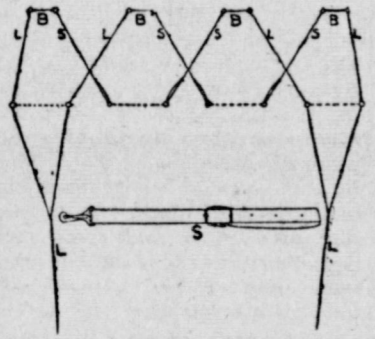
What we are insisting on is that farmers should avail themselves of the teachings of science on this question and protect their lives and property as cheaply as they can and still secure effective protection.—Wallace's Farmer.

## FOUR-HORSE LINES.

An Arrangement Excellently Adapted for Field Work.

"Can you tell me how to drive four horses abreast with two lines, and without jockey sticks?" was recently asked us.

For field work the arrangement shown in the sketch presented here-with is perhaps as good as any. Put the ordinary check lines on outside horses



HOW TO DRIVE FOUR HORSES.

as shown by L. Have four coupling straps made with snap on one end and an adjustable loop on the other end, by means of which its length can be readily adjusted. Separate cut (S) shows how straps are made. The loop works in hame ring, while the snap fastens to bit (B). Snaps may be used on both ends.

Another arrangement is to use lines on outside horses, same as here shown, and, instead of the four coupling straps, use but three, and with these couple the horses heads together right through.—George T. Pettit, in Agricultural Epitome.

## FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Attack a ringbone just as soon as it makes its appearance.

If the dog is heavily coated mercifully shear him this hot weather.

A contemporary does not like hog wallows. We do. A hog was never injured by a good wallow.

The merciful man will have shade for the stock. So will the man who works for the greatest profit.

Every farmer should own a breast strap for use on horses that show symptoms of sore shoulders.

The stallion ought to be driven fast enough to cover him with lather. Then rubbed down thoroughly.

Rotten swill and hot weather are bad mixtures for the hog. Pure water is much better than such swill.

As a rule farm work does not require a big, heavy horse. A lighter horse is better.—Western Plowman.

## Sell Your Eggs at Home.

Farmers should never ship eggs until they have first endeavored to get better prices for them nearer home. If they would retail their eggs and seek customers a large sum would be added to the receipts from poultry. Fresh eggs are always salable, for every family must at times have them. It frequently happens, when eggs are scarce, that one farmer must buy them from another, and in every village and town will be found those who prefer to buy them from the farmer than from the dealers.—Farm and Fireside.

## Get the Land in Condition.

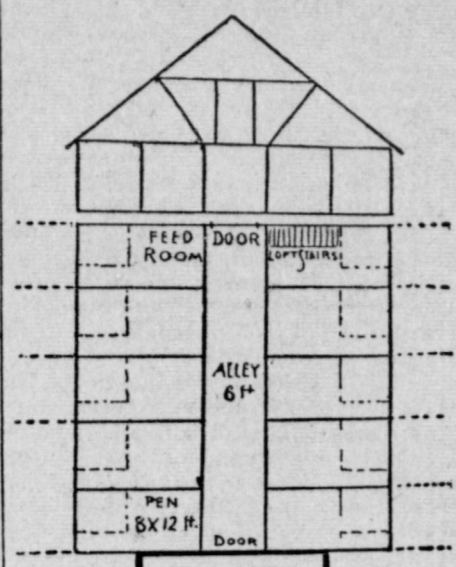
Prof. Bailey says that the first step in the enrichment of unproductive land is to improve its physical condition by means of careful and thorough tillage, by the addition of humus, and perhaps by underdrainage. It must first be put in such condition that plants can grow in it. After that the addition of chemical fertilizers may pay by giving additional or redundant growth.—Farm News.

## PLAN FOR A PIGGERY.

It is Reasonable in Cost and Answers Every Purpose.

The accompanying figure shows the ground plan of a one-story piggery 30 by 40 feet. It provides room for ten brood sows, unless one pen be used for storing feed. The center alley should be excavated about two feet deep below the level of the floors and cemented, and should have a fall of about six inches toward the manure receptacle.

The wooden floor of the alley should be made of inch matched material put together in the form of batten doors, laid on light cross timbers also removable, that the cement floor of the alley may be cleaned from time to time and covered lightly with dry earth to absorb the urine. By this arrangement the bed will be in the dry end of the pen, and the liquid material on the floor



PLAN OF PIGGERY.

if not absorbed would run to the cemented alleyway under the trough, which should be raised from the floor slightly. The solid excrements should be wheeled to the receptacle provided for them, which may be excavated a foot or more below the level of the cemented alley way.

The dotted lines within the pen show where a 2 by 4 scantling may be tacked to the floor to keep the bedding in place. The dotted lines on the outside of the building show where yards may be constructed, but the better plan is to have two pasture lots of considerable size, one on either side of the building, as land is cheap and lumber and labor expensive.

The floors should be laid on pounded earth covered with about half an inch of salt to preserve them, and should have a dip of 1 to 2 inches from rear to front. Swing doors may be constructed at the side for the passage of the animals to and from the yards or pastures.

The roof story may be used for storing corn, meal and straw, or if it is too much work to carry the heavier material to the loft, one of the pens, preferably the one under the stairway, might be used for storing food.

The building may be made somewhat narrower than shown, and as long as desired. In no case should pig-pen floors, in a cold climate, be up from the ground. If the building is put on dry ground or drained, the earth underneath the floors will become dry and the pens will be warmer, since no drafts of air can circulate under them.

The diagram is made from a pen similar to this one which has been in use some eight or ten years and has proved extremely satisfactory. The floor, in any case, will be wet along the troughs near the alley, and by tipping them toward the alley all surplus moisture will find its way to the cemented floor, leaving the back of the pen dry and comfortable. In winter time, when the doors for egress are closed, the animals are likely to drop their solid voidings at the side of the bed. The scantling nailed upon the floor will mark the line between them and the bed. In any case the pens should be cleaned daily and sprinkled with some absorbent as chaff, gypsum or dry earth.—Country Gentleman.

## A WEED EXTERMINATOR.

Valuable Services Are Rendered to the Farm by Sheep.

Sheep are one of the best weed-exterminators on a farm. A few sheep turned into a field where fowl stuff is growing in the fence corners and around stone piles will soon have it all cleared away.

They seem to enjoy standing on their hind legs to reach up into the top of some bush to give it a good browsing. I would not dispose of all my sheep on this account if wool were worthless, although I am in hopes of seeing wool reach its former price in a couple of years.

Sheep, in order to produce a heavy growth of wool, and at the same time raise a lamb, must have special care. Some farmers seem to think that sheep will live on any kind of pasture at any time of year without any water to drink.

Sheep cared for in this way are a loss to anyone, for the wool is of inferior quality, and will not sell for as much as the wool from well-fed and cared-for flocks.

There has been a vast change in our flocks of to-day and 25 years ago. At that time a sheep was all right if it had a strip of wool on its back. The up-to-date sheep has wool where there is sheep.

Sheep are good property once more, and the farmer who sold out will not have a better opportunity to replace his flock at a small cost than at the present time. There has been an enormous decrease in sheep in the United States during the past few years. This in time will raise the price of both mutton and wool, so one cannot go far wrong in investing money in sheep.—Elias F. Brown, in Farm and Fireside.

The free use of the curry comb in summer is necessary. Perspiration and dust stop up the pores of the horse's skin.

## PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—It is tolerably evident that financial embarrassment did not drive the late Barney Barnato to suicide. His estate figures up about \$25,000,000, after allowing for all shrinkage.

—Masagni has sold his latest opera, "Iris," to Ricordi, thus abandoning Sonzogno, who first brought him out. The only one of the young men discovered by Sonzogno who still clings to him is Leoncavallo.

—There seems little doubt that Nicolini, Mme. Patti's husband, is dying. He is suffering from Bright's disease and a complication of other disorders. He is terribly emaciated and spends most of his time in bed.

—Senator Hansbrough wore recently the most remarkable suit ever seen in the senate chamber. At first glance it looked like the cheapest Japanese silk. It is straw color, with a broad, dark stripe running round and round the material like the stripes of a zebra.

—It is said that Mrs. Langtry will shortly marry Prince Esterhazy de Galantha. The prince is about 60 years of age and has been twice married before, both his wives being dead. He is a great sportsman and the purchaser of horses for the Austrian government. Prince Esterhazy is related to the earls of Jersey.

—Miss Dumally is a French actress who thinks she strongly resembles Anna Held, and she is going to give imitations of that young woman. She has achieved notoriety by announcing that inasmuch as Miss Held finds milk baths beneficial, Langtry favors champagne and Bernhard tea, she has discovered coffee is the only proper liquid for a brunette to use to keep her skin in tone.

—Mr. Tyson, the Australian multimillionaire, made his first big haul shortly after the great rush to the Bendigo gold field. Thousands of gold-seekers were encamped on the golden flat and a meat famine was at its height when Tyson shrewdly arrived on the scene with a herd of cattle and a numerous flock of sheep. He made a profit of something like 10,000 per cent. on that little speculation.

## TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Women as Teachers—Our Schools and Those of European Countries.

By the federal census of 1880 there were returned in the United States 222,710 teachers. In 1870 the number returned was 122,160. In 1893 the number returned was 341,811, of whom 96,581 were male teachers and 245,230 were female teachers. During the ten years intervening between 1880 and 1890, as during the ten years intervening between 1870 and 1880, the proportion of female teachers to the total number steadily increased, and by enumeration made in 1895 it appeared that the number of female teachers in the United States at that time had increased to 268,000.

Twenty years ago England had 11,616 male and 14,901 female teachers. Last year there were 66,310 female and only 26,270 male teachers. The same change is to be found in other countries, particularly in those in which rudimentary education is generally diffused.

In Spain, where the standard of public education is low, there are few female and many male teachers, whereas in Denmark, where for many years the standard of education has been high, the number of male teachers is low compared with the number of female teachers, the total number of both being in excess of 9,000. There are about 400,000 teachers male and female in the United States, 150,000 in France—70,000 male and 80,000 female—150,000 in Germany, 92,000 in England, 100,000 in Italy, 100,000 in Russia, 25,000 in the Netherlands, 40,000 in Spain, 3,500 in Greece, and 22,000 in Canada. The march of education in Europe has been remarkable, for, while the population has increased only 33 per cent. since 1840, the average number of children attending school has risen 145 per cent., but this advance seems less important when compared with the gain made in the United States. In 1860 the total number of school children in the United States was 5,700,000, of which 720,000 were in New England, 1,700,000 in the middle states, 1,000,000 in the southern states and 2,280,000 in the western states and territories. At present the number of school children enrolled is in excess of 14,000,000, of whom 4,600,000 are in what was formerly the south, 2,600,000 in the middle states, 800,000 in New England, and 6,000,000 in the western states and territories.

There has been a decisive gain everywhere in respect not only of the number of school teachers, but of their efficiency. Some official figures recently received from Russia show a curious condition of affairs in the matter of education in that country. There were in the schools of Russia more than twice as many boys as girls, and though the disparity is to some extent decreasing it is still so large as to give no indication that an equality between the two sexes, in the opportunities of rudimentary education, will be established for many years to come. Twenty years ago there were five times as many boys as girls in the schools of Russia.—N. Y. Sun.

Save the Trees. Another warning against the destruction of forests has recently come from the island of Trinidad. The officers of the Royal Botanic Gardens there report that the rainfall has been steadily decreasing for 30 or more years, and that if the present rate of decrease should continue, that beautiful island would, within a measurable length of time, become as barren as Sahara. Destruction of forests is declared to be the cause of the decrease of rain.—Youth's Companion.

A Fish Story. Gavin—So Rogers went fishing yesterday? I suppose he brought home a large string? Bailey—No, merely a yarn.—Up-to-Date

## SEE WANTED SNAKES.

The Regulation Kind That Are Seen in Delirium Tremens.

"Do you keep snakes?" she asked, as she peered through her glasses at the parrots and Guinea pigs in the bird store.

"I have a Gila monster and some chameleons," said the bird man.

"I don't think they would answer. You see what I want is a regular snake, one of the long field kind that are not poisonous. I may as well tell you that my husband has taken to drinking and I want the snake to put in his boots."

"If I were you," said the man, "I'd wait and if he keeps on drinking he'll see snakes anyhow."

"No, he won't, and he wouldn't care if he did if they weren't real. But if he sees a live snake he'll quit, and I'm going to try it on. Couldn't you get me some?"

"Yes, I can fill an order. If you call around to-morrow you can get the snakes, and the man took down the address of his customer.

"It's a test case," he said, as the woman went out. "I feel sort of curious to know how it will turn out. My idea is that the husband will be so mad when he finds the snakes in his boots that he'll go out and get drunk as a biled owl, but maybe it will work the other way—we hope it will."

Then he sent his boy out to hunt for snakes in the hedges and ditches of the prairie.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Ruined Reputation. "And you say," said the Sympathetic Person, looking down from the elevation of the doorstep on the latest applicant for suburban charity, "that you have honestly done your best to find employment?"

"I have, madam."

"You have a regular vocation?"

"I was formerly an expressman."

"In Boston?"

"But, surely, at this season of the year you ought to find work enough as an expressman in a large city like Boston."

"Madam, you do not know Boston. You have heard of the Bacchante? Yes? Then it is only necessary to tell you that I am one of the expressmen who carried her to the station."

"But I do not see—"

"The fact became generally known, madam. From that moment I have ceased to be respectable. There is no one in Boston who will now employ me."—Boston Budget.

Confinement and Hard Work. Indoors, particularly in the sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary workers are far too weary after office hours to take much needful exercise in the open air. They often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certainly and agreeably than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and rheumatic ailments.

Misunderstood. "Well, I played golf with my wife this morning," said the man at the club.

"Which won?" said the man at the little table.

"The first man looked up, twisted his mouth around a bit, started to say something, but refrained.

"The other one looked up.

"Which won?" he repeated.

"Which won?" said the other angrily.

"What do you think I am, a Turk or a Mormon?"—Buffalo Enquirer.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Poiled Again. A savage light shone in her eyes as she stealthily approached him whom she hated. The actual weapon was in her grasp. He, all unconscious, remained passive.

Nearer and nearer she came. Then—

A wave of disappointment swept over her as she saw the actual weapon was in her grasp.

## WABASH LINE.

Route of the G. A. R.—How to Get to Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., has been selected as the place of meeting this year for the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, August 23d to 28th.

The Wabash Railroad, having short lines from the West and Southwest, via Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, to Buffalo, is well prepared to take care of all G. A. R. Veterans and their friends who contemplate making the trip, and is the only line operating its own trains over its own track from Missouri and Mississippi River points to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the only line with Through Sleeping Cars from St. Louis to Buffalo via Niagara Falls, without change.

The Wabash equipment is first-class in every particular and Free Reclining Chair Cars are operated between St. Louis, Chicago and Buffalo without change, and Through Sleeping Cars between St. Louis, Chicago and Buffalo without change. From Kansas City, Omaha and Des Moines, only one change of cars is necessary, via Toledo or Detroit. In addition to above service there is a Free Reclining Chair Car and Buffet Sleeping Car running through from Kansas City to Toledo without change, where direct connection is made for Buffalo.

The usual low rates always made heretofore for the members of the Grand Army will be in effect again this year from all stations.

Tickets will be on sale August 21st and 22d, 1897, from stations west of the Mississippi River and August 21st, 22d and 23d, 1897, from Mississippi River points and stations east. For particulars address or call on any representative of the Wabash line or C. S. CRANE, G. P. & F. A., St. Louis, Mo.

A Partner in Crime. "Parson," said the dying man, "do you believe in a deathbed confession?"

"Under certain circumstances," said the reverend gentleman.

"Well, it is this way. Years ago I was a partner in the Great Consolidated Street Railway."

"Yes, go on."

"Oh, I hate to tell it."

"Go on."

"And one day in a moment of vicious insanity, I beat them out of a nickel fair!"

He sank back exhausted.

"Listen," said the reverend man, "it may comfort you. Can you hear me?"

"Yes, yes."

"You needn't feel so worried about beating that gang of robbers out of a paltry nickel—I beat 'em every chance I get!"

And the dying man passed away with a peaceful smile.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

B. & O. Improvements. The work of straightening the track and reducing the grade at Tabbs Station on the second division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was recently completed, and the first train to use the new line was No. 1, the New York and St. Louis flyer. A heavy grade and three bad curves have been eliminated by this work. A mile east, at Meyer's Hole, a similar improvement has also been completed after months of work. Several reverse curves and a nasty and dangerous dip are done away with at this point. Near Meyer's Hole, at Tablers, the alignment of the track is being materially changed, and, as in the other two improvements, bad grades and sharp, annoying curves are being removed. This part of the work will be done in sixty days and then a series of very dangerous places will have been entirely reworked. This work in its entirety means the hauling of several additional cars in each freight train, besides reducing the danger of derailments to almost nothing. The second division, running from Cumberland to Brunswick, will soon be in first-class condition and more cheaply operated than ever.

Left Him Guessing. "I don't know whether I have been complimented or not," said Chollie.

"What is the occasion?" asked his friend.

"Miss Figg told me she believed I was more intelligent than I pretended to be."—Indianapolis Journal.

Invalids and Tourists are invited to write W. J. Black, G. P. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kan., or Geo. W. Hogenbach, P. & T. A., Kansas City, Mo., for copy of A Colorado Summer. If you're going there, greatly reduced rates will be made.

Don't have your head turned too quickly when folks brag on you for roasting others. They may be trying to get you into trouble.—Washington Democrat.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 533 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"You look troubled, old man." "I am. My wife has threatened to leave me, and I'm afraid she won't."—Tit-Bits.

SICK HEADACHE! ALWAYS TRACE IT TO THE LAZY LIVER. Poisonous matter, instead of being thrown out, is reabsorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue, it causes congestion and that awful, dull, throbbing, sickening pain.

Cascarets REMOVE THE CAUSE BY STIMULATING THE LIVER. Making the poison move on and out, and purifying the blood. The effect is ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS.

LADIES whose sensitive organism is especially prone to sick headaches, DO NOT SUFFER, for you can, by the use of CASCARETS, be Relieved Like Magic.

"FOOL'S HASTE IS NAE SPEED." DON'T HURRY THE WORK UNLESS YOU USE SAPOLIO

SEE THAT Ladies THIS NAME IS STAMPED ON Every Pair OF SHOES YOU BUY. IT IS A POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF SUPERIORITY. Ask Your Dealer for Them.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for booklet and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

ROOF IT with FAY'S MANILA ROOFING. No leaks, strong, best. WHITE ROOFING FAY MANILA ROOFING COMPANY, CAMDEN, N. J.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUT WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Gout Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

Highly Illustrated Publications. Descriptive of Yellowstone National Park, Black Hills, Summer Tours to the North and Northwest, Tours to Colorado, Pacific Coast and Puget Sound, Farm Lands in Northern Missouri, Nebraska and Wyoming and Homes in Washington and the Puget Sound Region will be mailed free by the undersigned. Send fifteen cents for a large colored wall map of the United States or a pack of superior playing cards. L. W. Wakeley, G. P. A., Burlington Route, St. Louis, Mo.

Love alone makes the heart rise to know the secret of all things. Failing in this knowledge, man may know many things, but nothing truly; for all such knowledge stays with outward shows.—Henry Jones, M. A.

## GROVES



MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS. TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 CTS.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years in the drug business, I have never sold an article that had such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly, ABNEY, CAHNE & CO.

LADIES TRAVELING ALONE WILL FIND EVERY COMFORT ON THE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD TO ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS. NOTICE MADE THIS LABEL THE GENUINE.

Attention, Ladies. We intend to issue an elegant Catalogue of Cloaks, Canes, etc. We guarantee the latest styles, perfect fit and workmanship, and wonderfully low prices. Write for Catalogue at once. Mailed free to any address.

EDUCATIONAL. FRANKLIN COLLEGE, New Athens, O. 610 1/2 Ave. Catalogue free, with plan to earn money.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SALEM, O. Thorough preparation for College or Business. Careful supervision. Tenth year opens September 1st. Address CHAS. S. HARRIS, St. Louis, Mo., Head Master.

SICK HEADACHE! ALWAYS TRACE IT TO THE LAZY LIVER. Poisonous matter, instead of being thrown out, is reabsorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue, it causes congestion and that awful, dull, throbbing, sickening pain. Cascarets REMOVE THE CAUSE BY STIMULATING THE LIVER.

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PISO'S CURE FOR GOUT WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Gout Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION. GET RICH QUICKLY. Send for "300 Inventions." Wanted. Edge Tote & Co., 244 W. 24th St., N. Y.

# DEMAND FOR CATTLE

Western Farmers Want Feeders to Use Up Their Corn Crop.

## ON THE BIMETALLIC COMMISSION.

The London Times Comments on the Matter—Ex-Gov. Crittenden's Opinion Concerning Mexico—Suffering Predicted in Alaska.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.—The demand for stock and feeders in Nebraska has become so heavy since the new corn crop was assured that prices for that class of cattle have reached unheard-of prices. The yards here are besieged daily by cattle buyers from Nebraska and Iowa, who will pay high prices for feeders. More than 100 men are in the city for this purpose. In Texas stock being received here daily to be resold as feeders, many Canadian cattle are coming in. For the first time in the state's history feeders are being sent west from the extreme east, a trainload arriving in Omaha last night direct from Buffalo, which had been bought in that locality for the Nebraska feeder market. They brought \$4.15 per hundred there and sell here for \$5.15, leaving a good margin over the cost of freight. These are stiff prices for stockers and feeders, but Iowa and Nebraska men who have thousands of bushels of corn in sight and hundreds of tons of hay are ready to pay it. The Texas cattle coming in bring: Calves, \$12; one-year-olds, \$17, and two-year-olds, \$24. Several Nebraska grain men have sent orders to Chicago, Buffalo, and even the New England states for large supplies of feeding cattle. This is taken as renewed evidence that little of the corn crop of the state will go east this winter, as the price of it will be kept too high by the local demand, and it will be consumed by cattle in the state.

**THE BIMETALLIC COMMISSION.**  
LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Times publishes a two-column special article today reviewing the effects of closing the Indian mints, in connection with the visit of the American bimetallic commission. The article comments on the "characteristic crudeness and boldness of American diplomacy in sending a bimetallic commission to ask for the reopening of the Indian mints, while at the same time dealing with the worst possible blow at British commerce by passing the Dingley tariff. It is clearly impossible," says the writer, "to treat seriously a commission which argues that unless we do something for silver in the next election the United States will send Mr. Bryan to the white throne to the lasting injury of British interests. It is not certain that Mr. Bryan will be elected. It is not even certain that if he were elected we would suffer more than we should with a new McKinley and another McKinley act."

**EX-GOV. CRITTENDEN'S OPINION.**  
DENVER, Col., Aug. 17.—"It is a surprise to me," remarked ex-Gov. T. T. Crittenden, of Missouri, "that the United States, Mexico, and South American states, the only silver producing countries of the world, do not combine together and say, 'not an ounce of silver will be mined hereafter until the white metal is given an honorable recognition by the gold countries.' Mexico, in spite of every possible opposition that can possibly be thrown in the way of silver, has improved, is improving and will improve in very many ways that will show silver has not lost its merit and its virtue. 'Had I my way,' said Mr. Crittenden, with the deepest fervor in every word, 'I would tear down every custom house along the line and on the north side of the Rio Grande river—permitting everything from Mexico to come in free—assisting in that way to build up that splendid southern republic which is and will ever remain a ward to this government, over which the Monroe doctrine will extend its generous wings.'"

**GREAT SUFFERING PREDICTED IN ALASKA.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—William J. Jones, United States commissioner to Alaska, assigned to St. Michael's, has sent to the interior department the following report on the gold rush in a letter dated at Dyea, Alaska, August 4: "There are nearly 1,800 people in Dyea and Skagway routes, and both trails are blocked. People are throwing away their packs and provisions and rushing headlong to the mines. Great distress, hardships and suffering, possibly death to follow next winter. This opinion is entertained by all old Alaskan prospectors who have visited that part of the world in late years and know the situation."

**SIR WILFRED HONORED.**  
Canadian Premier Receives a Compliment from Englishmen for His Work in Behalf of Free Trade.  
LONDON, Aug. 17.—A delegation of members of the Cobden club, headed by Lord Farrer, called and presented to the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfred Laurier, the special gold medal of the club struck for presentation to the Canadian statesman in formal recognition of his attachment to free trade. The premier, thanking the delegation, said the commercial supremacy of Great Britain was assured until the United States adopted free trade.

**Died from Fear.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—William Glenn died in great agony in a hospital in Newark. It was reported he was the victim of hydrophobia. But he was not. Although of tremendous physical strength he literally frightened himself to death. A dog had bitten him six weeks ago and the fear of hydrophobia completely possessed his mind.

**Potato Blight in Ireland.**  
DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—The potato blight is ravaging the counties of Clare and Limerick. Prices have quadrupled and there is only a supply for two months.

## THE USE OF IMMIGRATION.

Arrivals from Foreign Countries Fewer Than for Many Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The tide of immigration is at the lowest point since the general government assumed jurisdiction of the subject in 1882. The number of arrivals from all countries, according to treasury statistics during the last fiscal year, was 230,833, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 112,435. The lightest immigration of any previous year was in 1895, when the number from all countries was 279,948. The year of heaviest immigration was the first of the period beginning with 1882, when the arrivals numbered 788,992. During the entire period of federal supervision, 7,432,016 have entered the United States. The arrivals of Russian Jews for the past year numbered 22,750, as against 65,137 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896. Italy furnished the greatest number of immigrants, 54,543, a decrease of 8,629 from last year.

Since 1882, there has been a large and steady decrease in German immigration. In 1882, 259,630 entered the United States from that country, while in 1896 only 23,533 arrived. It will be seen that the number of German immigrants during the first year of government supervision exceeded the immigration from all countries during the last year.

## HAROLD MORLEY HANGED.

A Kansas City Youth the Victim of Mexican Outlaws in New Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 13.—Harold Morley, the 15-year-old son of W. W. Morley, division superintendent of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, with headquarters at Kansas City, left his father's ranch, near Chamberino, on the western bank of the Rio Grande, in Dona Ana county, N. M., Friday evening on horseback to visit neighbors. His horse returned to the ranch Sunday evening. His father supposed the horse had got loose and the young man would return during the night. When the boy did not return the next day the father instituted a search and found his son's body hanging in a cottonwood tree, on the main road from Chamberino to his home. The body had been hanging for about 24 hours. The ground showed that the boy had been roped from his horse by mounted men, who passed swiftly by him, and then he was hanged to the tree on the spot. The murder is supposed to have been committed by Mexican neighbors of the Morleys, with whom they have had trouble over their ranch boundaries. Harold Morley has been home but a short time from Kansas City, where he had been attending college. His father and mother are prostrated.

## A BAD SHOWING.

British Ships Carry More Than One-Half of Our Ocean Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—According to the records of the treasury department British vessels are carrying over 55 per cent. of the merchandise of the United States, both of imports and of exports. Examination of figures for the first six months of this year shows the total imports in vessels have been of the value of \$432,689,981, and of domestic exports in vessels, \$452,800,405. The percentage of imports carried in American vessels is 15.35 and in foreign vessels 84.65. Of imports in vessels the British have carried 55.89 per cent.; the Germans, 11.49; French, 5.46; Dutch, 3.30, and all other foreign, 8.51. Of domestic exports only 8.19 is carried in American bottoms, 91.81 being carried in vessels of other nations. British vessels carry 68.23 per cent. of the whole exports by vessels; German, 8.92; French, 2.19; Norwegian, 2.93, and all other foreign, 9.54.

## TO COLONIZE GERMANS.

Land Secured Near Monterey, Cal., for the Cultivation of Beet Sugar.

MONTEREY, Cal., Aug. 13.—Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of a tract of 1,460 acres of land near Salinas, where a colonization project is to be started. It is proposed to bring Germans from 21 states to start the colony and to divide the tract into farming sections of from 20 to 100 acres each, to be used for the growing of sugar beets for the Salinas factory. The families who will come to settle on the tract are all people of means and will arrive within two months.

## DR. NOYES UNCERTAIN.

He Resigns as an American Missionary Because of Doctrinal Differences.

VAN COVVER, B. C., Aug. 13.—Advices from the Orient, per steamer Empress of Japan, says: Rev. William H. Noyes has resigned as missionary in Japan of the American board on the ground that he is uncertain whether he believes some of the doctrines inculcated by the board. It was his avowal of belief in probation after death that brought about the famous controversy over that question some 40 years ago.

## Was Sent Away from the Poorhouse.

NEVADA, Mo., Aug. 13.—The body of John Rimmel, aged 85 years, was found floating in Hutton's slough. The old man had been an inmate of the Vernon county poorhouse for three years past. He came to town a few days ago, saying Superintendent Taul had sent him away. He was taken back, but again returned to town with the same story. He left the hotel where quarters had been secured for him late Wednesday afternoon, and yesterday morning his dead body was found.

## Fleet of Grain Ships.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The largest fleet of vessels that ever left England in ballast has sailed within the last week for the Delaware breakwater and Hampton roads, for orders. Their owners have found it more profitable to send them without cargoes than to have them wait for one. Large purchases of grain have been made in this country by Italy, Austria, France and Egypt, countries which rarely before have purchased cereals in the United States. Several charters have been effected at this port to carry grain to Marseilles, Genoa, Trieste and Alexandria and other Mediterranean ports.

## WHEAT SOARS HIGH.

Advanced Four Cents a Bushel Thursday Which Means Much to Farmers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 14.—The value of wheat still held in the state of Kansas was increased at least \$1,000,000 by the advance in yesterday's market, and the country tributary to Kansas City made a profit of more than \$1,500,000 during the day. No. 2 red cash advanced four cents a bushel and No. 3 hard two to three cents, with all offers to sell quickly taken. The wheat still in Kansas was worth \$4,600,000 more last night than it was August 1, and the territory tributary to Kansas City has profited fully \$6,000,000 by the advance since that date.

The government crop report indicating that the wheat production of this country would be lighter by nearly 50,000,000 bushels, equal to the entire crop of Kansas, supplemented by reports that the production of Russia, France and Austria-Hungary is much lighter than usual, is largely responsible for the advance. The London Times, in its financial article yesterday, estimates that at least 12 per cent. more wheat than is usually needed by Europe will be wanted this year, and the United States will be the only country able to meet this demand. "Dollar wheat," as a matter of fact, is confidently predicted by traders of good judgment, and before the September delivery the farmers will in all likelihood have yet more cause for jubilation.

## BEET SUGAR PLAN.

Gigantic Scheme to Locate a Colony and Plant in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 14.—Hon James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, and C. F. Saylor, government expert on beet sugar culture, left Denver yesterday to investigate the possibilities for beet sugar culture in Grand valley. At Grand Junction they will meet Col. Balcom, of New York, who will explain to them the Plateau-Grand irrigation project and show them a tract of 26,000 acres on which it is proposed to erect a beet sugar factory at a cost of \$300,000. It is intended to colonize the land under the desert act of the state of Colorado. The factory will be built simultaneously with the Plateau-Grand canal, which will take sufficient water from the Grand river to irrigate 80,000 acres in Mesa county, Col., and 200,000 acres in Grand county, Utah. It is claimed that the climate in the Grand valley is better adapted to the making of beet sugar than that in any other part of the United States.

## TWO CHILDREN CRAZY.

The Son and Not the Daughter May Have Murdered Mrs. Hauptman of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Ten days ago the aged wife of Peter Hauptman, a wealthy wholesale cigar dealer, was found dead in their parlor with her throat cut from ear to ear. It was supposed that Louisa, age 25, a daughter of the couple, who had been demoted for some years, killed her mother. She was placed under surveillance and will be taken to a private asylum. From what can be learned now it seems that William Hauptman, her brother, may have committed the deed. William, who is 28 years old, has recently developed signs of insanity. He became so bad that he was taken to an asylum yesterday. William was with his mother when Mrs. Windshelmer, a sister, found Mrs. Hauptman dead. He could not be made to say a word about the crime.

## THEY ARE IN DEMAND.

Missouri Apples Eagerly Sought by New York and Michigan Buyers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—Reports from the apple district of southwest Missouri indicate that this will be a most prosperous year for the apple growers. Buyers from New York and Michigan are already on the ground contracting for apples in car load lots. There is a shortage in the Michigan crop, and New York has not enough apples for its own use. Local commission men say that the crop will start to move at \$2 per barrel, and they expect prices to advance rapidly to \$2.25 and \$2.50 and perhaps higher. The Missouri yield will be enormous and thousands of barrels will be shipped to other states.

## STEWART REPUDIATES IT.

The Nevada Senator Denies an Alleged Interview and Renews Allegiance to Silver.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, requests the publication of a denial of recent interviews with him on the subject of silver and finance. He says: "There appears to have been a conspiracy to misrepresent me and my colleague, Senator Jones. Neither of us have given out the interviews reported, nor any other interviews at variance with our life-long devotion to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone at the ratio of sixteen to one."

## Sad Result of a "Joke."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 14.—The county court yesterday adjudged Mrs. Cora F. Gibbs insane and ordered her sent to the asylum at St. Joseph. Mrs. Gibbs is a young woman yet. It was shown to the court that her health had been shattered by a practical joker turning on a current of electricity while she was leaning against a wire in Marshall, Mo., a few years ago. She has never recovered from the shock. About a month ago her husband deserted her, and this completed the wrecking of her mind.

## A Passenger Train Derailed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Information from the headquarters of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas in this city is to the effect that the northbound passenger train of that road was derailed near Caddo Mills, between 40 and 50 miles north of Dallas, Tex., about midnight last night, and that W. H. Rollins, baggage man, was killed and three negro passengers slightly wounded. No one else was injured. The rails of the track were displaced, evidently by design, but whether for the purpose of robbery or through spite is not yet known.

## REVIVING TRADE.

Evidences of Widespread Activity in the Demand for Merchandise.

Prices of Manufactured Products Higher All Around—Great Bulge in the Price of Wheat and a Comparison of Its Movements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Bradstreet's trade report says:

Evidences of widespread revival in the demand for merchandise and other products have become so numerous as to compel general recognition. The press has, therefore, ceased discussing whether trade has already improved or not, and has begun measuring the volume of business compared with preceding periods. A buoyancy of feeling has appeared among buyers at New York, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, where interior merchants have thronged this week, the like of which has not been seen for several years. Interior merchants are buying dry goods, clothing, shoes, groceries and fancy articles far more freely than at any time since 1892. Crop conditions have improved at the south and southwest and merchants there are more encouraged. Southern lumber mills are not able to keep up with orders, and innumerable small consumers of iron and steel throughout central western states are buying raw material as they have not for years.

A nominal advance of 75 cents a ton for steel billets is more than a feature, as it means the confidence of makers in an early revival of the demand for iron and steel, which has been so long delayed. Wool is higher on speculative holding and cotton yarns have advanced again. Hides and southern lumber are up, as are wheat, flour, Indian corn and oats, and last, but not least, print cloths, the market for which has been so long depressed. Prices for sugar, coffee, lard and petroleum remain unchanged, while pork is almost the only important product quoted lower than last week. The great crops and the haste of foreigners to buy and ship wheat in view of shortage elsewhere, have made the week memorable. Taking of profits by a pool lowered the price 3 cents on Saturday, but it has since risen 5 cents. Western receipts, slow in July, have in two weeks been 7,377,713 bushels, against 5,122,382 last year, and Atlantic exports, four included, have been in the same two weeks, 6,114,051 bushels, against 3,843,313 last year. Even the demand for corn, by greatly exceeding that of last year, shows that foreign anxieties are serious, for 5,510,135 bushels have been exported in two weeks from Atlantic ports against 2,314,428 last year. The price has advanced 1 1/2 cents, notwithstanding enormous stocks being brought over. The urgency of French buying of wheat, reports that Russia will stop exports in order to keep supplies for food and continued shipments from the Pacific to the countries usually having a surplus, make even the largest estimates of probable supplies not too great for the possible demand. There are 214 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 214 last week, 208 in the second week of August, 1896, 196 in the like period in 1895, 234 in 1894 and 300 in the like week of 1893.

## REDS ARE EXPECTED.

United States Officials Can Find No Law to Exclude Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Immigration officials here are aroused at the reports of a threatened exodus of anarchists from European ports to the United States, and though they are assiduously looking up the laws in the case, their search so far has been more disappointing than otherwise. In fact, they have as yet been unable to find any law that does apply, and it now appears that America, with her free institutions, can offer no bar to men who regard assassination as a glorious, humane deed.

It is stated at the bureau of immigration that there is no law under which persons can be excluded on the ground that they are anarchists. Nor is anarchy anywhere declared to be a crime, so that if anarchists are refused admission to this country, refusal must be based solely upon the fact that they come within the general immigration law as to paupers, contract laborers, criminals, etc.

## CREATED A SENSATION.

A Connecticut Pastor Takes Strong Grounds Against Life Insurance.

BRISTOL, Conn., Aug. 14.—The crusade against life insurance, preached by Rev. Otto Duessel, pastor of the German Lutheran church here, has begun to have a marked effect. Nearly all the members of his congregation have canceled their policies and the insurance agents are up in arms. Pastor Duessel is a member of the Missouri synod, the most conservative of the three branches of the Lutheran church. He is a young man of fine appearance and is well educated. Yesterday he said:

While I am pastor of this church none of my parishioners shall entry life insurance if I can help it. The teaching of the German Lutheran church is that God must be depended on in all of our troubles to relieve us. Our lives do not belong to ourselves. They belong to God. When one speculates on his life he is speculating on something which does not belong to him, and is, therefore, a swindler. Life insurance is nothing more than a speculation as to how he gains money from speculation is defying God. Speculation is a gambling game, and gambling is forbidden by the rules of all Christian churches.

## WEYLER ON THE RETREAT.

Insurgents Have Added Another Victory to Their List—Spanish General Killed.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—The insurgents have added another victory to their list, and this time not only defeated the Spanish troops with heavy loss, but they have put the commander-in-chief, Gen. Weyler himself, in full retreat. Another general was killed outright. This engagement, which was an important one, took place in Matanzas province, near Cardenas. The Spanish were badly defeated with very heavy loss. Gen. Molina was killed. The fight lasted several hours and Gen. Weyler was obliged to retreat from Aguacate to Jaruca. The insurgents are waiting outside of the town to see if they can attack his forces there. The people of Havana fear the dangers of the situation of Weyler.

## It Is Ineffective.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The treasury department has come to the conclusion that it cannot legally enforce the provision of the Dingley tariff law, forbidding the insertion of prize coupons and other gift devices in packages of cigars and smoking tobacco.

## An Iowa House Invaded by Bats.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Aug. 14.—Bats took possession of the house of Alonzo Ferrill near Bushy last night, and after a hard fight Ferrill and his sons killed 63 of them. The men's faces were badly scratched and they were nearly blinded.

## KANSAS CITIES AND TOWNS.

There Are Just 100 of Them That Have a Population Exceeding 1,000.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11.—Kansas has just an even 100 cities and towns containing 1,000 inhabitants or upward, an addition of four to the list during the past year. The state board of agriculture has compiled the assessors' and county clerks' returns and find that 65 municipalities belonging to this list have made an aggregate gain of 14,705, Pittsburg leading with 2,355, while 30 others lost a total of 4,355. Caldwell, with a gain of 411; Clyde, 214; Mound Valley, 550; Augusta, 108; Norton, 56, and Osborne, 52, have been added to the list.

The following table gives the cities and towns in the order of their rank and the population of each:

Kansas City	41,159	Iola	2,145
Topeka	31,842	Dodge City	2,077
Leavenworth	21,336	Seneca	2,069
Wichita	20,167	Beloit	1,918
Atholton	15,501	Sterling	1,934
Pittsburg	12,195	Wamego	1,930
Fort Scott	11,369	Nesbitt	1,910
Lawrence	10,914	Marion	1,774
Parsons	8,640	Kingman	1,759
Atchison	8,241	Frederick	1,786
Emporia	8,203	Humboldt	1,682
Ottawa	8,035	Herinton	1,626
Arkansas City	6,578	Peabody	1,585
Argentine	5,908	Garden City	1,583
Salina	5,646	Yates Center	1,548
Newton	5,272	Baxter Springs	1,534
Junction City	5,096	Burlingame	1,520
Galea	4,751	Sabetha	1,500
Newton	4,729	Mansfield	1,483
Winfield	4,455	Belleville	1,477
Chanute	4,133	Lyons	1,420
Independence	3,523	Stratton	1,423
Ord	3,715	Caldwell	1,402
Paola	3,422	Lindsborg	1,367
Hiawatha	3,283	Elsworth	1,342
Olathe	3,200	St. Marys	1,333
Holton	3,267	Nickerson	1,250
Abilene	3,231	Washington	1,236
Horton	3,283	Valley Falls	1,202
Clay Center	3,237	Florence	1,230
Manhattan	3,049	Erie	1,215
Weir City	3,003	Pleasanton	1,180
Arkansas City	3,003	Blue Rapids	1,170
Oswatimole	2,950	Cherokee	1,130
Concordia	2,927	Sedan	1,133
Empire	2,925	La Cuyne	1,108
Osage City	2,770	Howard	1,088
McPherson	2,680	Clyde	1,079
Empire City	2,515	Alma	1,069
Council Grove	2,484	Frankfort	1,065
Chetopa	2,451	Baldwin	1,068
Oswego	2,448	Mound Valley	1,045
Burlington	2,431	Pratt	1,045
Cherryvale	2,325	Anthony	1,040
Great Bend	2,292	Augusta	1,023
St. Paul	2,260	Hesper	1,028
Garnett	2,238	Oskaloosa	1,025
Eureka	2,230	Norton	1,005
Rosalie	2,146	Osborne	1,004

## KANSAS CONVICTS' SENTENCES.

A Mistake in the Time Schedule Has Operated Against Them.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11.—By an error just discovered in the schedule of time to be deducted from the terms of convicts in the pen, it is estimated that the state of Kansas has secured from convicts within the past 28 years 783,000 days' work to which it was not legally entitled. This labor purchased at the ordinary rate would amount to more than \$1,000,000. The schedule was prepared in 1897, and has been in constant use without change since that time. It provided deductions for good behavior, which, upon careful examination by the attorney-general, are found to be entirely to the benefit of the state, and really compelled the convicts to serve extra time. A man serving one year by the table could not secure his liberty until three days after he was legally entitled to it. On a two years' sentence by the table the state has been gaining an advantage of 18 days; in three years' terms, the amount gained has been 42 days; ten years, 182 days; 15 years, 282 days; 20 years, 400 days. The error was discovered by N. M. Wells, of the state board of pardons, and a new table of deductions is being made.

## GOOD PLACE FOR GOLDBERG.

Rumor That McKinley Will Appoint Him Indian Agent at Muskogee.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 11.—It is stated that Ed Goldberg, of this city, will be appointed Indian agent of Muskogee, to succeed D. M. Wisdom. The Muskogee agency embraces the five civilized tribes of Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles, and is the largest and most important one in all the list of Indian agencies. The territory covered by the agency embraces 3,000 square miles, and the population numbers 70,000 souls, all civilized and mostly half-breeds, with a white population of many thousands. Mr. Goldberg formerly resided in Canton, O., and was a warm personal and political friend of Maj. McKinley.

## Hart May Lose His Job.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11.—A special to the Journal from Topeka says: Gov. Leedy is not altogether satisfied with the manner in which Superintendent Hart is running the state reform school, and there is likely to be a removal. Aside from several scandals that have arisen out there, eight boys have escaped within the past two months, while only two escaped during the entire year prior to Hart's appointment.

## Will Try to Oust Lobdell.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11.—A bitter fight will arise at the beginning of the special session of the legislature in case Representative Charles Lobdell attempts to sit as a member. Mr. Lobdell represents Lane county, but the populists claim he has given up his residence there and moved to Wyandotte county. Lobdell still claims Lane county is his home, and in proof of this cites the fact that he has a government claim there.

## Women Cannot Sit as Jurors.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11.—Assistant Attorney-General Snelling gave it as his opinion that the three women who were drawn on the regular jury panel in Fort Scott yesterday could not sit as jurors even if they wanted to. He says that they cannot be considered as electors in the broad sense of the term, and that the courts would not sustain the verdicts rendered by women.

## Cleared the Price of the Farm.

LINCOLN CENTER, Kan., Aug. 11.—Last summer Peter Zeigler sold his 80-acre farm near Denmark to Peter Jensen, who sowed it to wheat. This week Mr. Jensen sold \$1,100 worth of wheat and still has 300 bushels left from the crop raised on the 80 acres. Jensen paid Zeigler \$600 for the 80 acres.

## Three Persons Killed by Lightning.

LANCASTER, Tex., Aug. 11.—Lightning struck and killed N. O. Lowry, his son and A. M. Wright here yesterday morning. They took refuge from the rain in Wright's barn.

## AFTER THE SANIA FE.

Sweeping Subpoenas Issued by the Kansas Board of Railroad Commissioners.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14.—The board of railroad commissioners has made an order in the Rice county freight rate case which is unusual and so far as ex-Gov. Lewelling, the member of the board who signed it, knows, is the first of its kind ever issued in Kansas. The people of Rice county complained to the state board that the freight rates they were pay-



L. D. LEWELLING.  
ing were too high and the board will visit Lyons next Tuesday to hear evidence on the subject. Subpoenas were issued for General Manager Frey and the local agents of the company in Rice county, calling for the contracts for construction, maintenance and operation of the railroad. It proposes to go into the history of the company and lay bare its business secrets just as Attorney-General Boyle did in the stock yards case.

## CRAZE SUBSIDING.

The Klondike Fever Subsiding Owing to Discouraging Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—During the past week the Klondike fever has abated somewhat in this city, owing, probably, to the discouraging reports received from Dyea. There are plenty of people who announce their intention of trying the Chilkoot route in the spring, and of those who are anxious to go at once a large proportion seem disposed to travel via St. Michael and up the Yukon. Promoters of expeditions by this route are ready with profuse assurances that the trip can be made before the closing of navigation, but in all cases they are careful not to bind themselves in any way to take passengers through this fall. At the offices of the steamship companies it is reported that the inquiry for tickets is diminishing.

## Flood of Wheat at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The sea wall is blocked with wheat, which has been pouring into this city for some days past from all sections of the state. Five steamers are alongside discharging wheat, and the huge sheds, which are 1,000 feet long by 300 wide, are filled to their utmost capacity. The City of Puebla arrived yesterday morning with 40,000 sacks of grain from Port Hartford, and all the river boats and scows that ply daily at river points are bringing in more.

## Veterans