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 20th 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 an- about 12 miles southeast of Wabash, nouncements of executive action taken while on his vacation made through the regular machinery at Washington, his purpose being to secure relief from

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 draw at San Francisco on the 23d. It 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 71/2 per cent., which has been allowed for many years, will

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 coun-

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 deal boxes have been discovered in the of him and that he could not return to tower of St. Peter's church at Seville, the state department, but must have a change of air and scene.

the report that he will quit Washing-ton 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 ing the advisability of enforcing the satisfactory and harmonious, and that ing the advisability of enforcing the he expected to live and die in Wash- alien labor act in the Klonkyke gold the 21st in the strike of the coal miners I was Jacob Yost of Virginia, William C. Lovington.

SPAIN, it was reported at Washington, will soon release the Americans of the unfriendliness of the United ing of the board of arbitrators did not confined in Cuban jails.

SENATORS CANON, of Utah, and Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and ex-Sena- lumber. tor 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 in-

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. GENERAL NEWS.

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 sol-

diers of the Twenty-Fifth United States infantry completed their 2,000mile ride on bicycles from Fort Missoula, Mont., to St. Louis on the 24th.

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 employes 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 Bald was first, Kiser second and Cooper A NEGRo named Jim Grey was lynched

near Goldville, S. C., for assaulting a little girl.

A convict in the Michigan City pen-Hentiary 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 hasband, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime, will get his liberty.

THE Naumbang 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 mar-

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Saratoga, N. Y., the other was a rattling of glass and crockery in parts of the city. The alarm among the guests of the big hotels was great to their beds.

A coolie, named Antakin, ran amerck at Gunsat's town, British North Borneo, and was not shot dead until gages reported unusually good colleche 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, teleto 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 Ind., while seining for fish.

GEN. LAFAYETTE McLAWS, who gained considerable distinction in the late war on the confederate side, died the cares of business as far as possible. at Savannah, Ga., on the 25th of acute indigestion.

DAL HAWKINS, of California, and questions at issue to arbitration. George Dixon, champion bantamweight of the world, fought a 20-round was a fast fight all through, but neither man struck his opponent a dangerous

THE Chinese steamer Crihengann was wrecked in a squall off Malacia

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. Ofe man was killed while driving past.

THE bodies of 26 infants in rough Spain. It was supposed that a wholesale crime had been committed by the REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE has denied | church warden, Orellana, and his wife,

storing the house rate of duty on pine

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 life was extinct. He afterwards at- skulls and probably fatally injuring tempted to cut his throat with a razor. | them.

A TERRIFIC cloud burst struck Youngstown, O., on the night of the 22d, 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 flood-They started from the fort on June 14. ed district and the work of rescue FOUR men were killed, three others 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 issued a call on national banks for a and parched with a high fever. In another part of the room lay cold in of business on July 23. 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 Lawcounties, Ark., are terribly by whitecaps. The other night they took a lone widow from her home and regular session. 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 pubnothing has been heard from him

MISS JEAN INGELOW, the well-known poet and novelist, died at London on the 26th that Secretary Sherman would

the other night damaged property to name was very generally mentioned as the extent of \$25,000. At the Pan morning. Buildings shook, and there Handle mines of M. A. Hanna & Co. the powder storehouse, railroad tracks and cars were washed away. The clusively shown by the latest protest water rose so rapidly that the miners of the for a time, and many feared to return were forced to flee to the hills fer was made public at Washington on the

THE New York Post on the 24th said that local holders of western morttions in Missouri, Kansas and Nebras- | Speaker Reed Sends in His List Just ka, and that the farmers in those

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.

bash railway freight office at Kansas City, Mo., while coasting home on his the session. 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 acci-

THE Japanese government has agreed to the Hawaiian proposition to submit 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 WASSELS, alias "Terrible Pete," was hanged in the county jail yard at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 22d. Wassels shot at a man, but missed him and killed Joseph Kupersavage.

THERE was little change reported on country and excluding American min- in the Pittsburgh, Pa., and the West ers therefrom on account, it was stated. Virginia districts. The expected meet-States congress toward Canada in re- 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 the little one's neck, twisted it until his two companions, fracturing their

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 Fair-

banks, 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 shoot-

ing 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 storeroom, receiving about 2,500 volts, due to carelessness

on his part. THE comptroller of the currency has report on their condition at the close

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 wrought up over outrages committed frame a currency bill for presentation to congress at the beginning of the

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 lic school. Newton Gray, a respected country. This corporation will confarmer, was carried off by them and trol a capital of \$40,000,000 and will consume annually about 31,000,000

bushels of corn. It was rumored at Washington on the night of the 19th in her 67th year. not long remain at the head of the A CLOUDBURST near Carnegie, Pa., state department, and Whitelaw Reid's

being Mr. Sherman's successor. THAT Japan will continue to oppose the Hawaiian annexation treaty is con-Japanese government, which

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

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 THOMAS RUSSELL, a clerk in the Wa- and means and accounts and mileage were announced at the beginning of

> 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 Minnesota, 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 Illi-nois, Henry H. Bingham of Pennsylvania, William W. Grout of Vermont, Stephen A. Northway of Ohio, William A. Stone of Pennsylvania, Mahlon Pitney of New Jersey, James A. Heminway 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 D. Sayers of Texas, Alexander M. Dockery of Missouri, Leonidas F. Livingston of Georgia, Thomas C. McRae of Arkansas, John M. Allen of Mississippi, democrats, and John C. Bell of Colorado

> 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 Massachusetts, John J. Jenkins of Wisconsin, Richard Wayne Parker of New Jersey, Jesse R. Overstreet of Indiana, Warren R. Baker of West Virginia, De Alvax Alexander of New York, republicans; William L. Terry of Ar-kansas. David A. De Armond of Missouri, Samuel W. T. Lanham of Texas, William Elliott of South Carolina, Oscar W. Underwood of Lou-isiana, David H. Smith of Kentuaky, demo-

> crats.
>
> Banking and currency—Joseph H. Walker of Massachusetts, Marriott Brosius of Louisiana, Henry U. Johnson of Indiana, Henry C. Van Voorhis of Ohio, James T. McClure of Minne-sota, Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, George Spalding of Michigan, Ebenezer J. Hill of Con-necticut, 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, demograt; Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, silverite; Jesse F. Stallings of Alabama, Daniel Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, John W. Maddox of Georgia, democrats.

> Coinage, weights and measures—Charles Stone of Pennsylvania, James H. Southard of Ohio, Edward S. Miner of Wisconsin, Ebenezer ering of Massachusetts, Lucius N. Littauer of York, Daniel W. Mills of Illinois, William M. McIntyre of Maryland, republicans; Richard P. Bland of Missouri, Sam B. Cooper of Texas, nocrats: Charles S. Hartman of Montana silver republican; Rice A. Pierce of Tennessee nocrat: Samuel Maxwell, of Nebraska, fuionist; Edwin R. Ridgeley of Kansas, popul list; Charles F. Cockran of Missouri, democrat, and H. B. Ferguson of New Mexico, democrat.

> Interstate and foreign commerce-William P. Hepburn of Iowa, Loren Fletcher of Minne ota, James S. Sherman of New York, Irving P. Wagner of Pennsylvania, Charles F. Joy of Missouri, John B. Corliss of Michigan, Charles G. Kennet of New York, James F. Stewart of New Jersey, John Simpkins of Massachusetts, John A. Barbam of California, R. B. Hawley of Texas, James R. Mann of Illinois, republicans; William McAleer of Pennsylvania, Robert C. Davy, of Louisiana, William H. Hirarchinson of Illinois, William C. Adamson of Georgia,

> Rivers and harbors-Warren B. Hooker of New York, Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, William E. Barrett of Massachusetts, Walter Reeves of Illi-nois, B. B. Dovener of West Virginia, Roswell Bishop of Michigan, Ernest F. Atcheson Pennsylvania, Page Morris of Minnesota republicans; Thomas Catchings of Mississippi, Rufus E. Lester of Georgia, J. H. Kankead of Alabama, Phillip D. McCulloch of Arkansas, Albert S. Kerry of Kentucky, Stephens M. Sparksman of Florida, Thomas

> H. Hall of Texas, democrats.
>
> Agriculture—James W. Wadsworth of New York, Vespasian Warner of Illinois, E. Stephen Hendy of Connecticut, Edward Fauerhering of Wisconsin, William B. Banker of Maryland Wilber of New York, Horace G. Snover of Michigan, William Lorimer of Illi-nois, Thomas H. Tongue of Oregon, William Connell of Pennsylvania, George H. White of North Carolina, republicans; John S. Williams of Mississippi, John D. Clardy of Kentucky democrats: Jerry Simpson of Kansas and Alonzo G. Shuferd of North Carolina, popu-William Stokes of Virginia, Lamb of Virginia and T. Y. Callahan of Okla-

homa, democrats Military affairs—John A. Thull of Iowa, Benjamin F. Marsh of Illinois, M. Griffin of Wis-consin, John H. Kelsam of New York, Lucien F. Fenton of Ohio, Rowland B. Mahany of New ork, Huger Belknap of Illinois, John H. Mc-Donald of Maryland, Walter A. Brown of Tene, republicans; William Sulser 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, den

Naval affairs-Charles A. Boutelle of Maine muel G. Hilborn of California, Melville Bull of Rhode Island, Francis H. Wilson of New York, George E. Foss of Illinois, A. G. Dayton of West Virginia, James H. Southward of Ohio, H. C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, R. B. Haw-ley 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. Ketchum of New York, George W. Smith of Illinois, John J. Gardner of New Jersey, N. D. Sperry of Colorado, W. Lorimer of Illinois, K. H. Brownwell of Ohio. Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of New York, Henry H. Bingham of Pennsylvania, Samuel M. Clark of Iowa, Jesse B. Strode of Nebraska, republic ans; 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, demo

Public lands-John F. Lacey of Iowa, William R. Ellis of Oregon, Samuel S. Barney of Wisconsin, Monroe H. Kulp of Pennsylvania F. C. Stevens of Minnesota, C. D. Sheldon o Michigan, Daniel E. Mills of Illinois, Frank M. Eddy, of Minnesota, republicans: John Shafroth of Colorado, silver republican; Rulolph Kleberg of Texas, James H. Lewis of Washington, James D. Campbell of Illinois Marion Devries of California, David Meekison of work.

of Ohio and Marcus A. Smith of Arizona, dem-

Indian affairs—James S. Sherman of New York, Charles Curtis of Kansas, I. F. Fisher of New York, W. Eddy of Minnesota, Alexander Stewart of Minnesota, James F. Lacy of Iowa, Horace G. Snover of Michigan, Charles B. Landis of Indiana, Samuel J. Barrows 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.

Territories—William S. Knoe of Massachusetts, P. B. Low of New York, Case Broderick of Kansas, Loren Fletcher of Minnesota, M. Griffin of Wisconsin, W. T. Foote, Jr., of New York, J. A. Hemenway of Indiana, William S. Mesick of Michigan, republicans; William Mc-Aleer, of Pennsylvania, A. J. Hunter of Illinois, John A. Moon of Tennessee, John W. Crawford of Texas, James M. Griggs, of Georgia, Marcus A. Smith of Arizona and H. B. Ferguson of New Mexico, democrats.

Public buildings and grounds—David H. Mercer of Nebraska, J. D. Hicks of Pennsylvania, S. G. Hilborn of California, Charles W. Gillett of New York, George E. White of Illinois, Richard Barthold of Missouri, Edwin C. Burleigh of Missouri, George W. Weymouth of Massachusetts, Benjamin F. Howell of New Jersey, C. P. Dorr of West Virginia, republicans; John H. Bankhead of Alabama, democrat; Harry Skinner of North Carolina, populist: J. S. Little of Arkansas, Robert Broussard of Iowa and William G. Brantley of Georgia, dem-

Pacific railroads—H. Henry Powers of Vermont, William P. Hepburn of Iowa, Ashley B. Wright of Massachusetts, W. C. Arnold of Pennsylvania, George W. Faris of Indiana, William S. Kirkpatrick of Pennsylvania, D. M. Hurley of New York, F. J. Clark, of New Hampshire, Wells B Shattuck of Ohio, republicans; James B. Maguire of Iowa, B. W. Car-mack of Tennessee, William H. Fleming of Georgia, James I. Slayden of Texas, W. V. Sul-livan, of Mississippi and J. A. Cooney of Missouri, democrats.
Invalid Pensions—George W. Ray of New

York, C. A. Sulloway of New Hampshire, W. S. Kerr of Ohio, Vespasian Warner of Illinois, H. C. Brewster of New York, Henry R. Gibson of C. Brewster of New York, Henry R. Gibson of Tennessee, J. C. Sturtevant of Pennsylvania, E. S. Henry of Connecticut, L. A. Barber of Maryland, Sam W. Smith of Michigan, repub-licans; George B. McClellan of New York, Robert W. Myers of Indiana, J. W. Botkin of Kansas, James A. Gorton of Ohio, democrats, and Christ Carlle of California, populist and Curtis Castle of Cali fornia, populist.
Immigration and naturalization—Lorenzo

Fanford of Ohio, Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, R. B. Mahany of New York, S. W. Mc-Calla of Mississippi, M. N. Johnson of North Dakota, Edward E. Robbins of Pennsylvania, Joseph A. Graff of Illinois, republicans: Stanyard Wilson of Kansas, C. J. Oley of Virginia, Sydney Peppes of Virginia, democrats, and William I Green of Nebraska, populist Labor—John J. Gardner of New Jersey, Jo-

seph H. Walker of Massachusetts, James I. McCleary of Minnesota, William Lorimer of Illinois, J. K. Showalter of Pennsylvania, Aaron V. S. Cochrane of New York, Isaac Harber of Maryland, republicans; V. J. Robert of South Carolina, J. W. Strode of New Hampshire, William A. Young of Virginia, Ferdiand. nand Bruckeman of Michigan, Thomas W.

Simms of Tennessee, democrats.

Militia—Benjamin F. Marsh of Illinois, Case
Broderick of Kansas, George Spalding of
Michigan, I. J. Fenton of Ohio, Warren Miller
of West Virginia, E. C. Burleigh of Maine,
E. E. Robbins of Pennsylvania, S. J. Barrows Texas, John H. C. Verstage of New York, John Fowler of North Carolina, William L. Stark of Nebraska, Charles K. Wheeler of Kentucky,

Following are the chairmen of the less important committees: Elections No. 1, Robert Taylor of Ohio; elections No. 2, Henry U. Johnson of Indiana; elec-tions No. 3, James A. Walker of Virginia.

Levee and improvements of the Mississippi river-Richard Bartholdt of Missouri. Education-G. A. Crowe of Pennsylvania.

Merchant, marine and fisheries-S. E. Payne of New York. Railways and canals-Charles A. Chickering of New York.

Manufactures-George W. Faris of Indiana. Mines and mining-Charles H. Grosvenor of Patents-Josiah D. Dicks of Pennsylvania.

Pensions-Henry C. Loudenslager of New Claims-C. N. Brumm of Pennsylvania War claims-Thaddeus M. Mahon, of Penn-

Private land claims-George W. Smith of District of Columbia-J. W. Babcock of Wis-Revision of the laws-Vespasian Warner of

Illinois. Reform in the civil service-Merritt Brosius of Pennsylvania. Election of president, vice president and republicans in congress-John B. Corliss of

Alcoholic liquor traffic-H. C. Bromler New York. Ventilation and acoustics-Joel P. Heatwole of Minnesota.

Irrigation of arid lands-William R. Ellis of Expenditures in the state department-I. E. Quidd of New York. Expenditures in the Treasury department-Robert G. Cousins of Iowa.

Expenditures in the Wardepartment-W. W. Grout of Vermont. Expenditures in the Navy department-J. E. Stewart of New Jersey. Expenditures in the Post office department-

Irvin P. Wagner of Pennsylvania. Expenditures in the interior department-Charles Curtis of Kansas Expenditures in the department of justice-Cyrus A. Sulloway of New York.

Expenditures in the department of agriculture-C. W. Gillett of New York. Expenditures of public buildings-P. G. Colon of Kentucky Accounts-B. B. O'Dell, Jr., of New York. Printing-C. D. Perkins of Iowa.

Library-Alfred C. Harman of Pennsylvania.

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 plement of passengers when the time

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 convening the congress in ex-traordinary session I called attention to a sin-gle 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 pressing subject for settlement then. A bill to provide necessary revenues for the government has already passed the house of representa-tives and the senate and awaits execu-tive action. Another question of importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in 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 attack nor stability or dispute. forms of our paper money offer in judgment a constant embarrass government and imperils 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 govern-ment 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 conten-tion. 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 after a two-days' session 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 recomvestigation 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 excurrency laws may be fou pedient 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 apon 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 Mc-Millan 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 vachts have been chartered by private individuals and speculators and there seems to be no doubt that they will have a full comfor sailing arrives.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

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 o' Death sence he took a little one off from me!

She wuzn't afeared! . . . fer day by day
—still on the mother's breast,
Uncomplainin' she went away—we whisperin: "God knows best!" Never a word from her lips wuz heard as the days and the nights went on-Only the arms roun' the mother after the

oul wuz gone! I reckon it's right, but somehow I'm always wantin' to know Jest why the good Lord took her from the

ones that loved her so? Minister says: "Twuz to bring us all close in the Master's keep;" But fer her I'd take my chances out with

If I only knowed she was livin'-thar, what If only she had the daylight, an' the dark-

ness come on me If only, when the shadders come up from the gloomy west, I could hear the mother callin' her home, an' rockin' her still to rest!

But she's gone the way that we all must go, an' the mother an' me must moan; She was such a little bit of a thing to go in the dark alone!

But sweet an' uncomplainin' she lived her happy day; And I ain't afeared on Death to look since the little one went that way!
-F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

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> BY RALPH GRAHAM WHITE.

· Cerro-Quemado.

T IS said you desire a mozo, senor." 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. "Dog!" said he, with an ominous scowl at the slight brown figure before him, oblivious of the fact that it had stood there hesitatingly, sombrero in hand, for perhaps a quarter of an hour. "Dog, could you not wait until I had

finished? It would have puzzled the doctor to have told what was the thing he would ing?" first have finished, except, perhaps, that it might have been the digestion of his dinner; but that was a minor detail that did not merit his attention.

"Pardon, senor I had not meantdid not think-'

"You did not think! None of you do; it is like you Indian perros. You, who appreciate such a thing. I would say which he must always be humored." you were brainless had I not carved so many of you!"

"I-I will retire, senor."

'You will remain where you are. That is like you, too, faith! You would retire-to come again, that again you might interrupt me. No. Now that the mischief is done, at least remain to give your excuse." "I had heard that you wished

mozo, "And, if I do-do you know of one?"

"I do but speak for myself, senor." "You a mozo! You-do you call yourself a man? Why, you are a child -a spear of grass-a reed that has not yet budded. How many years do you

claim, sir?" "My mother could not tell that, senor. I am young, but strong and faithful.' The doctor's frown relaxed. It was with almost a good-natured smile that he regarded the Indian boy, who stood nervously tapping a sandaled foot and thumbing his straw sombrero. As the smile broadened, betraying the truly tender heart that lay beneath his gruff exterior, the doctor glanced up at the smoking peak that was outlined against the distant horizon, and for a moment drank in the beauties of purple and bronze with which the sinking sun dyed it. Then he lightly rose from his hammock. Laying one hand on the boy's shoulder, and with the other pointing toward the distant peak, he said:

"You say you are faithful. Suppose now, that I employed you. Suppose that I asked you to scale yonder peak, and by sunrise to bring me a mineral found there-"

"What is the mineral, senor?"

"It is a vellow substance that boils up from the volcano. It is that which burns with a bluish light-"

"And a smell that is like Inferno?" The doctor laughed. "Yes; that is what we call sulphur."

"Then I will bring it to you." Ere the doctor could protest he had

"Well, well," the doctor muttered, "if he does, he will make a good retriever; but these dogs take a lot of breaking." With which he returned to his seat in the hammock and, banishing the Indian boy from his thoughts, resumed the interrupted task of diges-

The doctor was wont to call punctuality the foremost of the virtues. He loved punctuality-in others. That he did not practice it more himself was always the fault of circumstance. He knew he possessed its essence in more than an ordinary degree, and he was fond of looking forward to the time when that grim monster, circumstance, would allow him to exercise it. Next to punctuality, in the doctor's mind, was the virtue of early rising, and of this he was sometimes guilty.

The first faint streaks of amber were tinging the eastern edge of the sky as he opened his eyes the next morning. He sprang from his bed of stretched

bathed and rubbed himself vigorously, prove equally faithful." and dressed in great good humor, and so stolen an hour from life's hardi- "If the senor is ready."

"Coming, senor, coming." Juan was the doctor's bodyguard, his of the crater that yawned before them. cook, and at times his master. For the used it to advantage. He presently appeared in the door-

"What is it now, Senor Doctor?" "My coffee and cheese. Would you have me starve?"

"Till I have the time to prepare them, yes; but it will not be a long waiting." "Not a long waiting, son of a dog! Why should you keep me waiting?" "I have heard the good doctor say the

If you wish to anger a hasty man quote his own words against him. Which explains why the doctor threw a boot at Juan, and also why the boot have disappeared forever. missed him. The boot had flown through the open door, and across the

porch to the hammock, and the doctor, now through a cloud of white vapor, in no amiable mood, dressed as was the immortal "My Son John," limpingly which a cloud of black smoke poured, pursued it. "Well, what the devil!" the doctor of the cave lay before them. exclaimed. "Ah, yes, the sulphur boy

"This is it, which you are wanting, senor?" The Indian boy stood before him, holding out a small skin pouch, whose distended mouth permitted him to see its yellow contents. The doctor glanced at it, rubbed his eyes, looked at it a second time, then seized a piece of the yellow stuff, weighed it in the palm of his hand, bit it, examined it earnestly, and finally said, in a savage "Tell me at once where you tone: got it."

"The senor sent me to the mountains."

"For sulphur, boy-do you know what this is?" demanded the doctor, ferociously.

The frightened boy retreated: "I am sorry. I thought it was right, senor. I will go back and search again."

"Oh, what fools these perros are. No, you shall go back again, but I shall go with you at once; yes, at once. I am not angry with you, no. Why, you are one in a thousand. Give me the pouch. Do you know what this is? It is the stuff that rules the world—that makes and unmakes empires. It is power, it is. Come. come, not a word. Boy, I will make you what you are not. I will-now, Juan, what are you want-

"The doctor need starve no longer," said Juan; "the doctor's coffee is ready."

"Serve it at once. You will eat with me-you and this muchachito.'

Juan set about it and soon the three were breakfasting together. "It is but another of his whims," Juan whispered have no capacity for thought, cannot to the Indian boy beside him, "in the

> Regarding his master in such a light, it is not surprising that Juan should have listened in silence to the instructions that the doctor hurriedly poured forth, as he hastily gulped down his coffee and cheese; nor that, at the meal's conclusion, he leisurely undertook the task that his master had set him, with stolid indifference to the doctor's impatience. For the Aztec is not easily moved, nor do oaths exasperate him, unless they accuse his mother. He does not like to be called a dog, but he passes the unkind epithet by in haughty, dignified silence.

> The horses were saddled and ready at last, the bags well filled with provisions and sundry curious packages that the doctor himself stuffed in them; and they finally set out in single file, the Indian boy on foot leading the way, the doctor next with his rifle, and Juan bringing up the rear, with such an assortment of spades and machettes as might have stocked a gardener's

> It was not the first time that the doctor had climbed the mountains. He had spent days in the Cerro-Quemado collecting mineral specimens, and always with a half-confessed hope that sometime he might discover that which would enable him to return to civilization and indulge in the extravagant luxuries that were beyond the reach of men so poor as he. Not until he might do so would he return to it, he had vowed; and now, by the merest chance in the world, this Indian boy had come to him, and would lead him to where he might find the weapon with which the world could be conquered. No wonder the doctor spurred his horse and urged the boy to hasten.

> Across the arroyas and mountain brooks and over the lava capped foothills the Indian boy with tireless feet and silent faithfulness led them, till finally the forest became too dense for the horses to carry them further. Here the beasts were unsaddled and tied, and after a hurriedly eaten lunch the three divided the things they had brought and climbed on up the mountain. It was no light work over the rocks covered with bushes and thorn-clad vines, but they found it still worse when the forest was passed, and they came out onto a steep incline that was fathoms deep in ashes, and where, with each step upward, they seemed to slip back a step and a half. The dust was suffocating, the heat almost unbearable, the thirst it engendered torturing, and when they had finally surmounted the trip the doctor sank down exhausted.

"Boy," said he, when he had recovered his speech, "did you come all bounds. During 1896 the French conthis way last night? How were you able to do it?"

The Indian boy smiled sadly. It was the dog in me, senor." "What does your mother call you?"

asked Juan. "She should have called him Perro," duce the desired effect.

rawhide, threw the door open to fill the doctor interrupted, "for he has a his lungs with the cool, bracing air, dog's endurance, and perhaps may

The boy looked at him reproachfully, pleased to know he had beaten the sun but he merely rose to his feet and said: Up, up, through the broiling sun

"Juan, you rascal!" he shouted; over fields of lava and volcanic slag "Juan, lazy dog, would you sleep all the trio climbed persistently until they stood on the mountain's crest and gazed down into the ominous depths

"It is there, senor," the boy said, doctor feared to lose him and, by good simply, pointing toward the black luck, Juan had found this out, and mouth of a cavern, half obscured by a cloud of steam that shrilly escaped from some unseen crevice.

"It is the mouth of hell!" exclaimed Juan. Even the sturdy doctor shrank back, but the lust for gold will lead a man to brave the greatest danger.

"Come, then!" he cried. The Indian boy detained him. "Not that way, senor; see where you would go. It is none too sure, senor. Mira!" He took a machete from Juan and world was not made in a minute," and struck it through what seemed to be a smiling, the worthy Juan disappeared. solid rock, but which proved but a mass of light ashes. It was on this that the doctor would have stepped, and beneath which, had he done so, he might

> Testing each foot of the way with the greatest caution, he took the lead, now across a bottomless seam from filled with deadly gases, till the mouth

"It is suicide!" muttered Juan. "I -back on time; that is a good beginfor one, will not go further." Into the cavern the young lad crept, and the doctor, first lighting a torch that he took from one of the saddle bags they had brought, followed after

> as best he could. It was not far that they had to go But a few short rods from the entrance the doctor saw the thing he soughtgold, virgin gold, a mass of gold, such as men might have dreamed of, but none had ever beheld before!

Mad with the sense of sudden power the doctor clutched it; he fondled it; with tears of joy he kissed it, swear ing, laughing and crying by turns, and then-

There was a sudden trembling of the rock, the cavern seemed to sway in space, and there came a sound as of the earth splitting in twain from its center.

Juan turned and fled. The doctor threw the gold from him with a curse, and frantically endeavored to follow, but the boy held him back.

"No, no, senor, if you would live!" he pleaded.

But the doctor did not hear him There was the din of chaos without. A wide crack opened across the cave and a suffocating vapor poured through it. Again the rocky walls trembled and swayed and the crack closed its jaws with a vicious snap, like some gigantic animal, enraged that it had not engulfed them.

"Cur! Dog!" the doctor cried, striving to free himself, and striking the boy who clung to him. "Let loose, I

say, ere I kill you!" But the youth would not loosen his desperate hold. He clung with the strength of a demon, and, fighting to gain each step of the way, the doctor -by Mr. Samenhof, of Russia. dragged him to the mouth of the cave. where, by a supreme effort, he freed himself from the grasp of the youth.

Gasping for breath the doctor rose to his feet and blindly plunged out of the hideous place, only to pause at the entrance, speechless with terror at what he beheld. The air seemed a blast from a furnace-the bed of the crater rose and fell, a boiling, surging, seething cauldron, with the rushing roar of a tornado.

Huge bowlders rose to its surface to sweep around the maelstrom and disappear in the clouds of steam that intermittently burst from it. As he peered out through the lurid haze, with eyes that seemed to him to be starting from their sockets, a spur of rock, a hundred feet high, that crowned the opposite wall of the water, toppled and fell with a deafening crash and was swalloped up in the horrible depths. The path they had taken to reach the cave had been split but a yard beyond him by a vawning chasm whose oppo site wall he tried to, but could not, distinguish. The semidaylight that had prevailed suddenly changed to darkness—not the dark of a summer night, same footing in his city. We did our but the horrible dark of the catacombs. Ghastly flames of yellow and blue shot ing our advantages made money very up from the depths and pierced it, making its blackness visible. A hot fleck of ashes touched his cheek as a shower of them fell about him, and then a utilized on both boards. It was plain deluge that hemmed him round; a mass of vapor puffed suddenly out and to our cipher and were profiting upon it enveloped him like a winding sheet, at either end of the route. and, clutching wildly at empty space, he felt himself falling, falling down, seemed to have no ending. And then-

scarcely comprehending.

"Juan," he called, feebly. The Indian boy bent over him, placing his pocket flask to his lips: "There is no Juan now, senor."

"Where did he-ah, I remember!" "Yes, senor, you remember." "How did I come here?"

"I carried you." "Carried me where?"

senor; here to its other entrance." hell? You carried me here to safetyyou-how were you able to do it?" The Indian lad smiled proudly: "It was the dog in me, senor!"-Illustrated

"Where, but through the cavern

-While the population of France re mains nearly stationary, the consumption of tobacco increases by leaps and sumed over 20,000 tons of tobacco.

American.

-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 pro-

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. Samenhof, who originated the language Esperanto, and he has just issued a circular which is novel and interesting. He says that while for the last 200 years men have been willing to adopt a universal language for scientific work and books possessing an equal interest for all nations, nothing the idea. Mr. Samenhof says vigorously: "It is a disgrace to mankind that we--who dream of communications one human family, are as yet incapable | them. of communicating with one another, and on this account even hate and avoid

each other." Mr. Samenhof therefore proposed a 'spiritual" congress, which can be carried on without the interruption of the business pursuits of the people interested. His circular states that anyone in any land who desires to take part in the discussion on the expediency of adopting a universal language is invited to send a notification of the fact to him at Grodno, Russia, and anyone who is desirous of expressing his ideas thing else." on or motive for the adoption of any especial language is requested to send in addition an essay on the subject. All papers so received will be printed without comment or change in any particular, in the order received, in a book, published in three volumes, the separate volumes issued at intervals as the essays come in. When the three volumes are complete, no more essays will be received. The third volume will have as an appendix a list of the persons participating in the discussion, and some questions which each essayist is requested to answer and return to the compiler of the volume. The

questions will be: "(1) Do you find after perusing this universal expression of opinion-i. e., after a thorough reading of these volumes-that one of the already existing languages (natural, artificial, living or dead) should be adopted as an international language? (2) Or that none of the already existing languages can serve for this purpose and a totally new days.' language must be created? If you answer question 1 in the affirmative please state what language you would desire to select as an international tongue. If you answer question 2 in the affirmative it should not be forgotten that the final decision of the demand will either be impracticable, or, at any rate, will be postponed indefinitely."

Three months after these questions or their blank forms have been issued all voting must cease and the vote received will be published and the lanvotes will be proclaimed international to hold together very stoutly."

his proclamation will do no more than back on your old friend, the sheep." crystalize the agitation of the question and probably hasten the fruition of the hair? Oh, no; there is no modern use idea of an international language, for for them. Porous paper makes a garhe says so. The book he is to publish, ment quite as warm as woolen could. of course, will cost money, and he an- and vastly lighter than the clothes you nounces that he will sell it at one dol- had. Nothing but eider-down could lar per volume. A detailed prospectus have been at once so warm and light as of the scheme will be sent any anxious inquirer who writes Mr. Samenhof at Grodno and incloses a two-cent stamp of any country.

Meanwhile we are talking English and managing to worry along .- Chicago News.

TAPPED THE WRONG WIRE, The Honest Brokers Bring Retribu

tion on Wicked Sneaks. "I was just as honest as the rest of them," said the old broker, who seemed to think self-justification a necessary

prelude to his story. "After I had been in New York long enough to learn the ropes and secure some sources of inside information I tiful garments, we distinctly do not formed a partnership with a Chicago broker, who had acquired about the telegraphing in cipher, and by combinrapidly. After we had been prospering for about six months we discovered that the tips we exchanged were being that some outsiders had found the key "I grew excited over the matter and

wired him to meet me at once, that we down through an unknown void that might fix up a new system. 'All right. Start as soon as we put through the big Then he opened his burning eyes and coup now on tap,' came the answer. 1 do in the way of keeping and wearing dimiy looked about him, seeing but was without the slightest idea of what their old clothes till they went to rags, he meant, but next day received an explanatory letter. He had a great batch of old stocks in his safe that were not worth five cents on the dollar. He would telegraph me to buy all of this stock that I could, even if I had to go to 85. He would make a bluff at buying in Chicago and I was to do the same in New York.

"The scheme worked to a charm. The tappers were as keen after that stock as hungry fish after bait. We "You-you brought me out of that strung them along till we had unloaded \$60,000 worth of the stuff. Then he wired me, again in cipher: 'False alarm. For heaven's sake, sell.' Then you should have seen the tappers hump themselves. But they couldn's give the stock away, and you can see that they were not in a position to kick."-Detroit Free Press.

No Danger There.

Statistician (at western lunatic asyhim) -- Have you many patients that have been crazed by religious enthusi-

asm? Superintendent-Bless you, no! Our lunatics are from Chicago .- N. Y. WeekWHAT MAY BE.

Bellamy on Dress in the Twentieth Century.

"There ought to be a law that families shall live in communities, and not go straggling apart to the ends of the earth," said the woman who was reading a letter in the car to her friend who accompanied her. "What led to that remark?" asked her friend; "anything in that letter?"

"Yes. It is from my sister Amy, whom I have not seen since she went west. That 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:

The extremely delicate tints of Edith's costume led me to remark that One of these men is a Russian, L. the color effects of the modern dress

Edith's costume led me to remark that the color effects of the modern dress seemed to be in general very light as compared with those which prevailed in my day.

"The result," I said, "is extremely pleasing, but if you will excuse a rather prosaic suggestion, it occurs to me that with the whole nation given over to wearing these delicate schemes of colwearing these delicate schemes of coldefinite has been arrived at because of or, the accounts for washing must be the enormous difficulty and expense pretty large. I should suppose they of gathering a congress from all parts | would swamp the national treasury if of the world of persons interested in laundry bills are anything like what they used to be."

"Doubtless we could not do much else if we washed our clothes," she with other planets-we, members of said; "but you see we do not wash

> "Not wash them! Why not?" "Because we don't think it nice to wear clothes again after they have been so much soiled as to need wash-

"Well, I won't say that I am surprised," I replied; "in fact, I think I am no longer capable of being surprised at anything; but perhaps you will kindly tell me what you do with a

dress when it becomes soiled." "We throw it away-that is, it goes back to the mills to be made into some-

"Indeed! To my nineteenth-century intellect, throwing away clothes would seem even more expensive than wash-

"Oh, no, much less so. What do you suppose, now, this costume of mine cost?

"I don't know, I'm sure. I never had wife to pay dressmakers' bills for, but I should say certainly it cost a great deal of money."

"Such costumes cost from ten to twenty cents," said Edith. "What do you suppose it is made of?" I took the edge of her mantle be-

tween my fingers. "I thought it was silk or fine linen," replied, "but I see it is not. Doubtless it is some new fiber."

"We have discovered many new fibers, but it is rather a question of process than material that I had in mind. This is not a textile fabric at all, but paper. That is the most common material for garments nowa-

"But-but," I exclaimed, "what if it should come on to rain on these paper clothes? Would they not melt, and at a little strain would they not part?"

"A costume such as this," said Edith. 'is not meant for stormy weather, and yet it would by no means melt in a rainstorm, however severe. For stormgarments we have a paper that is absolutely impervious to moisture on the outer surface. As to toughness, I think you would find it as hard to tear this paper as any ordinary cloth. The guage having the largest number of fabric is so strengthened with fiber as

"But in winter, at least, when you However, Mr. Samenhof realizes that need warmth, you must have to fall "You mean garments made of sheep's

> our winter coats of paper." "And cotton!-linen! Don't tell me that they have been given up, like wool?"

"Oh, no; we weave fabrics of these and other vegetable products, and they are nearly as cheap as paper, but paper s so much lighter and more easily fashioned into all shapes that it is generally preferred for garments. But at any rate, we should consider no material fit for garments which could not be thrown away after being soiled. The idea of washing and cleaning articles of bodily use and using them over again would be quite intolerable. For this reason, while we want beauwant durable ones. In your day, it seems, even worse than the practice of washing garments to be used again, you were in the habit of keeping your outer garments without washing at all, not only day after day, but week after week, year after year, sometimes whole lifetImes, when they were specially valuable, and finally, perhaps, giving them away to others. It seems that women sometimes kept their wedding dresses long enough for their daughters to wear at their weddings. That would seem shocking to us, and yet, even your fine ladies did such things. As for what the poor had to that is something won't bear thinking

"It is rather startling," I said, "to find the problem of clean clothes solved by the abolition of the washtub, although I perceive that that was the only radical solution."

Galen Clark, who has just resigned the post of guardian of the Yosemite valley, went there about 40 years ago, expecting to die in a year or two of consumption. He is now 83 years old and hale and hearty.

England has sent an expedition to explore the River Jub, the boundary between the Italian and English spheres of influence in Somaliland. It is under command of Maj. Macdonald, who made the survey for the railroad from Mombasa to Lake Victoria.

Among the pretty models for dresses is a narrow yoke with a sharp-point back and front. Below the yoke in front is a loose vest, which is tucked into a

More flies are caught with honey than

she had stayed here, in all probability, said her friend, trying to comfort her.

"Yes, but the change would have been so gradual that I would not have noticed it. Now I seem to have two sisters, one with coal black hair and one with snow white. One is a stout, healthy, middle-aged woman, the other a dreamy-eyed romantic girl whose waist I could span with my two-hands. Probably her face is lined with care and her character changed as much as care and her character changed as much as

CHANGES WROUGHT BY TIME

Not So Noticeable When Relatives

See Each Other Daily.

her features.' 'What of yourself?" inquired the friend; "has time stood still with you?"

"Is time stood still with you?"
"I? Myself? I never thought of that.
Yes, I have changed, too, and no doubt Amy
will be as much disappointed in me as I will
be with her. But that gives another argube with her. But that gives another argument in favor of families keeping in touch. Or if that is not possible then let them remain separate or as strangers. There is mough of the pathetic in life without these shocks of reunion."

And she thoughtfully folded her letter while her friend looked out of the car window and was silent.—Chicago Times-Herald.

VERY ABRUPT.

Another One of Those Very Sudden Proposals.

Slowly the great steamer steamed from the dock. Between two stern parents a young girl in tears stood watching the receding shore.

A hatless young man rushed out on the pier and stretched out his arms toward the

Alas! that parents will be so hard-hearted.
"Mary," he cried, "will you be my wife?"
And the sad waves rocked.

A year had passed.

The young man had discovered a gold mine on Broadway, and was now worth \$69,000,000.

When the plank was lowered the young lady and her parents came ashore.

"Oh, Algernon," the young girl cried as she blushingly laid her head on his manly bosom, "this is so sudden!"—N. Y. Jour-

Arouse to Action

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side, will admonish you of neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are thoroughly removed by the Bitters.

Thunder-Like Tones.

"I really couldn't afford to let you board with me this summer," said an old farmer to a city man with a very deep bass voice.
"Why not?" roared the basso-profundo in tones that rattled the dried squashes in

the rafters.

"Because whenever you talked or sang your voice would sour all the milk in my cellar."—Judge.

Strong Probability of It.

"Is it a fact that Miss Frost has a cool million in her own name?"
"I wouldn't be surprised if she had. Her father was in the ice business, you know."—Cleveland Leader.

All Worn Out

Able to Work Since Taking Hood's. "My husband was afflicted with a worn out, tired feeling and could not do much on his farm. He heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that he concluded to try it and it helped him and MRS. L. L. OLSON, Nevinville, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsa-





FREIGHT PAID on orders of 2000 sq. ft.
Manilla. Write for samples and prices. The F
Manilla Rooting Company, Camden. N.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago Musical College. CENTRAL MUSIC HALL,

CHIGAGO, ILL.
DR. F. ZIEGFELD, PRESIDENT MUSIC ORATORY and DRAMATIC ART. 32nd SEASON BEGINS SEPT. 6, 1897.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SALTNA.

I've been in town a month or two-Come here expectin' I might stay 'Bout all my days with little Sue-

An' even yit, perhaps, I may.

Fur 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 fur me here, ue an' her husband, I must own An' sence 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 just 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 enough of air or space Or elbow-room-fur's 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 sure to feel jest so An' long, as I do, fer her own. I b'lieve when I hev piled the wood

Upon the hearth, a blazin' stack, If there was jest a way she could, Mebbe 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.

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

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IV.—CONTINUED.

No wonder the fellows wondered what Close did with his money. A solflier 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 brier-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

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 "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 Parmeles nabbed last night. They must have cut across at the ford. They've finished him, I reckon, for one of 'em was ridin' Lis 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.

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

"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-nery 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

"I prefer using these, captain," said

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 "There's your squad ready. Parm'lee'll tell you what le 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 c' 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. Mc-Bride tramped cut 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

vou.' 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 sergeant.

"That so?" asked the veteran, imperturbably. "Get 'em under arms, ser geant. 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

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-per-

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

"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, puffingly 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 popped 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 same citizen was seated on the nearest porch, placidly smoking a corn-cob pipe | yuh." and reading a newspaper, his boots braced 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 in in less than a minute." himself in the presence of a surging mob, came to a sudden halt in sheer any arresting done. Meantime, the only

"Why, you may not get back in a 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 vioiently ringing; otherwise an almost Sabbath stillness pervaded the town of face fairly brightened up for the min- Tugaloo. At the corner lay a gaunt quadruped, blood trickling from its nostrils and from a shot-hole in the sidesole indication of recent battle. The rail door stood obliquely open to the de-

> 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?"

clining sun. The barred windows were

Like those of the jail behind it the windows of the little meeting house were closed, and apparently boarded up from within. The double doors in tront 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 'f 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. Mc-Bride 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 lawthe 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 peckets 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 battering 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



muttered; and him Lambert angrily ac-

costed: "What do you want us to do, Mr. Parmelee? We've been here several minutes with nobody to report to." "I s'pose my poor fellows are murdered to a man," cried Parmelee, sliding off his mule and handing the reins to a soldier, who coolly transferred them to the nearest post. "Can't you make

em hear, McBride?" "Not if they're all dead," answered the sergeant, disgustedly. "Which corpse is pullin' the bell rope?" At this unfeeling remark the populace again began to laugh.

"Oh, you'll pay for this, you fellows!" remblingly shouted Parmelee to the grinning group across the street. "If there's law in Washington and power to back it, you'll ketch heal,"

"Whawt's been the matter, squire?" asked a citizen, soothing iy. "Ain't anybody hurt, is there? I ain't heard

nothin' of any row." Parmeice pointed to the carcass of the mule and to some significant shot holes at the corner. "I s'pose you'll deny shootin' or hearin' any shootin'-next.' "Shootin'? Shootin' round hyuh? Why, doggone 'f that ain't the queerest thing! I thought I heard somebody pullin' off a pistol awhile ago. Don't you remember, major? I reckon 'twas you I was talkin' with at the time-I "Lieutenant," said Close, "I've got to the northeast angle of the plaza, this said there was a shot fired. P'r'aps that's what killed Potts' old mule out | Enquirer.

"For heaven's sake, man," muttered Lambert, "stop that infernal bell and your own jaw. Can't you see they're just laughing at you?" And Parmelee evidently did.

"My God, lieutenant! they've mobbed the jail, let loose three of the worst scoundrels ever went unhung, and killed the officers of the law. They ought to be arrested right here-every one of them-'stead of standin' there If Capt. Close was here he'd have 'em

"He'll be here presently, if you want surprise. The squad "slowed down" at | row is that which your people seem to | a sign from their sergeant, and then, be making. Can't you stop that?"

Parmelee looked helpless and depondent. "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 marshal's been after em a month, and he ought to have met us here, 's I telegraphed him. We mornin', an' not a soul in Tugaloo knew anything about it, an' the soldiers ought to have stood by us until the marshal camp and left us all alone, and just as take effect promptly. soon as these people found out who were jailed an' saw we had no soldiers to guard 'em, why, I couldn't do nothin'. enough to stay. I just 'scaped with my life. You've just got here, lieutenant. You don't begin to know what a hellhole 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 fel-

lers 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 waist, the commander of the company goods. 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. 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 fightdidn't even attempt to hold your prison . ers?" exclaimed Close, in high dudgeon. 'Why, great Peter! man, your birds just 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 sandhad shown as little grit as you and your 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

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 albumenous

"Ah, you pitee," sighed the maiden. 'Spare me life, monsieur." Amoslalsidecus, leader of the canni-

bals, faltered. A rattle of stewpans filled his ears and fork and knife rang against delftware 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 un last-vhat 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 chestnutty 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 twice condemned by the people, is overthe Isthmus of Panama, has within its petals the perfect image of a dove. The leaves are very pale green in color, as duties imposed are practically prohibithough in harmony with the delicate tive. And this in a measure ostensibly purity of the blossom, which is of ala- undertaken to raise revenue to stop the baster whiteness. In the center of the deficit! It is fortunate for the untaught blossom, nestling in its very heart, is republican bourbons that there is not the perfect image of a dove. Right in the cup of the blossom, with the snowwhite 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

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 enorinsultin' the United States government. | mous, and it will scarcely be oredited 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 residing at the time.-Chicago News | lanta Constitution.

THE DINGLEY REMEDY. 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 fetched 'em here at four o'clock this 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 came. 'Stead of that, they went on to republican dose which is intended to

The whole process is simple, and it is as old as the invention of cupping and blistering. The theory is that of coun-They just took my horse and-they'd ter-irritation. The medicine, when a have hung me, I s'pose, if I'd been fool 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 to be found in a weather-beaten pair of anything) that a man who has no shoulder-straps on his cheap flannel money to buy goods at present low blouse, without sash or sword, but with | prices would be benefited by being coma huge army "Colt" strapped about his pelled to pay a higher price for the same

That is the whole scheme in a nutshell. Mr. McKinley's method of making the people prosperous is to increase the cost of the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life. As the people are not now able to buy these necessaries 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 partakes 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 furbelows. 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 heap were you raised on, anyhow? and their employes, farmers, the whole Why, 'f a baby in the town I come from population in short, will have an admirable opportunity of beholding the true folks have, its own mother would have inwardness of the republican tariff fraud. We have no doubt that Mr. Mc-Kinley 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, coldblooded and long-headed, who know chestnut hair swept over her blanched | that protection is simply a private snap face like breakers over glistening sands for a monopolistic cabal composed of under a summer sun. Her bejeweled the millionaire manufacturers. There fingers were clasped in supplication and are some of the long-headed men in her brown eyes were filled with tears. the senate, and they do not hesitate to The cannibal chief gazed down upon say in private that the expectations her. The gloating of a thirst for human which have been raised in the public gore sent the warm blood rioting mind as to the effect of the new tariff through his evil face. He drew his are doomed to disappointment. Some of knotted war club and sent it swinging these men would be glad of an excuse in concentric circles around his fuzzy, 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 doulotful in its nature that the republicans in congress, especially in the house, do not care to injure their chances for reelection next year by pro-

moting 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 avcrages 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. topped from six to eight points. Not only so, but nearly two-thirds of the 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 monometallic 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 Dis-

of prosperity that the show seems to one that is likely to bring the administhe palace where she may happen to be have lost itself in the wilderness .- At- tration no end of discredit and annoy-

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 Mc-Kinley administration, backed by a republican congress, is carrying out the pledges made as conditions precedent to success in the last campaign.

The Dingley iniquity 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 councils during the campaign, is now attempting to bring his party to a realizing sense of its own danger in following blindly the behests of the sugar trust, which will wring \$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 be succeed in forcing the sugar trust to yield some of its immense profits given in the bill, the principle of shameful bargaining

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 Repub-

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 wry 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 -Mr. McKinley was so far ahead bad one, viewed from any aspect, and ance.-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 | dence, economy, and self denial of masculine,

In order to prevent the undue crowing of the county clerk and printer in work required of them, the revised Australian ballot provides are getting independent and the that nominations of candidates for eastern capitalist has begun to recounty and township offices be filed lent. A number of institutions with the county clerk not less than that deal in securities have anthirty days before election. This will nounced their willingness to acrender it necessary to hold nomiating conventions not much later than the first of October,-Star and Kansas,

The Fashion Department in DEM-OREST'S MAGAZINE for July is, as always, up to date and helpful, abound ing with practical information, handsome models and the newest ideas re. to again take into their confidence garding dress. A Pattern Order and esteem. The prevailing spirit published in each number entitles of the native is to tell them to go the holder to patterns of all the de- to thunder. The withdrawal of signs at the uniform price of four eastern money when it was needed 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 England money, and that the man session of the Kansas legislature who does business on alien capital and provides that all ex-Union will find himself depending on a soldiers or sailors who hold honor- broken reed when comes the hour able discharges shall be entitled to of need. Kansas will grow her a license to vend, hawk and ped- own capitalists. Ere long the dle goods, wares, fruit, or merchan- farmer who wants to borrow a dise not prohibited by law, in any thousand dollars will get it from county or city in the State, pro- his neighbor. The interest will vided he own the stock he peddles. be kept at home and used to de-Upon presentation of his discharge velop the country. If eastern capto the City Clerk any soldier will ital wants to come in the form of be entitled to a license free of investment it will be welcomed 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 tellow, 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, The Ladies' Home Journal for which has for years enjoyed almost a monoply 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 Uptops. For a good many years Ohio has been getting latest serial "The Spirit of Swee 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 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 dation for the work performed by a certain agreement of 1895 be-tween the bosses had been loyally Moody teaches the lesson of the fulfilled. McKinley was given the Reserrection. Mrs. S, T. Rorer Presidency, Forsker sent to the Senate and Bushnell elected gov-ernor. In the face of this prosper-eon for picnics, etc. The bride, ity of their masters it is amazing her trousseau and its accessories that the mere people complain of are treated instructively in two their lot. Besides, did not Senator is told in another. Indoor window Hanna wind up the proceedings gardens, needdlework, games and of the convention he bossed by pastimes for rainy days, with the promising that from now on he various departments pertaining to more could be asked?

the Kansas of the east. Kansas Dana Gibson pictures "Pickwick has its political peculiarities, but it Delivering his famous Oration, is fully eight years since she submitted tamely to the domination of Company, Philadelphia. One dol-• 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, prumany kinds the people of Kansas have demonstrated their ability to pay in good hard money the debts that could not be renewed. Now we cept 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 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 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 a angel's harp. It was seductive stuff and Kansas is thankful for the harsh experience that taught her the folly of its promis-

cous use .- Eureka Messenger.

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'-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." Ellinor advantages which spring from con- Dale Runne, in "Sergeant Matty" ferring offlice on a lot of profesgives one view of the heroism of a
sional politicians that they would
actually leave their State and its actually leave their State and its she labors, and Grace Stuart Reid glorious traditions to seek a place tells the story of "Her Mysterious where it may prove easier to get 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 commentells all about "Canning and Prewould be "with the boys?" What the August Journal's offering exceptionally complete. Pictorially Ohio is still far from being it is artistic and attractive. Charles lar per year; ten cents per copy.

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 L

THOS. H. GISHAY. CRISHAM & BUTLER. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Feder

Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLE, 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.

F. P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder

al 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

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice o 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.



Best in the World.

WRITE FOR OUR COOK BOOK FREE!

DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y sept1.7-1y



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 f. " " 8 % " 13.00 " " " 10 " " 15.00

R. MONARCH BOTTLING CO.

OWENSBORO, KY.

Mail orders promptly attended to.





CROCERIES

We have opened up our Grocery Department and can show you a Nice, New, Fresh DRY GOODS 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.

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.

The Bhase County Courant.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. amd Prop.

Official Paper of City & County,

'No fear shallaws as favor sway; Hew to the line, etc no chips fall where they may."

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; af ter three mousus, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Cepresentative Dr. F. T. Johnson Clerk of Court J. E. Perry
County Attorney J. T. Butler
Sheriff John McCallum
Surveyor J. R. Jeffrey
Probate Judge O. H, Drinkwater
Sup't. of Public Instruction Mrs. Sadie P.
Grishato

SOCIETIES:

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80,—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M.C. Newton, Secy. R. of P., No. 60,—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T.C.Strickland, N.G.; J.B.Davis, Sec, K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.

Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck,

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Fats vs Leans base ball game to-Mrs. Means left, Monday, for Colo-

102° in the shade Saturday after-

The Regle 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. Johnston came in from Sprin-

field, Mo., last Friday. A. J. Robertson returned, Tuesday,

from a visit at Emporia. Mrs. Will Romigh visited at Empo-

ria, 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.

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

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

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

Born, on Friday, July 23, 1897, to ing mill picks, and Mr, and Mrs, Chas. Ditmars, of Strong home institution.

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

their windows. H. S Foreman, L. Link and John Merrit are out in McPherson county, threashing wheat.

purchased an interest in the Schnave-ly meat market.

open, on Thursday, August 14th, be-tween the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., and

COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANS 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. Gertie Dothard.

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

| Dothard. | papers of Chase county reflect, from a business stand point of view? | las 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. Cnilds, west of town, Wednesday night of last week. I have for rent some of the best

ant call.

out there. Wm. Blosser and son, Sherman, of Council Grove, have been in town

several days past, on business and visiting friends.

atives while east. M. W. Gilmore, of the North To-

Dodg? City boy. Miss Arta Jones who was here

home at Carbondale. Mr. and Mrs. P. F. King, of Emporia, visited their sons, George and Ed., and daughter, Mrs. J. E. Du-

ohanois, in this city, this week. We have been to Kansas City, and

If you want a good job of plastering

done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.

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

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 ellegant presents, and a good time was had.

Millers in this part of Kansas should to you, and assist him in his hour of remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A No. 1 job in sharpen ing mill picks, and should patronize s

aug 8tf 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 Frank Johnson and Ed. Hazel left, Tueday evening, raised a disturbance Tuesday to work for B. Lantry's Sons. in one of the street cars while coming ous places in New Mexico. Look out for the grand street parade at 12 o'clock, to morrow. We add at 12 o'clock, to morrow. We went home at a "break-neck" spead, add at 12 o'clock forest parade that A warrant was sworn out for his ar
A warrant was sworn out for his aring complete information relitave frowning, strabismus, etc. If you from Strong City to this town, and, on positively make the finest parade that A warrant was sworn out for his arwas ever put on the street; the pretiest lot of ponies in the world; carribrought him back to town; yesterday,

Bert Pullins, of Council Grove, has The high school library will be

"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 is, morally, good, therefore, will some imbiased mind tell us what the news-

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

jan2tf J. C, DAVIS.

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

O, H. Filson of Strong C.

The ladies' and children's delight. | wants of this people. and gave the Courant office a pleas- afternoon and evening, Every child will be the better for an afternoon James Roach visited his farm near spent at this show. It is an object Tampa, Marion county, last week, lesson in a liberal education. Adults and reports good prospects for crops will find many varied features, highly Saturday, July 31, 1897. interested to persons of all callings.

> Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell, widow of Married, in this city. on Sunday, July 25, 1897, by the Rev.H. S. Christian Mr. Chas. Hickman and Miss daughter, Mrs. Michael Quinn, of Lantry's horse wins the race those invited shall be his guests and enjoy who was at her bedside his hospitality; but if C. J. Lantry's attend the G. A. R. encampment in moned her spirit to leave its earthly horse wins the race; then those invited New York, next month, and visit rel- tabernacle and go hence to dwell in shall be the guests and be entertained perpetual bliss, who, while mourning by H. E. Lantry, her death, will rejoice in the reunion peka Reform School, stopped over of her parents in heaven. Mrs.O'Donhere, Saturday, having in charge a nell located on Middle creek, in 1857, with her husband, but moved to Strong City, in 1881, where Mr.O'Donvisiting her sister, Mrs. Gertie Doth-ard, left, Tuesday morning, for her eral took place from the Catholic head of Fox Creek. church in Strong City, Friday morning, and her remains were laid to rest poned until Saturday, August 7th, besido her husband in the Catholic proximo. cemetery, northwest of Strong City, Requiescat in pace,

Now that the editor of the Courup, and remit to him, at the rate of being rapidly made, \$150 per year, immediately, their To reach Cripple Creek, take the arrears, as he has been patient with Santa Fe Route, the only standard them as long as he could get along gauge line direct to the camp. without their dues. Another reason | Santa Fe lands you right in the heart why he needs their dues is, he began of Cripple Creek. Call at the Courant office when you want job work of any description day, from Bazaar to Kansas City.

The eclipse of the sun came on, an addition to his residence, last fall. Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or and had to stop the on same, because address G. T. Nicholson. G. P. A. T. subscribers failed to pay up, and now & S. F. R'y, Monadnock Block, Chicahe wants to complete that addition | go. during the summer. To each of you the sum is almost insignificant, but to him it will aggregate a sufficent amount to meet all his immediate wants, therefore, he hopes you will be as free hearted to him as he has been

"YOURS FOR HEALTH."

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

READ AND REFLECT.

A business curiosity prompted us B. S. Arnold's son, Ren,, got one of his legs broken, Tuesday, by being kicked by a horse, tween the hours of 2 and 1 p. In., and to look over the advertise in this county, begins. Please return all books out. Mary Clements, Librarian.

Mary Clements, Librarian. to look over the advertisements in the thousand readers of the COURANT. The Advertising columns of the en. tire 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, C, H. Filson, of Strong City, came up, Saturday, from Ash Fork, Arizona, and started back there, yester.

On a course, the four papers of the county, to supply the

TOBASCO 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.

As betting is forbidden both by the law and good morals, the race will not the late Thomas O'Donnell, died at be for stakes, but it is agreed that the her home in Strong City, Thursday loser will forthwith sell his horse and

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

COLD AT CHIFFE CREEK.

The best way to get there is over got some special bargains in summer Dress Goods, Ladies, call and see them.

ANT is no longer postmaster he can not keep up the expenses of the Courtich gold mining district of Cripple them.

ANT from his salary as postmaster, Creek, Colorado. is attracting hun-ANT from his salary as postmaster, Creek, Colorado, is attracting hun-and, therefore, needs money from his dreds of people. By spring the rush subscribers for that purpose; hence, bids fair to be enormous. That there he asks those in arrears to please look is an abundance of there is demonat the date to which they have paid strated beyond doubt. Fortunes are

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 The right climate is where a of Charge. Dr. Smedley is one pure, dry air, equable temperture of the leading opticians of the state and constant sunshine are found, and has made a special study of the These essentails exist in the Salt human eye and is thoroughly com-River Valley of Arizona and vari- petent to fit your eyes with glasses, not only to make you see better but Discriptive pamphlets, recently to correct all errors of refraction and to these regions as invalids need. frowning, strabismus, etc. If you For free copies address G. T. Nic- have any eye trouble whatever call Overpaid.....

Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

Statement of amount on hand in the Treasury of Chase county, Kansas, for the quarter ending July 26, 1897. State fund
County fund
Redemption fund
Cottonwood Falls, City
Strong City
Normal institute fund
County school apportioned
County school apportioned
State school apportioned
State school land interest
School land principal...
Railroad bond interest

TOWNSHIP FUNDS. Bazaar township general... Cedar township general Cottonwood township gen-

road....
Falls township general...
road ...
Matfield township general ...
road ...
road ...

Toledo township general... f bond interest.....
bond sinking
bond interest..... bond sinking ...

SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS bond sinking.... 344 00
bond interest....
bond sinking....
bond interest....
bond int. and sink. sinking sinking...
interest...
sinking... 43 bond interest. 43 bond sinking. sinking.....
sinking..... sinking. 53 bond interest.... 53 bond sinking.... 54 bond interest.... 54 bond sinking.... 56 bond interest.... 3 03 57 bond sinking 58 bond interest.... bond sinking bond sinking bond sinking

10 04

61 bond interest....
61 bond sinking....
63 bond interest....
63 bond sinking....
66 bond sinking.... general....

> 8 general.
> 9 general.
> 10 general.
> 11 general general general 14 general 15 general 50 00 20 general general.

> > 41 general

48 general... 44 general... 45 general... 46 general...

22 general... 23 general... 24 general... 25 general... 26 general... 27 general... general. general

Save Your Eyes!

Dr. S. Smedley, Optician and Eye

age loads of beautiful dogs. Be sure and let your children see the parade, Hawkins & Loomis.

Brought him back to town, yesterday, etc. If you overpaid.

For free copies address G. T. Nichave any eye trouble whatever call holson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., do for you what medicine country do fo

KING & KING.

STATE OF KANSAS, (ss. Chase County, (ss. I, C. A. Cowley, Treasurer of said County, being duly sworn, say that the above and foregoing shows the amount of money in the Treasury of said county, and that the same is correctly apportioned as I verily believe.

C. A-Cowley, County Treasuer

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of July ,1897.

[SEAL.]

M. C. NEWTON

M. C. NEWTON County Clerk

First published in the COURANT, July 29, '97 Road Notice.

STANE OF KANSAS, Les

COUNTY OF CHASE. So

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls,
Chase county, Kansas, July 26th, A. D. 1897.
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th of
July, A D1897, a petition, signed by Mrs. Sarah
A. L. Pinkston and 22 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners,
of the county and State aforesaid, praying
for the location and establishment of the
following described road, viz:
Beginning at a point on the H. J. Smith
road in Cottonwood township (established
July 7th, 1876), where said road crosses the
half section line running north and south
through section six (6), township twenty(20),
range six(6)east; thence east eighty (80) rods;
thence north to intersect said H. J. Smith
road, and for the vacation of all that portion of the said above proposed road.
And we further petition that said road be
made fifty (50) feet wide and that portion of
the H. J. Smith road running west from
the crossing of the half section line running
north and south to the school-house lot be
made fifty (50) feet wide instead of sixty (60),
feet, and that the ten (10) feet be taken off
the north side of said road.

Wherefore, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: H. C. Snyder, L. Seamms and J.
C Fisher, as viewers, with instructions to
meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning in Cottonwood township, on the 25th day of August,
A. D. 1897, and proceed to view said proposed road and give to all parties a hearing
By order of the Board of County CournFirst published in the Case County Courn-

First published in the Chase County Cour-ANT, July 29, 1897

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Palls,
Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Palls,
Chase county, Kansas, July 26th, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that, on the 5th
day of July, 1897, a petition, signed by C.
E. Rechling and twenty-seven others, was
presented to the Board of County Commissioners, of the county and State aforesaid,
praying for the location of the following
described road:
Commencing twenty (20) or thirty (30)
feet east of the old road, No. 68, on the
north side of the southeast ½ of section
twenty-three (23), township nineteen (19),
range 8ix(6): thence in a southwesterly direction following the road as now fenced and
traveled to where it strikes the south side
of the southeast ½ of section twenty-three
(23), township nineteen (19), range 8 x (6).
Whereupon, the Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named
persons, to wit: J. D. Rider, Lewis Frey
and R.O. Morris, as viewers, with inst ucions
to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning in Diamond
Creek township, on the 18th day of August, A. veyor, at the place of beginning in Plamond Creek township, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said proposed road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, of Chase county, Kansas.

Attest:

M. C. Newton,

Legal County Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS
CHASE COUNTY.
In the matter of the estate of Margaret
O'Donnell, late of Chase county, Kansas.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 24th
day of July, A.D., 1897 the undersigned was,
by the Probate Court, of Chase county,
Kausas, duly appointed and qualified as
administratrix of the estate of Margaret
O'Donnell, late of Chase county, deceased,
All parties interested in said estate will
take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

MARY A. QUINN,
Administratrix.

THE MONTEZUMA REOPENED. A welcome bit of news: The Montezuma Hotel, at Las Veras Hot. Springe, N. M., has been reopened. Visitors to this famous resort may now procure sumptous accommodations at reasonable prices. The Montezuma can comfortably provide for

several hundred guests. Las Vegas Hot Springs is one of the few really satisfactory Rocky Mountain resorts. It has every essential-the right altitude, a perfect climate, attractive surroundings, medicinal waters and ample opportunity for recreation. The ideal place

Inquire of local agent Santa Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.

Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.

Round trip excursion tickets on

for a vacation outing.

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 sen-ate conferees is as follows: Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, elada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated melada, concrete, and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, .95 per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test .055 of one cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on suggest above. 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, 1.95 cents per pound; molasses testing above 40 degr degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 56 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 polaris test. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate Provided, that nothing herein conor in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial recipro-city concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawaiian islands on January 30, 1875, or the provisions of any

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

congress heretofore passed for the

valorem. The confectionery paragraph is change to read as follows: "Sugar candy and all confectionery no specially provided for in this act, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined when and on sugars after being refined when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulter-ated, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 50 per cent. ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate cov-erings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the mer-

The republican conferees also made pub-He a statement concerning the conference report in which it reviewed the changes made. Of sugar the statement says:

"The house differential between raw and ned sugars and the general features of the house schedule are preserved, and the senate amendments increasing the differ-ential to one-fifth and providing for a re-duction of one-tenth of the duty on raw sugars not above 87 degrees, which would have given a duty of 1.39 on 88 degree sugar and only 1.26 on 87 degree sugar, are not adopted.

Beet Sugar. "In deference to the wishes of those in terested in beet sugar production, that the senate rate of 1.95 cents on refined sugar might be retained as an increased encouragement to this industry, the duty on raw sugars is increased .07½ 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 re-fined the same as in the house bill. And to meet the objection which has been urged that the house rates on low grade ray 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 .03 cent (as proposed in the house bill) to .03½ 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 1.821/2 cents, and the duty on refined sugar is raised from 1.87½ cents (as proposed originally by the house) to 1.95 cents, thus giving the same differential of 1214 cent between raw and refined sugar a

"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 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 imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the 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 ber per pound. The senate left the house imported unwashed. The duty on wools rate of three-tenths of a cent on the first

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, the duty to which the contain the duty to which the contain the duty to which was 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 358—On wools of the thirdclass 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

Paragraph 359—On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound the duty shall be seven cents per

Paragraph 362—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; on oils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes, com-posed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, 20 cents

Paragraph 365-On yarns made wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be 2½ 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 3½ times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of un-washed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 367-On blankets and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at no 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 and in addition thereto 30 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 valo-rem. 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 870—On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufact-ured wholly or in part, felts not woven and not specially provided for in this act, com-posed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of un-washed 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, 44 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent.

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 36—Tapestry Brussels carpet, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpetings of like character or description printed on the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valoren

Paragraph 377-Treble ingrain, three ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, 22 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 378-Dutch wool and two-ply carpets, 18 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 timber used for spars or in building wharves, 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 1,000 feet and by restoring the house rate on all the other items of the schedule, making the rates 50 cents per 1,000 feet for each side planed or finished, \$1 for longued or grooved, and \$1.50 if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved. The egislative proviso to this paragraph in-cred by the senate was changed so as to ad as follows: "That if any country or any dependency shall impose an exporstave bolts, shingle bolts, or heading bolts, exported in the United States, a discriminating charge upon boomsticks ing 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 men-tioned in this paragraph when imported from such country or dependency.'

Fence posts are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. The house rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem is restored on casks and barrels, sugar box shooks, etc. The house rate of two cents per thousand

and 15 per cent. ad valorem is restored on toothpicks, as is the house rate of 40 cents per thousand upon butchers' skewers.

Tobacco.

The conference accepted the senate rate and language on wrapper and filler to-bacco, except that the rate on wrapper to-bacco was made \$1.85 per pound instead of \$1.75. The house rate on imported cigars, cigarettes, etc., of \$4.50 per pound and 25 per

cent. ad valorem was restored.

The senate made the rate \$4 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. There were r 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 duti-able at \$1.50 per pound, and 15 per cent. ad

Paragraph 387, relating to woven silk fab rics, 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 manufactures of silk, is changed so as to modify the de-scription of jacquard figured goods by providing that they shall be "made on looms," and that they should be "dyed in the yarn and contain two or more colors in the fill-The rate is left at 50 per cent ad va-

Paragraph 302, in relation to cotton thread and carded yarn, was amended by the conference so as to provide that thread 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 exceed ing 20, and up to 80, are made dutiable at one-quarter of a cent per number per pound, and on threads of the same class numbering 80 and above, three-tenths of a cent per pound per number. In the original house bill there was no division as In the to numbers, all being made dutiable at the

stricken out by the senate, was inserted, though in changed form. The insertion is a proviso to the effect "that cordures com-

posed of cotton or other vegetable fiber weighing seven ounces or over per square yard shall pay a duty of 18 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. 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 para graph inserted by the senate (291½) providing for an additional duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single and on all manufactures made of such yarns, was stricken out by the con

Agricultural.

ference.

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 cattle valued at not more than \$14 per head, instead of \$3.50, while a rate of 27½ per cent. ad valorem was fixed on cattle of a greater value, instead of 25 per cent. in the senate

The difference between the two houses on beans was compromised, being made 4

The duty on seeds not specially provided for was made 30 per cent., the senate rate 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

Paragraph 261 was amended so as to sp cifically provide that fresh mackerel, hali-but or salmon should be dutiable at the rate of one cent per pound, as well as the pickled or salted article.

Dried Fruits. Paragraph 262 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 re-

The grape paragraph was altered so as to by the house, and 21/4 cents as fixed by the require the payment of 29 cents per cubic foot "of the capacity of the barrels or

cocoanut meat, etc., were restored to the house rate of 2 cents per pound. On pineapples the senate rate was re-

On unshelled filberts and walnuts the house rate of 3 cents per pound prevailed, while on shelled filberts and walnuts the senate rate of 5 cents per pound was sus

The conference struck out the senate mendment providing for a duty of 2 cents per pound on dead game and game meats. Paragraph 282, relating to cocoa, amended by leaving out cocoanut oil.

Spirits and Wines. The conference made but one change in

the schedule relating to spirits, wines, etc. The senate rate of 30 cents per gallon or still wines containing less than 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol in packages was changed

o 40 cents per gallon. The house rate was 60 cents. The rates on mineral waters were com promised, being made 20 cents per dozen on pint bottles, 30 cents per dozen on quart bottles. House rate of 40 cents and the

senate rate of 24 cents. Chemicals. The conference struck out the senate rate paragraph relating to tartrate of soda and potash and partly refined argols and re-

stored the house paragraph. There was a compromise on white lead at 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 of lead, white acetate of lead being fixed at 3% cents per pound, brown, gray, or yellow at 2% cents, nitrate at 2%, and litharge at 2% cents per pound. These were generally compromises between the rates of the two

Phosphorus was compromised at 18 cents

The house rate on sulphur was restored. phur paragraph allowing crude brimstone to come in at 50 cents per ton, but the con-ference struck this out, including this article in the \$8 rate, as originally fixed by

On mechanically ground wood pulp the house rate of one-twelfth of one cent per pound, dry weight, was restored. per was entirely rewritten. As amended

t is as follows: Printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above two cen'ts per pound, three tenths of a cent per pound; valued above two cents and not above two and a half cents per pound, four-tenths of one 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, six-tenths of a cent; valued between four and five cents, eight-tenths of a cent; valued above five cents, 15 per cent. ad

There is also a proviso exacting an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound for each dollar of export duty per cord imposed by any country exporting wood pulp to the United States.

Lithographic Prints.

There are numerous changes in the paragraph relating to lithographic prints. The rates on such prints on paper not exceeding 8-1,000 of an inch in thickness is re duced from the senate rate of 25 cents per pound to 20 cents.

The next classification covers paper ranging from 35 to 400 square inches, fixing the rate at 8 cents per pound. For paper exceeding 400 square inches a rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem is fixed. The senate rate on prints is reduced from 10 to 5 cents and on lithographic from 9 to 6

luminated lithographic prints not exceed-ing in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, 8 cents per

The senate rate of 20 cents per pack and 20 per cent. ad valorem fixed on playing cards was reduced to 10 cents per pack and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Internal Revenue. The internal revenue tax amendment re

lating to cigars and cigarettes made by the senate was changed to read as follows:
"On cigars of all descriptions weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000; on cigarettes made of tobacco or any substitute weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per thousand.' The senate amendment providing for a tax on stocks and bonds was stricken out.

The house rate of 8-10th of a cent per pound was restored on round iron of less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter and bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not

specially provided for.

The house rate on iron in slabs, blooms, etc., less finished than iron in bars and advanced than pig fron was also re-

The rate on iron bars, billets, etc., in the The rate on iron bars, billets, etc., in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, was made specifically at \$12 per ton.

In paragraph 127 the senate rate of 1 2-10 cents per pound on iron or steel anchors was increased to 1½ cents per pound, the house rate. The other amendments to the paragraph made by the senate were ac-

Paragraph 129 reads as follows: steel, cut to lengths or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings.

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 to stand, 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

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 11½ cents per pound was restored. The house receded from its proviso that the benefit of the drawback provision in section 24 shall not apply to articles manufactured in this country from imported its plates. tinplates, etc.

The conference amended the proviso to paragraph 136 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 partly manufactured shall pay an addi-tional duty of one-half of one cent per

There were several changes in the paragraph relating to iron and steel wire Changes in Cutlery.

In the paragraph relating to cutlery there was but one change from the senate sched-

The conference made material changes from both the senate and house rates on shotguns, both in classification and rates On wheels for railway purposes a com-

promise makes the duty 1½ cents per pound and 1½ 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

rate on Dutch metal was made cents per package of 100 loaves. 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% cents per pound, instead of 2 cents, as fixed

senate. The senate rates on mica were advanced those on the unmanufactured article being Orange and lemon peels preserved and focoanut meat, etc., were restored to the couse rate of 2 cents per pound.

Indeed at 6 cents per pound and 29 per cent. ad valorem, those on cut mica at 12 cents per pound and 29 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, re-lating to tiles, is retained, except that the requirements that the tiles shall be for floors and walls is stricken out. The house rates were restored on Portland, Roman and other cements.

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

er cent. ad valorem."

The paragraph relating to pumice stone was totally changed, the rate being made \$6 per ton on the manufactured article and 15 per centum ad valorem on the unmanu-

The house paragraph relating to clays and earths was adopted, and the house rates on dried asphaltum and bitumen. On fuller's earth the rate was fixed at \$1.50 per ton on the unmanufactured article and \$3 per ton on that which has been manufac-

The house rate on undecorated rockingham earthenware, paragraph 94, was re-In the next paragraph, relating to china the house provision including clock cases, with or without movements, was restored,

making the duty 60 per centum ad va lorem. The senate receded from its amendments to the rates on plain bottles, jars, etc.

Glass. 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 olished cylinder and crown glass. In the paragraph (103) relating to fluted, olled, ribbed, or rough plate glass the sen ate rates and language were retained ex-cept the house proviso to the effect "that all the above plate glass when ground, smoothed, or 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, both unfinished and silvered, as provided in paragraphs 104

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

conference adopted the The amendments in paragraph 108 relating to spectacles, eyeglasses, etc., with one ex-Paragraph 112, relating to stained or

painted glass windows, remains practicaly as left by the senate. The two houses compromised the rate on freestone, granite, sandstone, unmanufactured or undressed, making it 12 cents per

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

of five made from yarn finer than five lea There is also a change in the next paragraph, relating to single yarns in the gray reducing the senate rate on yarns no

finer than 80 lea or number to 40 per cent. ad valorem, which is a compromise between the two houses. Floor mattings, 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 exceed 10 cents per square yard, and at 7 cents 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 fabrics and bagging for cotton, gunny 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 ac-

cepted. Sundries. There were comparatively few changes in the sundries schedule. The senat amendment on bituminous coals fixing th The senate

rate of 67 cents per ton was accepted without change.
The house rate of one cent per thousand on loose matches was restored The house rates on haircloth were re-

The senate rates on jewelry were re-The house provision in regard to diamonds and other precious stones was re-

Paintings, drawings and statuary were lorem. Free List. The following changes were made in the free list:

The provision allowing cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals, straying or driven across the boundary line of another country for pasturage purposes, to be brought back free of duty is modified so as to continue this privilege for the speci-fied time of six months.

The conference restored to the free list the house paragraph on books and engravings imported by authority of the United States for the library of congress.

for baling cotton or any other commodity, where they were not introduced for sale 5-10 of a cent per pound." where they were to be allowed free entrance they were to be allowed free entrance where they had not been so used for less

than one year.

The conference restored the house pro vision on camphor.

The following is the paragraph agreed upon on anthracite coal in the free list: Anthracité Coal.

American vessels, but none shall be un-loaded." 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.

men 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 waters by citizens of the United States." 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.

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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 feat-ures 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 crude; brandles or other spirits manufactared or distilled from grain or other ma

terials; champagne or all other sparkling wines; still wines and vermuth; 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."

Brandies or other grain spirits, \$1.75 per Champagne in bottles containing one quart, \$5 per dozen; containing one pint, \$5 per dozen; containing one-half pint, \$1.50 per dozen; containing more than one quart, in addition to the \$6 rate, \$1.90 per gallon. Still wines and vermuth, 35 cents per gal-lon, and other rates in proportion where the goods are 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 procla-mation 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 tonka beans, 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

WAS A "LEEMISH" CAR.

The Owl-Car Passengers Finally

Found Out. He seemed painfully conscious of the ludicrous figure he cut as he burst a north-bound, all-night car and it contained. His face was belligerently red 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 success-

fully 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 Swedefor 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.

Just the Place.

Cobble-I've got one of the finest suburban homes you ever saw-solid comfort, old man.

Stone-That so? I'm thinking about buying a suburban place myself. Cobble-Then buy mine. - Brooklyn

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 "Coal, anthracite, now especially pro-vided for in this act, and coal stores of 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 Ohlsmith, 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 The paragraph in regard to the free ad-nission of fish caught by American fisher-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 On hide cuttings the house paragraph 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 devis-

The devil told the chief men of the duck tribe that if everybody 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 suspi-

cion. Beginning at the first line, he grabbed each duck in succession, and with a sudden twist broke its neck. The wood duck was the wariest 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. Pemissee related a story of the landing of Columbus. The Sac and Fox Indians lived at that time on the seashore. Their medicine men had predicted the coming of the pale-faced men, and the Indians had watched for them for many moons, sending runners at intervals to the seashore. When Columnegotiations which will place certain articles upon the free list for a specified period of five years.

bus came, he was invited to land, and erect a trading post, which he did. The pale faces afterward robbed the Indians of all their possessions. There is a suspicion that Pemissee got this story from a history of the United States.

Before the Sac and Fox Indians had degenerated to their present weakness, they scrupulously observed their through the wildly flapping curtains of tribal customs, one of the prettiest being the manner of a young man's wooing scraped himself into a seat which had his sweetheart. Taking his rude flute been neglected by the other occupants at evening the lover hid himself in the on account of the sea of moisture which tall grasses near the lodge of the maiden and blew the plaintive airs of his Indian songs. He was careful not to reveal his identity, and came evening after evening until hope had grown to certainty that his flute song had reached the heart of the one he loved. Upon a dark night, when slumber had closed the evelids of the lodge dwellers. the lover drew his blanket closely over his head and stole to the side of the sleeping girl. Beneath his blanket he held a brand of fire, whose light glowed against his dusky face. Gently arousing his sweetheart he opened his blanket so that none except she could see his face. If she blew upon the firebrand, as if to extinguish it, the lover rejoiced, for he had won her heart. If she paid no attention to him it meant that she disliked him and the lover, to hide his identity and humiliation from others, closed his blanket over his head again and crept away. The successful suitor, however, passed the remainder of the night in the lodge, sitting beside his sweetheart, with his blanket over both their heads .- St.

Louis Republic. Curiosities of an Old Sea Bottom.

During a recent trip to Peru, Mr. S. F. Emmons observed near Lomas a plain from ten to fifteen miles broad stretching between the mountains and the seashore, and elevated 500 or 600 feet above tide water, which, not very long ago, as time is reckoned by geologists, was a part of the sea bottom. It still retains interesting relics of the days when it was the home, or haunt, of ocean monsters. Scattered among its sands and pebbles the inhabitants frequently find the teeth of sharks, and occasionally they turn up the jaw bones of a whale. With the latter they construct crucifixes, whose white forms are conspicuously placed on headlands. -Youth's Companion.

Wanted Directions.

Busy Cabman (closing the door)-Where to, sir?

Apoplectic Gentleman (gasping)-I -I-I can't catch my breath. I-I feel as if I were going to die. Busy Cabman-Yes, sir. Shall I drive

to an undertaker's or the morgue, sir? -N. Y. Weekly.

A Change. She-You were once so energetic and

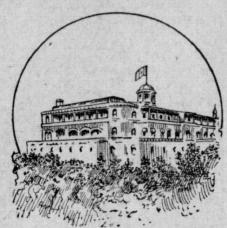
active. What do you do with yourself now? He (a retired doctor)-I only kill time now .-- Up-to-Date.

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 chanic. French author said: "It is a country

cilities between the two countries will, world monarchs wield more absolute



CASTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC.

ade, make Mexico better known to are to be found the coral snake, the rat- tion. The fact that it was very com-Americans (especially those who have ther and scorpions, scolopendra and pact gave color to the theory that the the means to buy land and employ other venomous pests innumerable. combustion was spontaneous. Examlabor) than ever before. When it is But with such drawbacks excepted, ination of the hay, after being thrown was fitted up with feed bins, feed mills, remembered that the United States Mexico is not far short of being an out of the barn, showed that a large etc. pays Mexico about\$100,000,000 annually earthly paradise. The birds are nufor sugar, coffee and fruit there can be merous, possess most beautiful plumseen good reason why the man of mod- age, and include many fine songsters, handled. Some if it had not been suberate means should turn his eyes while everywhere grow most gorgeous thitherward in search of a profitable flowers and every plant known to field for investment. Its mineral tropic or temperate zone. wealth offers big inducements also. During the past 25 years (that is, from which flourish in Mexico is the agave, a 1870 to 1895) Mexican gold and silver species of aloe, in this country called the barn and examination seemed to in- The frame is made after the plank sysmines have yielded the enormous sum "the century plant," because it is be- dicate that the rowen was heating, but tem, and was begun by four house of \$3,000,000,000 in values, and even at lieved that it blooms only once in 100 stances, in the crudest style and with- climes the agave is, indeed, very long compared by some to that of burning on Monday morning, and on Friday out the modern appliances used in min- lived, in its own country it attains ma- grain. While positive proof as to the morning of the same week it was raised, ing in this country.

possess a treasury of historic interest maturity the agave throws up a stem Agriculturist. to the student and antiquary, while to 30 or 40 feet in height, and from it 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 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 music and festivities. Those who own national costume which includes the silver cord and tassels. Such a hat is a very powerful and unwholesome spir- ments. In the third place they drag a mother an excellent butter-maker; worth from \$100 to \$300 and is the pride it, is derived. But the agave serves more down into their burrows countless and our goods were always good. Butare cut wide from the knees downtrimmed with gold or silver lace, somegrand "fiesta" or national holiday this



MESTIZO MOTHER AND SON.

dence, for the Mexicans are very and cheap means of transit about the patriotic, but ordinarily "American" city and into the suburbs. One of these energetic.

or half-breed, the result of the inter- the Holy Inquisition, and other relics of marriage of whites and Indians. It has Mexico's historic past. been said of them (as of the Lalf-breeds of other nations and other races) that an ocean voyage can find in Old Mexico they have all the vices of Indian and Mexican and none of the virtues. This Chicago and New Orleans almost as for the Mestize women are faithful interest and of great scenic attractions. wives, kind mothers, and generally in-1

MEXICO AND ITS PEOPLE. dustrious. The men are, as a rule, THE FARMING WORLD. cross-grained, turbuient and indolent.

By far the larger portion of the natives of Mexico consists of Indians of unmixed blood, of whom there are at least 6,000,000 (out of an entire population of 9,000,000), divided into 30 or 40 different tribes with different languages. These Indians are of varying degrees of civilization, ranging from the fiercest savage of the north to the gentle semi-civilized, who is as much civilized as the Mestizo and much more reliable as a laborer (peon) or me-

During the past ten years Mexico has endowed to profusion with every gift progressed as she never did before. that man can desire or envy; all the President Porfirio Diaz is a man who metals, from gold to lead; every sort of thoroughly understands the character climate, from perpetual snow to tropical heat, and of inconceivable fertility." of the various races over whom he rules, for he is much more of a dicta-The gradual increase of railroad fano doubt, in the course of the next decbeginning of this letter, the prosper- center of the mow was smouldering and ity of the republic has attracted many ready to burst into flames when exin coffee plantations, stock rancnes, cantile enterprises.

grain and fruit that grows in any part fodder. of this continent will be found here, as The holes burned through the mow there is every kind of climate. Some floor were above the middle of the staprovinces are more tropical than oth- ble and not near the walls. It was eviers, and in these the sugarcane and dent that the fire could not have been carts were driven through the basement coffee are planted, and in the forests accidental or incendiary. The hay was in rear of the cows. Two large cisterns the tiger-tribe (Felide) are at home, such as the mountain lion (puma), mostly clover, and when harvested was jaugar, ocelot and wild cat. Here also thought to be in unusually fine condi-

Among the many strange plants



MEXICAN VILLAGERS.

or less educated, especially fond of fun, grow small arms with yellow blossoms, which remain for several months, they secrete also act chemically upon When we came on the farm we deterthe large stock farms (who are called after which they fade and the plant "rancheros") dress in the picturesque dies. By piercing the stem the sap assists the disintegration of the latter, and offer it for sale only in the most which runs is distilled into an intoxiver-gray "sombrero," generally adorned cating liquor or wine called "pulque." their gizzards small fragments of the advantage of having been born on with a large amount of bullion lace, sil- When this is again distilled "mescal," of the high-born "senor." The trousers useful purposes. The thick leaves produce a kind of soap, while from the carry up the refuse to the surface. It until the next spring without injury. wards, the sides open and richly fibers the "pita" flax is obtained, which is computed that no fewer than 53,000 We used the very best oak tubs and is used for weaving into cloth. Even worms inhabit an acre of garden soil. took every possible pains to have our times also with tiny bells. Then a tight- the flower stems are used, for, being These worms pass through their bodies butter salted properly. fitting jacket, an embroidered shirt and thoroughly waterproof, they serve for ten tons of material in a year, and Recently we have procured a butterrazors, etc.

as the "tuna," which makes good feed this layer of vegetable mold. for stock when the thorns are burned off, and the "prickly pear," from the fruit of which the natives make a de-

licious 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 picturesque costume is much in evi- in modern style, and with very good clothes are worn. The Mexican ladies suburbs contains the president's state of the upper class are stylish in dress, residence, the lordly castle of Chaputteuse Parisian fashions and are noted for pec-with the military college, bartheir beauty and grace. As a rule they racks, etc. Here President Diaz resides are not well educated, reading and and is always ready to receive visitors. writing and a little music being consid- In the city the traveler will be interestereo sufficient. The white Mexicans ed in the national museum which conare like the Spanish, from whom they tains among other curiosities the celedescend, extremely courteous and brated Aztec calendar stone which affable and hospitable. Otherwise shows how much of astronomical they have much aristocratic pride and science that ancient race possessed, as caste exclusiveness, and are not very their division of the year corresponds very nearly to our own; also the instru-Another Mexican race is the Mestizo, ments of torture used by the officers of

Those who do not care to encounter -which can be reached from New York, is probably an exaggeration, however, quickly as California-a land of rare JAMES IRVING CRABBEL

HAY GENERATES FIRE.

Reasonably Well Authenticated Cases of Spontaneous Combustion. Whether or not hay ignites spontanesumed, so it was impossible to deterceiling 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 of convenience and ease in feeding the stopped and the top of the mow kept covered with wet blankets. Openings were made in the sides of the barn and are as safe in Mexico as they are in this country, and, as was stated at the out. While removing this the entire foreigners, who have invested largely posed to the air. Fortunately a hydrant was near at hand and the top was kept fruit farms, mines, railroads and mer- constantly saturated and the barn thus saved. All the center of the mow was In a country as large as Mexico it is thoroughly packed, hot and smoking. very difficult to describe the climate The high temperature of the hay made and the flora. It has been called "the it decidedly uncomfortable for those Garden of America," for every kind of who were removing the smouldering

second growth clover and timothy. proportion of it was so thoroughly charred that it would crumble when

for stock.

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 Magawho first of all pointed out the importo think. soil being thus obtained. The acids chase.

GARDEN TOOLCHEST.

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

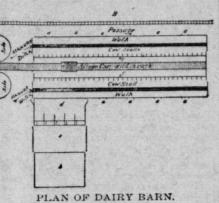


HANDY TOOL CHEST.

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 iong 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 the cow will put dimes in her owner's low prices .- N. Y. Tribune.

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 custy has never been determined. Usu- was made in a side hill, and the wall ally the fire has originated where considerable quantities of clover hay have years ago. The old barn, or rather been stored. In nearly every case the barns and stables, had burned in July. stacks or buildings were entirely con- The new barn was set up from the wail some 14 feet in order to permit of a mine the origin of the fire. At the Penn-driveway on that side of the barn as sylvania experiment station barns in well as to admit of more light and 1895, fire was seen dropping from the 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



silage from the feed car. The manure were provided in a subcellar for collect-

ing the liquid manure. Horse stable, room for the milk wagons and ice house occupied the wing with root cellar beneath, and storage for hay above. The superstructure

Automatic watering devices were supplied for each cow, and the water furnished by a large spring some half a jected to so great a heat and was only mile to the eastward on a hill. It is a brown in color, but was wholly unfit very convenient at gement, and the cost was a surprise to the owner, who For several days previous to the fire, had been told that such a parn could a peculiar odor had been noticed about not be erected for much less than \$5,000. there were no indications of five. The carpenters, who had never done any that have been worked, in most in- years. While in cold or temperate odor soon became so strong that it was barn work, and two common laborers, turity in ten years. It has hard, fleshy origin of this fire may be lacking, the thus effecting a saving of over \$240 in But apart from its fertility and its leaves of a bluish-green color, armed circumstances are such that it is safe the cost of framing, in addition to the mineral wealth "Old" Mexico will ever with sharp spines. When it attains its to consider it spontaneous. - American saving of \$320 in the timber required. -John L. Shawver, in National Stock-

PROGRESSIVE METHODS.

Butter Put Up in Attractive Packages Always Sells Well.

People who buy butter place greater stress upon the appearance of the packzine. The writer, Grant Allen, states age as it comes from the hands of the that it was Gilbert White, of Selborne, dairyman than many of us are inclined

tance of earthworms as producers and For many years it was the fortune of maintainers of living layers of veg- the writer to buy the butter used in his etable mold. It was the patient investigations of Darwin, however, which soon convince one of the value of neatfully established the fact, and raised it ness in butter-making. We, indeed, sufto the rank of a scientific discovery, fered many things from those who ofhis first writing on the subject appear- fered us their wares. Poor tubs and BUTTER-Creamery.... ing in the Gardeners' Chronicle. Later pails, with brine leaking through the he issued an entire book on this inter- stained and discolored staves; halfesting matter. Darwin showed that saited and over-saited goods; underearthworms act upon the soil in three colored and over-colored butter; butter ways. In the first place they open up fresh and butter old and altogether upand lopsen the ground for the roots to pleasant to look upon-all these and penetrate, more perfect acration of the more were presented to us for pur-

the layer of rocks beneath in a way that mined to make the best butter we could, In the second place they crush in attractive form possible. My wife had stone and liberate their component ele- a farm, and, further, of having had for numbers of leaves, which they eat, and ter made in the summer would stand

scarlet stockings, and, attached to the thatch, and the inside of the stem throw it up as mold at the rate of one carrier with trays, etc., and a fine print. shoes, immense silver spurs. During any makes a good hone for knives and inch in depth every five years. The Butter put up in this way presents a greater part of the mold is composed charming appearance. The other day I One cannot think of Mexico without of a refuse of vegetable matter, and is offered a fine line put up in this way to the cactus, of which there are many teeming with myriads of bacteria. the city trade. There was but one comvarieties, not the tiny plants one is Even after allowing for other cooperat- ment: "That looks fine, anyway," familiar with in this country, but great, ing causes, earthworms are responsi- or "Isn't that lovely butter!" It took weird clumps 15 to 20 feet high, such ble for the formation and renewal of 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

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 absoluely 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

Anything that adds to the comfort of

WANTED HER MONEY'S WORTH. Something Lacking from Her Re-

pair 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

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

"Yes."

"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?"

"I suppose so."

"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.—
Atchison Globe.

What an immense amount of laziness there is going on in the name of poor health.

-Ram's Horn.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

THE GENERAL MA	•		210		
KANSAS CITY,	M	0			
CATTLE-Best beeves	3	80	@	4	75
Stockers	3	20	0	4	15
Native cows	2	60	0		
HOGS-Choice to heavy	2	75	@	3	35
SHEEP	2	40	00	3	75
WHEAT-No. 2 red		71	@		7114
No. 2 hard		68	/200		69
CORN-No. 2 mixed		22	(0)		22/4
OATS-No. 2 mixed		16	@		161/2
RYE-No. 2		28	0		29
FLOUR-Patent, per barrel	3	10	0	3	25
Fonov	3	00	(0)	3	10
HAY-Choice timothy	7	50	40	8	00
Fancy prairie	5	00	0	5	25
BRAN (sacked)		30	436		31
BUTTER-Choice creamery		12!	200		131/2
CHEESE—Full cream		8	0		81/2
EGGS-Choice		5	1/200		
POTATOES		35	0		50
ST. LOUIS.					
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3	75	@	4	65
		90	'@	3	65
HOGSHeavy	3	20	@	3	60
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	50	0	3	75
FLOUR-Choice	3	30	@	3	60
WHEAT-No. 2 red			0		75
gony No 0 mined			0		9514

ORN-No. 2 mixed					25 1/8	
ATS-No. 2 mixed		17	0		171/2	
XYE-No. 2		374	200		38	
BUTTER-Creamery		11	0		15	
ARD-Western mess		875	200	3	95	
ORK	7	30	@	8	00	
CHICAGO.						
CATTLE-Common to prime	3	90	@	5	15	
HOGS-Packing and shipping	3	10	@	3	771/2	
SHEEP-Fair to choice		25	@	4	25	
LOUR-Winter wheat					50	
		76	1200		77	
		25	16 (D)		261/2	
DATS-No. 2		17	0		171/	
RYE		36	@		37	
BUTTER-Creamery		11	0		1414	
LARD	3				05	
PORK	7	70	@	7	75	
NEW YORK.				A		
CATTLE-Native steers	4	00	0	4	95	

WHEAT-No. 2 red...... 821/8@ CORN-No. 2. 30 (d)
OATS-No. 2. 22 @ PORK-Mess

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 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 obe 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 50 hours to Chicago, 30 to Cincinnati, 30 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, 50 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 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 Trials of Genius.

Friend-Why, what are you in such a fuss

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 Northand
Northwest, Tours to Colorado, Pacific Coast
and Puget Sound, Farm Lands in Northerm
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 Cur-mudgeon'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."—De-troit 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.

Hall's Catarrh 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 7 50 @ 8 00 | Ram's Horn.

The Pill that Will.

31 %

"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



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 CCC ALL DRUGGISTS.



TO-NIGHT !

"WHERE DIRT CATHERS. WASTE RULES." USE

SAPOLIO



DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; give

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"FORLORN BRIGADE"

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

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'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 itthe 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 Helelui, also called and left some papers with one of the officials for delivery to the president. The papers presented by Mr. Helelui 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 at 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 M'KINLEY'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 Haslemere 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 meeting took a recess until three o'clock upon reassembling the speaker signed the presence in Washington, the president will return to Buffalo and there go aboard Senator Hanna's yacht for a the currency, was received and read. A special order was then adopted to allow one hour's departed by the currency commission bill. The bill the president's absence from Washington all executive business will be done

SECRETARY SHEEMAN MAY RESIGN. 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 Mc-Kenna 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 ap-

pointed attorney-general. JAPAN'S PROTEST. WASHINGTON, July 27. - That Japan will continue to oppose the Hawaiian

zannexation 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 diplomatie 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 Fears.
SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 27.—The crisis in the Scottdale 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 infor-mation 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

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. Stillwell Vitas secretary and treasurer.

Avery Plow Works Start Up. Louisville, Ky., July 27 .- The Avery plow 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 CONUMESS. Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and

House in Extra Session.

The tariff conference report was presented to the senate on the 20th, but little progress was made on it beyond the formal reading of abou two-thirds of the report. The sugar amend ments occasioned a long debate and the lumber amendments also brought out animated criti-cisms. Early in the day the senate passed a joint resolution authorizing the president t take all necessary steps for the release of the Competitor prisoners at Havana.... The hous

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 adjourn ent that a vote would be taken on the report on the 23d, but there was no formal agreemen to that effect...The house passed a joint resolution requesting the president to investigate the restrictions put upon the sale of Americal tobacco in foreign countries and to get the restrictions modified. Mr. Linney (N. C.) introduced a bill to reduce the tax on distilled pirits to 70 cents a gallon. Mr. Perkins (Ia. lled up a resolution for printing 2,600 of the house digest and while Mr. Simpso (Kan.) was talking on the mode of procedur of the house a motion to adjourn was made and

SENATOR ALLISON, in charge of the tariff bill, made a strong effort in the senate on the 22d to have a time fixed for the final vote on the tarif 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 Senato Harris. The house joint resolution was passed requiring the president to make investigation as to the exclusion of American tobacco from foreign countries under the Regie contract sysem. Senator Jones (Nev.) presented a com mittee report on the resolution for an investi gation 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 ves sels 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 after-noon 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 persona colloquy took place between Senators Forakei (O.) and Allen (Neb.) over a statement by the atter senator that there was fraud in the Ohio election of last year The house waited or the tariff conference report and Mr. Dingley the leader of the majority soon, after meeting moved an adjournment until five o'clock, as h said that it was important that the tariff bil should become a law without delay. It was agreed to. At five o'clock another recess was taken until eight o'clock and then, as the sen ate adjourned without passing the bill, th house adjourned until next day. Early in th day Mr. Broderick (Kan.) introduced a bil dividing the state of Kansas into two judicia

districts.

In the senate on the 24th Senator Alle (Neb.) resumed his speech in opposition to the tariff conference report. Several others followed and then promptly at three o'clock the vote was taken, being 40 for and 30 against Soon afterwards the president's currency mes sage was read and a recess taken. Upon reas sembling the message and the house bill based thereon were referred to the finance commit tee. The usual resolutions, thanking the vice president and president pro tem for their courtesy and fairness, were passed. The report of the committee to wait on the presiden was then heard and at nine o'clock the adjourned sine die The house, soon after tariff bill and soon afterwards a message from the president urging a commission to reform was passed by 124 to 99 and sent to the senate A committee was appointed to wait upon the Speaker Reed announced the committees. The washington, July 27.—The report is committee to wait on the president reported that Secretary Sherman will and the at nice that he had no further communication to make and then at nine p. m. the speaker declared the house adjourned without day.

WILL SHERMAN RETIRE?

Belief That He Has Attended His Las Cabinet Meeting. WASHINGTON, July 26 .- Secretary Sherman has left this city for Amagansett, L. I., where James I. McCullam, Lenzburg and Marissa mines, where Hill, the route now occupied by the who married the secretary's adopted daughter, has a cottage. Mr. Sherman The crew refused to carry the strikers divide and it has cost the company was accompanied by his family. Seeretary Sherman shows very much the result of his recent illness, which was caused by a severe cold and resulted in with. He sent a telegraphic demand lumbago. Secretary Sherman's absence from the state department has protection of the train. The sheriff, left that important branch of the For the first time in many Assistant Secretary Day is in Ohio on a month's vacation, and Second Assistent 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 Coslett, Miller and Ratchford, culmisuch 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 per-

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

sons believe that John Sherman has

as yet been recovered. Arrested for Miscegenation. GUTHRIE, Ok., July 26.-William Bradley and wife were arrested at terday released from the Kings county Pawnee on the charge of miscegenation, Bradley being a negro and his tenced to serve five years' imprisonwife white. They had been married ment for wrecking the bank of which but two days and the arrest is the first he was the head and had still 17 months one under the new territorial law prohibiting the marriage of whites and signed his pardon on Saturday.

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 train at Cincinnati, fracturing his independence of Cuba. stopping at any intermediate point if skull. it is possible to avoid it. It is the intention of the president to have all official announcements of executive three hundred garment workers went action taken while on his vacation made through the regular machinery twenty-five shops in this city and secure relief from the cares of business Brooklyn are affected.

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-Strike Fails in West Virginia-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 organiza tions 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 advices 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-

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 uni-formity, but all are im 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.

freight slowed up at Belleville, the band of strikers boarded it and declared their intention of riding to the they wished to inaugurate a strike. and halted the train at the depot. Master of Transportation Gaven, at Pinckneyville, was communicated to Sheriff Rhein, of Belleville, for the accompanied by his deputies and the government in a sadly chaotic condi- Belleville police force, went to the doned 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, nating 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. all the mines yesterday, ready for trouble.

DEVLIN 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 yes penitentiary. In 1893 he was sento serve when President McKinley

Banker G. G. Niblack Killed. GUTHRIE, Ok., July 27 .- A telegram yesterday announced the death at Cincinnati, Sunday night, of G. G. Nib lack, 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

Garment Workers Walk Out Again. NEW YORK, July 27 .- Two thousand on strike yesterday. One hundred and

COL. JOHN B. ANDERSON DEAD. One of the Most Prominent Citizens of Cen-

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

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 who fought in the late war, then ranks learning at New Albany, Ind., of the fighting men of to-day, and the Anderson collegiate institute and the Anderson female insti-From 1851 to 1853, while o'clock until six the broad expanse of tute. 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 Maysville & 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. Sr. Louis, July 27.-One hundred of well remember his connection with the marching strikers who are operat- the Kansas Pacific, which is now the ing under the leadership of Bradley, a Union Pacific system. He located the Coxeyite, tried to seize an Illinois Cen- company's shops in Armstrong, a part tral freight train at Belleville, Ill., of Kansas City, Kan. They are the last night. They were driven off by a largest railroad shops in the state of sheriff's posse. When the 9:15 fast 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 Santa Fe. The road was run along the millions of dollars by not taking Anderson's advice. It is said that he never formulated a plan that was not a suc-

He was married 59 years ago. At the celebration of his 50th anniversary his friends throughout the country observed the occasion by establishing scene. He read Gaven's message to the Anderson library at Emporia. years it is without a responsible head. the strikers and they at once aban- 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

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, Sheriff Cunningham had deputies at of a terrible outrage perpetrated upon all the mines resterily ready for 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 the thumbs and tortured her 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 the state appropriated \$50,000. a day nursery and a kindergarten. Must Have Independence.

MADRID, July 26 .- It is stated that Gen. Maximo 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

German Epworth League.

Saturday of the German Epworth leaguers the following officers were elected: President, J. L. Nagler, Cincinnati; secretary, J. L. Nuelson, Warrenton. Mo.; treasurer, H. C. Dickhant, were used forcibly as he ran the gaunt-

LOGAN HONORED.

Chicago People Unveil a Monument of the Warrior Chief.

Hosts of Soldiers Ronor 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 lastly of the boys who are to be the soldiers of the future. From three



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 200 confed erate bullets. Then came the grizzled heads, in honor of their first and idol- stead of chairs. ized commander-in-chief. With the veterans marched the ex-confederates, the Santa Fe shops at Topeka, earn-200 strong. The appearance of the 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 pageant on land was supplemented by and Calumet, which were anchored extra session of the legislature. just off the monument, were nearly 200 vessels of the merchant marine, for the occasion.

The statue of Gen. Logan, which was dedicated yesterday afternoon, was de- pay the taxes and get the county's signed by St. Gaudens, and is the largest equestrian statue in America. The are contemplating the same movefigure 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 Row. The entire expense of erection and unveiling was \$80,000, of which

A "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 hibitory law. 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 CINCINNATI, July 26 .- At the meeting 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

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

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 wellformed 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. McBee, 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 jointists. To add to the confusion, the jointkeepers are insisting that druggists of the town pay a regular liquor

James Woods, a Kansas City gambler, met death in an unusual manner in a Coffeyville hotel. He was suffering from tonsilitis 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 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 veterans of the G. A. R., with bared the family was using soap boxes in-

There are now 1,525 men working in ing \$75,000 a week. There is a great ing 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 railpassing the reviewing stand. The road for alleged extortionate freight rates. Should the railroad commissioners sustain the charge and make a Lake Michigan. Grouped around the rate schedule, it may open the entire revenue cutters Fessenden, Gresham question of rates and necessitate an

In Harper county the commissioners propose that owners of property can and private yachts, all gaily decorated pay delinquent taxes without the additional penalty of 15 per cent. interest. This is to make it an object to finances cleared up. Other counties ment.

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, view of Gen. Logan's old home in Park 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 pro-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 Leav-