

Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

NO. 45.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

At the cabinet meeting at the white house on the 26th the coal strike was informally discussed, but no action was taken in the matter. A decision was arrived at to send a currency message to congress as soon as the party leaders in the senate considered the time opportune.

SECRETARY BLISS has issued instructions to the general land office which will in substance limit the right of bond-aided railroads to patents for lands to those lands sold by the company to bona fide purchasers prior to the date of default by such companies on the payment of their bonds or interest thereon.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY will leave Washington on the 28th for his summer vacation on Lake Champlain, N. Y., providing congress adjourns in time to permit it. It is the intention of the president to have all official announcements of executive action taken while on his vacation made through the regular machinery at Washington, his purpose being to secure relief from the cares of business as far as possible.

NEARLY every congressman who represents a district in which beer is brewed has been requested to explain what effect the new tariff law will have upon the tax on beer. In answer to inquiries submitted to him Chairman Dingley responded: "The moment the president signs the new tariff bill the tax on beer will be fixed at \$1 per barrel. In other words, the discount of 7 1/2 per cent., which has been allowed for many years, will cease."

The treasury officials have made preparations to put the tariff act into operation immediately upon its receiving the signature of the president, copies of the bill having been sent to customs officers throughout the country.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S illness has taken a serious, though not necessarily dangerous, turn, but his doctor said that good care would have to be taken of him and that he could not return to the state department, but must have a change of air and scene.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE has denied the report that he will quit Washington and go to Chicago. He said he had no idea of leaving his church in the nation's capital; that everything was satisfactory and harmonious, and that he expected to live and die in Washington.

SPAIN, it was reported at Washington, will soon release the Americans confined in Cuban jails.

SENATORS CANON, of Utah, and Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and ex-Senator Dubois, of Idaho, have started for China and Japan to make a careful investigation of the monetary situation in both countries as affected by the free use of silver.

ON the afternoon of the 24th a fire was discovered in the general storehouse of the navy yard at Washington. A detachment of marines soon put it out. It was thought to have been incendiary.

CONGRESS adjourned sine die on the 24th.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY signed the tariff bill soon after four o'clock on the 24th and it at once became a law.

JIM SELLER, colored, was taken from the jail at Pittsboro, Calhoun county, Miss., the other night by a mob and shot to death.

LIEUT. MOSS and his 20 colored soldiers of the Twenty-Fifth United States infantry completed their 2,000-mile ride on bicycles from Fort Missoula, Mont., to St. Louis on the 24th. They started from the fort on June 14.

FOUR men were killed, three others fatally wounded and a number more or less seriously hurt by an explosion on the steamer Nutmeg State, while she was lying at her slip at Bridgeport, Conn., on the 23d.

A JUBILEE of home and foreign missions of the A. M. E. church was held at Ocean Grove, N. J., on the 23d, about 5,000 colored people being in attendance from all parts of the country, including all prominent colored clergymen.

A BOAT containing 45 employees of the Hamburg engine works capsized in the river Elbe on the 23d. Six persons were drowned.

IN the state L. A. W. race at Grand Rapids, Mich., for a purse of \$1,000 Baid was first, Kiser second and Cooper third.

A NEGRO named Jim Grey was lynched near Goldville, S. C., for assaulting a little girl.

A CONVICT in the Michigan City penitentiary has made a written confession in which he states that Mrs. Hinshaw was shot by a man named Van Tassel at Belleville, Ind. Should the confession prove true, Rev. W. Hinshaw, the woman's husband, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime, will get his liberty.

THE Naumburg cotton mills at Salem, Mass., have decided to close for a number of weeks, and the 2,000 operatives have been so notified. The shutdown is due to an unsatisfactory market.

TWO distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Saratoga, N. Y., the other morning. Buildings shook and there was a rattling of glass and crockery in parts of the city. The alarm among the guests of the big hotels was great for a time, and many feared to return to their beds.

A COOLIE, named Antakin, ran amuck at Gunsat's town, British North Borneo, and was not shot dead until he had murdered nine men and boys and six women.

PAT McNALLY, the Boston swimmer who was scheduled to make an attempt to swim the English channel, telegraphed the Associated Press from Calais on the 25th that he had made the crossing and was in the water 15 hours and covered 35 miles. It turned out, though, that he was forcibly dragged into a boat when about three miles from shore, as it was evident to those accompanying him in the boat that he was blinded by the salt water. He then became unconscious, but was soon revived.

RICHARD CANOLE, 17 years old, while attempting to board a Missouri Pacific local freight train at Kansas City, Mo., lost his footing and fell under the wheels of a car and received injuries from which he soon died.

THOMAS RENBERGER, a well-digger, and William Butler, a veterinarian, were drowned in the Mississippi river about 12 miles southeast of Wabash, Ind., while seining for fish.

GEN. LAFAYETTE McLAW, who gained considerable distinction in the late war on the confederate side, died at Savannah, Ga., on the 25th of acute indigestion.

DAL HAWKINS, of California, and George Dixon, champion bantamweight of the world, fought a 20-round draw at San Francisco on the 23d. It was a fast fight all through, but neither man struck his opponent a dangerous blow.

THE Chinese steamer Cribhengann was wrecked in a squall off Malacca and 120 persons were drowned.

THE main building of the Peoria (Ill.) Grape Sugar Co. was destroyed by fire on the 23d. Loss, \$500,000; insured.

THE powder magazine at the Empire mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., was struck by lightning and 20 tons of powder exploded. The building was shattered and many houses in the city injured by being shaken. One man was killed while driving past.

THE bodies of 26 infants in rough deal boxes have been discovered in the tower of St. Peter's church at Seville, Spain. It was supposed that a wholesale crime had been committed by the church warden, Orellana, and his wife, and they have been arrested.

A RUMOR was current in official circles at Ottawa, Ont., recently that the Dominion government is now considering the advisability of enforcing the alien labor act in the Klondyke gold country and excluding American miners therefrom on account, it was stated, of the unfriendliness of the United States congress toward Canada in restoring the house rate of duty on pine lumber.

FOUR women and three men were killed by an explosion in the armory of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. at New Haven, Conn., on the 21st, and five others were taken to the hospital badly injured.

DEWITT COMPTON, a peddler, attempted to shoot his wife at Chicago the other night. His revolver would not work and he pounded her on the head with the butt until he believed her dead. He then went into the room where his two-year-old boy was sleeping and, putting a handkerchief around the little one's neck, twisted it until life was extinct. He afterwards attempted to cut his throat with a razor.

A TERRIFIC cloudburst struck Youngstown, O., on the night of the 23d, flooding the entire valley and causing great damage to property, both in the city and along the railway lines. Many people were supposed to be drowned. The cries of the people in the houses were heartrending. It was midnight before boats could be got to the flooded district and the work of rescue started. Many people were picked up clinging to debris.

THE initiative and referendum, single tax and female suffrage have been accepted by Prescott, Ariz., and all the preliminaries necessary to carrying into operation the three plans for political advancement have been arranged.

A HORRIBLE case of destitution came to light at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 21st when the emaciated form of Mrs. John Hauer was discovered lying stretched out in a little hut she called her home. Her body was almost naked and parched with a high fever. In another part of the room lay cold in death her two youngest children. The babies had died from starvation. On further investigation Mrs. Hauer's mother and three other children were found to be all sick from lack of food.

THE people of Randolph and Lawrence counties, Ark., are terribly wrought up over outrages committed by whitecaps. The other night they took a lone widow from her home and whipped her to death. A man and wife were also said to have been tied to a tree and whipped because they refused to send their daughter to a public school. Newton Gray, a respected farmer, was carried off by them and nothing has been heard from him since.

MISS JEAN INGELOW, the well-known poet and novelist, died at London on the night of the 19th in her 67th year.

A CLOUDBURST near Carnegie, Pa., the other night damaged property to the extent of \$25,000. At the Pan Handle mines of M. A. Hanna & Co. the powder storehouse, railroad tracks and cars were washed away. The water rose so rapidly that the miners were forced to flee to the hills for safety.

THE New York Post on the 24th said that local holders of western mortgages reported unusually good collections in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and that the farmers in those states were paying up back interest and reducing their debts materially.

BRITISH capitalists were said to be opposing the proposition of the United States bimetallic commissioners for a conference on the ground that English finances were satisfactory and that the British government could not be expected to assist other governments in distress.

THOMAS RUSSELL, a clerk in the Wash-bash railway freight office at Kansas City, Mo., while coasting home on his bicycle on the evening of the 24th collided with the shaft of a milk wagon and died ten minutes afterwards.

CHARLES EDWARDS, while drunk, attempted to beat his wife to death at Erie, Pa., and two men, hearing her screams, rushed to her assistance. Edwards fired at both and killed one and badly wounded the other.

A BOILER exploded in the lumber mill of Klipp & Kiser at Cortez, Pa., and killed one man and seriously injured ten others. Two hundred men were thrown out of work by the accident.

THE Japanese government has agreed to the Hawaiian proposition to submit questions at issue to arbitration.

An excursion train was wrecked near Marietta, O., on the 25th by a trestle giving way and about 15 persons were badly injured.

IN the presence of 20,000 people at Chicago Star Pointer defeated Joe Patchen in three straight heats and won the \$5,000 purse. The mile was covered in 2:03.

BOYCE SPILCHER, who lived near Glendale, Mich., was visited recently by several of his neighbors, who tarred and feathered him and rolled him in the sand. He had slandered certain women and was ordered to leave town. He left.

THE Casino summer theater at Ramona park, Paducah, Ky., was burned while a performance was being given. When the fire broke out the audience was panic-stricken and probably 100 were injured by being burned or trampled upon. The building, being covered with tar paper, was a mass of flames inside of a minute.

PETER WASSER, alias "Terrible Pete," was hanged in the county jail yard at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 23d. Wassels shot at a man, but missed him and killed Joseph Kupersavage.

THERE was little change reported on the 21st in the strike of the coal miners in the Pittsburgh, Pa., and the West Virginia districts. The expected meeting of the board of arbitrators did not take place, owing to the non-arrival of some of the members. The B. & O. railroad has laid an embargo on all West Virginia coal and orders have been issued to hold all coal at junction points, as the railroad company wanted to keep a ten-days' supply always on hand.

JACK DAVIS, a negro, was hanged by a mob at Baldwin, La., for assaulting a widow.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.
WHILE three striking miners were sleeping off a drunken debauch at Herminie, Pa., one of them arose and picked up an old ax in the room and proceeded to use it upon the heads of his two companions, fracturing their skulls and probably fatally injuring them.

THE secretary of the treasury holds that the tariff act was in effect at the beginning of the day on which the president signed it and therefore became operative at midnight on July 23.

MISS GERTRUDE JOHNSON, of Fairbanks, Ind., died in great agony a few hours after pricking a face pimple with a pin.

JAMES O'DONNELL, who lives the life of a recluse, shot into a crowd of small boys who were playing ball near his home at Chicago and two of them were badly wounded. As soon as the shooting became known, an angry mob of neighbors came near lynching him.

ALLEN L. BENNETT, the electrician of the Electric Light & Power Co., of Edwardsville, Ill., was instantly killed at the company's plant while testing the arc circuit in the store room, receiving about 2,500 volts, due to carelessness on his part.

The comptroller of the currency has issued a call on national banks for a report on their condition at the close of business on July 23.

HUGH H. HANNA, chairman of the executive committee created by the monetary convention held in Indianapolis, Ind., last January, has announced that he will call the committee together soon to take up the matter of appointing a commission to frame a currency bill for presentation to congress at the beginning of the regular session.

STEPS have been taken by Chicago and New York men for the formation of a big company to buy up all the glueose manufacturing plants in the country. This corporation will control a capital of \$40,000,000 and will consume annually about 31,000,000 bushels of corn.

It was rumored at Washington on the 26th that Secretary Sherman would not long remain at the head of the state department, and Whitelaw Reid's name was very generally mentioned as being Mr. Sherman's successor.

THAT Japan will continue to oppose the Hawaiian annexation treaty is conclusively shown by the latest protest of the Japanese government, which was made public at Washington on the 26th.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Reed Sends in His List Just Before Congress Adjourns.

Messrs. Hitt, Cannon, Walker and Many Other Notables of the Last House Committees Retained in Their Old Positions.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Speaker Reed Saturday night announced the house committees. The committees on ways and means and accounts and mileage were announced at the beginning of the session.

Foreign affairs—Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, Robert Adams, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Lemuel E. Quigg of New York, Robert G. Cousins of Iowa, William Alden Smith of Michigan, Joel P. Heatwole of Missouri, Richmond Pearson of North Carolina, Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, Charles L. Henley of Indiana, republicans; Hugh A. Dinsmore of Arkansas, democrat; Francis Newland of Nevada, silver republican; Champ Clark of Missouri, John S. Williams of Mississippi, Albert S. Berry of Kentucky and William Howard of Georgia, democrats.

The additional members ways and means—George B. McClelland of New York, democrat. Appropriations—Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, Henry H. Bingham of Pennsylvania, William W. Grout of Vermont, Stephen A. Northway of Ohio, William A. Stone of Pennsylvania, Mark Pittney of New Jersey, James A. McInerney of Indiana, James J. Belden of New York, Samuel S. Barney of Wisconsin, William H. Moody of Massachusetts, Samuel J. Pugh of Kentucky, republicans; Joseph I. Sayers of Michigan, M. DeCorney of Missouri, Leonidas F. Livingston of Georgia, Thomas C. McRae of Arkansas, John M. Allen of Mississippi, democrats, and John C. Bell of Colorado, populist.

Judiciary—David B. Henderson of Iowa, George W. Ray of New York, Case Broderick of Kansas, Thomas Updegraff of Iowa, James A. Connelly of Illinois, Samuel W. McCall of Missouri, John J. Jenkens of Wisconsin, Richard W. Taylor of New Jersey, Jesse R. Overstreet of Indiana, Warren R. Baker of West Virginia, De Alva Alexander of New York, republicans; William L. Terry of Arkansas, David De Armond of Missouri, Samuel W. T. Lanham of Texas, William Elliott of South Carolina, Oscar W. Underwood of Louisiana, David H. Smith of Kentucky, democrats.

Banking and currency—Joseph H. Walker of Massachusetts, Marriot Brossius of Louisiana, Henry U. Johnson of Indiana, Henry C. Van Voorhis of Ohio, James T. McClure of Minnesota, Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, George Sperry of Michigan, Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut, John N. Southwick of New York, John W. Prince of Illinois, John M. Mitchell of New York, Adin M. Capron of Rhode Island, republicans; Nicholas N. Cox of Tennessee, Knorrer, Francis G. Newland of Nevada, silver republican; Jesse F. Stallings of Alabama, Daniel Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, John W. Maddox of Georgia, democrats.

Weights and measures—Charles Stone of Pennsylvania, James H. Southard of Ohio, Edward S. Miner of Wisconsin, Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut, Thomas Updegraff of Iowa, Jacob Vost of Virginia, William C. Lovell of Michigan, James M. Little of New York, Daniel W. Mills of Illinois, William M. McIntyre of Maryland, republicans; Richard P. Bland of Missouri, Sam B. Cooper of Texas, democrats; Charles S. Hartman of Montana, silver republican; Rice A. Pierce of Tennessee, democrat; Samuel Maxwell of Nebraska, populist; Edwin R. Ridgely of Kansas, populist; Charles F. Cockeran of Missouri, democrat, and H. B. Ferguson of New Mexico, democrat.

Rivers and harbors—Warren B. Hooker of New York, Henry Stokely Cooper of Wisconsin, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, William E. Barrett of Massachusetts, Walter Reeves of Illinois, B. B. Dovenor of West Virginia, Roswell B. Bishop of Michigan, Ernest F. Acheson of Kentucky, republicans; Page Morris of Mississippi, Rufus E. Lester of Georgia, J. H. Kankead of Alabama, Phillip D. McCulloch of Arkansas, Albert S. Kerry of Kentucky, Stephen M. Sparks of Florida, Thomas H. Hall of Texas, democrats.

Agriculture—James W. Wadsworth of New York, Vespasian Warner of Illinois, E. Stephen Hendry of Connecticut, Gustavus F. Wagner of Wisconsin, William B. Banker of Maryland, David B. Wilber of New York, Horace G. Snover of Michigan, William Lorimer of Illinois, Thomas H. Tongue of Oregon, William C. Stevens of Minnesota, C. D. Sheldon of North Carolina, republicans; John S. Williams of Mississippi, John D. Clardy of Kentucky, democrats; Jerry Simpson of Kansas and Alonzo G. Shuford of North Carolina, populists; Henry Stokely Cooper of Virginia, John Lamb of Virginia and T. Y. Callahan of Oklahoma, democrats.

Military affairs—John A. Thull of Iowa, Benjamin F. Marsh of Illinois, M. Griffin of Wisconsin, Jersey Kellogg of New York, Leander F. Fenton of Ohio, Rowland B. Mahany of New York, Huger Belknap of Illinois, John H. McDonald of Maryland, Walter A. Brown of Tennessee, republicans; William Sulzer of New York, C. Martin of North Carolina, Nicholas Cox of Tennessee, John J. Lentz of Ohio, James Hay of Virginia, Thomas M. Jett of Illinois, Marcus A. Smith of Arizona, democrats.

Naval affairs—Charles A. Boutelle of Maine, Samuel G. Hilborn of California, Melville Bull of Rhode Island, Francis H. Wilson of New York, George E. Foss of Illinois, A. G. Dayton of Georgia, T. S. Plowman of Alabama, William B. C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, R. B. Hawley of Texas, Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania, republicans; Amos J. Cummings of New York, Adolph Meyer of Iowa, Parish C. Tate of Georgia, T. S. Plowman of Alabama, Robert N. Bodine of Missouri, democrats.

Post offices and post roads—Eugene F. Loud of California, John H. Keachum of New York, George W. Smith of Illinois, John J. Gardner of New Jersey, N. D. Sperry of Colorado, W. Lorimer of Illinois, K. B. Brownwell of Ohio, Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of New York, Henry H. Bingham of Pennsylvania, Samuel M. Clark of Iowa, Jesse B. Stride of Nebraska, republicans; Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, Henry A. Ogden of Iowa, Daniel Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, John A. Moon of Tennessee, William A. Love of Mississippi, James M. Griggs of Georgia, H. B. Ferguson of New Mexico, democrats.

Public lands—John F. Lacey of Iowa, William R. Ellis of Oregon, Samuel S. Barney of Wisconsin, Monroe H. Kalp of Pennsylvania, F. C. Stevens of Minnesota, C. D. Sheldon of Michigan, Daniel E. Mills of Illinois, Frank M. Eddy, of Minnesota, republicans; John F. Shafroth of Colorado, silver republican; Rudolph Kieberg of Texas, James H. Lewis of Washington, James D. Campbell of Illinois, Marion Devries of California, David Meekison of Ohio and Marcus A. Smith of Arizona, democrats.

Indian affairs—James S. Sherman of New York, Charles Curtis of Kansas, I. F. Fisher of New York, Eddy of Minnesota, Alexander Stewart of Minnesota, James F. Lacy of Iowa, Horace G. Snover of Michigan, Charles K. Landis of Indiana, Samuel J. Burrows of Massachusetts, Horace B. Packer of Pennsylvania, Charles E. Pearce of Missouri, republicans; John S. Little of Arkansas, William A. Jones of Virginia, Elijah B. Lewis of Georgia, John H. Stephens of Texas, William T. Zenor of Indiana, M. E. Benton of Missouri, Marcus A. Smith of Arizona, democrats.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Closing Work of the Extra Session of the Senate and House.

Tariff Bill Passed by a Vote of 40 to 30—Message from the President Recommending the Appointment of a Currency Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In the senate on Saturday Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, resumed his speech in opposition to the tariff conference report and the bill in general. Several others followed and then at three o'clock the roll call began and the vice president afterwards announced that the report had been adopted by a vote of 40 to 30. A brief executive session was then held and when the doors were opened the president's message, recommending a currency commission, was read and a recess taken until 8:45 p. m. When the senate reassembled at that time the president's message, together with the house bill based thereon, were referred to the finance committee. Resolutions were adopted of the customary sort, commending Vice President Hobart and Presiding Officer Pro Tem. Frye for their courtesy and fairness. Senators Allison and Turpie, who had been appointed on the joint committee to call on the president, reported that the president had no further communication to make, and at nine o'clock the senate adjourned sine die.

Closing Work of the House.
WASHINGTON, July 26.—In the house on Saturday, after some routine business, Mr. Dingley moved a recess until three o'clock. Soon after the house resumed its session Speaker Reed signed the tariff bill. A few minutes later the president's executive clerk presented a message from the president urging a currency commission and it was at once read. It was as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:
In my message conveying the congress in extraordinary session I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the government. It seemed to be the most pressing subject for settlement then. A bill to provide necessary revenues for the government has already passed the house of representatives and the senate awaits executive action. Another question of importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commended upon my inaugural address in the following words: "Our financial system needs a revision; our money is all good, but its value must not be further threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack nor stability or dispute. The forms of our paper money offer in my judgment a constant embarrassment to the government and imperil a safe balance in the treasury." Nothing was settled more clearly at the late national election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to the most advanced nations of the world.

The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now with less expense to the government and the people. The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by congress in this direction to revise our currency laws and remove them from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business men, with delegates from 29 states and territories, was had at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation commanded their earnest attention and a proper expense of the convention recommended to congress the appointment of a monetary commission. I commend this report to the consideration of congress. The authors of the report recommended a commission "to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and aspects and to make proper suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor."

This subject should have been called to the attention of congress at the special session. It ought not to be postponed till the regular session. I therefore urge and recommend that a special commission be created, non-partisan in its character, to be composed of well-informed citizens of different parties who will command the confidence of congress and the cause of their special fitness for the work, whose duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever changes in our present banking and currency laws may be found necessary and expedient and to report their conclusions on or before the 1st day of November next in order that the same may be transmitted by me to congress for its consideration at its first regular session. It is to be hoped that the report will be so comprehensive and sound as to receive the support of all parties and the favorable action of congress. At all events such a report cannot fail to be of value to the executive branch of the government as well as to those charged with public legislation and to greatly assist in the establishment of an improved system of finance.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
Executive Mansion, July 24, 1897.
A special order was adopted by the house, giving one hour to debate on the monetary commission bill. The debate on the bill was uninteresting and it was passed by 124 to 99. Messrs. Grosvenor and McMillan were then appointed to wait upon the president and at 7:55 a recess was taken until 8:30. When the house met at that time Speaker Reed announced the committee lists. Messrs. Grosvenor and McMillan reported that the president had no further communication to make and at nine o'clock the speaker declared the house adjourned without day.

IN SPITE OF WARNINGS.
Every Available Vessel on the Coast Being Secured for Alaska Passengers.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—In spite of the warnings that have been given by returning miners concerning the possibilities of starvation in the Klondyke country during the coming fall and winter, thousands of people here and elsewhere are bending every energy to reach the golden land. Most of the available steamers and yachts have been chartered by private individuals and speculators and there seems to be no doubt that they will have a full complement of passengers when the time for sailing arrives.

A MILL Boiler Explodes.
PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., July 26.—A boiler explosion Saturday evening in the lumber mill of Klipp & Kiser, at Cortez, killed Pete Duff and seriously injured ten others. The mill is badly wrecked. A 14-foot piece of a 16-foot boiler was blown a distance of 400 feet. Two hundred men will be thrown out of work.

Arrested for Poisoning Children.
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 26.—Rachel and Antonio Nelson, grandmother and father of three children, varying from 18 months to 12 years, have been arrested at Edisto on the charge of poisoning them. They died a few hours after eating bread said to have been made and given them by Hanna Nelson, their mother. The food was tested by giving it to fowls, which quickly died. No cause of the crime is assigned, nor why the mother was not included in the charge.

A MILL Boiler Explodes.
PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., July 26.—A boiler explosion Saturday evening in the lumber mill of Klipp & Kiser, at Cortez, killed Pete Duff and seriously injured ten others. The mill is badly wrecked. A 14-foot piece of a 16-foot boiler was blown a distance of 400 feet. Two hundred men will be thrown out of work.

THE LITTLE ONE.

I ain't afeared on Death to look—on the land, or the fur-off sea; Fer Death once come to my home an' took a little one off from me; An' thar wuzn't a smile fer a lonesome while in the home whar she use to be— I ain't afeared of Death sence he took a little one off from me!

A Tale of the Cerro-Quemado.

"IT IS said you desire a mozo, senior." Dr. Wallace looked up impatiently. He was an impatient man at best, and could better pardon anything than what he was pleased to term an unwarranted interruption, and, unless you allowed him to address you first, you were apt to be guilty of one, in the worthy doctor's opinion.

rawhide, threw the door open to fill his lungs with the cool, bracing air, bathed and rubbed himself vigorously, and dressed in great good humor, pleased to know he had beaten the sun and so stolen an hour from life's ha'p'p' cap.

the doctor interrupted, "for he has a dog's endurance, and perhaps may prove equally faithful." The boy looked at him reproachfully, but he merely rose to his feet and said: "If the senior is ready."

A UNIVERSAL TONGUE. Effort to Arrive at an International Language. For years men of mental attainments have puzzled their heads over some language which should be international—some method of communication which should render all nationalities equal on the common ground of speech and writing.

WHAT MAY BE. Bellamy on Dress in the Twentieth Century. In his new and interesting book on "Equality," published by D. Appleton & Co., Edward Bellamy takes the following glimpse into the future as relating to the question of dress:

CHANGES WROUGHT BY TIME—Not So Noticeable When Relatives See Each Other Daily. "There ought to be a law that families shall live in communities, and not go straggling apart to the ends of the earth."

He sprang from his bed of stretched

"What does your mother call you?" asked Juan.

—In Bulgaria the proprietors of a medicine by which they claim to cure a specified disease are liable to be imprisoned if the medicine fails to produce the desired effect.

No Danger There. Statistician (at western lunatic asylum)—Have you many patients that have been crazed by religious enthusiasm?

More flies are caught with honey than vinegar.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SALINA, KANSAS.

"MUST GIT BACK."

"I've been in town a month or two—Come here expectin' I might stay 'bout all my days with little Sue—An' even yet, perhaps, I may. But she hangs round my neck so tight That, though I know I orter pack, I can't raise the spunk to say to-night: 'I must git back.'"

They make it pleasant for me here, Sue an' her husband, I must own. An' since ma's gone, it would appear I'm better off than I'd be home. But I dunno; to settle down. I some way can't jist git the knack. An' now, 'fore winter gits aroun' I must git back.

It seems ungrateful like, I know; Fur when I come—the very night—The things she'd brought from Cedar row Was the first things to meet my sight. "See, dad," she cried, "'tis jist the same—Your slippers, pipe, and chair and sack." Why, sir, the thought that minute came: "I must git back."

Why, bless your soul, this ain't no place Fur an old chap as rough as me; There ain't no room for me here. Or elbow-room—fur I can see. Why, I have watched the sky through all This Injun summer through a crack Between two buildin's, an' this fall I'm goin' back.

It's lonesome on the farm, I know; Now that I'll have to stay alone; But ma'd be here to see me jest so. An' long, as I do, for her own. I b'lieve when I hev plied the wood Upon the hearth, a blazin' stack, If there was jist a way she could, That she'd come back.

Maybe she can; I ain't so wise That I can say such things that can't be; There may be things hid from my eyes That's meant to be a help to me. So I'll go home an' sort o' wait, An' if there's any path or track, Why, mother'll find it, soon or late—An' come right back.

—Chicago Journal.

CAPTAIN GLOSE

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

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

IV.—CONTINUED.

No wonder the fellows wondered what Close did with his money. A soldier servant made up his room and blacked his boots; a company laundress washed the very few items sent to her each week, and declared that the captain stopped the price of two pairs of gloves out of her wages because she wore the thumb off one of them scrubbing the dirt off the other. He never went to theater, opera, or other diversion; never took part in any of the gayeties of the garrison; never subscribed for a newspaper or magazine, but was always on hand to get first look at those service journals which were intended for the post library. He smoked an old black briar-root pipe, which he charged with commissary plug tobacco, preferring it to all others. He chewed tobacco—navy plug—and did not care who knew it. He shaved himself, and when his hair needed trimming it was done by the company barber. He had no bills. He would be neither borrower nor—well, there was some talk about his lending money on unimpeachable security and usurious interest, but to those officers who applied, either in jest or earnest, he said he never had a cent to lend and wouldn't lend it if he had.

Then what on earth did Close do with his money?

Much of this was told to Lambert in New Orleans. More of it he learned later. On this particular day he was destined to have another peep into the peculiarities of this most unusual character.

He had walked perhaps half a mile, revolving these matters in his mind and keeping occasional lookout for Parmelee's (which was evidently further away than he had been led to suppose), when he heard some one shouting after him. It was a soldier, running hard, and in a moment Lambert recognized in him the affable corporal who was the first to receive him that morning. This time the corporal saluted as he came, panting, to a halt. Possibly Sergt. Burns had been giving the company a "pointer."

"Did anybody pass you, lieutenant?—anybody on horseback?"

"No," answered Lambert, wondering what now might be coming.

"Well, cap says—er rather—the captain wants you to come back. Didn't nobody go along here a-horseback?" And the corporal was evidently perplexed as well as nearly breathless.

"By gad, I thought 'twas takin' chances, even for the two of us. Two of 'em rode in an' sassed cap right to his face an' were off before a man of us could draw bead on 'em."

"Who are they?"

"Some of the very crowd Parmelee nabbed last night. They must have cut across at the ford. They've finished him, I reckon, for one of 'em was ridin' his horse."

In ten minutes Lambert was back at camp, where all was bustle and suppressed excitement. Close was seated at his tent, smoking imperturbably, and listening to the tremulous words of a tall, sallow civilian who was leaning against the shoulder of a panting mule.

McBride, rifle in hand and equipped for field service, was closely inspecting the kit and cartridge boxes of a squad of a dozen men already formed.

"Lieutenant," said Close, "I've got to send you with a detachment over to the county jail. How soon can you get ready?"

Lambert felt a sudden odd, choky sensation at the throat, and was conscious that his knees were tremulous. It was his first call, mind you, and it was sudden and vague. The symptoms made him furious.

"I'm ready now," he said, reaching for his handsome sash and belt, and disappearing an instant within his tent door.

"Ain't you got some ord-ery things? You don't want to wear such trappin's as them. I've got a sash an' belt an' sword here plenty good enough; and you can have 'em for half what they cost."

"I prefer using these, captain," said Lambert.

"Why, you may not get back in a week," persisted Close. "There's no tellin' where those fellows have run to. You ought to have some suitable clothes for this sort o' work—like mine."

"I've got something different, but I thought we were needed at once."

"So you be, 'cordin' to what this gentleman says. It looks like they must have stirred up quite a row; but you needn't worry. There'll be no trouble once they see the regulars, and if there should be, you've got me an' the hull company to draw on." And Close's face fairly brightened up for the minute.

"There's your squad ready, Parm'lee'll tell you what he wants done. Reck'lect, if there's any trouble you draw on me."

"I shall need some money, I'm afraid, if we're gone any time. That's the first thing I'll have to draw for."

Close's countenance fell. "Ten dollars ought to be 'nuff for you anywhere here. I could get along with fifty cents," said he, slowly. Suddenly he brightened up again.

"Just sit down an' make out them mileage accounts o' yours. Here, sergeant, you and this gentleman go on with the squad. Take the county road. The lieutenant'll overtake you. Sit right down over there in Sergt. Burns' tent, lieutenant; he's got all the blanks and things. Never made out a mileage account? Here, I'll show you."

And while Close slowly began his calculations, the squad under Sergt. McBride tramped out upon the dusty red road, most of the men following as though to see them around the bend, while Lambert, vaguely troubled, and feeling, somehow, that he ought to be with his detachment even though his superior officer called him back, stood looking anxiously after them.

"I thought you had twenty or so left in your wallet, lieutenant," said Close. "Just look, will you? You needn't be in any hurry. McBride knows just what to do. I'd change them clothes if I was you."

Lambert had slipped his hand into his breastpocket, then began searching the others. All in vain; the little, flat pocketbook was gone; and now it flashed across his mind that he must have whisked it out with his handkerchief, which he carried, after the West Point fashion of those days, in the breast of his coat, just after he started on the run back to camp. Even as he began to tell of his loss the men came springing down the bank and bursting through the bushes in their haste to reach their arms and equipments.

"What's up now?" hailed Close, still slowly writing and never moving from his seat.

"Firing over near town, sir," called a sergeant.

"That so?" asked the veteran, imperturbably. "Get 'em under arms, sergeant. Guess you'd better catch up with McBride, lieutenant," said he to Lambert, whose boyish face could not but betray his excitement. "Hold on a second," he shouted, for Lambert had darted at the word. "Wait, lieutenant!" shouted Burns, and, wondering, Lambert looked back. Close was holding out the pen to him.

"Sign these, first off, will you?" said he.

Long before they reached the public square the firing had ceased. Overtaking his little command, which the sergeant had wisely halted "for orders" as soon as the shots were heard, Lambert led them at double time.

"Put a stop to anything they're at, I'll be after you with the whole company," Close had shouted after him. The deputy marshal had disappeared.

"Mr. Parmelee somewhere ahead?" panted the lieutenant to the sergeant trotting by his side.

"Somewhere behind, sir. He'll come gallopin' in after we get there—perhaps."

The road led into town from the northeast. Lambert could see the railway embankment and the old wooden bridge before they rounded the turn from which they came in sight of the belfry and the roofs. Somebody had begun to ring the bell, and there came the sound of shouting with an occasional shrill yell. Then more shots, a short sputtering fusillade, and more shouts, suggestively derisive and farther away.

"What's going on, do you suppose?" asked Lambert of his bulky second in command; and McBride, with one hand steadying the absurd long sword then worn by our sergeants, and the other clamping his rifle at the right shoulder, puffing answered:

"Havin' some fun with the sheriff. He had a nigger posse guardin' the jail. Folks wouldn't stand it."

Another minute of running brought them to the outskirts of the straggling town. Women and children could be seen peering excitedly towards the square. Two very small boys, hearing the heavy tramp, tramp of the infantry, turned and scuttled away for the shelter of an open door. Three hundred yards ahead a man in his shirt sleeves yapped around a corner, looked keenly at the coming squad and popped back again. When Lambert, leading his men by a dozen paces, came dancing around that same corner and found himself at the northeast angle of the plaza, this same citizen was seated on the nearest porch, placidly smoking a corn-cob pipe and reading a newspaper, his boots braided against a wooden pillar and his chair tilted back against the wall. In similar attitudes of exaggerated calm, farther along in the direction of the post office, were one or two other gentlemen of Tugaloo. Only around Cohen's mercantile emporium was there faintest sign of excitement. There one or two trembling, pallid clerks were bustling about and putting up the shutters. The gang of negroes ordinarily loafing around the plaza had totally vanished. Lambert, expecting to find himself in the presence of a surging mob, came to a sudden halt in sheer surprise. The squad "slowed down" at a sign from their sergeant, and then,

closing up their rank, marched silently ahead in quick time.

"Where's the jail?" asked Lambert of his subordinate.

"Round there behind the next corner, sir, where the bell is."

Three or four prominent citizens came strolling out of the saloon near the post office, their hands in their pockets and quids of exaggerated size in their cheeks. The bell, under the impulse of unseen hands, was still violently ringing; otherwise an almost Sabbath stillness pervaded the town of Tugaloo. At the corner lay a gaunt quadruped, blood trickling from its nostrils and from a shot-hole in the side—sole indication of recent battle. The jail door stood obliquely open to the declining sun. The barred windows were tightly closed.

"Put a stop to anything they're at" repeated Lambert to himself. "But what are they at? How on earth can I find out?"

Like those of the jail behind the windows of the little beefing house were closed, and apparently boarded up from within. The double doors in front were tightly shut and decorated in one or two places with bullet holes. The bell kept up its furious din. "Hammer the door with the butt of your rifle," said the lieutenant, annoyed to see that such of the populace as began to appear were looking on in unmistakable amusement.

"Guess they're all down in the cellar, lieutenant," said a tall civilian. "Want any of 'em? Reckon they'll come up if you'll tell Squire Parmelee to shout. Don't seem to see him, though." And the grinning countryman was presently joined by one or two of his friends.

Lambert simply did not know what to make of the situation. Sergt. McBride was going around hammering at one shutter after another and muttering about "darned fools inside." A corporal with two men had explored the two rooms of the primitive building used as a jail, and now came out to say there was nobody there, which seemed to tickle the fancy of the rallying populace.

Still the bell kept up its deafening clamor and Lambert was waxing both nervous and indignant. The absence of the civil officers of the law—the deputy marshal or sheriff—rendered him practically powerless to act. He could not pitch into the people for standing around with their hands in their pockets and looking amused. There was nothing hostile or threatening in their manner. They were even disposed to be friendly—as when they saw Lambert take a rifle with evident intention of hattering in the door, they shouted to him in genuine concern: "Don't do that, lieutenant! Those fellows will be shootin' up through the floor next. The squire'll be along presently. Let him do it."

Presently the squire did come, still "white about the gills," as a sergeant

Parmelee looked helpless and dejected. "Somethin's got to be done," he said, "or these rebels'll ride right over you. Why, every man you see's had a hand in this jail delivery. We had great trouble 'restin' those three scoundrels: the marshals' been after 'em a month, and he ought to have met us here, 's I telegraphed him. We fetched 'em here at four o'clock this mornin', an' not a soul in Tugaloo knew anything about it, an' the soldiers ought to have stood by us until the marshal came. 'Steard of that, they went on to camp and left us all alone, and just as soon as these people found out who were jailed an' saw we had no soldiers to guard 'em, why, I couldn't do nothin'." They just took my horse and—they'd have hung me, I s'pose, if I'd been fool enough to stay. I jist 'scaped with my life. You've jist got here, lieutenant. You don't begin to know what a hell-hole this is. These people are the worst kind o' rebs. Capt'n Close—even he wouldn't b'lieve it, but I reckon he does now, after the tongue-lashin' them fellers gave him—"

But Mr. Parmelee's description of the situation was interrupted by the coming of Capt. Close himself. Dressed precisely as when Lambert had last seen him at camp, with no more semblance of rank or authority than was to be found in a weather-beaten pair of shoulder-straps on his cheap flannel blouse, without sash or sword, but with a huge army "Colt" strapped about his waist, the commander of the company came strolling around the corner of the jail, looking curiously about its door and windows as though in search of signs of the recent affray.

"Thought you told me they'd shot the door into tooth-picks," said he. "I don't see no signs of bullets."

"Come round here an' you'll see 'em. I wasn't goin' to let my men be shot like cattle in a pen. I got 'em out o' there soon 's we saw the crowd-a-comin'."

"Then you didn't even show fight—didn't even attempt to hold your prisoners?" exclaimed Close, in high dudgeon. "Why, great Peter! man, your birds jist walked out without anyone's helpin' 'em. You and your cowardly gang walked off and let 'em go; an' they've taken our mule. That's the worst of it—taken our mule to replace that dam carcass there, that b'longed to the father of one of the boys you brought in this mornin'." He told the truth 'bout it then, when he rode into camp an' said your posse had shot his mule an' threatened to shoot him. What sort of a sand-heap were you raised on, anyhow? Why, 'f a baby in the town I come from had shown as little grit as you and your folks have, its own mother would have drowned it in the mill-race."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MADE IT A MILK STEW.

The Cannibal Chief Gratified the Last Wish of His Fair Victim.

She was fair to look upon. Waves of chestnut hair swept over her blanched face like breakers over glistening sands under a summer sun. Her bejeweled fingers were clasped in supplication and her brown eyes were filled with tears.

The cannibal chief gazed down upon her. The gloating of a thirst for human gore sent the warm blood rioting through his evil face. He drew his knotted war club and sent it swinging in concentric circles around his fuzzy, wool-tossed head.

"Monsieur will not spare me?" asked the fair music hall singer, once the beautiful idol of Paris.

She had charmed men by her magic sway and as she spoke the rugged features of the swart chieftain relaxed. A kindly light came into his amebulous eyes.

"Ah, you pitee," sighed the maiden. "Spare me life, monsieur."

Amolsalidec, leader of the cannibals, faltered.

A rattle of steppans filled his ears and fork and knife rang against deftware plates with portentous sound. His followers clamored for human stew and would not be gainsaid.

"Impossible," he said, and swung the great war club high in the air.

"Then, monsieur," sighed the maiden, "I make but us last—what you call heem?—un request before I die."

"Woman," made answer the lord of the cannibals, "name the boon you crave and it shall be yours."

The fair singer toyed with a wisp of her chestnut hair and her young soul welled up from the limpid depths of her tear-filled eyes.

"Eet ees, monsieur," she said, "zat eef you must eat me, zat I be boiled in meelk!"—N. Y. Herald.

A Wonderful Flower.

The Flor del Espiritu Santo, or Holy Ghost flower, found in the region of the Isthmus of Panama, has within its petals the perfect image of a dove. The leaves are very pale green in color, as though in harmony with the delicate purity of the blossom, which is of alabaster whiteness. In the center of the blossom, nestling in its very heart, is the perfect image of a dove. Light in the cup of the blossom, with the snow-white canopy about it, rests this wondrous image, its delicately-molded wings drooping, half-extended at its side, its gold-tinted head bent slightly forward, and its tiny, crimson-tipped bill almost touching its snowy breast.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Telegrapher to the Queen.

There are few appointments at court in England entailing a greater degree of labor and discretion than that of chief telegrapher to the queen, an office which has just been conferred upon Malcolm Riley. Her majesty's telegraphic correspondence, not only with her relatives, ministers and officials in the United Kingdom, but also with her kinsfolk abroad, is something enormous, and it will scarcely be credited that she writes nearly every message in her own hand, not on blanks, but on ordinary sheets of note paper, adorned with the royal cipher and the name of the palace where she may happen to be residing at the time.—Chicago News

THE DINGLEY REMEDY.

A Republican Dose for Declining Industry.

Mr. McKinley's celebrated republican remedy for hard times—the Dingley tariff plaster—will soon be ready to be spread on the epidermis of the country. Mr. McKinley's front-porch speeches show that he expects great results from the Dingley tariff plaster, and the medicine men of the senate are now adding to it all the ingredients that go with a republican dose which is intended to take effect promptly.

The whole process is simple, and it is as old as the invention of cupping and blistering. The theory is that of counter-irritation. The medicine, when a patient has a case of cramps, a mustard poultice is applied to his abdomen. In other cases a fly plaster is applied. The effects of counter-irritation are well known in medicine, but what is to be the result when the theory is applied to the condition of the people?

Mr. McKinley declared from his front porch that the scheme would work. When he said that a tariff tax would open the mills, increase wages and restore prosperity, he meant that the doctrine of counter-irritation would prove efficacious in trade and business. That is to say, he meant (if words mean anything) that a man who has no money to buy goods at present low prices would be benefited by being compelled to pay a higher price for the same goods.

That is the whole scheme of a nutshell. Mr. McKinley's method of making the people prosperous is to increase the cost of the necessities as well as the luxuries of life. As the people are not now able to buy these necessities and luxuries except in the most pinched and pinching way, it will be interesting to watch the effect of the tariff plaster and thus get an idea of the process by which the public at large is to be made prosperous as the result of higher taxes.

Stripped naked, this proposition parades of the nature of a lunatic delusion, but Mr. McKinley took care to array it in a good many small clothes, with ruffles, frills and furberles. He lifted his eyebrows and lowered them, and his voice grew pathetic as he described the beauties of higher taxation levied upon a population already brought to the verge of pauperism.

But at last the whole business is to be put to the actual test. There is nothing in the way to confuse the public mind. Business men, manufacturers and their employes, farmers, the whole population in short, will have an admirable opportunity of beholding the true inwardness of the republican tariff fraud. We have no doubt that Mr. McKinley really believes what he says about high protection. He has made it his hobby until he is stricken with fanatical fervor when he discusses the subject publicly.

But there are other republicans, cold-blooded and long-headed, who know that protection is simply a private snap for a monopolistic cabal composed of the millionaire manufacturers. There are some of the long-headed men in the senate, and they do not hesitate to say in private that the expectations which have been raised in the public mind as to the effect of the new tariff are doomed to disappointment. Some of these men would be glad of an excuse to delay the bill in the senate; but they know that the fortunes of the republican party have been tied to the tariff cart, and they dare not make a public disavowal of their fears and desires.

Even Mr. McKinley seems to have a vague idea that the tariff fraud is about to be exposed, and he is credited with a desire to take public attention off the new measure by sending in a message on the currency question. He has already committed himself to the retirement of the greenbacks, and he desires to commit his party to that scheme. This programme is so doubtful in its nature that the republicans in congress, especially in the house, do not care to injure their chances for reelection next year by promoting it.

Meanwhile the tariff delusion will soon be on exhibition.—Atlanta Constitution.

Worse Than a War Tariff.

The new tariff bill will be worse than the McKinley law, as that was a "worse-than-war-tariff." The war tariff in 1862 averaged about 32 per cent. The average McKinley duty was about 49 per cent. The Dingley house bill averaged 58 per cent., and the senate bill averages nearly 54. That is to say, 35 years after the war tariff was enacted our "infant industries" are to be given protection more than 20 points higher. And in a revision pledged to "moderation" the outrageous McKinley tariff, twice condemned by the people, is overtopped from six to eight points. Not only so, but nearly two-thirds of the duties imposed are practically prohibitive. And this in a measure ostensibly undertaken to raise revenue to stop the deficit! It is fortunate for the untaught republican bourbons that there is not a new congress to elect this year.—N. Y. World.

A Blighting Influence.

The exports of the United States for the fiscal year just ended were the largest ever known in the history of this nation. Under such conditions one would naturally expect that the people would be enjoying the highest degree of prosperity ever known. Something must be radically wrong when, with the balance of trade in favor of this country, her people are suffering great business depression. The explanation is not far to seek. The United States exports agricultural products, which, under the blighting influence of a non-metallic gold currency, bring minimum prices, while the imports are chiefly manufactured articles, the prices of which are artificially enhanced by means of the tariff.—Chicago Dispatch.

—Mr. McKinley was so far ahead of prosperity that the show seems to have lost itself in the wilderness.—Atlanta Constitution.

A REPUBLICAN HOORAH.

Over the Non-Fulfillment of Campaign Promises.

An over-zealous Iowa republican comes forward with the suggestion for republicans everywhere to lay aside business cares the day the Dingley bill goes into effect and celebrate the event "in every hamlet, village and city in the United States with parades and speaking, to bring before the people the fact that a republican congress and a republican president are fulfilling republican pledges."

The suggestion is logical, though nobody thought that the republican party had a follower who was foolish enough to make it. When the Dingley bill becomes a law it will be a fact that "a republican congress and a republican president are fulfilling republican pledges." The whole substance of democratic contention is that the McKinley administration, backed by a republican congress, is carrying out the pledges made as conditions precedent to success in the last campaign.

The Dingley inquiry is a fulfillment of only one of these pledges. It is true that some of the far-sighted republican leaders are now trying to save their party from the wreck and ruin sure to be wrought by the measure, but they have started too late to check the heedless fury of the short-sighted bosses who enmeshed the organization in such a network of promises to favored trusts and combines for the corrupt aid which these concerns extended to the party last fall.

Speaker Reed, for example, who had little or no influence in the party county during the campaign, is now attempting to bring his party to a realizing sense of its own danger in following blindly the boasts of the sugar trust, which will bring \$25,000,000 from the American people as a reward for its assistance to McKinley if the senate amendments to the Dingley bill are permitted to stand. Even should he succeed in forcing the sugar trust to yield some of its immense profits given in the bill, the principle of shameful bargaining remains.

The party is keeping its promises not alone in the matter of tariff bounties to trusts. It also pledged itself to maintain the gold standard until European creditor nations consented for the United States to run their financial affairs to suit themselves. This pledge is being kept to the letter. The president and his advisers are indulging in much talk about "commissions" to inquire into the currency question, thereby hoping to involve the issue in an impenetrable mist of obscurity until the favored few who are profiting by present financial conditions are rewarded in accordance with ante-election pledges, and to this extent only are they exhibiting the slightest inclination to forswear promises.

One pledge, and only one, they have not lived up to is the hastening of the return of prosperity. Probably the over-zealous Iowa republican imagines himself in the full flood of returning prosperity, and can celebrate the fulfillment of this promise, too. If he can, he is the luckiest citizen in the United States to-day.—St. Louis Republic.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—The goldite press continues to exclaim against the ingratitude of the starving masses in the coal mines and the factory cities of the east.—Illinois State Register.

—For blind and reckless courage there is no parallel to that displayed by the League of Republican clubs in passing those resolutions concerning prosperity.—Chicago Chronicle.

—If the country wants a tariff to suppress trade, minimize revenue and promote trusts, then President McKinley's special session is giving it the kind of tariff it wants.—N. Y. World.

—Strikes and disasters characterized the Harrison administration, and the present federal regime appears to have started out under promise of a similar cataclysm.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

—Gage is explaining to a wondering public how he began on five dollars a week. The wondering public's turn will come when it relates to him how it is trying to get along on five dollars a month.—Illinois State Register.

—Hereafter we may have sufficient revenue for the needs of the government, or we may not, but however that may be the revenue of the farmer is not going to be helped by anything that the administration or congress has done.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—It is no excuse for the president's cowardly shuffling on the currency question that his message would have been ignored had he sent it in. That might have been an excuse for postponing the matter until the regular session. But to discuss the message formally with the cabinet, to prepare it, to announce to the country that it would be sent to congress the next day, and then, under pressure from Allison and Quay, to abandon it indefinitely, was a course utterly unjustifiable. It has sadly shaken the confidence of the conservative portion of the republic in Mr. McKinley.—N. Y. Times.

—President McKinley is having a hard time in paying some of Chairman Hanna's political debts. None of the before-election pledges has cost him more very faces or greater hesitation than that of making Terrence V. Powderly commissioner of immigration. But he had to shut his eyes and take the dose at last, and recently he sent Powderly's name to the senate. Powderly is singularly unfit for the place. He is a scheming demagogue, not a tactful, clear-headed man of executive ability, and he is likely to spend a good deal more time chasing phantoms of one sort or another than in a careful and effective performance of the duties of his office. The appointment is a bad one, viewed from any aspect, and one that is likely to bring the administration no end of discredit and annoyance.—Philadelphia Times.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

There is no sincerity in the new woman's cry for equal rights. The minute Kansas City, Kan., police officers undertook to abolish the dividing line and treat male and female prisoners alike, every equal rights woman in the country roared. The COURANT does not believe the female prisoners should be unsexed, nor does it want to see women out of jail made masculine.

In order to prevent the undue crowding of the county clerk and printer in work required of them, the revised Australian ballot provides that nominations of candidates for county and township offices be filed with the county clerk not less than thirty days before election. This will render it necessary to hold nominating conventions not much later than the first of October.—Star and Kansas.

The Fashion Department in DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for July is, as always, up to date and helpful, abounding with practical information, handsome models and the newest ideas regarding dress. A Pattern Order published in each number entitles the holder to patterns of all the designs at the uniform price of four cents each, and this is an advantage that the frugal woman cannot afford to overlook.

A law of special interest to old soldiers was passed at the recent session of the Kansas legislature and provides that all ex-Union soldiers or sailors who hold honorable discharges shall be entitled to a license to vend, hawk and peddle goods, wares, fruit, or merchandise not prohibited by law, in any county or city in the State, provided he own the stock he peddles. Upon presentation of his discharge to the City Clerk any soldier will be entitled to a license free of charge.

"THE KANSAS OF THE EAST."

A dispatch to the Herald from Chicago gives the intelligence that the greatest number of applications for members in the Deb's Co-operative Commonwealth come from Ohio. The correspondent who seems to be a shrewdly observant fellow, goes on to remark that "that State will soon be known as the Kansas of the East."

It is, indeed, rather a curious phenomenon that Ohio, which furnished to a greatful country the Advance Agency of Prosperity, which has for years enjoyed almost a monopoly of furnishing the Republican Presidents of the United States, should number among its people any considerable number anxious to migrate west in search of socialistic Utopias. For a good many years Ohio has been getting it; naming Presidential candidates and electing them. And now, at the very zenith of her political glory with a favorite son in the White House, with the flimboyant Foraker and the opulent Hanna in the Senate, and John Sherman dozing away with his declining years in the State Department, there are still Ohioans so blind to the great advantages which spring from conferring office on a lot of professional politicians that they would actually leave their State and its glorious traditions to seek a place where it may prove easier to get something to eat.

The recently disbanded convention of the Ohio Republicans certainly gave no sign of the discontentment of Ohioans with their lot. The delegates were told at the very outset that there could be no more factions in the party because a certain agreement of 1895 between the bosses had been loyally fulfilled. McKinley was given the Presidency, Foraker sent to the Senate and Bushnell elected governor. In the face of this prosperity of their masters it is amazing that the mere people complain of their lot. Besides, did not Senator Hanna wind up the proceedings of the convention he bossed by promising that from now on he would be "with the boys?" What more could be asked?

Ohio is still far from being the Kansas of the east. Kansas has its political peculiarities, but it is fully eight years since she submitted tamely to the domination of a boss.—New York Journal.

The truth of the old saying that "blessings often come in disguise" has been illustrated in the recent experience of Kansas. When eastern capitalists blacklisted the State several years ago it seemed as though black ruin stared us in the face. We had become so accustomed to borrowing money from Atlantic coast lenders that when they refused to longer accept our notes and mortgages, at first hope vanished. Then came a dogged determination to fight it out unaided. By hard work, prudence, economy, and self denial of many kinds the people of Kansas have demonstrated their ability to pay in good hard money the debts that could not be renewed. Now we are getting independent and the eastern capitalist has begun to relent. A number of institutions that deal in securities have announced their willingness to accept Kansas real estate mortgages and chattle paper. Prospective lenders in considerable numbers have visited the state in the last few months and with an obliging thought somewhat condescending air, have expressed a willingness to again take into their confidence and esteem. The prevailing spirit of the native is to tell them to go to thunder. The withdrawal of eastern money when it was needed most, seemed a hard blow but it has proven a disguised blessing. We have learned that it is not the chief aim of life to borrow New England money, and that the man who does business on alien capital will find himself depending on a broken reed when comes the hour of need. Kansas will grow her own capitalists. Ere long the farmer who wants to borrow a thousand dollars will get it from his neighbor. The interest will be kept at home and used to develop the country. If eastern capital wants to come in the form of investment it will be welcomed but we are not going to borrow much longer. The selfishness of those who control it has taught us a better way. Eight per cent Massachusetts money for long time loans will be a drug on the market in less than five years though five years ago it would have sounded sweeter than an angel's harp. It was seductive stuff and Kansas is thankful for the harsh experience that taught her the folly of its promiscuous use.—Eureka Messenger.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL FICTION NUMBER.

The Ladies' Home Journal for August, largely devoted to fiction, presents a number of short stories by the best known writers, that will pleasantly employ the leisure of midsummer days. Of special interest among these are the opening chapters of Hamlin Garland's latest serial "The Spirit of Sweet Water," a romance with the rugged wilds of the western mining country as its picturesque background, and the "Two Mrs. Chesters," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, one of the best stories that has come from the pen of that popular author. Annie Steger Winston narrates a rustic courtship in "The Jilting of Mary Ellen." Ellnor Dale Runice, in "Sergeant Matty" gives one view of the heroism of a Salvation Army girl and her steadfast devotion to the cause in which she labors, and Grace Stuart Reid tells the story of "Her Mysterious Disappearance." Another story of powerful interest is Sarah Parr's "Betore the Morning Watch," a Quaker romance laid in the stirring Revolutionary times.

Along other lines, nearer the practical side of life, Edward W. Bok addresses parents on allowing young girls too much liberty and freedom, and has hearty commendation for the work performed by our smaller colleges. Dight L. Moody teaches the lesson of the Resurrection. Mrs. S. T. Rorer tells all about "Canning and Preserving," the preparation of food that requires but little fire, luncheon for picnics, etc. The bride, her trousseau and its accessories are treated instructively in two articles, and "How to make a dress" is told in another. Indoor window gardens, needlework, games and pastimes for rainy days, with the various departments pertaining to the household and the home, make the August Journal's offering exceptionally complete. Pictorially it is artistic and attractive. Charles Dana Gibson pictures "Pickwick Delivering his famous Oration," one of his series of "Dickens' People." By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

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 TWIN CITIES.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

THOS. B. GIBBAM. J. T. 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.
fe28-11

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
sp27-

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.



SODA
Best in the World.

WRITE FOR OUR COOK BOOK FREE!
DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y
sept. 7-1y



R. MONARCH
THE CELEBRATED
Sour Mash Distiller

Is Now Bottling in Bond.

We are now bottling whisky in accordance with the bill pending in Congress, granting Distillers permission to bottle in bond. We would be glad to receive orders for such goods, feeling same will meet with approval of the best Judges.

One Case 12 qts. 5 yrs. old, 11.00
" " " 8 " " 13.00
" " " 10 " " 15.00

R. MONARCH
BOTTLING CO.

OWENSBORO, KY.

Mail orders promptly attended to.



KING'S NEW STORE.



GROCERIES

We have opened up our Grocery Department and can show you a Nice, New, Fresh Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries in connection with our dry goods and shoes.

SHIRTS

Our Men's line of shirts, any kind you may want, you can find here, at Popular Prices.

DRY GOODS

We can show you a complete line in every thing in our dry goods department.

SHOES

We make a Specialty of Men's, Ladies' & Children's Shoes. Quality and Price as well as Style.

Having connected the building south of our old place of business with an arch-way between the two, we can now show you a complete line of Dry Goods, Shoes, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Groceries.

Popular Prices in all Departments.

BRING IN YOUR PRODUCE TO OUR STORE.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

KING & KING.

The Chase County Courant.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

Official Paper of City & County.

No fear shall we go any way; How to the line, out as chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; if for three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Representative.....Dr. F. T. Johnson

Treasurer.....A. A. Cowley

Clerk.....M. C. Newton

County Attorney.....J. E. Perry

Recorder.....John McCallum

Surveyor.....J. R. Jeffrey

Probate Judge.....O. H. Drinkwater

Sup't. of Public Instruction Mrs. Sadie P. Grisham

Register of Deeds.....Wm. Norton

Commissioners.....J. C. Maulie

W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.

H. Doolittle, W. M.; A. C. Newton, Secy.

K. of P., No. 60.—Meets every Wednesday evening.

J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F., No. 18.—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, W. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Fats vs Leans base ball game today.

Mrs. Means left, Monday, for Colorado.

102° in the shade Saturday afternoon.

The Reule brothers have gone west to thrash wheat.

The district school meetings will be held this afternoon.

We do not want to sue any one; but we must have money.

R. C. Johnson came in from Springfield, Mo., last Friday.

A. J. Robertson returned, Tuesday, from a visit at Emporia.

Mrs. Will Romigh visited at Emporia, the fore part of the week.

District Court Clerk J. E. Perry's, driving horse died, last week.

W. P. Evans shipped 70 head of cattle to Kansas City, Monday.

Wm. Powers shipped cattle, Monday, from Bazaar to Kansas City.

Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Brown died, Tuesday, July 27, 1897.

A. F. Foreman has been appointed Fish Warden for this county, by Gov. Leedy.

The little son of Ad. Reifsnnyder, of Strong City, is sick with cholera infantum.

Born, on Friday, July 23, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ditmars, of Strong City, a son.

Several of the business houses in town have had new signs painted on their windows.

H. S. Foreman, L. Link and John Merritt are out in McPherson county, thrashing wheat.

Frank Johnson and Ed. Hazel left, Tuesday, to work for B. Lantry's Sons, at Ash Fork, Arizona.

Look out for the grand street parade at 12 o'clock, to-morrow. We positively make the finest parade that was ever put on the street; the prettiest lot of ponies in the world; carriage loads of beautiful dogs. Be sure and let your children see the parade.

Hawkins & Loomis.

Bert Pullins, of Council Grove, has purchased an interest in the Schnavely meat market.

B. S. Arnold's son, Ren., got one of his legs broken, Tuesday, by being kicked by a horse.

About fifteen men left Strong City, this week, to work for B. Lantry's Sons, at Ash Fork, Arizona.

Wm. H. Jones, of Carbondale, came up, last Thursday, on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Bertie Dothard.

Born, on Friday, July 16, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Stone, in Douglas county, Mo., a daughter.

Wm. Martin, of Strong City, called at the COURANT office, Monday, and added \$1.50 to our exchequer.

There was a very enjoyable dance at the home of E. C. Onida, west of town, Wednesday night of last week.

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

J. C. DAVIS.

Tobacco users will find, in another column, an item of decided interest to them, headed "Don't Stop tobacco."

U. H. Wilson, of Strong City, came up, Saturday, from Ash Fork, Arizona, and started back there, yesterday.

The Rev. John P. McElfresh, of Lyon county, was in town, Monday, and gave the COURANT office a pleasant call.

James Roach visited his farm near Tampa, Marion county, last week, and reports good prospects for crops out there.

Wm. Blosser and son, Shermoo, of Council Grove, have been in town several days past, on business and visiting friends.

Married, in this city, on Sunday, July 25, 1897, by the Rev. H. S. Christian, Mr. Chas. Hickman and Miss Rosa Whitlock.

M. C. Newton and G. W. Crum will attend the G. A. R. encampment in New York, next month, and visit relatives while east.

M. W. Gilmore, of the North Topeka Reform School, stopped over here, Saturday, having in charge a Dodge City boy.

Miss Arta Jones who was here visiting her sister, Mrs. Bertie Dothard, left, Tuesday morning, for her home at Carbondale.

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. King, of Emporia, visited their sons, George and Ed., and daughter, Mrs. J. E. Duchanois, in this city, this week.

We have been to Kansas City, and got some special bargains in summer Dress Goods, Ladies, call and see them.

RANDALL & CO.

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

ij20tf

Married, at Bazaar, on Sunday, July 18, 1897, by Squire Johnson, Mr. Daniel Bray and Miss Lucella Davis, and Mr. Frank Hulse and Miss Laura M. Davis, all of Bazaar.

The eclipse of the sun came on this morning, at the appointed hour, and went off on schedule time, and, as the sky was clear, every one could witness it with pleasure.

Last Friday being the anniversary of the birth of Mrs. John Doering, a number of her friends gave her a surprise party, with some elegant presents, and a good time was had.

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A. No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution.

aug 2tf

Chas. Hayden, of Strong City, has bought the barber shop of Jud Steward, at Elmdale, and has moved his family to that place, and in the future will do his tonsorial work at Elmdale.

Geo. Underwood, of Matfield Green, while in a state of intoxication last Tuesday evening, raised a disturbance in one of the street cars while coming from Strong City to this town, and, on arriving here, he got his team and went home at a "break-neck" speed.

A warrant was sworn out for his arrest, and Constable S. W. Beach brought him back to town, yesterday, and he was taken before Squire H. A. McDaniels, pled guilty, and was fined \$2 and costs.

The high school library will be open, on Thursday, August 14th, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., and every alternate Thursday until school begins. Please return all books out.

Mary Clements, Librarian.

"A newspaper is a reflex of the community in which it is published."

Now, we all know that Chase county is, morally, good, therefore, will some imbiased mind tell us what the newspapers of Chase county reflect, from a business stand point of view?

Last Monday night, while handling a Winchester rifle, W. H. Rannels, who has had charge of Dr. W. H. Cartter's horses for sometime past, shot himself through the foot.

On Tuesday he was arrested and fined \$5 for disorderly conduct before the accident happened the night before.

Members of school boards should read carefully section 20, page 47, school laws of Kansas, 1897, and report immediately their estimates of school books required, that the county superintendent may make the requisition for books as soon as possible. No school books will be ordered until these reports are in.

The ladies and children's delight. A wonderful entertainment of dogs and ponies, at Strong City, to-morrow afternoon and evening. Every child will be the better for an afternoon spent at this show. It is an object lesson in a liberal education. Adults will find many varied features, highly interested to persons of all callings.

Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell, widow of the late Thomas O'Donnell, died at her home in Strong City, Thursday evening, July 22, 1897, from old age and general debility, aged 75 years, leaving in this valley of tears a daughter, Mrs. Michael Quinn, of Lowry, Va., who was at her bedside when the messenger of death summoned her spirit to leave its earthly tabernacle and go hence to dwell in perpetual bliss, who, while mourning her death, will rejoice in the reunion of her parents in heaven. Mrs. O'Donnell located on Middle creek, in 1857, with her husband, but moved to Strong City, in 1881, where Mr. O'Donnell died a few years later. The funeral took place from the Catholic church in Strong City, Friday morning, and her remains were laid to rest beside her husband in the Catholic cemetery, northwest of Strong City, Requiescat in pace.

Now that the editor of the COURANT is no longer postmaster he can not keep up the expenses of the COURANT from his salary as postmaster, and, therefore, needs money from his subscribers for that purpose; hence, he asks those in arrears to please look at the date to which they have paid up, and remit to him, at the rate of \$1.50 per year, immediately, their arrears, as he has been patient with them as long as he could get along without their dues. Another reason why he needs their dues is, he began an addition to his residence, last fall, and had to stop the on same, because subscribers failed to pay up, and now he wants to complete that addition during the summer. To each of you the sum is almost insignificant, but to him it will aggregate a sufficient amount to meet all his immediate wants, therefore, he hopes you will be as free hearted to him as he has been to you, and assist him in his hour of need.

"YOURS FOR HEALTH."

Expert physicians affirm that the right climate may cure consumption and kindred diseases.

The right climate is where a pure, dry air, equable temperature and constant sunshine are found.

These essentials exist in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and various places in New Mexico.

Descriptive pamphlets, recently issued by Passenger Department of the Santa Fe Route, containing complete information relative to these regions as invalids need.

For free copies address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

READ AND REFLECT.

A business curiosity prompted us to look over the advertisements in the four papers published in this county.

viz: The Derriek the Leader, the Reveille and the COURANT, last week, and what we know from hearsay can not be taken in evidence in the case, but what we saw and know from this investigation will astonish the four thousand readers of the COURANT.

The Advertising columns of the entire four papers revealed to us that there is one store in the county at which a person can get clothing, one store where you can get drugs and medicines, one store where you can get hardware, cutlery and farming implements, one store at which you can buy general merchandise, while there are seven doctors to attend to your physical ills, two blacksmiths to shoe your horses, four law firms to take care of your finances, two land and loan agencies to sell you property or take your mortgages; beside a plasterer and paper hanger, a watchmaker, a barber, an insurance agent, a bank, a bath house, a restaurant, a coal and feed store, and, of course, the four papers of the county, to supply the wants of this people.

TOBACCO PACING RACE.

There will be a race between the pacing horses, Importer, owned by C. J. Lantry, and Cinch, owned by H. E. Lantry, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Saturday, July 31, 1897.

As betting is forbidden both by the law and good morals, the race will not be for stakes, but it is agreed that the loser will forthwith sell his horse and devote the proceeds to the suppression of the evil of horse-racing.

It is further agreed, that if H. E. Lantry's horse wins the race those invited shall be his guests and enjoy his hospitality; but if C. J. Lantry's horse wins the race, then those invited shall be the guests and be entertained by H. E. Lantry.

The race will be called promptly at 3:30, and the first keg opened at 4:45, sharp.

All water used upon this occasion, for drinking purposes, will be from the celebrated mineral springs at the head of Fox Creek.

LATER This race has been postponed until Saturday, August 7th, proximo.

COLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made.

To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek.

Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. & S. F. Ry., Monadnock Block, Chicago.

Save Your Eyes!

Dr. S. Smedley, Optician and Eye Specialist, of Garnett, Kansas, and late of the C. R. I & P. Railroad Hospital of Chicago, can be consulted at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, August 2nd to 8th.

Will examine the eyes of all persons calling on him for glasses. Free of Charge. Dr. Smedley is one of the leading opticians of the state and has made a special study of the human eye and is thoroughly competent to fit your eyes with glasses, not only to make you see better but to correct all errors of refraction and to relieve headaches, nervousness, sensitiveness to the light, squinting, frowning, strabismus, etc. If you have any eye trouble whatever call on Dr. Smedley, he may be able to do for you what medicine cannot do.

Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

Statement of amount on hand in the Treasury of Chase county, Kansas, for the quarter ending July 29, 1897.

	OVER PAID	ON HAND
State fund.....		\$ 307.49
County fund.....		2163.71
Redemption fund.....		155.64
Cottonwood Falls, City.....		76.00
Strong City.....		44.15
Normal institute fund.....		49.54
County school apportioned.....		18.39
State school apportioned.....		208.29
School land interest.....		25.64
Railroad bond interest.....		294.00

TOWNSHIP FUNDS.

Bazaar township general.....	459.00
Cedar township general.....	140.00
Cedar township general.....	203.00
Cottonwood township general.....	161.00
Diamond Creek township general.....	820.00
Diamond Creek township general.....	67.00
Diamond Creek township general.....	325.00
Falls township general.....	253.00
Falls township general.....	424.60
Matfield township general.....	68.00
Matfield township general.....	220.00
Toledo township general.....	129.00
Toledo township general.....	199.00
Toledo township general.....	51.00

SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.

1 bond interest.....	23.00
2 bond sinking.....	\$ 28.60
3 bond interest.....	82.00
4 bond sinking.....	10.50
5 bond interest.....	82.00
6 bond sinking.....	314.00
7 bond interest.....	17.00
8 bond sinking.....	34.00
9 bond interest.....	107.00
10 bond sinking.....	113.94
11 bond interest.....	85.80
12 bond sinking.....	1.50
13 bond interest.....	140.00
14 bond sinking.....	270.00
15 bond interest.....	122.00
16 bond sinking.....	17.00
17 bond interest.....	3.55
18 bond sinking.....	89.00
19 bond interest.....	2.97
20 bond sinking.....	3.03
21 bond interest.....	10.04
22 bond sinking.....	6.00
23 bond interest.....	7.00
24 bond sinking.....	64.00
25 bond interest.....	2.00
26 bond sinking.....	11.00
27 bond interest.....	17.00
28 bond sinking.....	90.00
29 bond interest.....	30.00
30 bond sinking.....	4.00
31 bond interest.....	6.00
32 bond sinking.....	10.00
33 bond interest.....	200.00
34 bond sinking.....	125.00
35 bond interest.....	54.00
36 bond sinking.....	60.00
37 bond interest.....	150.00
38 bond sinking.....	48.00
39 bond interest.....	174.00
40 bond sinking.....	215.00
41 bond interest.....	77.00
42 bond sinking.....	45.00
43 bond interest.....	53.00
44 bond sinking.....	10.00
45 bond interest.....	50.00
46 bond sinking.....	55.00
47 bond interest.....	5.00
48 bond sinking.....	287.00
49 bond interest.....	175.00
50 bond sinking.....	98.00
51 bond interest.....	89.00
52 bond sinking.....	96.00
53 bond interest.....	219.00
54 bond sinking.....	62.04
55 bond interest.....	4.00
56 bond sinking.....	29.00
57 bond interest.....	44.00
58 bond sinking.....	57.00
59 bond interest.....	50.00
60 bond sinking.....	55.00
61 bond interest.....	199.87
62 bond sinking.....	80.00
63 bond interest.....	32.00
64 bond sinking.....	6.00
65 bond interest.....	57.00
66 bond sinking.....	145.00
67 bond interest.....	45.00
68 bond sinking.....	21.00
69 bond interest.....	10.00
70 bond sinking.....	22.00
71 bond interest.....	85.00
72 bond sinking.....	56.00
73 bond interest.....	49.00
74 bond sinking.....	11.00
75 bond interest.....	51.57
76 bond sinking.....	80.00
77 bond interest.....	15.00
78 bond sinking.....	108.00
79 bond interest.....	42.00
80 bond sinking.....	7.00
81 bond interest.....	18.00
82 bond sinking.....	68.00
83 bond interest.....	10.00
84 bond sinking.....	10.00
85 bond interest.....	10.00
86 bond sinking.....	10.00
87 bond interest.....	10.00
88 bond sinking.....	10.00
89 bond interest.....	10.00
90 bond sinking.....	10.00
91 bond interest.....	10.00
92 bond sinking.....	10.00
93 bond interest.....	10.00
94 bond sinking.....	10.00
95 bond interest.....	10.00
96 bond sinking.....	10.00
97 bond interest.....	10.00
98 bond sinking.....	10.00

NEW TARIFF BILL

Changes That Have Been Agreed Upon by Conference Committee.

The Differences Between the House and Senate Are Very Clearly Explained.

Mr. Dingley States the Amount of Revenue That Is Expected to Be Realized.

The Conference Bill as Passed by the House and Sent to the Senate.

Full Text of the Sugar Schedule—Analysis of the Whole Bill as Finally Agreed Upon.

Washington, July 20.—The tariff bill was pushed through the conference stage yesterday after two hours' discussion before the full conference committee—democrats and republicans. The democratic conferees offered amendments to the report, but were met with the statement that it would merely consume time to urge amendments, as they would be rejected.

Mr. Wheeler (dem., Ala.) offered amendments placing cotton bagging and cotton ties on the free list; also a substitute proposition for rebates on these articles. These and other amendments were withdrawn, however, as there was no prospect of favorable action on them.

Revenue Expected.
As to the question of revenue to be raised by the bill, Mr. Dingley, in his speech, pointed out the difficulty resulting from the large anticipatory importations. The bill next year, he calculated, would raise \$225,000,000, \$75,000,000 more than the present law. Over \$40,000,000 had been lost in this year's revenues by the importations of wool and sugar and other things, the duty on which was raised in the bill, so that he calculated that the bill this year would raise \$185,000,000.

New Sugar Schedule.
The full text of the sugar schedule as finally agreed upon by the house and senate conferees is as follows:
"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color tank bottoms, of cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, concrete, and concentrated molasses, testing by hydrometer 28 degrees, 35 cents per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test .025 of one cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1.5 cents per pound; molasses testing above 40 degrees, and not above 50 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 55 degrees and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscope test. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawaiian islands on January 30, 1875, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same."
Duty on Sugar Cane.
The conference restored the house rate of 20 per cent. on sugar cane. Saccharine is made \$1.50 per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.
The confectionery paragraph is changed to read as follows:
"Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for in this act, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and sugars after being refined when tinted, colored, or in any way adulterated, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 10 per cent. ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the merchandise."
The republican conferees also made public a statement concerning the conference report in which it reviewed the changes made. Of sugar molasses, testing by hydrometer 28 degrees, the rate is restored to 35 cents per pound, and the general features of the house schedule are preserved, and the senate amendments increasing the differential to one-fifth and providing for a reduction of one-eighth of the duty on raw sugars not above 87 degrees, which would have given a duty of 1.25 on 85 degree sugar and only 1.25 on 87 degree sugar, are not adopted.

Beet Sugar.
"In deference to the wishes of those interested in beet sugar production, that the senate rate of 1.50 cents on refined sugar might be retained as an increased encouragement to this industry, the duty on raw sugars is increased .075 cents, so as to make the increase on them the same as the increase on refined sugar, and thus leave the differential between raw sugar and refined the same as in the house bill. And to meet the objection which has been urged that the house rates on low grade raw sugar show a higher ad valorem than those on the higher grades the duty on 75 degree sugar is reduced .05 cent and then the duty per degree increased regularly from .053 cent (as proposed in the house bill) to .053 cent, in order to raise the duty on raw sugars the same as on refined."
"By this arrangement the duty on raw sugars of 100 degrees purity is raised from 1.75 cents (as proposed originally by the house) to 1.525 cents, and the duty on refined sugar is raised from 1.525 cents (as proposed originally by the house) to 1.55 cents, thus giving the same differential of .125 cent between raw and refined sugar at this point as was originally given by the house."
"As this arrangement will increase the revenue over \$2,000,000 and at the same time give additional encouragement to the production of sugar in this country, it is thought to be a desirable consummation."

Wool.
The changes in the wool schedule made in conference leave the duties on disputed items as follows:
Paragraph 354—The duty on wools of the first class, which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools

of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent. of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 355—On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 12 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be four cents per pound.

Paragraph 356—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; on oils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

Paragraph 357—On yarns made wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be 2 1/2 times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 30 cents per pound, the duty shall be 3 1/2 times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 358—On blankets and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 40 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class; in addition thereto, 20 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool valued at more than 50 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem. Flannels, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at above 50 cents per pound shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this act; provided, that on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

Paragraph 359—On clothing, ready made, articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part of felt, wool, or not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Schedule on Carpets.
Paragraph 372—Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 373—Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 374—Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 375—Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 376—Tapestry Brussels carpet, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 377—Trebles Ingrain, three ply, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 378—Dutch wool and two-ply carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Wood.
The following was substituted for the paragraph on hewn timber:
"Timber hewn, sided, or squared (not less than 8 inches square), and round timbers, of any species or in building timbers, one cent per cubic foot."
The paragraph relating to sawed boards and planks was amended by striking out the words "white pine" at \$1 per 100 feet and by restoring the house rate on all the other items of the schedule, making the rates 50 cents per 1,000 feet on each side, planed or finished, \$1 per 1,000 feet on each side, and \$1.50 if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved. The legislative proviso to this paragraph inserted by the senate was changed so as to read as follows: "That if any country or any dependency shall impose an export duty upon saw logs, round manufactured timber, stave bolts, shingle bolts, or head-logs, or any other articles of the same character used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax, or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph when imported from such country or dependency."

The house rate is restored on casks and barrels, sugar box shooks, etc.

The conference accepted the senate rate and language on wrapper and filler tobacco, except that the rate on wrapper tobacco was made \$1.85 per pound instead of \$1.75. The house rate on imported cigars, cigarettes, and cigars was 45 cents and 25 per cent. ad valorem was restored.

The senate made the rate 41 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. There were no other changes in the schedule on imported tobacco.

Silk.
The conference accepted paragraph 386 as amended by the senate with the addition of the words "or plush" before ribbons in the first line, making plush ribbons dutiable at \$1.50 per pound, and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 387, relating to woven silk fabrics, was accepted as amended by the senate, except that the rate on cloth other than black dyed in the thread or yarn and weighted in the dyeing so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk was changed from \$2.25 per pound to \$2.50 per pound, and that on cloth dyed or printed in the piece from \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Cotton.
Paragraph 391, relating to manufacturers of silk, is changed so as to modify the description of Jacquard figured goods by providing that they shall be "made on looms," and that they should be "dried in the yarn and contain two or more colors in the filling." The rate is left at 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 392, in relation to cotton thread and carded yarn, was amended by the conference so as to provide that threads colored, bleached, combed, etc., so as to be advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting of two or more single yarns, on all numbers exceeding 20, and up to 30, are made dutiable at one-quarter of a cent per number per pound, and on threads of the same class numbering 30 and above, three-tenths of a cent per number per pound. In the original house bill there was no division as to numbers, all being made dutiable at the rate of three-tenths of a cent per number per pound. The senate left the house rate of three-tenths of a cent on the first

division, and provided an ad valorem of 50 per cent. of the second.

A portion of that part of paragraph 315 relating to plushes, velvets, etc., which was stricken out by the senate, was inserted, though in changed form. The insertion is a proviso to the effect "that corduroys composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber weighing seven ounces or over per square yard shall pay a duty of 15 cents per square yard or 2 cents per pound ad valorem."

In paragraph 320 the senate amendments are all accepted, except that reducing the rate on cotton suspenders and braces from 45 to 40 per cent. ad valorem. The paragraph inserted by the senate (251 1/2) providing for an additional duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 singles, and on all manufactures made of such yarns, was stricken out by the conference.

Agricultural.
Raw cotton, which the senate made dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, was restored to the free list.

Paragraph 218, relating to cattle, as it passed the senate, was changed somewhat as to rates, \$3.75 being fixed as the rate on though in changed form. The insertion is a proviso to the effect "that corduroys composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber weighing seven ounces or over per square yard shall pay a duty of 15 cents per square yard or 2 cents per pound ad valorem."

The difference between the two houses on beans was compromised, being made 45 cents per bushel.

The duty on seeds not specially provided for in the schedule relating to spirits, wines, etc., being 25 and the house rate 40 per cent.

The paragraph in regard to packed fish was amended as fixed by the senate, so as to be made to apply specially to fish in packages.

Paragraph 261 was amended so as to specifically provide that fresh mackerel, halibut or salmon should be dutiable at the house rate of 1 cent per dozen, as well as the pickled or salted article.

Dried Fruits.
Paragraph 252 in regard to apples, etc., was amended so as to omit currants, and the house rate of 2 cents per pound on such dried fruits as apples, peaches, pears, and berries prepared in any manner was restored.

The grape paragraph was altered so as to require the payment of 20 cents per cubic foot of the capacity of the barrels or packages.

Orange and lemon peels preserved and cocoanut meat, etc., were restored to the free list.

On pineapples the senate rate was retained.

On unshelled filberts and walnuts the house rate of 5 cents per pound was retained, while on shelled filberts and walnuts the senate rate of 5 cents per pound was sustained.

The conference struck out the senate amendment relating to duty of 2 cents per pound on dead game and game meats.

Paragraph 282, relating to cocoa, was amended by leaving out cocoanut oil.

Spirits and Wines.
The conference made but one change in the schedule relating to spirits, wines, etc., proper.

The senate rate of 20 cents per gallon on still wines containing less than 14 per cent. of alcohol by volume was fixed at \$1.20 per gallon on four terms and the house rate was 60 cents.

The rates on mineral waters were compromised, being made 20 cents per dozen on bottles, and 40 cents per dozen on the bottle. House rate of 40 cents and the senate rate of 24 cents.

Chemicals.
The conference struck out the senate rate paragraph relating to tartaric acid, and restored the house paragraph.

There was a compromise on white lead at 2 1/2 cents per pound.

The house paragraph in regard to oxide of zinc and white paint was restored.

There was a general change of rates on lead, white acetate of lead being fixed at 3 1/2 cents per pound, and at 2 1/2 cents per pound, nitrate at 2 1/2 cents per pound. These were generally compromises between the rates of the two houses.

Phosphorus was compromised at 15 cents per pound.

The house rate on sulphur was restored. The senate made an amendment to the sulphur paragraph allowing crude brimstone to come in at 50 cents per ton, but the conference struck this out, including this article in the 85 rate, as originally fixed by the house.

Paper.
On mechanically ground wood pulp the house rate of one-twelfth of one cent per pound, and the senate rate of 1 cent per pound, were compromised at 1/2 cent per pound.

The paragraph in regard to printing paper was entirely rewritten. As amended it is as follows:
"Paper, unlined, sized, or glazed, suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above two cents per pound, three-tenths of a cent per pound; valued above two cents and not above two and a half cents per pound, two-tenths of a cent per pound; valued between two and a half and three cents per pound, five-tenths of a cent; valued between three and four cents per pound, three-tenths of a cent; four and five cents, eight-tenths of a cent; valued above five cents, 15 per cent. ad valorem."

There are numerous changes in the paragraph relating to lithographic prints. The rates on such prints on paper not exceeding 3-1/2 inches in length and 2 1/2 inches in width are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. The house rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem is restored on casks and barrels, sugar box shooks, etc.

The conference accepted the senate rate and language on wrapper and filler tobacco, except that the rate on wrapper tobacco was made \$1.85 per pound instead of \$1.75. The house rate on imported cigars, cigarettes, and cigars was 45 cents and 25 per cent. ad valorem was restored.

The senate made the rate 41 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. There were no other changes in the schedule on imported tobacco.

for haling cotton or any other commodity, 5-10 of a cent per pound.

Steel Rails.
On railway bars, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails the conference restored the house rate of 7-20 of a cent. On railway fishplates the senate rate of 4-10 of one cent per pound stands.

Paragraph 132 providing for an extra duty of 2-10 of a cent per pound on iron and steel sheets or plates, galvanized or coated, was allowed, but was made to apply only to "zinc spelter or other metals, or any alloy of these metals."

The house rate of 2 cents per pound was restored on polished or planished sheets of iron or steel. On taggers' iron or steel, tinplates and terne plates the house rate of 1 1/2 cents per pound was restored. The house receded from its proviso that the benefit of the drawback provision of section 24 shall not apply to articles manufactured in this country from imported tinplates, etc.

The conference amended the proviso to paragraph 135 relating to wire rods so as to make it read as follows:
"That all wire or steel rods which have been tempered or treated in any manner or by any process, and which are not of national duty of one-half of one cent per pound."

There were several changes in the paragraph relating to iron anchor wire.

Changes in Cutlery.
In the paragraph relating to cutlery there was but one change from the senate schedule.

The conference made material changes from both the senate and house rates on shotguns, both in classification and rates of duty.

On wheels for railway purposes a compromise makes the duty 1 1/2 cents per pound and 15 cents on ingots, blooms, etc. Aluminum, in crude form, was made dutiable at 8 cents and in plates at 13 cents per pound.

The rate on Dutch metal was made 6 cents per package of 100 leaves.

The language and rates of the senate amendments of the paragraph in relation to lead ore were accepted without change, but lead in pigs was made dutiable at 2 1/2 cents per pound, instead of 2 cents, as fixed by the house, and 2 1/2 cents as fixed by the senate.

The senate rates on mica were advanced, those on the unmanufactured article being fixed at 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem, those on cut mica at 12 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The rate of 6 cents a pound on nickel, as provided by the house, was restored.

Earthenware.
The senate language in paragraph 88, relating to tiles, is retained, except that the requirement that the tiles shall be for floors and walls is stricken out. The house rates were restored on Portland, Roman and other cements.

Paragraph 91, relating to gypsum, was amended so as to read as follows:
"Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, 50 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, \$2.50 per ton; pearl hardening for papermakers' use 20 per cent. ad valorem."

The paragraph relating to pumice stone was totally changed, the rate being made 36 per cent on the manufactured article and 15 per cent on the unmanufactured.

The house paragraph relating to clays and earths was adopted, and the house rates on dried asphaltum and bitumen. On lead ore, the rate was fixed at \$1.20 per ton on the unmanufactured article and \$3 per ton on that which has been manufactured.

The house rate on undecorated rockingham earthenware, paragraph 94, was restored.

In the next paragraph, relating to china, the house provision including clock cases, and other articles, was restored, making the duty 60 per centum ad valorem.

The senate receded from its amendments to the rates on plain bottles, jars, etc.

The paragraph (100) in regard to cut or ornamented glass bottles was not changed as to rates.

The conference restored the house rates and language on unpolished cylinder crown and common window glass, but retained the senate rates and language on polished cylinder and crown glass.

In the paragraph relating to fluted, ground, or otherwise obscured glass, the senate rates and language were retained except the house proviso to the effect "that all the above plate glass when ground, otherwise obscured shall be subjected to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered."

The senate rates were retained on cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, as provided in paragraphs 104 and 105.

The house rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, in addition to other rates chargeable on window, crown, cylinder, or plate glasses where those glasses are bent, ground, frosted, etc., is reduced to 5 per cent.

The conference adopted the senate amendments in paragraph 108 relating to spectacles, eyeglasses, etc., with one exception.

Paragraph 112, relating to stained or painted glass windows, remains practically as left by the senate.

The two houses compromised the rate on tin snuffers, glass ashtrays, and similar articles, making it 12 cents per cubic foot.

Flax.
The third paragraph (330) is a compromise between the two houses, making duty of 13 cents per pound on threads made from yarn not finer than five lea or number, and three-fourths cent per pound ad valorem for each lea or number in excess of five made from yarn finer than five lea or number.

There is also a change in the next paragraph relating to slings, yarns in the gross, reducing the senate rate on yarns not finer than 80 lea or number to 40 per cent. ad valorem, which is a compromise between the two houses.

Flax which are taken from the free list, where they were placed by the senate, are made dutiable at 3 cents per square yard where their value does not exceed 10 cents per square yard, and at 1 cent per square yard and 25 per cent. ad valorem where their value exceeds 10 cents per square yard.

Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabric and bagging for cotton, woolen cloth and similar fabrics were taken from the free list and the language of the house practically restored in both instances. On bags the rate was made seven-eighths cent per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The senate rate on handkerchiefs was accepted.

where they were not introduced for sale they were to be allowed free entrance where they had not been so used for less than one year.

The conference restored the house provision on camphor.

The following is the paragraph agreed upon on anthracite coal in the free list:
Anthracite Coal.
"Coal, anthracite, now especially provided for in this act, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded."

Following is the paragraph agreed upon on coal tar in the free list:
"Coal tar, crude pitch of coal tar, and products of coal tar known as dead or creosote oil, benzol, etc."

The conference restored raw cotton to the free list.

The paragraph in regard to the free admission of fish caught by American fishermen was amended so as to include salmon on the free list, which were especially excepted by the senate bill, and as agreed upon reads as follows:
"Fresh fish, frozen or packed in ice, caught in the great lakes or other fresh water by citizens of the United States."

On hide cuttings the house paragraph was restored.

Manganese ore was restored to the free list as was cocoanut oil.

The house phraseology of the paragraph in regard to ores of gold, silver, etc., was restored, which has the effect of making free nickel and nickel matte.

The senate amendment making free paintings, drawings and statuary was also stricken out.

Reciprocity.
The reciprocity provision, as agreed to by the conference, contains some of the features of both the senate and the house bills on this subject.

It also contains some retaliatory measures. It sets forth its purpose to be that of equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries exporting to this country the following articles:
"Argols, or crude tartars, or wine lees or dregs, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials; champagne or all other sparkling wines; still wines and vermouth; paintings and statuary."

The president is authorized to enter into negotiations or commercial agreements in which reciprocal concessions may be secured in favor of the products of the United States. He is empowered to suspend by proclamation the duties upon these articles whenever equivalent concessions may be obtained, as follows:
"Argols, 5 per cent. ad valorem."
"Brandy or other grain spirits, \$1.75 per gallon."

Champagne in bottles containing one quart, \$8 per dozen; containing one pint, \$12 per dozen; containing more than one quart, in addition to the \$8 rate, \$1.90 per gallon. Still wines and vermouth, 35 cents per gallon, and other rates in proportion where the duty is bottled.

Paintings, etc., 15 per cent. ad valorem. The president is empowered to revoke the concession when satisfied that the agreement is not adhered to in good faith by any other country with which an agreement shall have been made.

Retaliatory Clause.
What may be termed the retaliatory clause of the provision is that which empowers the president to suspend by proclamation the provisions of this act providing for the free introduction of coffee, tea, Tonquin, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans coming from any country which imposes duties upon products of the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable. The rates which he is thus empowered to fix are:
On coffee, 3 cents per pound; on tea, 10 cents per pound; on molasses, 50 cents per pound; on vanilla beans, \$2 per pound; on cuts, \$1.

The president is required to act within two years in securing these reciprocal trade treaties, and they are to be submitted to the senate for its ratification. Articles are to be reduced to the extent of 20 per cent. in these treaties, and the president is specifically authorized to enter into negotiations which will place certain articles upon the free list for a specified period of five years.

WAS A "LEEMISH" CAR.
The Owl-Car Founders Finally Passed Out.

He seemed painfully conscious of the ludicrous figure he cut as he burst through the wildly flapping curtains of a north-bound, all-night car and scurried himself into a seat which had been neglected by the other occupants on account of the sea of moisture which it contained. His face was belligerent and his widely-staring eyes, anticipating with maniacal vigilance any tendency to laughter which his appearance might provoke, blazed forth a challenge to the entire car and successfully dispelled the rising spirit of jocundity.

The night was the most tempestuous of the present season, and in order to escape the gusts of wind and water that assailed the car from every direction some of the "owls" had gathered in the aisle, while others had perched upon the backs of seats, and some had opened up their umbrellas. The conductor, with an air of intrepidity born of a familiarity with situations of the kind, passed to and fro among the passengers collecting nickels. He was an ideal "owl" conductor, bristling with a sense of his importance, and ostentatiously indifferent to the comfort and convenience of his guests.

"Ez ish leemish ghar?" asked the late wild-eyed arrival as the despot jolted past.

The unintelligible gibberish met with no response. Another block was passed before the street car magnate came forward.

"Ez ish leemish ghar?" was repeated somewhat petulantly by the Swede—for he was now discovered.

Everyone but the autocrat seemed buried in an effort to translate the jargon, and some even ventured so far as to turn an inquiring eye upon the speaker. But the glances were quickly withdrawn, for the glitter of implacable hostility in those wild eyes had become intensified. Several more blocks elapsed.

"Ez ish leemish ghar?"

And this time the potentate had stopped close by to take a fare.

"What?" snarled the latter, with scornful intonation.

"Ez ish leemish ghar?"

"For a moment there was a reflective pause—his majesty was thinking.

"Limits car? Yes."

"Vell, vy don't you say so? I ask you tray or four times?"—Chicago Journal.

SAC AND FOX FOLKLORE.

Stories Told by Old Pemisee, of the Sac Nation.

Pemisee, an old Sac Indian, who died several years ago at the Sac and Fox agency, was a great story teller, says an exchange. He was thoroughly familiar with the traditions and folklore of his tribe. This is his story of why the wood duck's eyes are red, as related by Frank Olsmith, of Guthrie:

All the ducks in the country gathered for a great feast. A long lodge was built on the shore of a beautiful river. The tenderest, juiciest grasses and the richest nuts were spread in heaps in the lodge, and the feast began. The ducks were dressed in their most brilliant feathers, and danced and sang by night and day. The devil, while passing by, was attracted by the noise of the festivities. He approached the lodge and asked for a pow-wow, and the chief men of the duck tribe assembled to talk with him. The latter had evil in his heart, and forthwith began devising a scheme whereby he could entrap a bagful of nice fat ducks for his supper.

The devil told the chief men of the duck tribe that if every body would obey his instructions he would teach them a new song and a new dance. It was agreed that all the ducks should assemble in the lodge in long lines, each duck to sing at the top of his voice and to keep his eyes closed as tightly as possible until the devil said they could be opened. The foolish ducks did as they were told, and the devil began skipping around and singing to quiet any suspicion.

Beginning at the first line, he grabbed each duck in succession, and with a sudden twist broke its neck. The wood duck was the wisest of all the duck tribe. He grew impatient at the delay, and impatience quickly gave way to suspicion. Cautiously opening his eyes he was almost blinded by the terrible sight of blood. He gave a squawk of terror which alarmed his companions, and all fled from the lodge.

From that day the eyes of the wood duck have been red from the sight of blood.

A Sac and Fox legend of the creation of man is that all were made from a fish which the Creator took from the great sea. The Indian came from the fish's head, the two eyes being respectively the Sac and the Fox tribes. They were given bows and arrows, tobacco, corn and pumpkins, and told to roam the earth; the men to be hunters and the women to raise the tobacco, corn and pumpkins. The body of the fish was used in making the body of the white man, who was told to trade and raise fields of grain. All of the fish, except the tail and the intestines, had now been used. From these came the negro, who was told that he should be the servant of other races.

Pemisee related a story of the landing of Columbus. The

MEXICO AND ITS PEOPLE.

The Natural Resources of the Country Are Wonderful.

Population Is Divided into Three Distinct Classes—Its Flora and Fauna Are Too Profuse in Variety to Be Fully Described.

(Special Mexico Letter)

Speaking of Old Mexico, the sister republic of the United States, a famous French author said: "It is a country endowed with profusion with every gift that man can desire or envy; all the metals, from gold to lead; every sort of climate, from perpetual snow to tropical heat, and of inconceivable fertility."

The gradual increase of railroad facilities between the two countries will, no doubt, in the course of the next decade, make Mexico better known to Americans (especially those who have the means to buy land and employ labor) than ever before.

When it is remembered that the United States pays Mexico about \$100,000,000 annually for sugar, coffee and fruit there can be seen good reason why the man of moderate means should turn his eyes thitherward in search of a profitable field for investment. Its mineral wealth offers big inducements also.

During the past 25 years (that is, from 1870 to 1895) Mexican gold and silver mines have yielded the enormous sum of \$3,000,000,000 in values, and even at that have been worked, in most instances, in the crudest style and without the modern appliances used in mining in this country.

But apart from its fertility and its mineral wealth "Old Mexico" will ever possess a treasury of historic interest to the student and antiquary, while to the traveler interested in ethnology ("the proper study of mankind," says the poet, "is man"), or in the picturesque, its grand old ruins, its beautiful scenery and its strange people will provide reasons for frequent trips to the domain of our Spanish-American neighbors.

To appreciate traveling in Mexico one should have at least a smattering of Spanish. It is one of the easiest languages to acquire, and one that will repay the learner for the effort. Not only is it the national language of Mexico, but it is also spoken by the republics of Central and South America and by many of the islanders of the West Indies as well as Cuba.

The Mexicans are a very mixed race. There are, first of all, the Creoles, or white Mexicans, the descendants of the old Spanish conquerors. They generally dress in civilized garments, are more or less educated, especially fond of fun, music and festivities. Those who are called "rancheros" dress in the picturesque national costume which includes the silver-gray "sombrero," generally adorned with a large amount of bullion lace, silver cord and tassels. Such a hat is worth from \$100 to \$300 and is the pride of the high-born "senor." The trousers are cut wide from the knees downwards, the sides open and richly trimmed with gold or silver lace, sometimes also with tiny bells. Then a tight-fitting jacket, an embroidered shirt and scarlet stockings, and, attached to the shoes, immense silverspurs. During any grand "fiesta" or national holiday this

grow small arms with yellow blossoms, which remain for several months, after which they fade and the plant dies. By piercing the stem the sap which runs is distilled into an intoxicating liquor or wine called "pulque." When this is again distilled "mescal," a very powerful and unwholesome spirit, is derived. But the agave serves more useful purposes. The thick leaves produce a kind of soap, while from the fibers the "pita" flax is obtained, which is used for weaving into cloth. Even the flower stems are used, for being thoroughly waterproof, they serve for thatch, and the inside of the stem makes a good hone for knives and razors, etc.

One cannot think of Mexico without the cactus, of which there are many varieties, not the tiny plants one is familiar with in this country, but great, weird clumps 15 to 20 feet high, such as the "tuna," which makes good feed for stock when the thorns are burned off, and the "prickly pear," from the fruit of which the natives make a delicious jelly.

In the City of Mexico, the capital of the republic, one sees a mirror of the entire country, for included in its population of nearly 400,000 people can be found specimens of all the races from Baja Cal., to Chiapas, and of all sorts and conditions, from the simple "peon," or day laborer, clad in chip sombrero, linen trousers and shirt to the picturesquely-attired "senor." Mexico City is one of the show places of the world. It has splendid public buildings and institutions, an immense Catholic cathedral, dating from 1573, and fine streets, walks and drives, well-lighted at night in modern style, and with very good and cheap means of transit about the city and into the suburbs. One of these suburbs contains the president's state residence, the lordly castle of Chapultepec—with the military college, barracks, etc. Here President Diaz resides and is always ready to receive visitors. In the city the traveler will be interested in the national museum which contains among other curiosities the celebrated Aztec calendar stone which shows how much of astronomical science that ancient race possessed, as their division of the year corresponds very nearly to our own; also the instruments of torture used by the officers of the Holy Inquisition, and other relics of Mexico's historic past.

Those who do not care to encounter an ocean voyage can find in Old Mexico—which can be reached from New York, Chicago and New Orleans almost as quickly as California—a land of rare interest, and of great scenic attractions.

JAMES IRVING CRABBE.

THE FARMING WORLD.

HAY GENERATES FIRE.

Reasonably Well Authenticated Cases of Spontaneous Combustion.

Whether or not hay ignites spontaneously has never been determined. Usually the fire has originated where considerable quantities of clover hay have been stored. In nearly every case the stacks or buildings were entirely consumed, so it was impossible to determine the origin of the fire. At the Pennsylvania experiment station barns in 1895, fire was seen dropping from the ceiling of the cow stable.

Investigation proved that the fire was confined to a mow of hay 18x23 and about 23 feet high. The draughts were stopped and the top of the mow kept covered with wet blankets. Openings were made in the sides of the barn and all the hay, about 30 tons, was pitched out. While removing this the entire center of the mow was smouldering and ready to burst into flames when exposed to the air. Fortunately a hydrant was near at hand and the top was kept constantly saturated and the barn thus saved. All the center of the mow was thoroughly packed, hot and smoking. The high temperature of the hay made it decidedly uncomfortable for those who were removing the smouldering fodder.

The holes burned through the mow floor were above the middle of the stable and not near the walls. It was evident that the fire could not have been accidental or incendiary. The hay was second growth clover and timothy, mostly clover, and when harvested was thought to be in unusually fine condition. The fact that it was very compact gave color to the theory that the combustion was spontaneous. Examination of the hay, after being thrown out of the barn, showed that a large proportion of it was so thoroughly charred that it would crumble when handled. Some if it had not been subjected to so great a heat and was only brown in color, but was wholly unfit for stock.

For several days previous to the fire, a peculiar odor had been noticed about the barn and examination seemed to indicate that the rosen was heating, but there were no indications of fire. The odor soon became so strong that it was compared by some to that of burning grain. While positive proof as to the origin of this fire may be lacking, the circumstances are such that it is safe to consider it spontaneous.—American Agriculturist.

ABOUT EARTHWORMS.

How they Maintain the Living Layer of Vegetable Mold.

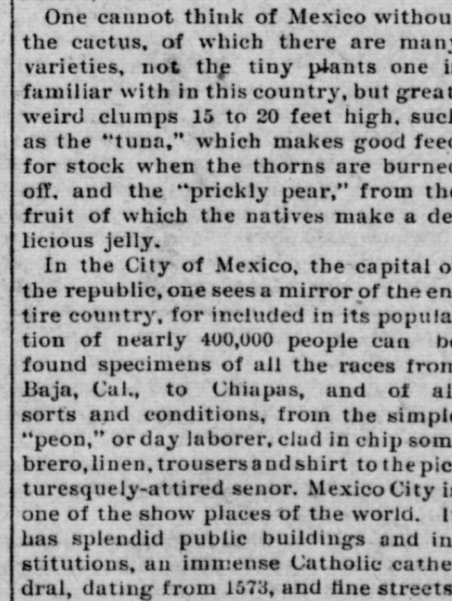
A discussion on the subject of earthworms and vegetable mold appeared in a recent issue of Longman's Magazine. The writer, Grant Allen, states that it was Gilbert White, of Selborne, who first of all pointed out the importance of earthworms as producers and maintainers of living layers of vegetable mold. It was the patient investigations of Darwin, however, which fully established the fact, and raised it to the rank of a scientific discovery. His first writing on the subject appearing in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. Later he issued an entire book on this interesting matter. Darwin showed that earthworms act upon the soil in three ways. In the first place they open up and loosen the ground for the roots to penetrate, more perfect aeration of the soil being thus obtained. The acids they secrete also act chemically upon the layer of rocks beneath in a way that assists the disintegration of the latter. In the second place they crush in their gizzards small fragments of stone and liberate their component elements. In the third place they drag down into their burrows countless numbers of leaves, which they eat, and carry up the refuse to the surface. It is computed that no fewer than 53,000 worms inhabit an acre of garden soil. These worms pass through their bodies tens of tons of material in a year, and throw it up as mold at the rate of one inch in depth every five years. The greater part of the mold is composed of a refuse of vegetable matter, and is teeming with myriads of bacteria. Even after allowing for other cooperating causes, earthworms are responsible for the formation and renewal of this layer of vegetable mold.

GARDEN TOOL CHEST.

It Saves Hundreds of Steps in Doing the Work.

Where it is possible a little garden house, to hold tools, wheelbarrow, fertilizer, etc., should be built on the edge of the garden, to save steps in hunting for tools. But many think this out of the question. In such a case the garden tool chest may prove serviceable. It is made to stand the weather, and long enough to hold any garden tool that is ordinarily used, such as rakes, hoes, forks, shovels, etc. It will also hold the garden seeds at planting time. Everything is thus right at hand, and hundreds of steps are saved in doing the work. The same chest will also prove serviceable to take to the field in case of the general farmer, thus saving long trips back to the farm buildings for some tool or other. Such devices are in the line of economy of labor, and it is often economy of labor that makes the balance come on the right side of the ledger in these days of low prices.—N. Y. Tribune.

HANDY TOOL CHEST.



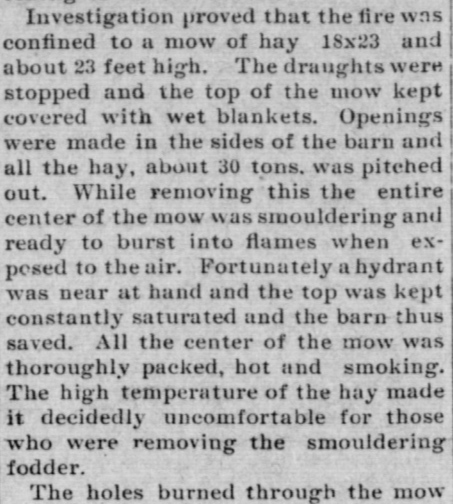
HANDY TOOL CHEST.

JAMES IRVING CRABBE.

MODEL DAIRY BARN.

It Contains Every Known Convenience and Labor-Saving Device.

This dairy barn is one designed and built for a wealthy dairy farmer just outside of the city of New York. It is a basement barn 36x100. The excavation was made in a side hill, and the wall B, some 150 feet long, was built some years ago. The old barn, or rather barns and stables, had burned in July. The new barn was set up from the wall some 14 feet in order to permit of a driveway on that side of the barn as well as to admit of more light and better ventilation. The silos, which also had burned, were to be erected at the north end of the barn. The cows were to face the feeding alley to admit of convenience and ease in feeding the



PLAN OF DAIRY BARN.

silage from the feed car. The manure carts were driven through the basement in rear of the cows. Two large cisterns were provided in a subcellar for collecting the liquid manure.

Automatic watering devices were supplied for each cow, and the water furnished by a large spring some half a mile to the eastward on a hill. It is a very convenient arrangement, and the cost was a surprise to the owner, who had been told that such a barn could not be erected for much less than \$5,000. The frame is made after the plank system, and was begun by four house carpenters, who had never done any barn work, and two common laborers, on Monday morning, and on Friday morning of the same week it was raised, thus effecting a saving of over \$240 in the cost of framing, in addition to the saving of \$320 in the timber required.—John L. Shawver, in National Stockman.

PROGRESSIVE METHODS.

Butter Put Up in Attractive Packages Always Sells Well.

People who buy butter package greater stress upon the appearance of the package as it comes from the hands of the dairyman than many of us are inclined to think. For many years it was the fortune of the writer to buy the butter used in his household. Such an experience will soon convince one of the value of neatness in butter-making. We, indeed, suffered many things from those who offered us their wares. Poor tubs and pails, with brine leaking through the stained and discolored staves; half-salted and over-salted goods; under-colored and over-colored butter; butter fresh and butter old and altogether unpleasant to look upon—all these and more were presented to us for purchase.

When we came on the farm we determined to make the best butter we could, and offer it for sale only in the most attractive form possible. My wife had the advantage of having been born on a farm, and, further, of having had for a mother an excellent butter-maker; and our goods were always good. Butter made in the summer would stand until the next spring without injury. We used the very best oak tubs and took every possible pains to have our butter salted properly.

Recently we have procured a butter-carrier with trays, etc., and a fine print. Butter put up in this way presents a charming appearance. The other day I offered a fine line put up in this way to the city trade. There was but one comment: "That looks fine, anyway," or "Isn't that lovely butter!" It took me but a short time to dispose of all I had on hand and at something above the market price. One man took a lot without tasting or even smelling it; but he had had some before and knew what it was.

This method of putting up butter we continued until June, when we began to put it down in tubs for storing until next fall.

It is not strange to me that so much butter is sold at a low figure when I see how absolutely inferior much of it is. There would be a decided improvement all around if everyone used the greatest possible care from milking to marketing to do their work thoroughly and well. If those who do not exercise this care could be compelled to buy for a year or two I believe their eyes would then be opened to the great value of neatness in the dairy.—E. L. Vincent, in Western Rural.

Why Eggs Should Be Washed.

When eggs come to market they are assorted according to quality and appearance. If a case containing 30 dozens has in it half a dozen eggs that are soiled the whole case is condemned and reduced in grade, selling at a lower price than clean eggs, no matter how fresh the dirty ones are. You may think that your eggs bring just as good a price if they are somewhat soiled, but if sold in that condition they reduce the price of the whole case they are in and the man who buys them from you makes allowance for such things, so you not only get a lower price but others are affected in the same way. Wash soiled eggs before marketing them.—Farmer's Voice.

Anything that adds to the comfort of the cow will put dimes in her owner's pocket.

WANTED HER MONEY'S WORTH.

Something Lacking from Her Repair Kit.

Anyone who had not seen the woman with an angry eye wobble just before she dismounted from her wheel would have taken her for an experienced rider; a heroine of century runs. She strode with majestic confidence through the store, and so impressed another woman that she forgot herself and let the newcomer be waited on first.

"I suppose," she said to the clerk, "that I looked rather new at bicycling, and you thought that there wasn't very much use of bothering about me, because I wouldn't know the difference, anyhow."

The clerk assured her to the contrary, and said he was sure there was some misunderstanding.

"There was a misunderstanding," she answered. "I understand that when I bought this repair kit I was getting all that a repair kit ought to contain."

"Certainly," he answered. "Isn't it all right?"

"Didn't you expressly state that it contained everything that would be required for repairs in an ordinary accident?"

"And I bought it with that implied guarantee, didn't I?"

"Undeniably, you did."

"And if things didn't turn out just as you represented them it's your business to make good the deficiency, anyhow?"

"I suppose so."

"All right. There's your repair kit. You can either put in a paper of pins and some sticking plaster, or else give me back my money."—Washington Star.

Occasionally we hear of a man who "laughed heartily at the joke on himself." No man ever enjoyed a joke on himself.—Aitchison Globe.

What an immense amount of laziness there is going on in the name of poor health.—Ram's Horn.

B. & O. Fast Freight Schedule.

The Baltimore & Ohio, in connection with the Continental Line and Central States Dispatch fast freight lines, has inaugurated another fast freight schedule to the west, to be known as Train 95. It will be made up at Baltimore, and is put on especially to accommodate import business by way of Locust Point, and at the same time gives to Eastern manufacturers and wholesale dealers a rapid service to the west. The running time of the train is so arranged that it will make 90 hours to Chicago, 30 to Cincinnati, 20 to Cleveland, 34 to Columbus, 118 to Dallas, Tex., 50 to Detroit, 98 to Duluth, Minn., 37 to Indianapolis, 78 to Kansas City, 75 to Memphis, 50 to Louisville, 74 to Milwaukee, 83 to Minneapolis, 61 to Peoria, Ill., 20 to Pittsburgh, 60 to St. Louis, 81 to St. Paul, 39 to Sandusky, 231 to San Francisco, 44 to Toledo, and correspondingly quick time to other western and southern points.

The Freight Department expects to make 95 as popular and reliable a train as 97, which makes the run from New York to Chicago and St. Louis in 60 hours.

The Trains of Genus.

Friend—Why, what are you in such a fuss about? Anything happened?

Artist—Oh, botheration, yes! Everything! I was just getting some of my latest pictures ready for framing, and that confounded housekeeper of mine has so mixed them up I'll never in the wide world be able to tell the top from the bottom again.—N. Y. Truth.

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.

In the Divorce Court.

Lawyer—Did you see the beginning of this trouble?

Witness—Yes, sir; I saw the very commencement. It was about two years ago.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, when the minister said 'Will you take this man to be your lawful husband?' and she said: 'I will.'—Up-to-Date.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Clever Boy.

"How in the world did you get Old Curmudgeon's consent to wed his daughter?"

"Finesse, me boy, finesse. I told all around that he caught 17 four-pound bass on that last fishing expedition of his."—Detroit Free Press.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs—Jennie Pinckard, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

A loafer always complains of warm weather more than a hard working man.—Aitchison Globe.

Hall's Cathartic Cure.

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

As pathetic a thing as one sees is a boy trying to be a dude on a two dollar a week salary.

Often he who has most courage and most strength to stand alone has the deepest craving for appreciation.—Philip S. Moxom.

The man who does the shouting is often willing to let somebody else do the work.—Raim's Horn.

The Pill that Will.

"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

WITHOUT GRIP or GRIPE.

To get a natural result, a remedy should always act without violence, smoothly, easily, delightfully. This is the action of

Cascarets

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE,

because they strengthen the muscular action of the bowels and gently stimulate the kidneys and liver. They are purely vegetable, containing no poisonous or injurious substances, and are recommended and used by young and old. BELIEVE WHAT WE SAY! 10 cents prove their merit, and we ask that you

BUY AND TRY A BOX TO-NIGHT!

ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES." USE

SAPOLIO

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief and cures 99% of cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment FREE. Dr. H. C. GREEN'S MEDICAL DEPOT.

A. N. K.-D. 1667

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

"FORLORN BRIGADE"

Last Attempt of Office-Seekers to Speak to the President.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S VACATION.

His Party to Leave for Lake Champlain on Wednesday—A Report That Secretary Sherman May Resign—Japan's Protest.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—There was a great crowd at the white house yesterday, larger than has been seen since the early-days of the administration. It was the "charge of the forlorn brigade," as one of the officials put it—the last attempt of the office-seekers to get a word with the president before he leaves Washington for weeks. Then there were a number of senators and representatives who called to say farewell to the president and prominent among them was Speaker Reed, Julius Palmer, of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's cabinet, accompanied by her chamberlain, Joseph Helelu, also called and left some papers with one of the officials for delivery to the president. The papers presented by Mr. Helelu were memorials from the three great patriotic societies of Hawaii, and while they were not made public it is understood that the memorialists represented themselves as being opposed to any policy that touched the queen's sovereignty. Later in the day Liliuokalani herself had a short interview with the president. It is said that the white house that the president will today reappoint all of the persons whose nominations failed of action at the last session of the senate.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S VACATION.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Arrangements have been completed for the trip of the president and party from Washington to Lake Champlain. The palace car has been assigned for the use of the party. It will leave Washington over the Pennsylvania railroad at noon Wednesday, and arrive at Jersey City about five p. m. There the car will be transferred to the West Shore, and again at Albany to the Delaware & Hudson road, over which it will arrive at the destination, Bluff Point, about 6:30 o'clock Thursday morning. The president and Mrs. McKinley will be accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Alger and Secretary and Mrs. Porter. It is the president's intention to remain at Lake Champlain until August 23, when he will go to the G. A. R. encampment at Buffalo. From Buffalo he will go to Ohio, where he has promised to attend the reunion of his old regiment and also to be present at the wedding of the daughter of the late President Hayes, September 2. Unless there should be an urgent demand for his presence in Washington, the president will return to Buffalo and there go aboard Senator Hanna's yacht for a few days' cruise on the lakes. During the president's absence from Washington all executive business will be done here.

SECRETARY SHERMAN MAY RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The report is revived that Secretary Sherman will not long remain at the head of the state department. Whitelaw Reid, who is now en route from Europe, is said to have opened negotiations for a lease of the Washington house of Ambassador John Hay for a number of years, and his name is quite generally associated with the state department as Mr. Sherman's successor. Secretary Long is also said to desire a change from the navy to the state department. It is said that Attorney-General McKenna is likely to succeed Justice Field, who will have reached the age limit in a few months, upon the supreme court bench, and that Assistant Secretary of State Day will be appointed attorney-general.

JAPAN'S PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—That Japan will continue to oppose the Hawaiian annexation treaty is conclusively shown by the latest protest of the Japanese government, under date of July 10, which has just been made public. While couched in polite and diplomatic language, the protest is sufficiently firm in tone to show that Japan will continue to wage a diplomatic war, and possibly go further, to prevent the consummation of the annexation policy. Japan's reply comes in the form of a letter from Minister Toro Hoshi to Secretary Sherman.

STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE.

Both Sides Preparing for a Conflict Which Everybody Feels.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., July 27.—The crisis in the Scottsdale Iron & Steel Co. strike will be reached to-day. A batch of new men arrived yesterday, and they express a determination to go to work. The strikers' committee labored with them unsuccessfully and reported the result of their interviews to the idle men, and the excitement became intense. Armed deputies are on guard about the mill property, and orders have been issued to arrest any person who trespasses. Both sides seem to be preparing for a conflict, which nearly everybody expects and fears. Connections were made yesterday so the boilers and furnaces can be fired with natural gas, and while the officials of the company refuse to give any information as to the time they expect to start, their actions indicate that today will be the time. The men say their lines are solid and that they will remain so.

Paper Mill Destroyed by Fire.

KAUKAUNA, Wis., July 27.—The large paper mill of the Badger Paper Co. was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is about \$275,000, with an insurance of \$200,000. H. A. Frambach is president of the company and J. Skillwell Vitas secretary and treasurer.

Avery Flow Works Start Up.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—The Avery flow factory resumed operations yesterday, after a three years' shutdown, giving employment to 1,000 men. One thousand additional workmen will be given employment in the near future.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House in Extra Session.

The tariff conference report was presented to the senate on the 26th, but little progress was made on it beyond the formal reading of about two-thirds of the report. The sugar amendments occasioned a long debate and the lumber amendments also brought out animated criticisms. Early in the day the senate passed a joint resolution authorizing the president to take all necessary steps for the release of the competitor prisoners at Havana... The house was not in session.

The senate concluded the formal reading of the tariff conference report on the 21st. The debate was spiritless in the main. There was a general understanding at the time of adjournment that a vote would be taken on the report on the 23d, but there was no formal agreement to that effect... The house passed a joint resolution requesting the president to investigate the restrictions put upon the sale of American tobacco in foreign countries and to get the restrictions modified. Mr. Linnay (N. C.) introduced a bill to reduce the tax on distilled spirits to 70 cents a gallon. Mr. Perkins (Pa.) called up a resolution for printing 2,000 copies of the house digest and while Mr. Simpson (Kan.) was talking on the mode of procedure of the house a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

SENATOR ALLEN, in charge of the tariff bill, made a strong effort in the senate on the 23d to have a time fixed for the final vote on the tariff conference report but failed and the principal portion of the day was given up to debate on the measure. Thomas B. Turley (Tenn.) was sworn in as the successor to the late Senator Harris. The house joint resolution was passed requiring the president to make investigation as to the exclusion of American tobacco from the tariff countries under the Beggs contract system. Senator Jones (Nev.) presented a committee report on the resolution for an investigation of alleged senatorial sugar speculation and it was put on the calendar... The house passed a bill authorizing the president to suspend discriminating duties imposed on the vessels of foreign countries which impose similar duties on our vessels. A bill to amend the act creating a civil government in Alaska was also passed. Mr. Broderick (Kan.) introduced a bill intended to amend the immigration laws.

The senate on the 23d still debated the conference report, speeches being made against the measure by Senators Teller (Col.), White (Cal.) and Pettus (Ala.). Late in the afternoon an agreement was reached to take a final vote on the matter at three o'clock the next day. Senator Morgan (Ala.) presenting the suggestion. During the debate a heated personal colloquy took place between Senators Foraker (O.) and Allen (Neb.) over a statement by the latter senator that there was fraud in the Ohio election of last year... The house waited on the tariff conference report and Mr. Dingley, the leader of the majority soon, after meeting moved an adjournment until five o'clock, as he said that it was important that the tariff bill should become a law without delay. The house adjourned until next day. Early in the morning Mr. Broderick (Kan.) introduced a bill dividing the state of Kansas into two judicial districts.

WILL SHERMAN RETIRE?

Belief That He Has Attended His Last Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Sherman has left this city for Amagansett, L. I., where James I. McCullam, who married the secretary's adopted daughter, has a cottage. Mr. Sherman was accompanied by his family. Secretary Sherman shows very much the result of his recent illness, which was caused by a severe cold and resulted in lumbago. Secretary Sherman's absence from the state department has left that important branch of the government in a sadly chaotic condition. For the first time in many years it is without a responsible head. Assistant Secretary Day is in Ohio on a month's vacation, and Second Assistant Secretary Adee is nominally in charge of the department. There is a feeling among well informed persons that the vacation of Secretary Sherman will lead to his retirement in the fall. He is not anxious to remain in the cabinet, and the fact that his health is of such a precarious character furnishes him with an excellent excuse to resign without creating the impression that the old Hanna deal is being carried out and that his retirement is a forced one. A number of well informed persons believe that John Sherman has attended his last cabinet meeting.

Two Young Men Drowned.

BRADDOCK, Pa., July 26.—Two young men, Richard Clair and James Scoonover, were drowned in the Monongahela river at this point yesterday afternoon by the upsetting of a skiff in which they, with three companions, were crossing the river. The skiff was upset by the swell from an excursion steamer, and though assistance was promptly sent to the party, Clair and Scoonover, who could not swim, were drowned. Their bodies have not as yet been recovered.

Arrested for Miscegenation.

GUTHRIE, Ok., July 26.—William Bradley and wife were arrested at Pawnee on the charge of miscegenation, Bradley being a negro and his wife white. They had been married but two days and the arrest is the first one under the new territorial law prohibiting the marriage of whites and blacks.

The President's Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President McKinley will leave Washington next Wednesday for his summer vacation on Lake Champlain, providing congress adjourns in time to permit it. He will proceed directly to Plattsburg, on the west side of the lake, not stopping at any intermediate point if it is possible to avoid it. It is the intention of the president to have all official announcements of executive action taken while on his vacation made through the regular machinery at Washington, his purpose being to secure relief from the cares of business as far as possible.

STRIKE SITUATION.

A Conference of Labor Leaders to Take Place To-Day.

LIVELY TIMES PROMISED THIS WEEK.

A Crisis Impending in the Strike—Strikers Seize a Train—Devlin Feeding Strikers.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 27.—The indications are that to-day's conference of labor leaders, made up of the executive officers of the various organizations centered under the American Federation of Labor, will be largely attended. There is some difference of opinion as to the result of the conference. Debs and Mahon last night claimed that the published reports of the strike being a failure at Fairmont are incorrect. Debs says he is in possession of reliable advice to the effect that the strikers yesterday received heavy accessions. If the efforts of the agitators in West Virginia have really been a failure, it was believed last night that the railway conductors, firemen and brakemen will be asked to refuse to handle West Virginia coal. There is some talk of a general sympathetic strike, but this does not meet with anything approaching even partial favor. A boycott of West Virginia coal in the event that the miners of this state decline to join the strike will be discussed at the conference to-day.

LIVELY TIMES PROMISED THIS WEEK.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 27.—Lively times are promised in the coal mining situation this week. A crisis is impending. This is conceded on all sides. The arbitration commissioners, on the one side, feel hopeful that they will bring about the initiative for a settlement at the meeting Tuesday morning. The miners' officials, on the other hand, claim to have adopted measures that will make a complete tie-up. It has developed that many of the West Virginia miners are awaiting word from the Pittsburgh district, and especially from the New York & Cleveland miners. They want to hear of the miners in these mines having joined the general suspension. Both sides are waiting for the result of the meeting to-day of the operators. The arbitrators are highly elated at the prospects. All agree in saying that it will be the largest meeting of operators ever held in the district. While a large number are not in favor of the old uniformity plan, all are anxious to hear what new phase the peace commissioners have given the subject. Some are decidedly opposed to uniformity, but all are in favor of arbitration for settlement of the strike. The board is busy completing the contract which is to be presented to the meeting to-day at the courthouse. No one can, at this time, predict the outcome of the conference, which is expected to last two and perhaps three days.

STRIKERS SEIZE A TRAIN.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—One hundred of the marching strikers who are operating under the leadership of Bradley, a Coxeyite, tried to seize an Illinois Central freight train at Belleville, Ill., last night. They were driven off by a sheriff's posse. When the 9:15 fast freight slowed up at Belleville, the band of strikers boarded it and declared their intention of riding to the Lenzburg and Marissa mines, where they wished to inaugurate a strike. The crew refused to carry the strikers and halted the train at the depot. Master of Transportation Gaven, at Pinckneyville, was communicated with. He sent a telegraphic demand to Sheriff Rhein, of Belleville, for the protection of the train. The sheriff, accompanied by his deputies and the Belleville police force, went to the scene. He read Gaven's message to the strikers and they at once abandoned the train. There was no disturbance.

STRIKE FAILS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., July 27.—The strike in this state, which Ratchford predicted would be general yesterday, has proven a flat failure. After days of vigorous effort by Debs, Mahon, Coslett, Miller and Ratchford, culminating Sunday with mass meetings in many places, the miners at Fairmont remain unshaken. All agreed that if there was no strike on Monday efforts would cease and an appeal be made to the railroad men to stop hauling coal. Sheriff Cunningham had deputies at all the mines yesterday, ready for trouble.

DEVILN FEEDING STRIKERS.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., July 27.—The miners in this district are all out and remain quiet but firm. At Marquette, C. J. Devlin has ordered his superintendent to give out rations to the miners until the end of the strike. Devlin also says that he is in sympathy with the miners and would be glad to see them win.

Bank Wrecker Released.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Horace G. Allis, formerly president of the First national bank of Little Rock, Ark., was yesterday released from the Kings county penitentiary. In 1893 he was sentenced to serve five years' imprisonment for wrecking the bank of which he was the head and had still 17 months to serve when President McKinley signed his pardon on Saturday.

Banker G. G. Niblack Killed.

GUTHRIE, Ok., July 27.—A telegram yesterday announced the death at Cincinnati, Sunday night, of G. G. Niblack, a banker of Chandler, Ok., and father of L. G. Niblack, editor of the Guthrie Leader. Mr. Niblack was en route to Washington and fell from the train at Cincinnati, fracturing his skull.

Garment Workers Walk Out Again.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Two thousand three hundred garment workers went on strike yesterday. One hundred and twenty-five shops in this city and Brooklyn are affected.

COL. JOHN B. ANDERSON DEAD.

One of the Most Prominent Citizens of Central Kansas Passes Away.

MANHATTAN, Kan., July 26.—Col. John B. Anderson, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of central Kansas, died yesterday, after a brief illness, a periodic attack due in part to old age, deceased being in his 80th year.

Col. Anderson was born in Washington county, Pa., graduating from historical Washington and Jefferson college in 1832. He engaged in educational work, teaching in Breckinridge county, Ky., until 1841. In 1842 he founded and for several years successfully conducted two institutions of learning at New Albany, Ind., the Anderson collegiate institute and the Anderson female institute. From 1851 to 1853, while continuing his educational work, he served as chief engineer in the construction of Ohio highways, at the close of which period his ability as a civil engineer was recognized in his appointment as general superintendent of the New Albany & Chicago railroad. He left college duties in other hands soon afterwards and gave all his attention to railroading, accepting the place of division superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1858, and a year later was made general superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road.

At the opening of the civil war he was superintendent of transportation of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and the commander of the army of the Cumberland placed him in charge of all the United States military railways in his department and he was held at the head of transportation and construction of roads and bridges until his resignation, in 1863, at which time Secretary of War Stanton recognized his valuable services by conferring upon him the rank of colonel. He was almost immediately afterwards appointed by Secretary Stanton general manager of the United States railroads, but was retired at his own request in 1864. He at once engaged with others in the construction of the eastern section of the Union Pacific railroad. In 1875 to 1877 he, as president and general manager, wound up the affairs of the Raysville & Lexington railway; then returning to Kansas, he lived for several years at Junction City and for the past 15 years has been a resident of Manhattan. He was one of the building commissioners in the construction of the east wing of the state house, and was one of the chief benefactors of the Presbyterian college of Emporia and was for years president of its board of trustees. He recently contributed liberally to the endowment of his alma mater, which several years ago conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. He was president of the First national bank of Manhattan and was one of the organizers of this and other business enterprises of the town. He died childless, his wife surviving him. He was the uncle of John A. Anderson, congressman from this district for three terms and consul to Egypt under President Harrison.

The early settlers in Kansas will well remember his connection with the Kansas Pacific, which is now the Union Pacific system. He located the company's shops in Armstrong, a part of Kansas City, Kan. They are the largest railroad shops in the state of Kansas. In constructing the road out west Anderson's plan was to run the road to Denver along the Saline valley and the southern division down Smoky Hill. The route now occupied by the Santa Fe. The road was run along the divide and it has cost the company millions of dollars by not taking Anderson's advice. It is said that he never formulated a plan that was not a success.

He was married 59 years ago. At the celebration of his 50th anniversary his friends throughout the country observed the occasion by establishing the Anderson library at Emporia. Three thousand books were donated and \$700 in cash. He graduated from the Washington college, and was a schoolmate of James G. Blaine. At the last annual celebration of his graduating class he was one of the most interesting members present. His friends admired him as one of the noblest and greatest of Kansas' many celebrated citizens.

TORTURED BY BURGLARS.

An Old Woman Tied Up by the Thumbs to Make Her Give Up Her Hoard.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 25.—News came from Smithfield, Wetzel county, of a terrible outrage perpetrated upon Mrs. Martha Shreves, aged 60, by six masked burglars. Mrs. Shreves has lived alone since the death of her husband, two years ago, and has kept all of the \$8,000 which he left her in the house, being afraid of banks. At night six masked men entered the house and demanded her money and they tied her up to the top of a door by sticking pins into her flesh till she told where the treasure was. They got \$1,500, but missed \$6,000. They departed, leaving the old woman tied up, and she was discovered next morning unconscious and at the point of death from the nervous shock.

A Church to Check Babies.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—Dr. Hancher and his Grand Avenue M. E. church congregation believe in keeping up with the times. The church is to have a deaconess, a bicycle check stand, an umbrella check stand, a Sunday morning nursery and after a while a day nursery and a kindergarten.

Must Have Independence.

MADRID, July 26.—It is stated that Gen. Maximino Gomez, the leader of the Cuban insurgents, has reaffirmed his determination not to accept a compromise with the government, but to adhere to his demand for the absolute independence of Cuba.

German Epworth League.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—At the meeting Saturday of the German Epworth leaguers the following officers were elected: President, J. L. Nagler, Cincinnati; secretary, J. L. Nelson, Warrenton, Mo.; treasurer, H. C. Dickhaut, Cincinnati.

LOGAN HONORED.

Chicago People Unveil a Monument of the Warrior Chief.

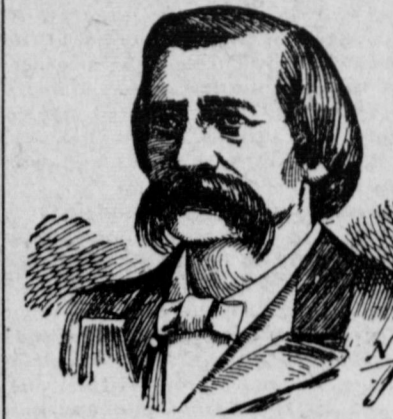
Hosts of Soldiers Honor the Memory of the Hero of Atlanta—Fine Military and Marine Display—George R. Peck the Orator.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Yesterday the center of the west was a little mound in Lake Front park. Past its base for hour after hour swept ranks of men who fought in the late war, then ranks of the fighting men of to-day, and lastly of the boys who are to be the soldiers of the future. From three o'clock until six the broad expanse of

Michigan avenue was swept from curb to curb by a marching host to see how Illinois kept faith with the memory of John A. Logan.

The boom of cannon on board the revenue cutters Gresham, Fessenden and Calumet, anchored in the bay, announced the hour of one. Then Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards arose and in an eloquent prayer opened the ceremonies. Henry W. Blodgett, chairman of the presentation committee, presented the monument to the state and amidst the rattle of artillery "Little Jack III," tugged at the silken cord, the veils fell from the statue and the thousands applauded. Again the artillery salute rent the air as the United States band struck up "Battle Scenes of the War." Gov. John R. Tanner, in a short speech accepted the monument on behalf of Illinois and then gave way to George R. Peck, the orator of the day, who paid an eloquent tribute to the soldier-statesman, with whom he served as a comrade in arms.

The programme was completed shortly after three o'clock. The parade and review followed. The troops, falling in line in Twelfth street, at the command of Grand Marshal Gen. Brook, of the department of Missouri, marched north on Michigan avenue, past the reviewing stand. Over 20,000 men were in line, headed by a squad of police on foot. The survivors of



GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Michigan avenue was swept from curb to curb by a marching host to see how Illinois kept faith with the memory of John A. Logan.

The boom of cannon on board the revenue cutters Gresham, Fessenden and Calumet, anchored in the bay, announced the hour of one. Then Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards arose and in an eloquent prayer opened the ceremonies. Henry W. Blodgett, chairman of the presentation committee, presented the monument to the state and amidst the rattle of artillery "Little Jack III," tugged at the silken cord, the veils fell from the statue and the thousands applauded. Again the artillery salute rent the air as the United States band struck up "Battle Scenes of the War." Gov. John R. Tanner, in a short speech accepted the monument on behalf of Illinois and then gave way to George R. Peck, the orator of the day, who paid an eloquent tribute to the soldier-statesman, with whom he served as a comrade in arms.

The programme was completed shortly after three o'clock. The parade and review followed. The troops, falling in line in Twelfth street, at the command of Grand Marshal Gen. Brook, of the department of Missouri, marched north on Michigan avenue, past the reviewing stand. Over 20,000 men were in line, headed by a squad of police on foot. The survivors of



LOGAN MONUMENT.

Gen. Logan's old regiment, the Thirty-First Illinois Volunteers, led the van, proudly bearing the old regimental flag, tattered and torn by 300 confederate bullets. Then came the grizzled veterans of the G. A. R., with bared heads, in honor of their first and idolized commander-in-chief. With the veterans marched the ex-confederates, 200 strong. The appearance of the veterans of the gray was a touching tribute to the man they met in battle on the bloody field of Atlanta. Behind the southerners marched with easy swing 2,500 regulars, the largest number seen together in the west since the civil war.

The parade was over three hours passing the reviewing stand. The pageant on land was supplemented by the finest marine display ever seen on Lake Michigan. Grouped around the revenue cutters Fessenden, Gresham and Calumet, which were anchored just off the monument, were nearly 300 vessels of the merchant marine, and private yachts, all gallily decorated for the occasion.

The statue of Gen. Logan, which was dedicated yesterday afternoon, was designed by St. Gaudens, and is the largest equestrian statue in America. The figure of Gen. Logan as it stands on its granite pedestal is dressed in the uniform of a major-general. The approach to the monument is by a series of steps and terraces 96 feet long. The statue faces Eldridge court in the center of Lake Front park, and is in full view of Gen. Logan's old home in Park Row. The entire expense of erection and unveiling was \$80,000, of which the state appropriated \$50,000.

"Tom the Peeper" Roughly Treated.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A Tom the Peeper was caught at Coney island crouching beneath the woman's section of the bathing pavilion. He was discovered by a young woman whose frantic screams brought three life-savers to the scene. They took him into deep water and repeatedly ducked him. He was compelled to swim out and the life-saving crew amused itself by rowing over his head. When he reached the beach a double line of bathers of both sexes awaited him with canes, umbrellas and other weapons, which were used forcibly as he ran the gauntlet.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Ex-Judge Jerry McCue, of Independence, has located in Chicago.

The father of United States Marshal Neeley, of Leavenworth, is in his 101st year.

United States Judge Foster, of Topeka, is serving his 23d year on the bench.

S. C. Gaston, a Reno county farmer, has a four-legged chicken. It is well-formed and hearty.

A Washington dispatch said Rev. Bernard Kelly would be appointed a chaplain in the regular army.

Tramps set fire to a train of box cars at Rozell, 20 miles from Larned, and before the flames were extinguished a big grain elevator was destroyed. The tramps escaped.

I. E. Lambert has sent to Gov. Leedy his resignation as a member of the legislature from Lyon county, in order to be free to take the office of United States attorney.

Mrs. McLee, of Sedgwick county, who ran away with a harvest hand, has returned, shed a few tears and is happy again with her husband and their ten children.

At Rosedale the other night Everett Shaw, a young man who smoked too many cigarettes, placed a revolver to his temple and calmly remarking, "I guess I'll shoot my fool self," fired. Death was instantaneous.

State Labor Commissioner Johnson will make a complete canvass of the state's manufacturing interests to ascertain, if possible, the amount of capital invested, the number of employes and wages paid, etc.

Emporia is in the throes of a whisky war, caused by the city council deciding to accept monthly fines from joint-ists. To add to the confusion, the jointkeepers are insisting that druggists of the town pay a regular liquor license.

James Woods, a Kansas City gambler, met death in an unusual manner in a Coffeyville hotel. He was suffering from tonsillitis and while he was sleeping his tonsils bursted, the corruption filling his lungs and smothering him to death.

Only 27 of the 65 applicants successfully passed the teachers' examination at the Atchison county institute. Teachers claimed that the examination was unreasonably difficult. The county has scarcely enough teachers to fill the schools.

In the Wyandotte county district court Judge Alden refused to grant Mrs. Ida Riney a divorce from her convict husband. The refusal was due to the fact that she had married her husband in jail, after he had been sentenced to state's prison.

Four \$100 bills that were placed in a druggist's window at St. Marys by a showman as a guarantee of his exhibition mysteriously disappeared. The druggist said they were stolen while he was at dinner, but the showman charged the druggist with the theft.

B. Kelsh, a German farmer 60 years old, living near Meriden, met his wife at the gate as she was returning from a neighbor's and shot her to death. He was arrested. Domestic trouble was said to have caused the tragedy. The couple had lived together 34 years.

Railroad men of Fort Scott have begun a contest against the present poll tax law, alleging that it conflicts with the eight-hour day law. Should their contest be upheld by the supreme court it will radically affect the working of road taxes in every township in the state.

The bloodhounds recently bought by the sheriffs of several central Kansas counties to run down criminals were recently placed on the track of some thieves at Abilene, but the "man hunters" made such a dismal failure of it that the officers were thoroughly disgusted.

When the sheriff went to the home of Mrs. Mary E. Lease at Wichita the other day to levy on some property to satisfy a mortgage, he found that Mrs. Lease had sold or given away every particle of furniture in the house, and the family was using soap boxes instead of chairs.

There are now 1,525 men working in the Santa Fe shops at Topeka, earning \$75,000 a week. There is a great rush of work repairing cars for hauling grain. The total rolling stock of the Santa Fe road consists of 751 locomotives, 483 passenger coaches and 25,263 freight cars.

A Rice county man has made formal complaint against the Santa Fe railroad for alleged extortionate freight rates. Should the railroad commissioners sustain the charge and make a rate schedule, it may open the entire question of rates and necessitate an extra session of the legislature.

In Harper county the commissioners proposed that owners of property can pay delinquent taxes without the additional penalty of 15 per cent interest. This is to make it an object to pay the taxes and get the county's finances cleared up. Other counties are contemplating the same movement.

The state board of equalization has fixed the average value of the different classes of personal property, upon the basis of which state taxes must be paid. The values are: Horses, \$11.83 each; cattle, \$9.31; mules, \$12.55; sheep, 63 cents; hogs, \$2.20; goats, \$1.50; wagons, \$9; pleasure carriages, \$11; gold watches, \$9.50; silver watches, \$4.60; pianos, \$50.

M. B. Tomblin, of Goodland, wrote the state board of agriculture that grasshoppers had ruined his corn.

The chief of police and city attorney of Topeka are threatened with removal for alleged failure to enforce the prohibitory law.

Thomas E. Will, the newly-elected president of the state agricultural college, has published a letter denying that he made populist speeches last year.

The president has signed the bill passed by congress authorizing the secretary of war to issue 1,000 tents for the state G. A. R. encampment at Leavenworth.