

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.

NO. 48.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The August government report indicated a spring wheat yield of 157,000,000 bushels. That is 34,000,000 bushels less than the crop indicated by the July report. Government data to the 11th suggested 430,000,000 bushels as this year's total wheat crop.

GEORGE H. MILLER, builder of the capitol dome at Washington, died on the 11th.

The secret service bureau of the treasury department at Washington has been requested to look into a report of extensive counterfeiting of United States silver dollars in one of the Central American states. The information comes from a Mexican paper, and it stated that a company had been organized by Americans, who had purchased the silver dollars of the state, worth 47 cents, and coined them into American dollars. It was said that 2,500,000 of these dollars had been shipped into the United States, where they had passed at par.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 13th said that while Bryan is storming the east McKinley may go out into the west and endeavor to loosen the republican candidate take the stump was receiving consideration from the republican leaders.

At a meeting between the executive committee of the Knights of Labor and a committee representing the glass workers, at Washington, a formal separation took place between the Knights of Labor and the Window Glass Workers' association of the United States. The action was mostly due to politics.

The agricultural department August fruit report shows that the apple condition advanced during July from 64.6 to 65.7.

In order to guard against irregular and illegal practices by members of the pension boards of examining surgeons, Assistant Secretary John W. Reynolds, of the interior department, has issued certain rules to govern examinations of pension applicants by these boards.

The big general maps of the United States have just been issued by the general land office for this year. The feature is the division of the country into sections, marking various cessions and purchases from other governments.

SENATOR JONES has made the announcement at Washington that the headquarters of the national democratic committee would be established at Chicago, with a branch in Washington.

A WASHINGTON dispatch stated that the Spanish government was preparing a big bill of damages against the United States on account of the numerous expeditions alleged to have gone from our shores to the relief of the Cuban insurgents.

GENERAL NEWS.

B. FRANK JACOBS, an aeronaut traveling with a circus, met with a horrible death at Quincy, Ill., on the 16th. He was having a balloon race at Baldwin park with Prof. Dudley, when his balloon burst, 300 feet from the ground. His parachute failed to open, and he was dashed to the ground, breaking almost every bone in his body.

Six hundred employees of the Adams Express Co. in New York and Jersey City went on a strike on the 15th.

An Eastern Minnesota freight train ran into a Great Northern engine at Ground House, Minn., demolishing both engines and killing M. Moore, a Great Northern fireman.

LI HUNG CHANG, China's aged viceroy, will, it was said, avoid San Francisco when he visits this country, a circular having been posted on the walls of Chinatown branding him as a traitor in his connection with the late war with Japan. It was said by those well posted that Li Hung Chang would certainly be killed if he went to San Francisco and that he was well posted on the fact.

HALE JOHNSON, the straight-out prohibitionist candidate for the vice presidency of the United States, was officially informed at the Auditorium at Chicago on the 13th of having been nominated by the national convention of that party at Pittsburgh, Pa., for the office.

The story in detail by the explorer himself of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's arctic expedition and the adventures of his party, together with the scientific results obtained, were given to the world by the London Chronicle on the 15th. The statement was very lengthy.

A RECENT special to the New York Sun stated that ex-President Harrison was a candidate for the United States senate and would make the fight for the place this fall.

An appeal will be sent from New York, signed by over 100 physicians of the country, to the general council of the International Red Cross society, calling attention to the non-observance by Spain in the Cuban war of the stipulations agreed to at the congress held by the society and protesting against the destruction by Spanish troops of the hospitals of Cuban insurgents.

The steam schooner Point Arena went on the rocks near Point Reyes, Cal. The crew was saved, but the vessel was wrecked.

LIZZIE DAVIS, of Red Cloud, Ind., shot her husband because he accused her of going to Sabbath school to meet the superintendent. She was arrested.

A DESTRUCTIVE cyclone swept over Perry county, Ala., recently, leveling everything in its path. Twelve negroes and three white people were killed by houses falling on them, and ten other persons were more or less injured. Twenty-four head of horses and mules were crushed to death by falling barns. The cyclone was followed by a heavy rain, creeks and branches being converted into raging torrents, sweeping away cotton, corn and other crops, causing heavy losses to planters.

PRESIDENT BLACK, of the National Association of Democratic clubs, has called a convention of delegates of the clubs to meet in St. Louis on September 30. Each club on the roll of the national association will be entitled to one delegate for each 100 members in good standing, but no club will be entitled to more than five delegates.

The chemical laboratory building of the University of Illinois at Champaign was almost destroyed by fire on the 16th, the result of a stroke of lightning. The building was damaged \$20,000 and the contents about \$50,000.

In a head end collision on the Baltimore & Ohio at Torch Hill, O., Engineer Fred Ramp and Fireman Huffman were instantly killed. The engineer and fireman of the freight train were badly injured.

SPREADING rails caused by the intense heat, wrecked the second section of the California express on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad near Pueblo, Col., on the 15th. The engineer and fireman were killed. None of the passengers were hurt, though the train turned on its side.

Two more national championships—the quarter and third of a mile—dangle at the belt of Tom Cooper. These make three successive championship victories for the Detroit lad at Louisville, Ky. Arthur Gardiner rode a magnificent race in the one mile open, beating Sanger out by half a wheel length in 2:01 4-5, the world's record time, single pace.

GEORGE RUSSELL, aged 58 years, quarreled with his wife on the 14th at Owosso, Mich., over the disposition of some property to their children. As a result, both will die of their injuries. Neither will talk, but it was evident that the couple had a desperate battle with knives. When discovered Mrs. Russell had a large knife imbedded in her cheek to a depth of five inches. Russell's throat was cut, but he was still able to speak.

The failures for the week ended the 14th (Dun's review) were 298 in the United States, against 196 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 38 last year.

THREE men were shot and one badly hurt in a conflict which occurred at Cleveland, O., on the evening of the 14th between a party of the Brown company strikers and several non-union men who were going home from the works.

THE Manhasset hotel, a fashionable hotel on the Long Island coast, was destroyed by fire. The guests saved most of their baggage. Loss, \$100,000.

THE town of Rama, on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, has been submerged by the overflowing of the rivers Siqua and Rama. The losses have been estimated at \$1,000,000. The town exports bananas to the United States.

AN explosion occurred at Somerford's sawmill near Navasota, Tex., on the 15th and three men were killed and several others seriously hurt. The explosion was caused by the water in the boiler getting too low.

THE National Retail Butchers' Protective association, in convention at Denver, Col., on the 13th, instructed its police committee to enforce the boycott previously ordered against all meats handled by the Armour Packing Co. The action was taken because, it is alleged, the Armour company under-sells the retailers in restaurants and hotels.

THREE masked men held up the bank at Montpelier, Ida., and emptied all the cash in sight into three sacks and then rode off in the direction of Jackson's hole. The sheriff has organized a posse and gone in pursuit.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS, president of the royal academy in London, died on the 13th.

TOM COOPER won the best and fastest race of the year at Louisville, Ky., on the 13th, winning the two mile national championship race for amateurs and professionals in 4:26 2-5.

JARE KILBAIN, of Baltimore, Md., has signed articles to box Frank P. Slavin, of Australia.

GEORGE SHARP and William Travis, at Dallas, Tex., were playfully lariat-ing one another when Sharp's horse threw him and ran, dragging Travis, who had been lariat-ed by Sharp, and broke his neck.

A NEW YORK morning paper published a signed statement, written by T. E. Watson, the populist nominee for vice president of the United States. He felicitated the populist party upon the fact that they had not been absorbed by the democrats and made an appeal for populists to stand by him and repudiate Sewall. He declared he would campaign in the west.

MOLLAH RESA, who assassinated the late shah of Persia in May last, was hanged at Teheran in the presence of an immense concourse of the people.

A DISPATCH on the 12th stated that the total number of deaths in the Greater New York district during the past week as the result of the torrid wave was estimated at from 700 to 1,000.

JOHN THOMPSON and Jay Leonard were killed by lightning at Sandusky, O., recently.

FIRE gutted the Woodruff block at Rockford, Ill., on the 16th causing a loss of over \$100,000. T. T. Goldman, who conducted a department store, was the principal loser. Half a dozen other smaller firms were also losers, and many poor families living in the second story of the block lost everything they possessed, barely escaping with their lives in their night clothes.

Two men were shot and killed and another mortally wounded at the annual convention of the national party in the Cherokee nation, ten miles north of Tahlequah, on the 15th. The killed were Eli Wofford, chief of police of Tahlequah, and Charley Proctor, a deputy sheriff. Leonard Williams, sheriff, was wounded fatally.

An immense meteor was reported to have fallen near the Ripsey mines, about 60 miles north of Tucson, Ariz. A herder, his wife and three children, together with about 1,200 sheep, went down under the mighty mass. The meteor covered about two acres of ground and formed a great mound in the desert.

MAL. MCKINLEY and Chairman Hanna met at Cleveland, O., on the 16th and talked over the campaign. Mr. Hanna afterwards stated that Maj. McKinley would not take the stump in the campaign.

MARCUS DALY's western two-year-old colt, Orden, won the great Futurity race of the Coney Island Jockey club, New York, on the 15th. The victory brought nearly \$50,000 to Daly.

THE great Bessemer steel works at Pueblo, Col., have shut down and will not resume operations until after the presidential election. The shutting down throws over 1,500 men out of work.

TERRIBLE floods were reported in India by the overflowing of the river Kistna. The damage to property was immense and many thousands of persons were rendered homeless by their houses being swept away. Two hundred persons were drowned at one place by the sinking of a boat and on one railroad a breach was made seven miles long by the water.

THE queen's speech was read to the lords and the commons on the 14th and the British parliament was prorogued.

MISS CLARA ROSE, aged 34 years, was jailed at Mansfield, O., on the charge of killing her father, her mother and her brother with poison. All three died recently within a few days of one another and it was evident that they had been poisoned. A young woman gained the confidence of the daughter and it was claimed Celia made a confession to her.

THE dead from heat at New York on the 13th numbered 64 and prostrations 123. There were 374 death certificates issued by the health board for the 24 hours ended at noon. Of these 158 were for people who died from the effects of the heat. The horses killed by heat numbered more than on any former day of the hot spell.

THE bars of the Texas Brewing Co., at Fort Worth, Tex., were destroyed by fire on the 13th, entailing a loss of \$60,000. Forty head of horses were rescued from the flames.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

OSCAR REED, a love-sick boy, 14 years old, shot himself at Fort Worth, Tex., because his parents told him he was too young to get married.

A PARTY of men in the employ of the Pennsylvania Telephone Co. were starting out to work in the borough of New Holland, Pa., and had placed 100 pounds of dynamite in a wagon in the yard of Miller's hotel when it exploded, killing three men, fatally injuring three others and seriously injuring a score more. The loss to property in the borough was large.

THE Great Falls (N. Y.) Milling Co. has shut down mills 2 and 3 for a short time, throwing 1,000 hands out of work.

THE London newspapers expressed unfeigned satisfaction at the statements of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour on the progress towards an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

IN the country near Crawfordsville, Ind., hogs and cattle were reported dying by the hundreds from the poisonous bites of flies.

THOUGH the gravediggers worked night and day at New York the supply of graves could not fill the demand on the 16th. There was also a shortage of hearses and it was necessary to borrow 36 from New Jersey and 12 from Philadelphia. There were 400 funerals in New York during the day and 200 in Brooklyn, being mostly heat victims.

THE executive committee of the national democratic party was in session at Chicago on the 17th and issued a call for a national convention of democrats opposed to the Chicago platform at Indianapolis, Ind., on September 2. The 490 Italians employed on the sewer system of Rome, N. Y., have struck against being paid only once a month.

By a fire at Sandy Hook, Ky., nine persons were killed and nearly 50 others more or less injured. The Baptists were holding a meeting in a frame church when it took fire and a portion of the upper floor fell on the congregation and many people were trampled under foot.

MARY ABIGAIL DODGE, better known as Gail Hamilton, the writer, died at Hamilton, Mass., on the 17th of paralysis, aged 66 years.

THREE men were killed and over a dozen injured, several fatally, by the collapse of a four-story building at Eau Claire, Wis., on the 17th. The men were engaged in pulling it down.

GOLD DEMOCRATS.

The Executive Committee Issues a Call for a Convention.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM ATTACKED.

The Perpetuity of the Democratic Party Said to Be at Stake—State Organization of Those Opposed to the Chicago Platform Urged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The executive committee of the national democratic party was in session here yesterday and issued a call for a national convention at Indianapolis September 2. After eulogizing the democratic party and saying it has held fast to the fundamental principles of free government formulated by its founders and subsequently enforced by its great leaders from Jefferson to Cleveland, it goes on to review the Chicago convention and says:

In violation of the trust committed to them, a majority of the delegates assembled in the convention, ignoring the rights of the minority, unseated regularly elected delegates to make place for others in sympathy with themselves. They proclaimed a sectional combination of the south and west against the north and east. They impeached the honesty and patriotism of President Cleveland, who, under exceptional conditions, produced by the errors of legislation, has heretofore maintained the honor and integrity of the republic. Against the protest of one-third of the delegates they promulgated a platform at variance with the essential principles of the democratic party.

The platform proposes to degrade the coin of the United States by means of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver by our government, and by the exercise of the power of the nation to compel the acceptance of depreciated coins at their nominal value. It proposes to reduce the value of the dollar to a condition of silver monometallism, with its vacillating and unreliable standard of values, and tends to bring the farmer, the wage-earner and the salaried man to the wretched condition of the classes in countries in which the silver standard prevails, and where the rewards of agriculture and labor are lower than anywhere in the world.

Yet, what seems to be a deliberate attempt to mislead the people, it asserts that by the coinage act of 1873 the United States abandoned the use of silver as money, and that gold has appreciated and commodities have fallen in price solely by reason of this legislation. It ignores the fact that the prices of commodities have fallen because of the enlarged use of labor-saving machinery, increased production and competition. It suppresses the fact that a potent reason for the decline in the price of silver has been the discovery of new and cheaply worked mines, resulting in an enormous increase in the production. Instead of recognizing these facts it appeals to the prejudice of the people.

It demands the free coinage of silver at the arbitrary and fictitious ratio of sixteen to one. With what result? It has established in the world market is about thirty-two to one, and although neither experience nor reason warrants the belief that the commercial ratio between the metals can be restored, by the action of this government, to any ratio even approximating that proposed.

It threatens in certain contingencies to increase to an unlimited extent the volume of legal tender notes, and to invite the ruin and confusion that have always followed the adoption of such a policy.

Its declarations invite, and have almost produced, a general loss of confidence in the government, the ultimate effect of which would be to force the withdrawal of all coin from circulation and to compel public and private business to transact in depreciated paper currency, constantly fluctuating in value, and to invite the ruin and confusion that have always followed the adoption of such a policy.

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KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Lawrence has eight republican clubs. Good prairie hay was selling on the streets of Fredonia for \$2 per ton.

Young republicans of Emporia placed Mr. Peach at the head of their club. Abilene is trying to economize by trying to get along without electric lights.

It is said that Ed C. Little, of Abilene, is working to succeed Peffer in the senate.

Congressman J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, will make six speeches in Kansas during this campaign.

J. M. Simpson was elected chairman and J. L. Bristow secretary of the republican state committee.

Ex-Gov. Lewelling was nominated for state senator by the populists and democrats of Sedgewick county.

John W. Breidenthal was elected chairman of the populist state committee by a vote of seven to three.

Garrett A. Hobart, republican nominee for vice president, will attend the big reunion at Topeka in September.

Rev. H. E. Ballou, of Seneca, is the populist candidate for congress in the First district to oppose Case Broderick.

Hon. J. R. Burton, of Abilene, will make several political speeches in Maine before the fall election in September.

The state meet of the L. A. W. at Salina, August 20-21, is expected to be a big affair. Over \$1,000 in prizes are offered.

B. F. Hewitt, an old and highly respected citizen of Olathe, died the other day from blood poisoning produced by a spider bite.

Andy McDonald, a Kansas City fireman, was killed while making a run the other day, and three other firemen with him were seriously injured.

The republican factional fight in Wyandotte county has been amicably settled and Editor Martin, of the Gazette, is supporting J. P. Harris for congress.

Friends of Hon. A. P. Riddle, editor of the Minneapolis Messenger, are pressing his claims for insurance commissioner to succeed the late George T. Anthony.

The Kansas Seventh Day Adventists held their annual conference and camp-meeting at Council Grove from August 26 to September 7. Fully 1,200 campers are expected.

The semi-annual distribution of the state school fund, which amounts to \$208,000, or 42 cents for each child of school age, will soon be made by Superintendent Stanley.

The Mystic Brotherhood, a secret anti-prohibition order will submit a number of questions to Gov. Morrill and Mr. Leedy touching their views on the resubmission question.

Lieut. Berry, a young graduate of West Point whose home is in Ellsworth, is under arrest charged with a serious crime. The complaining witness is a young girl only 16 years old.

A sensation was caused at Wichita the other day by the arrest of George S. Wilson, a well-known attorney, who was charged with embezzling \$1,800 from an estate of which he was agent.

J. C. Ragsdale, an M. K. & T. baggage man, and J. H. Thomas, a colored porter, have brought suit at Parsons for \$16,000 damages against J. W. Carey, a railway contractor, who accused them of theft.

Democrats and populists of the Fourth congressional district nominated John Madden, an Emporia lawyer, for congress to oppose Charles Curtis. In 1888 Madden was a republican presidential elector, but became a populist in 1893.

Judge Vandivert was hung in effigy at Larned one night recently and the figure labeled "Vandivert, the Car." Vandivert is the judge who sent J. W. Rush to jail for refusal to obey an order of the court, and the insult is supposed to be the outgrowth of this trouble.

Cyrus Leland has secured some of the leading republican orators of the country to stump Kansas during the campaign. Among them are Roswell G. Horr, John Sherman, Senator Joseph B. Foraker, Thomas B. Reed, Congressman Frye, Ben Butterworth, Congressmen Heburn, Dolliver and Burrows and William E. Mason.

William Chadburn escaped from the penitentiary at Lansing, one Sunday recently in a smooth way. During chapel exercises he got permission to go to the closet, but instead of doing so he went to the guards' room and put on a suit of citizens' clothes. He then managed to fall in with a number of visitors and marched out, passing three sets of guards.

W. F. Allen, a free silver advocate at Ottawa, recently sold to S. F. Beeler, a gold standard man, 1,000 bushels of corn at 17 cents, payable in Mexican silver dollars. The transaction was proposed by Allen in a free silver argument, who little thought that Beeler could get hold of that many Mexican dollars, but Beeler fooled him, and Allen would not go back on his word.

A number of ex-union soldiers from different parts of the state met at Topeka the other day and organized the Veterans' Protective League of Kansas.

A. W. Smith, of McPherson, was chosen president; O. H. Coulter, of Topeka, secretary and William Sims, of Topeka, treasurer. An address was issued to the veterans of the state urging them to support McKinley for president.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Italian Laborers Object to Being Paid Only Once a Month.

ADAMS EXPRESS EMPLOYEES STRIKE.

Delegates Sent to Other Cities to Urge Them to Join the New York Strikers—Mills Shut Down in Michigan—The Tailors' Strike.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Four hundred and ninety Italians employed on a strike. The contractors announced on Saturday that pay day would occur but once every month hereafter, instead of every two weeks. A gang of Italians, 100 in number, working outside the city, refused to go to work yesterday unless they were paid every week, and they marched to the city and induced all of the gangs to quit and threw stones at those who refused to join them. The contractors promised to pay them as heretofore. The Italians are paid \$1.25 a day. One gang struck for \$1.50 per day. This the contractors refused to pay and gave the Italians till morning to return to work.

ADAMS EXPRESS EMPLOYEES STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—There appears to be no immediate prospect of a settlement of the strike of the employees of the Adams Express Co. General Agent McWilliams says that he has received more than 40 applications for each place vacated by the strikers. Some of the New York strikers say delegates have been sent to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore to urge the men employed in the offices and stables of the company in the cities mentioned to join the strikers. No violence on the part of the strikers was reported yesterday. Some of the new men engaged by the company have quit work.

MILLS SHUT DOWN.

MANISTEE, Mich., Aug. 18.—The two mills, salt block and lumber yard of the Peters Salt and Lumber Co. are shut down on account of a strike, throwing 500 men out of employment. The firm notified the men at pay day, the 15th, of a ten per cent reduction in wages. Yesterday morning enough men did not go to work to operate the mills in full, so they did not attempt to run.

THE NEW YORK TAILORS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The great strike of east side tailors is still on, but many of the strikers are returning to work. Last week 5,000 men and 700 women in 316 shops went back to their old places and 70 co-operative shops, employing 500 men and 700 women, were established.

GAIL HAMILTON DEAD.

The Well Known Writer Succumbs to a Severe Stroke of Paralysis.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—Miss Abigail Dodge, better known as Gail Hamilton, the writer, who has been ill at her home here for some time, died last night. Miss Dodge sustained a stroke of paralysis while sitting at the breakfast table Sunday morning. She became unconscious, and remained so until her death.

Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, writer, biographer and conversationalist, widely known under the pen name of Gail Hamilton, was a native of the town in which she died, having been born in 1830. She was graduated from Ipswich academy at the age of 20. In 1851, she went to Hartford as assistant in the Hartford high school. She refused to take the customary examination, but was given the position without doing so. In 1865-7, she was one of the editors of Our Young Folks, a magazine for children, published in Boston. From 1870 until a little over a year ago she had lived most of the time with her cousin, Mrs. James G. Blaine, in Washington. In the course of this daily contact with the Blaine family, Miss Dodge was led into a very close friendship with Mr. Blaine, and at the death of the latter she became his literary executor, being in possession of all his papers and documents of value to her as his authorized biographer. She was engaged, as frequently as her health would permit, on Mr. Blaine's biography from the time of his death until her illness of last year, and it is thought her untiring devotion to the work was instrumental in bringing about her prostration.

WORLD'S SILVER COINAGE.

Mexico Led Last Year with the United States in Sixth Place.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—From official information received at the treasury department from 21 countries the coinage of silver during the calendar year of 1895 amounted in the aggregate to \$113,602,200. Of this sum \$13,603,200 was recoinage. Deducting this sum from the total coinage gives the coinage of silver from new bullion in 1895 as \$100,000,000. The country coinage the largest amount of silver in 1895 was Mexico, with a coinage of \$24,832,350; followed closely by Japan, with a coinage of \$23,883,530. Next comes China, with \$3,253,340; Spain, \$7,969,100; Great Britain, \$5,421,131; United States, \$5,698,000; Austria-Hungary, \$5,229,000; Peru, \$4,073,000; Russia, \$3,541,000; Ecuador, \$2,501,000; Germany, \$1,826,000.

The Choctaw Election.

ANTLEYS, I. T., Aug. 18.—The report from Eufaula, I. T., of the effect that J. B. Jackson had been elected chief of the Choctaw nation is a mistake. The National Advocate, of this place, has the official returns of the 17 counties in the nation, which are as follows: McCurtain, 1,303; Jackson, 1,180; Gardner, 618; Dukes, 583. Thus it will be seen that McCurtain, the allotment candidate, has been elected by a plurality of 183 votes.

FAMILY WANTS.

When the proud and happy papa bounds at evening in the house,
When he's kissed the crowing baby and his loving, lovely spouse,
Embraced his flock of darlings—growing like the steps ascend—
Then he hears a mournful chorus of the "Wants"—which never end.

John wants a suit for Sunday; Willie wants an overcoat;
Tom wants a cap and Freddie wants a wagon and a goat;
Kate wants a dress for parties; Nellie wants a pair of shoes,
And Baby wants a high chair—which no papa can refuse.

Dick wants a tennis racket; Mary wants a hat and gloves;
Hal only wants a cycle from the papa whom he loves;
Wife wants a parlor carpet, and a set of dishes fine,
New curtains and a bonnet which will make her look divine.
(—and so forth—)

When proud and happy papa starts at morning from the house
After kissing all the children and the baby and his spouse
A lengthy list is given him of things that all are "out,"
And which he must replenish though the heavens fall about.

The flour barrel's empty and the butter tub is clean;
Without the dusty cobain only daylight can be seen;
There are no more potatoes; the molasses jug is drained
And of the pounds of sugar not a morsel has remained.
(—and so forth—)

When the proud and happy papa takes his comfort in the house
Surrounded by his children and the baby and his spouse
He gets a stack of letters, and his cup of pleasure fills—
Until he finds they're nothing but a lot of awful bills.

The doctor and the butcher and the grocer and the rest
Send columns full of figures with a "please remit" request.
And papa rather wearily looks at the hard array
And sticks them in his pocket till he has a chance to pay.
(—and so forth—)

The "wants" keep on increasing and there's always something "out."
The bills, they come so many that their payments are in doubt,
And papa gets discouraged, for his money doesn't grow
According to the family "wants"—as possibly you know.

If papa had a pocket like the magic purse of old
Which, soon as it was empty, would refill itself with gold,
Not then would he be able to supply the wants—because
Each want supplied breeds new ones without limit or a pause.

But papa's only doing what his father did for him
And what his growing boys will do when they are in the swim;
And so he bravely does it—though it rightly may be guessed—
He, from his task heroic, would quite often like to rest.

Although he may not know it, he is happier by far
Than lonely, selfish bachelors with none to love them;
And when his little ones are grown, and the money for them paid
Turns out the best investment that a man has ever made.
—H. C. Dodge, in Chicago Sun.

"KIDS."

BY CHARLES D. DEVON.



WHAT'S this bit of lead, captain?" asked the colonel's nephew, who had dropped in on the surgeon on his plain quarters facing the parade.

"Apache bullet!" replied the doctor, sententiously, with a carelessness that evidently was assumed. "Dug it out of Bristow."

"Would you mind yarning me the tale?" continued the visitor, with a pardonable inquisitiveness.

"Certainly, I'll tell what I know about the lead," said the surgeon, laying down the instruments he had been cleaning, and offering his civilian guest an armchair upon the veranda. "But 'tis only a short story." And then wizened-faced, but kind-hearted, old Sawbones

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"Certainly, I'll tell what I know about the lead," said the surgeon, laying down the instruments he had been cleaning, and offering his civilian guest an armchair upon the veranda. "But 'tis only a short story." And then wizened-faced, but kind-hearted, old Sawbones

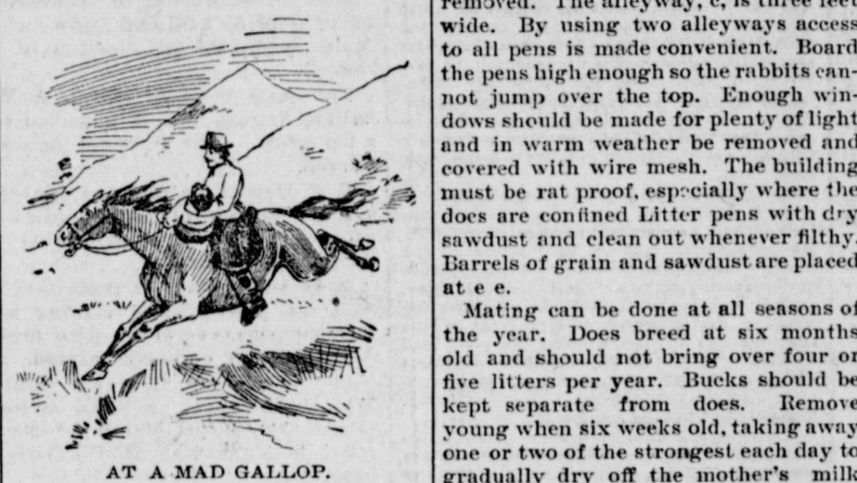
continued: "Bristow was a little dude—one among many dandies at the Point back in the '70s. I took note of him when I was on duty there as assistant surgeon. He came to the academy as a dapper young city chap, inclined to air his pedigree and social advantages, until the yearlings knocked all that sort of thing out of him in pl-be camp. But one thing those gray-coated tyrants never knocked out of Bristow, and that was the style. He was a dandier fellow in cadet gray than ever he had been in dress suit and kids, and the first man in his class to take colors. But he was always thought to be a bit too foppish and airy in his manners, and his slight build

and rather effeminate look exposed him to frequent ridicule at the hands of some of the strapping upper classmen. And, indeed, I did not very much take to him myself, though he was a distant relative. You see," and here the doctor dropped his voice, impressively, "there are some poor sticks at the academy, as elsewhere, and it has been well said by Jones, of the staff, that the only joint about some men in the army is West Point." Accordingly I did not give Bristow credit for the possession of much grit and backbone, until one day, in his second class year, when he was brought over to the hospital, having had a fall in the riding hall, and there and then bore himself with such undeniably pluck while some of us worked over him that I, at least, began to think that 'Kids,' as his classmates called him, was worth his salt after all, and might make a soldier some day.

"But all that doesn't explain the bullet!" interrupted the colonel's nephew. "No, that's a fact," replied the surgeon. "We doctors are too garrulous. Well, the explanation of the bullet was a girl, of course—Gertrude Creighton, the blithest belle of that season at the Point. Bristow was infatuated with her, little fool! It was the old story of the moth singing its wings at the candle. He thought the Point a paradise so long as Gertrude trod its walks. He was devoted to her, and she, who had been without a heart, let him think she favored him.

"But the fond dream of bliss was dissipated when graduation day arrived and the girl threw him over, never having had the least idea—as any of us older ones could have told him—of roughing it upon the frontier as a soldier's bride.

"Bristow followed Gertrude to Newport on his graduation leave; but his entreaties were all in vain, and sick at heart he joined shortly after the—th



AT A MAD GALLOP.

cavalry, then in Arizona; for he could always ride, and had chosen that arm of the service. On the frontier he could not be quite the dude he had been at the Point, but still he was always the best-dressed subaltern in the regiment. He had money enough, for one thing.

"But to come now to the bullet. Gertrude Creighton married a Curton, the son of a rich mine owner. Paterfamilias Curton wanted this youthful scion to make a short trip with a view to looking after some of his interests in the west. And so it came to pass that one day out in Arizona this same young Curton, in company with a few prospectors, ran right into a small band of Apaches. For a time they stood the Indians off, while one of Curton's crowd got away and brought the news into Fort Blister. It didn't take long for a detail, under command of the dude sub, to mount and bear away for the scene of the excitement.

"But the messenger had underrated the number of the Apaches, and for once our colonel had erred in judgment with regard to the size of the detachment he sent out. The Apaches were too proud to be driven off by Bristow's little squad. When the troopers arrived they found a serious business on their hands. The prospecting party had been nearly cut to pieces. Only one or two survived. One of them was Curton, and he was badly wounded. Bristow, the first sergeant said afterward, started violently when he saw him, and for a moment was quite unmoved. Bristow had met Curton in past years, and knew, of course, that he was Gertrude Creighton's husband.

"But a shout restored Bristow to his senses. The Apaches, yelling and flourishing their rifles, were rushing down upon the doomed group of prospectors, thinking by a sudden rush to snatch their prey before it was secured by the troopers. 'Kids' gave a quick order for a counter charge, and then riding for all he was worth—riding as he once rode at the academy—dashed across the intervening gully and was at Curton's side in a twinkling. Lifting his now wounded rival on his own horse, with a kick he sent the animal at a mad gallop off to refuge behind our little line. Curton, half dazed, only heard him say, as he lifted him on the horse: 'Tell your wife—that it was joy to die—to save her husband!'

"Yes, that is the ball I cut out of Bristow," sighed the doctor. "An Apache put it into him just after Curton swept away to safety. Of course our men got the body. And I kept the ball.

"But there goes 'sick call!'" exclaimed Sawbones, jumping up. "Well, Bristow may have been a kid-gloved hero, but he was a hero all the same. For 'Kids' wasn't just a carpet-knight at Cozzen's, but we of the—th after that wrote him down in memory's roster as one of the fighters of the plains."—Leslie's Illustrated Monthly.

Cycling in the Desert.

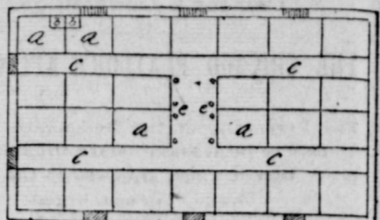
I journeyed along some main camel tracks, for example the Palestine road, and noticed that often a soft rock lies but an inch or two below the sand, and that where many spongy-footed beasts have passed the path is at least as hard as even as a close-cropped English lawn. Nor is the desert, by any means all sand. It has broad tracks of overlying shingle, and much of it, especially in the west, is composed of hard, crystalline granite, and much of it is covered with a hard deposit of glittering flakes.—National Review.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

RABBITS FOR MARKET.

How to Rear the Little Creatures in Hutches or Pens.

Rabbits confined and reared in hutches or pens inside of buildings should be fed chiefly dry oats. After six to eight weeks old, feed whole, dry oats, but under that age the oats should be crushed. All kinds of roots should be fed sparingly at first until accustomed to them. Fed too much at first tend to cause scurvy. Wheat may be fed to advantage. Cabbage and other green wet stuff should be avoided as causing pot belly and disease. A little sulphur should be put in the ground



REARING RABBITS FOR MARKET.

feed once a week to prevent scurvy and keep in health.

Rabbits can be bred in any kind of an enclosure that is clean and well ventilated. Where hutches are built one above another they are not handy and difficult to keep clean. The plan of a rabbit house shown below may be one, two or more stories high and may be built as small or as large as desired. In plan a, the pen or hutch is five by six feet and b is breeding boxes, common dry goods boxes without bottom and turned upside down with an entrance large enough to admit a full-grown rabbit. When not in use, the boxes may be removed. The alleyway, c, is three feet wide. By using two alleyways access to all pens is made convenient. Board the pens high enough so the rabbits cannot jump over the top. Enough windows should be made for plenty of light and in warm weather be removed and covered with wire mesh. The building must be rat proof, especially where the does are confined. Litter pens with dry sawdust and clean out whenever filthy. Barrels of grain and sawdust are placed at e.

Mating can be done at all seasons of the year. Does breed at six months old and should not bring over four or five litters per year. Bucks should be kept separate from does. Remove young when six weeks old, taking away one or two of the strongest each day to gradually dry off the mother's milk flow. Allow the young rabbits to run together until four months old, then separate each sex.—F. Boomhower, in Farm and Home.

PICKING THE DUCKS.

Their Feathers Usually Bring a Good Price in the Market.

Duck feathers always bring a fair price, especially white ones, and should be saved when dressing the ducks, if they are sold dressed; if not sold dressed do not pick just before selling. The amount received for the feathers ought to pay for the dressing.

The breeding ducks may be picked several times a year, generally four to six. Do not pick until the feathers are "ripe," which can be told by pulling a few from different parts of the bodies of several birds. If they come out easily, without any bloody fluid in the quill, they are all right and should be "picked" or many will be lost. In picking pull only a few feathers at a time by taking between the thumb and forefinger and giving a quick downward jerk. Do not pull the bunch of long, coarse feathers under each wing.

Before you begin picking the duck's legs together with a bit of larding or other soft cloth, and if the duck is inclined to object to the picking by thrusts with the bill, slip an old stocking or something of the sort over its head. Use no unnecessary harshness with any of the birds and be especially careful with laying ducks. Sitting ducks and those that are soon to be set should not be picked. In hot weather much of the down may be taken from the drakes. Do not take any in cold weather.—Western Rural.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Sand should not be made a substitute for gravel.

The roosts should be low, especially for large heavy fowls.

Oats are one of the very best grains to feed to molting hens.

Fowls that are confined need a supply of green food daily now.

In shipping live poultry it is poor economy to ship the best with the poorest. Grade them.

The proper age at which to begin to feed the fowls to fatten is just as soon as they have reached maturity.

In nearly all cases improvement in poultry can be more readily secured if only one or two breeds are kept.

If rightly cared for a duck will weigh a pound when six weeks old, and can be marketed at eight weeks old.

Equal parts of bran and corn meal mixed up with water and baked and then soaked until soft in sweet milk is an excellent feed for young chickens.—St. Louis Republic.

Cure for Sealy Leg.

Sealy leg is an unsightly and rapidly disfiguring disease of the feet and legs of domestic poultry caused by a minute insect multiplying and piling up under the scales and raising them up and ultimately causing lameness and death. These parasites spread from one bird to another and hence are contagious. On the first appearance of roughness rub a mixture of kerosene and lard into the scales, and if the day is a warm one the lard may be omitted. After a day or two the infected legs should be washed thoroughly in tepid water and after drying a little should be anointed again with the kerosene and lard.—Farmers' Voice.

ABOUT FALL PLOWING.

Some of the Reasons Why the Work Should Be Done Thoroughly.

To prepare the ground for the seed, it should be deeply plowed in the autumn, and cross-plowed, as the land cannot be plowed in the spring without exposing a large surface to the strong drying effects of the spring winds, and thus occasioning the loss from the soil by evaporation of a quantity of water proportioned to the increase of surface exposed. By the reciprocal action of the atmosphere and the soil the latter keeps up its store of available nutritive matters. The silicates soluble with difficulty slowly yields alkalies, lime and magnesia in soluble forms; the sulphides are slowly converted into sulphates, and generally the minerals of the soil are disintegrated and mixed under the influence of the oxygen, the water, the carbonic acid, and the nitric acid of the air. Again, the atmospheric nitrogen is assimilable by the soil in the shape of ammonia, nitrites, and the amide like matters of humus.

The rate of disintegration, as well as that of nitrification, depends in part upon the chemical and physical character of the soil, and partly upon the temperature and meteorological conditions.

Moreover, the soil lying in rough interfurrows has been subjected to the action of frost; it is in its upper layers so broken up and divided in all directions by the powerful expansion of the water when converted into ice as to be reduced to the condition of the greatest possible fineness, recognized and so much desired by the farmer under the term mellowness.

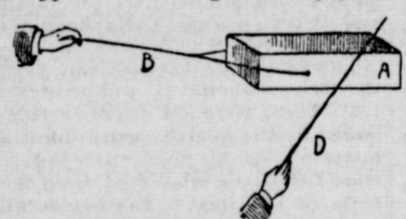
It has consequently attained that degree of pulverization and porosity which, with an adequate degree of moisture, affords a solid standing ground for the young plant, while at the same time enough air for the development of the germ can penetrate the surface soil, and in the upper layers nutritive material for the young plant dissolved by the moisture of winter is always present. It is therefore in accord with reason not to plow the land at all in the spring, but to put in the seeds without further preparation than a previous harrowing.

The vigorous development of plants depends far less upon the weight and size of the seed than upon the depth to which it is covered with earth and upon the stores of nourishment which it finds in its first period of life.—Andrew H. Ward, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

POTATO-BUG GUN.

It Will Accomplish a Great Deal in a Very Short Time.

I send you a description of a bug gun which beats anything I have yet seen for killing potato bugs. Get a small cigar box, A, Fig. 9, seven inches long; about right. Take off the bottom and tack on in its place three thicknesses of door screen. Have the meshes break joints. Tack a forked stick (B) on the box so you can carry it in one hand like a dipper. With a light stick (D) in the



POTATO BUG GUN.

other hand, tap it lightly as you walk along the row.

For ammunition use a teaspoonful of Paris green (all you can lift out with the spoon) to a half gallon of flour, air-slacked lime, plaster paris, land plaster, or, best of all, cement, such as is used to plaster cisterns with. This last does not wash off as easily as any of the others and costs no more than flour. Mix in a large bowl. If flour or lime is used it will be of an even pale green tint. Do not make it stronger or you will be in danger of injuring the potatoes. A gallon will dust an acre. I can go over an acre in an hour, which is much faster and easier than sprinkling with water. Dust while the dew is on, which is much better than after a rain. In a day or two go over again, dusting the buggy spots. This box can be used for Justing cucumbers, etc., with lime, ashes, soot or other substance in powdered form.—J. Defebaugh, in Ohio Farmer.

Troughs for Young Stock.

It is not a great undertaking to provide a small trough in some convenient corner where they can eat their soaked corn and milk unmolested by older stock. They learn at an early age to visit their sideboard and their appreciation of its contents increases daily. As time goes on they will become more dependent upon their side ration, until, as you go the round with the feed buckets, you are reminded that you have another regular lot on your feed roll. By the time they are ten or twelve weeks old you have them weaned with but little ceremony. They have become so attached to their feed trough that they miss their mother but little, and the sow will have reduced in the flow of milk, making weaning a very simple matter.—Pacific Rural Press.

No Royal Road to Wealth.

The farmer who wants to get rich by farming must expect to work hard for a number of years. Brains are a good thing to have, and are not to be despised, but the successful farmer finds it necessary to use all the brains and about all the bodily strength he has in order to succeed. The writer never knew but one man who worked too hard; he said in his last sickness: "Some people blamed me for working too hard, but I took pleasure in it." No person should work so hard during the day that he can't sleep at night and feel rested in the morning. What many farmers need is not less land, but more enthusiasm in their business and more thorough cultivation of their acres.—Rural World.

Ducklings thrive best on soft food and need plenty of water while eating to help them to swallow.

HE MADE NO NOISE.

But He Was Mistaken as to the Occupants of the Lower Berth.

A certain officer, high in authority in the ranks of the Fourth battalion, tells a very good story on himself in relation to an experience which actually befell him while traveling some time ago on the Queen & Crescent road. His business called him into Alabama, and on arriving at his destination found it necessary to go into the interior in order to attend to the matters requiring his attention. He returned to the station very late, and it was fully 12 o'clock before the train bound for this city pulled in.

Tired out, he boarded the Mann sleeping car and was told by the porter that there were no berths. Knowing the conductor, he crossed that individual, but was met by the same reply to his demands.

"But I must have one," said the military man, "I am tired out, and have got to bunk somewhere. See what you can do, old man, there's a good fellow."

"Well," replied the conductor, "I'll tell you what I can do. In section B there is a gentleman and his wife who are seriously ill, but the upper berth is empty. Now, if you will slip into the berth without making any noise and get out before they awake, why you may have the chance, but whatever you do, don't make a noise."

The military man jumped at the chance, and leaving his shoes in the passage, got into the berth successfully and went to sleep. He awoke and saw the light peeping between the curtains, and was astonished to find the section occupied by a trio of young damsels, who, unconscious of the presence of a horrid man, were making a hurried toilet.

Being a bashful man he hid his head under a pillow, when he was horrified to hear the porter knock at the door and pass in his shoes.

"You have made a mistake," said one of the girls. "There is no man in here."

"Yes, dere is, miss," the factotum answered, "he's in the top berth."

There was silence for a moment, then a chorus of horrified shrieks and a stampede on the part of the young ladies for the toilet room in the other end of the car. Seizing the opportunity, he slipped from the section and made his escape.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

BED MAKING.

There Is an Art Even in This Simple Work.

There is a popular notion to the effect that anybody can make a bed. To the fallacy of this belief let those who have tossed through the long hours of the night upon wrinkled sheets and under uneven blankets testify. While good springs and a firm hair mattress are the starting points of a comfortable bed, even they are of no avail unless properly dressed by mistress or maid.

Over the mattress is smoothly laid a pad made of heavy muslin with an interlining of cotton batting. Then comes the sheet. This should always be drawn as tight as strong hands can pull it, and tucked in firmly at top and bottom and sides. This is a sine qua non of a good bed. Then the upper sheet is laid over this, and it, with the blankets, must be turned under the foot of the mattress to prevent all danger of the covers slipping up at night and leaving the feet uncovered. The average servant will never, of her own will, fasten the clothes down firmly at the foot of the bed, and it takes a saint to bear patiently the feeling of general coolness and discomfort caused by the coverings creeping up from the feet. Neither does a domestic comprehend that double blankets should be put on with the open at the top, so that one thickness may be thrown back if necessary. Next the blanket comes, of course, the counterpane, over the hem of which the upper hem of the sheet is neatly folded. Then the plump bolster and pillows are put in place. A light but warm duvet is laid across the foot of the bed, and behold a couch towards which the weary men or woman looks with a sigh of longing, and in which he or she finds complete rest in deep sleep. The bedfurnishings may be elaborate or simple, as the housewife's means and taste dictate, but hem-stitching, embroidery, antique lace, and satin count as hollow shams if the bed they adorn is not properly, and therefore comfortably, made up, from the mattress out.—Harper's Bazar.

The Dates of Taflet.

When the dates are ripe the laborers, who are very skillful in climbing, are sent up the trees to cut or shake off the fruit-laden branches. When they tumble to the ground the dates are collected into panniers and taken on donkeys back to the drying grounds, where they are laid out in the sun with a guard of women to see that no one steals his neighbor's fruit, though anyone may pick up a handful for his individual consumption on the spot. The dates are plucked just before they are actually ripe, for if left to be fully ripe they fall off themselves and are rotted by the irrigation. At the drying grounds the fruit is poured in great heaps upon the ground, and turned over by the women from time to time to allow the sun to reach the whole of it, and the sight of these great mounds of dates is a curious one. There are various methods of treatment. One is to leave the dates to be sun-dried singly; another is to crush them into solid masses, which are sewed up in basket work for transport; another is to crush them into lumps about the size of a turkey's eggs. This last is preferred by the poor natives for traveling purposes, as the lumps are easily carried; but oh, how indigestible they must be, as hard as a stone and as heavy as lead. The caravan route between Fez and Taflet occupies ten or twelve days, and from the oasis trade roads radiate in almost every direction, but little information is obtained about them.—Chambers' Journal.

It is said by Hebrew scholars that the same word in ancient Hebrew signifies blessing or cursing.

GHOST SCARES FARMERS.

Searching Party Armed with Shotguns Organized for Its Capture.

Farmers of Benton township, Elkhart county, Ind., are greatly excited over the appearance of an apparition at an old church and graveyard.

The specter was first seen by John W. French and his wife while they were returning from a visit in the neighborhood. The ghost is said to be about eight feet high and to resemble an old man with long, white beard, dressed in white and carrying a club. While it appears in the form of a man, however, it is transparent and makes a noise resembling thunder. It advances rapidly upon travelers until about ten feet from them, when it suddenly disappears.

The ghost frightened William M. Moon one night recently so that he has been under the care of a physician ever since. A searching party went out the other night armed with shotguns looking for the specter, and it was seen several times at a distance, and each time was greeted with a volley from the shotguns of the pursuers, but each time it disappeared only to immediately reappear in a different locality.

Another posse went out the next night, which was divided into groups of two and three persons, stationed 100 yards apart. Quite a number in the neighborhood refused to go on these expeditions, fearing dire results. Some of the neighbors say that the spirit resembles an old man who was murdered some years ago in that locality, save in height.

A Fashionable Innovation.

Narragansett Pier is to have an innovation this year. A well-known pugilist has opened a "scrap" college. He is there to act as tutor for the blue bloods, and will pilot them through the mysteries of the manly art.

Big Contract for Brick.

A brick concern in Epping, N. H., recently received an order for 36,000,000 from a Boston firm, the contract to be finished in three years.

First

Last and always advertised as a true blood purifier, the most wonderful cures on record are made and the greatest sales are won by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

be sure to get Hood's, only Hood's

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

DRESSMAKERS

FIND THE ONLY ORIGINAL DESIGNS PUBLISHED In This Country



L'Art de La Mode, And all the most reliable information on the question of dress. Order of your Newsdealer or send 25 Cents for the last Number.

THE MORSE-BROUGHTON CO., 3 East 19th Street, Bet. 5th Ave. and Broadway, NEW YORK.

WHAT LINE

made the rate one cent per mile to St. Paul for the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R.?

WHAT LINE

alone granted a return limit of thirty days on all tickets to the next Encampment at St. Paul?

WHAT LINE

deserves the united support of all the members of the Grand Army and their hosts of friends?

WHAT LINE

will you patronize? Under these circumstances, other things being equal, surely it will be the

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

"Maple Leaf Route"

F. H. LORD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

FOUNTAIN ELIXIR.

A Natural Mineral Water. Guaranteed Cure for DIABETES and BRIGHT'S DISEASE, BLOOD AND URIC POISONS. Used and endorsed by Physicians. Testimonials free by mail. NATIONAL MANITARIUM CO., Rooms 401-2 No. 515 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. BENEFIT TO MANKIND; YUCATAN.

The Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- For President, W. J. BRYAN, of Nebraska. For Vice-President, ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine. For Presidential Electors, AT LARGE, MORRIS CLAGGETT, of Pittsburg, ALBERT PERRY, of Troy, GEO. T. PITTS, of Wellington. DISTRICT. 1st Dist., Sidney Hayden, Holton, 2nd " J. B. Goshorn, Iola, 3rd " W. H. Levison, Cherrystone, 4th " E. M. Blackshere, Elmdale, 5th " C. A. Miller, Salina, 6th " Jos. R. Logan, Lincoln, 7th " H. J. Roetzell, Elinwood. For Governor, JOHN W. LEEDY, of Coffey Co. For Chief Justice, FRANK DOSTER, of Marion Co. For Congressman at Large, REV. JERRY BOTKIN, of Wilson county. For Lieutenant Governor, R. M. HARVEY, of Shawnee Co. For Attorney General, L. C. BOYLE, of Bourbon county. For Secretary of State, WILLIAM E. BUSH, of Jewell Co. For State Treasurer, J. H. Hefflebower, of Miami Co. For State Auditor, W. H. MORRIS, of Crawford Co. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. D. STRYKER, of Barton Co. For Congressman, 4th District, JOHN MADDEN, of Emporia. For State Senator, 27th District, J. C. WATSON, of Marion. For Judge, Fifth Judicial District, W. A. RANDOLPH, of Emporia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Central Committee of the Democratic party met, on Saturday, July 30, 1896, pursuant to call. By arrangement the Populist Central Committee also met, in conjunction, to discuss a probable union of the parties, in a fall campaign. After a thorough discussion of the question presented, the following resolutions were presented and jointly adopted:

Resolved, by the members of the Democratic and Populist Central Committees, now in joint session that we recommend that each separate Central Committee, call a county delegate convention of their party, each party to have one delegate for every five votes, or major fraction thereof of the party, cast for the highest candidate on the State ticket, two years ago; that said delegates, when elected, to meet in joint convention and nominate a county ticket, and that, thereafter, each party nominate said joint ticket as its own, and to be certified on the Australian ballot.

Resolved, That should the free silver Republicans organize, and declare for free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for Bryan for President, and pledge to support the candidates nominated by the county convention, that they be allowed representation of one delegate for each 5 votes or major fraction thereof in said organization.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, a delegate convention of the Democratic party of Chase County, will be held at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, September 5, 1896, at 11 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers to be voted for November 6, 1896: Representative, Clerk of the District Court, Probate Judge, County Attorney and County Superintendent.

The representation in said convention shall be by precincts, as follows: Bazaar.....3 Cedar Point.....2 Cedar township.....7 Clements.....7 Cottonwood Falls.....16 Diamond Creek.....5 Elmdale.....5 Matfield township.....3 Middle Creek.....1 Strong.....2 Toledo.....25

Total.....74 The primary meetings to elect delegates to said convention will be held on Thursday afternoon, September 3, 1896, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, excepting that in Cottonwood Falls and Strong City the primaries will be held in the evening of said day, from 8 to 9 o'clock, the former in the Court room and the latter at the school-house in said cities. All delegates shall be elected by ballot. By order of the County Central Committee. C. S. FORD, Chairman. A. F. FRITZE, Secretary.

The following lands in this county and within the Dodge City, Kansas, land office district are vacant, and are open to settlement under the home, stead law; on, upon due application, made at said land office, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder in separate tracts, at not less than \$2.50 per acre, viz: w 1/2 of ne 1/4 21 6; st of nw 12 21-8; w 1/2 of ne 1/4 22-21-8; w 1/2 of nw 10 22-6; sw 1/4 of nw 22-22-8.

Ripans Tablets: at druggists. Ripans Tablets cure flatulence. Ripans Tablets assist digestion. Ripans Tablets cure biliousness. Ripans Tablets cure bad breath. Ripans Tablets cure indigestion. Ripans Tablets cure constipation.

CONFIDENT DEMOCRATS FIGURING OUT VICTORY.

From now until election day in November each side to the political contest will juggle with figures to justify predictions of victory for its presidential candidate.

The electoral vote in 1892 was: For Cleveland, two hundred and seventy-seven; for Harrison, one hundred and forty-five; for Weaver twenty-two.

According to Democratic calculations, McKinley will carry Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and New York, which went to Cleveland four years ago.

It is then proper to subtract the votes of those states from Cleveland's total and add them to Harrison's one hundred and forty-five. This leaves Bryan two hundred and fourteen and gives McKinley two hundred and eight, leaving Bryan ten and McKinley sixteen short of a majority of the electoral college—two hundred and twenty-four.

But it is claimed that Weaver's twenty-two votes will be thrown to Bryan, which will give him two hundred and thirty-six—or twelve more than enough to elect him and defeat McKinley.

More doubtful Democrats sum up the situation this way: STATES SURE FOR BRYAN.

Table listing states sure for Bryan: Alabama 11, Arkansas 8, California 9, Colorado 4, Florida 4, Georgia 13, Idaho 3, Indiana 15, Kentucky 13, Louisiana 8, Mississippi 9, Missouri 17, Montana 3, Nebraska 8, Nevada 3, North Dakota 3, North Carolina 11, South Dakota 4, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 12, Texas 15, Utah 12, Virginia 12, Washington 4, West Virginia 6, Wyoming 3. Total 210.

STATES SURE FOR MCKINLEY.

Table listing states sure for McKinley: Connecticut 6, Delaware 3, Maine 8, Maryland 8, Massachusetts 15, New Hampshire 4, New York 36, Pennsylvania 32, Rhode Island 4, Vermont 4. Total 128.

IN THE DOUBTFUL LIST.

Table listing states in the doubtful list: Illinois 24, Iowa 13, Kansas 13, Michigan 14, Minnesota 9, Ohio 23, Oregon 4, Wisconsin 12. Total 109.

An intelligent printer happened into this office last Friday. He stated that he came from the North-west. He was asked what he thought of the prospects of Mr. Bryan in that section. "He'll be sure to carry that section solid. Those people out there have been living on snow-balls and rabbit track's for the past three winters and they want a change in diet and in our money system. More than that Bryan will carry Iowa and Nebraska, and Wolcott cannot prevent him from carrying Colorado."—New Era, La Grange, Kentucky.

THAT KANSAS DECISION.

The most startling decision that has ever come from any judicial tribunal in this country is that of the Kansas Court of Appeals declaring ineffective the law under which divorces have been granted in the State for twenty-five years. It is said that this applies to no less than 35,000 cases. If so, it involves the dearest interests of not less than 50,000 families, including those of the divorced couples and their children by subsequent marriages, and contracted in good faith, but now declared null and void.

Will such a decision as this stand? Is it possible that, in this century and this country, such a wrecking of homes, honor and fortune can be brought about by a judicial determination? If an intruder, a tramp, or a vagabond should maintain undisputed possession of any piece of real estate in Kansas, or anywhere else in this republic, for twenty-five years he would be the owner of the property. But it seems that time is no element in perfecting a marriage title or legitimacy of birth in

Kansas, even though marriage and birth came under the sanction of the letter of the law.

But we do not believe this decision can be retroactively applied. The Brooklyn Eagle says in this connection that an unconstitutional law is constitutional until declared unconstitutional when it affects civil cases; that the validity of the marriages that have followed these divorces and the legitimacy of the children cannot be impaired by an ex post facto decision. We do not know that the Eagle's "lay newspaper view" is good law, but we do know that it ought to be. Whether the statute that is declared invalid was good or bad, there should be no annulment of marriages by persons divorced by that law. The droughts and cyclones of Kansas, and even her perilous experience with Populism, were less deplorable than a wholesale dissolution of the marriage tie, a wholesale branding of wives and mothers with infamy, a wholesale illegitimizing of two generations. —Washington Post.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER SPEAKS.

The New York Morning Journal, one of America's leading and most enterprising newspapers, editorials says:

"The manner in which the opponents of the ticket nominated at Chicago have begun their campaign must arouse the profoundest resentment of every American regarding of the interest and jealousy of the honor of his country. The representatives of half the American people have been denounced in delirious language as anarchists, cut throats and swindlers. Their chosen candidate for the highest office in the republic has been pictured as a crazy Jacobin or designing demagogue. Commerce and industry have been threatened with the very panic these alarmists have professed to fear.

"This crusade has been one of reckless misrepresentation from the start. The libelers of the late convention know that the Chicago platform is not anarchical. In most respects it is inspired by enlightened progressiveness.

"Nor is it possible with more sincerity to call Mr. Bryan a demagogue. He is the very reverse of a demagogue.

"On the other hand we have William McKinley, bound hand, foot and tongue to the most corrupt combination that ever equipped itself openly in an American Presidential campaign. His election would put the resources of the Government at the disposal of the Hanna syndicate. In most respects the superiority of the Democratic candidate is so palpable as to make comparison needlessly cruel to his opponent. What, then, is the duty of American citizens who desire to secure the best possible government for the republic during the next four years? Plainly it is to vote for the Presidential candidate who is manifestly best fitted to administer the government and to settle the financial question through their representatives in congress. Gold men for silver candidates and bimetalists for bimetalists. But no body who realizes what is at stake in this campaign can vote to abandon government of the people, by the people for the people in favor of the government for McKinley, by Hanna, for a syndicate."

MCKINLEY AND BOND ISSUES.

General A. J. Warner, President of the American Bimetallic league, in an interview with the Washington correspondent of The Times, has stated a truth which many have overlooked in the present currency agitation, but which every fair-minded person is bound to admit the moment his attention is called to it.

General Warner says: "We are now on a bond basis; that is, promising to pay gold." In other words, the gold basis which the Republicans prate so boastfully about is largely a matter of terminology. It is in the nature of what lawyers call legal fiction.

The \$1,000,000,000, more or less, gold reserve in the Treasury is in reality the inadequate and unstable medium that has been placed there as pawn money for the pledge of \$262,000,000 in interest-bearing bonds, to a syndicate of American and European bankers, and the

withdrawal of this reserve is at any time within the power of this avaricious combine, whenever it chooses to force the government into another issue of bonds and lay the people under an additional load of tribute.

McKinley has declared, in a public speech, his intention, when the emergency arises, of keeping up the bond issuing policy of the present administration. In the event of his election the recurrence of raids on the gold reserve may be confidently looked for.—Kansas City Times.

BRYAN'S LAST EDITORIAL.

The last editorial written by Mr. Bryan appeared on July 1, nine days before he was nominated. It was an answer to the charge made by the Atchinson Globe that he had advised the people to always oppose the bankers. The following extract contains the germ of Mr. Bryan's argument:

The banker is a man, nothing more nor less, and his opinions are entitled to all due consideration. But no man should permit another man to do his thinking for him. There are many bankers who are sincere and consistent bimetalists. There are others who are sincere gold bugs. There are some who advocate the single gold standard when we do not believe its preservation will be beneficial to the country, but reasons best known to them selves they adhere to the advocacy of that standard.

"The opinions of all bankers are entitled to unusual consideration because of their experience in financial matters, but the banker must be able to back up his opinion with logic.

"Because the banker has had wide experience in money matters is no reason that another man should believe the banker's mere statement that black is white, particularly when the other man knows that black is not white."

It seems that her majesty has, at last, concluded to abdicate the throne in favor of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, etc. etc., from which it may readily be seen that this good old lady is getting a little weak minded. She ought to still further elevate the First Duke of Cleveland, Marcus Aurelius Hanna, as the one best fitted to reign over the vast British Domain.

The old timers are deserting the g. o. p. in Kansas, in large numbers; but there are enough office-seekers and pie-hunters left to keep up an appearance of fighting.

There are many thousand Republicans in Kansas who do not agree with Ingalls that the St. Louis platform is capable of a variety of interpretations

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health and happiness. To quit suddenly is to sever a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will not only stop you. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. "Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and without inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

CURED BY BACO-CURO AND GAINED THIRTY POUNDS.

From hundreds of testimonials, the origin als of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented: Clayton, Nevada Co. Ark., Jan. 28, 1895. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but I couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "McDobac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but some of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo," and it has entirely cured me of the tobacco habit, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a volume of paper upon my changed feelings and condition. Yours, respectfully, P. H. MANSBURY, Pastor, C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.

Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with freight, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency,

Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 257-1

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM, 11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM

Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.

WE TREAT

Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Fistulae, Ruptures, Harelip, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED

With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium.

Address all communication to DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

RAZOR GRINDING & HONING

on short notice, and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect.

NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.

I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Strops, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc. DOERING'S FACE CREAM—An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials. Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the

STAR BARBER SHOP,

Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

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1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty-five years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommended—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"COMPOUND OXYGEN-ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS,"

the title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

Drs. Starkey & Palen,

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THIS PAPER

is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Agency, 1529 Arch St., where advertising notices may be made for it in NEW YORK

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH G. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas.

(Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (625-1)

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts

(First published in the Chase County Courant, July 23, 1896.)

Sale of School Land.

Notice is hereby given, that I will offer, at public sale,

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m., the following described school lands, to-wit:

Tract, S. T. R. per acre. Price of, \$12.00

Net of ne 1/4 22 9 \$2.00

Net of ne 1/4 22 9 3.00

Net of ne 1/4 22 9 3.00

Net of ne 1/4 22 9 3.00

Net of ne 1/4 22 9 3.00

Situated in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m., on said day of sale, at my office in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

DAVID GRIFFITH, County Treasurer of Chase County, Kansas.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor sway; how to the line, let he chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at 100 for six months, \$1.75; at 100 for three months, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.



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

Table with columns for station names (Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Evans, etc.) and times for different train services (A.M., P.M., Mixed).

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative—R. H. Chandler; Treasurer—David Griffiths; Clerk of Court—J. E. Perry; County Attorney—J. W. Williams; Sheriff—John McCallum; Surveyor—John McDonald; Probate Judge—T. G. Allen; Register of Deeds—Wm. Norton; Commissioners—C. L. Mauls, W. A. Wood.

SOCIETIES: A. F. & M. No. 80—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month; K. of P. No. 69—Meets every Wednesday evening; L. O. F. No. 58—Meets every Saturday; T. C. Strickland, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Sec. K. and L. of S., Chase County No. 294—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month; Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.; Choppers Camp, No. 98, Modern Woodmen of America—Meets last Thursday night of each month; L. M. Gillet, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Geo. W. Hays and family have gone east to live. Mrs. John Doering is improving from her serious illness. Jas. A. Burley returned Tuesday from his visit in Pennsylvania. Born on Sunday, August 9, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Foreman, a son. Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description. Born on Sunday, August 16, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Gus Schimpf; a daughter. Ed. King spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. King, at Emporia. J. Z. Mann attended the Y. P. S. C. E. convention at Emporia, Monday and Tuesday. A. S. Howard shipped five car loads of cattle to Kansas City from Bazaar, Tuesday night. Mrs. L. M. Gillett is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. M. S. Stephenson, of Oberlin. As its semi-annual dividend, Chase county receives \$1,785.52 from the State School fund. The children of J. T. Butler are improving slowly from their recent attack of typhoid fever. Magnificent rains visited these parts, Tuesday evening, Wednesday morning and this morning. Mesdames Chas. Hoffman and J. H. Knickerbocker, of Strong City, have gone to Colorado, on a visit. Mrs. Willie Romigh and Miss Ophelia Romigh are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Waite, at Emporia. Tobacco users will find, in another column, an item of decided interest to them, headed "Don't Stop Tobacco." Jonathan Minix, of Matfield Green, who is working at Emporia, went home, yesterday, for a few days' rest. Company I, Kansas National Guards, will shoot next Friday, at 1 and 2 and 3 hundred yards, in Carter's pasture. Chas. Duckett, depot agent at Hymer, is spending this week with his parents, on Buck creek, south of this city. The Sorogin children, of Kansas City, who were visiting their grandparents returned home, Monday, excepting Len. The Rev. J. A. Sankey was down to Emporia, the fore part of the week, attending the Christian Endeavor Convention. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Watson are enjoying a visit from their children, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Clark and children, who got here, Sunday, by wagon. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. Don't forget that John Glen, the reliable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elmdale and you can always get bargains of him, and the best of mending in every branch of his trade. Mrs. Gordon McHenry, having disposed of her interests in Kansas City, has returned to this county, and is again occupying her home on Sharp's creek.

I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. J. C. DAVIS, Jan 24th. Willie Kuhl; second son of M. M. Kuhl, was thrown from a horse, last week; and got a bone of his lower jaw broken, but he is now getting along nicely. J. E. Perry, H. A. Clark, Charlie Harkness, and Misses Sadie Forney and Maude Palmer are the delegates to the Epworth League district convention at Americus, to day. A "Bryan Silver Club" was organized at Strong City, Tuesday night, with forty five members; with Phil. Goodreau, as temporary chairman; and J. L. Cochran, as temporary secretary.

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. aug 8th. John E. Watrous, editor of the Burlington Independent, and Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for this district, was in town, yesterday, and gave the COURANT office a pleasant call.

Ed. S. Clark received notice of the death of his brother-in-law, Jas. V. Quinton, at Fenton, New Jersey, Sunday last, over come with heat. Mr. Quinton was a resident of Wichita, Kansas.

FENCE POSTS AND LUMBER FOR SALE—I have 15,000 feet of lumber and 3000 posts for sale. Apply at the Madden farm, near Bazaar or at J. L. Kellogg's livery stable in Cottonwood Falls. JERRY MADDEN.

Rev. J. A. Sankey, L. A. Lowther, S. B. Wood, Emma Baker, Mary Rookwood, Orpha Strail, Anna K. Morgan, Louie Patten and Harry Y. Breese represented the Christian Endeavor of this city, at the Emporia convention, Monday and Tuesday. In order to make our advertisement in your paper more effective and to help introduce our brands in your section we are going to make the following offer for thirty days from July 23, 1896: The person sending us the greatest number of orders for our whiskey from one gallon up will be given a bonus of five cases of R. Monarch or Kentucky Club ten years old; next greatest, three cases of either brand, and next greatest, one case of either brand and to those who do not receive a bonus we will mail check for 15 per cent commission on all orders they may send in. Each count as an order whether one gallon or five cases. Cash must be sent with each order. We are, Yours truly, R. MONARCH BOTTLING CO.

The catalogue of the State Normal School for the year 1895-6 shows a total attendance of 1735. The enrollment in the model school, included in the above, was 185. One gratifying feature about the enrollment is the large number of pupils taking advanced work. Eighty-nine counties were represented, Greenwood leading with an enrollment of 51. Otago following with 50, Riley 39, Harvey 34, Neosho and Jefferson 32 each, Morris and Coffey 21 each, Shawnee 30. Forty-seven counties enrolled ten or more students. Thirteen states and territories were represented, 49 students coming from outside of Kansas. Seven hundred twenty-two of the students held teachers' certificates on entering; 164 held first grade, and 351 second. Nearly 200 were graduates high schools, academies, or colleges. The graduating class numbered exactly 100. If you wish a copy of the catalogue or any additional information, address A. M. TAYLOR, President, Emporia, Kansas.

DEATH OF LOT LEONARD. Lot Leonard, one of the pioneers of Chase County, a man highly respected and much loved by all who knew him, passed from this life into eternity, at his home, at Bazaar, Bazaar township, Chase County, Kansas, at 11:30 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, August 13, 1896, after a long and painful illness; and his remains were laid to rest in Bazaar cemetery, at 4 o'clock, p. m., on the 15th instant, the funeral services being conducted at his late home, by the Rev. M. G. McKenize, Pastor of the M. E. Church, assisted by Elder J. S. H. Barker, in the presence of a large number of friends and neighbors who had gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of a man who had walked uprightly in their midst for lo, these many years; a man whose integrity was never questioned, whose friendship was as firm as a rock, and whose affection was the brotherhood of man. He was born at Jefferson, Green county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1836, hence, was 66 years, 1 month and 22 days old at the time of his death. He came to Kansas, and settled in Chase county, in 1850, on the farm on which he died. On February 4, 1860, he was married to Miss Julietta Lane, who, with six children, viz: Mary (Mrs. Chas. Chandler) of Sedwick City, John, living at Eldorado, and Nettie, Winnie, George and Jennie, living at home, survive him and mourn his death; and all of whom, except Mrs. Chandler, who was prevented by illness, was present at his funeral. Mr. Leonard was a man who will be missed by this entire community, and his bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of this people.

FREE SILVER CLUB. Pursuant to adjournment, the Chase County Bryan Free Silver League, ninety numbers, met at the Court house in this City, Tuesday evening last and perfected an organization by the election of the following permanent officers: H. L. Hunt, President; L. M. Gillett, Vice President; S. B. Wood, Secretary; W. W. Rockwood, Treasurer. On motion, the Chair was empowered and directed to appoint an Executive Committee of five members, with power, aside from their regular functions, to organize branch Leagues in the various townships of the county. The meeting then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, p. m., August 25th, instant, at the Court-house, at which time there will be good public speakers present, and everybody is invited to attend, especially the ladies.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED FOR THE ENSUING TERM.

- District No. 1, Elmdale, J. W. Larkin, Principal, Ellen Cromwell, Assistant. District No. 2, Clements, C. T. Harrison, Principal, Mrs. Frances Harrison, Assistant. Silver Creek, Lizzie Collett. District No. 3, Cedar Point, H. S. Dwell. District No. 5, Pringle, Mrs. Wella Campbell. District No. 6, Cottonwood Falls, A. Lowther, Principal, W. C. Austin, Clara Morrison, Carrie Breese, Alda Bryan, Jennie Upton, Minnie Ellis. District No. 7, Bazaar, Josephine Makinson. District No. 8, Dunlap, Elsie Gillett. District No. 9, Toledo, Helen Proger. District No. 10, Rockland, Maud Thomas. District No. 11, Vernon, Lizzie Brandley. District No. 12, Brandley, Mae Spencer. District No. 13, Wonevau, W. W. Austin. District No. 14, Lower Fox Creek, David Ward. District No. 15, Elba, Nora Stone. District No. 16, Rath, Ethel Miles. District No. 17, Elk, Howard Stephenson. District No. 18, Cedar Creek, J. R. Brown. District No. 19, Miller, S. C. Bailey. District No. 20, Blackshere, Marie Marden. District No. 21, Sharps Creek, John Peck. District No. 22, Evans, J. W. Brown. District No. 23, Woodhill, Mattie Upton. District No. 24, Upper Fox Creek, Aimee Dougherty. District No. 25, Elinor, John Peterson. District No. 26, Canaan, Hattie L. Jaak. District No. 27, Thompson, W. L. Kelley. District No. 28, Birley, Ida Schimpf. District No. 29, Morris, Blanch Britton. District No. 30, Prairie Hill, Hattie E. Gray. District No. 31, Patten, J. M. Stone. District No. 32, Grand View, Dan Wilson. District No. 33, Saffordville, Maud Brown, Principal, Lizzie Bailey. District No. 34, Sheehan, Mamie White. District No. 35, Simmons, Mattie Dougherty. District No. 37, Coyne Valley, Ed. F. Rookwood. District No. 38, Lee, Mary Chesney. District No. 39, Pleasant Hill, Luella Winne. District No. 41, Strong City, E. A. Wyatt, Principal, Mollie Maloy, H. A. Rose, Minnie Myser, Bridgie Quinn, Mayme Simmons, Josie Fish. District No. 42, Cahola, Maude Miller. District No. 44, Matfield Green, Mattie G. Scott. District No. 44, Coon Creek, M. Blanche Stone. District No. 45, Pleasant Valley, Ed. A. Sayre. District No. 46, Marble Hill, W. C. Orrill. District No. 47, German, W. O. Ferguson. District No. 48, Chase County, Ella Springer. District No. 49, Upton, Anna Hackett. District No. 50, Homestead, B. F. Martin. District No. 51, Baker, Josie Tinkham. District No. 52, Rocky Glen, Nellie Bishop. District No. 53, Schwilling, Emma Goudie. District No. 54, Forrest Hill, Iva Clark. District No. 55, High Prairie, R. S. Reed. District No. 59, Lookout, Sarah Austin. District No. 61, Strieby, F. W. Riggs. District No. 62, Bloody Creek, L. G. Proger. District 66, Reeves, Nellie Sandore.

KANSAS C. A. R. REUNION AND TOPEKA'S AUTUMNAL FESTIVALS FOR THE WEEKS OF SEP. 25, OCTOBER 3, 1896.

The state fair grounds at Topeka which will be occupied by the old soldiers during the Reunion-Festival will be known as "Camp Nelson A. Miles". The great park with all of its buildings will be given over to the use of the veterans and their families. Every comfort and convenience will be provided by the Topeka people. An one fare rate for the round trip has been made for the Reunion-Festival at Topeka, Sept. 25, to Oct. 3. The decorations of Topeka's public buildings and business blocks during the Festival-Reunion in September will be done on a scale never before attempted by a city of its size. Magnificent floral arches made brilliant at night with colored incandescent lights will span Kansas avenue, and flags, flowers and evergreen will help to give the entire city an air of gaiety and hospitality. The most noted Grand Army orators of the state and nation will be present at the Reunion-Festival at Topeka. Campfires will be held every day and evening interspersed with band and choral music, street pageants, processions, tournaments and carnivals. The flower parade which the Topeka ladies have charge of as their part of Topeka's Festival-Reunion will be the first one ever given in Kansas. The State tournament of the Kansas Fireman's Association will be held at Topeka, during the Reunion-Festival week. Volunteer companies from all over will participate in the contests, races and parades.

Miss Julia McCabe, from Wichita, and Miss Sarah McCabe, from Emporia, are at Bazaar for a few days visiting home folks. Mrs. Vetter is at Kansas City, visiting her son; Eugene Vetter. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

SPECIAL RATES.

Evangelistic and annual institute and convention. Young people's Christian Union, Omaha Neb. Aug. 24-25. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 15-17-18. Return limit can be extended to Sept. 15, 1896. National Convention Representative League at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 25, 1896. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 23 and 24. Return limit Aug. 31. National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic—St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 14, 1896. Fare from Cottonwood Falls Station for the round trip \$14.80 return limit can be extended to Sept. 30th. Annual Congress National Prison Association of the United States, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26-30. Fare one and one third for the round trip. Christian Endeavor Union of Kansas, Emporia, Kan., August, 7-18: One and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 7-18. Sovereign Grand Lodge Dallas Tex. I. O. O. F., Sept. 21-28 1896. one fare for the round trip tickets on sale Sept. 18-19-20, return limit 30th. State Convention, Populist Party State Meeting League of American Wheelmen, Salina Kan., Aug. 20-21. Fare one and one-third round trip. Annual Meeting Prima Hall Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. Leavenworth Kan., Aug. 17-22. Fare one and one-third round trip. 15th Annual Encampment Sons of Veterans N. S. A. Sept. 8-11. Louisville, Ky. Fare one and one-third round trip. Annual Convention National Keely League, Indianapolis Aug. 31-20. Fare one and one-third round trip. Annual Camp Meeting Delphos Society of Spiritualists, Delphos Kan., Aug. 7-25. Fare one and one-third round trip. Annual Convention National Association of Stationary Engineers, Buffalo N. Y., Sept. 1-4. Fare one and one-third round trip. National Baptist Convention St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16-23rd. Fare one and one-third round trip. Annual Meeting—Missouri Valley Homoeopathic Medical Association, Omaha, eb, Sept. 1-3 1896, Fare one and one-third round trip. W. JENKINS, Ag't.

RICH DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

At Cripple Creek Colo., and elsewhere, are being made daily, and the production for 1896 will be the largest ever known, estimated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producing over one Million Dollars a month, and steadily increasing. Mining Stocks are advancing in price more rapidly than any other Stocks and many pay dividends of 30 to 50 per cent. They offer the best opportunity to make a large profit on a small investment. John I. Tallman & Co., 14 Pacific Ave., Chicago, Ill., are financial agents for the Prudential Gold Mining Co., and others in the famous Cripple Creek district. They will send you free, interesting particulars of the Mining Companies they represent also their book on speculation in Stocks, Grain and Cotton containing many new and important features. Send for these books at once if you are interested in any form of speculation or investments. They may prove profitable to you.

"YOURS FOR HEALTH."

Expert physicians affirm that the right climate may cure consumption and kindred diseases. The right climate is where a pure, dry air, equable temperature and constant sunshine are found. These essentials exist in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and various places in New Mexico. Descriptive pamphlets, recently issued by Passenger Department of the Santa Fe Route, containing complete information relative to these regions as invalids need. For free copies address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made. To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek. Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. & S. F. Ry., Monadnock Block, Chicago.

JACK NEEDS A VACATION.

All work makes Jack a dull boy. He should leave the office a while this summer, take Jill along and go to Colorado. An illustrated book describing summer tourist resorts in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, will be mailed free on application to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago. Tourist tickets now on sale at reduced rates to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Denver, over the picturesque line, Santa Fe Route.

SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERKS!

In order that my annual report to the State Superintendent may go in on time, it is necessary that your reports reach this office not later than August 25. Also report of tax levy should be sent to the County Clerk at the same time. T. G. Allen, Co. Supt.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Aug. 19, 1896. Mrs. William Balwin, J. C. Johnson, Esq., Mr. B. C. May, Miss Amelia Shioe. All the above remaining uncalled for Sept. 2, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.



"R. MONARCH" AND "KENTUCKY CLUB" PURE WHISKIES. Ask your dealer for these brands. If he hasn't them, write us. 1 gallon 5 years old, \$3.45; 1 " 8 " " 4.25; 1 " 10 " " 5.50. Case 12 qts. 5 years old, \$11.00; Case 12 qts. 8 years old, \$13.00; Case 12 qts. 10 years old, \$15.00.

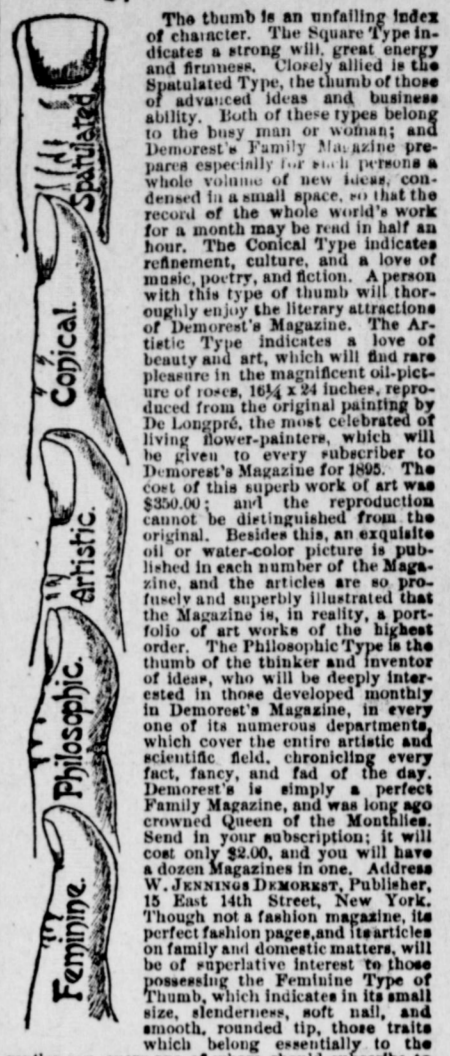
Packed and Bottled at Distillery, In The Above Style Package FOR FAMILY USE AND MEDICAL PURPOSES. R. MONARCH BOTTLING CO. OWENSBORO, KY. Send money with order to avoid delay.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, ss County of Chase, ss To whom it may concern. In pursuance of an order made by the Board of Commissioners in regular session on the 13th day of July, 1896. Notice is hereby given that H. Jacobs and fifteen others, householders of said county, residing in the vicinity where it is proposed to vacate and locate the road below mentioned, have presented to said Board their certain petition praying the vacation location of a public road as follows: That portion of the old state road located in section 16, township 20, range 9 east of the 6th P. M., also that portion of old state road running through section 16, also the county road running through the center of section 16 township 20 range 9 east of 6th P. M., commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 16, township 20, range 9, and running one mile east, also one half mile commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 16 township 20, range 9, and to establish a road between sections 16 and 21, then one-half mile north between section 16 and section 15 township 20 range 9; and that Al. Matthe, Wm. Foreman and Mat. Makinson, viewers duly appointed, will meet at the place of beginning of proposed location, the 19th day of August A. D. 1896, and proceed to view said road and to give all parties a hearing. Witness my hand and the seal of said county at Emporia in my office this 11th day of July, A. D. 1896. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

R-I-P-A-N-S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. ONE GIVES RELIEF. E. BROWN, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER. Bill Brown does the work for E. Brown, and he is thoroughly well acquainted with the business, and satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases. STRONG CITY, KANSAS. F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches. OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Administrator's Notice. State of Kansas, ss Chase County. In the matter of the estate of Andrew Drummond, Sr., late of Chase county, Kansas. Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1896, the undersigned, was by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator with will annexed of the estate of Andrew Drummond, Sr., late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. ELIZA M. DRUMMOND, Administratrix.

WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS.



The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the Spindled Type, the thumb of those who advance ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man of affairs; and the thumb of the busy man of affairs is a whole volume of new facts, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type is a study in perfect beauty and art, which will find pleasure in the magnificent oil-pictures of our 19th century, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpre, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will cost of this superb work of art will cost only \$2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address: 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion plates, its artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's is simply a love of family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the entire article and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's is simply a love of family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the entire article and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's is simply a love of family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the entire article and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.

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WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDER, BURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer.

Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules cure general debility. Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

A LAMENT.

Little Winnie's gone away—
Gone away!
Gone away for good'n all;
Been here with us since last fall.
Eating, kissing, romping round;
Wan't her like a-top of ground;
Kept us feeling gay.
Now the fidget's gone away—
Gone away!
Little Winnie's gone away—
Gone away!

With her plaid waist in a bundle,
And her umbrella, off she'd trundle
Though I almost cried boo-hoo!
"I can't always stay with you!"
That was all she'd say.
Little Winnie's gone away—
Gone away!
Little Winnie's gone away—
Gone away!

Asked a good-by kiss, but "no
Won't have any left for Joe!"
So I gave her one, for she
Couldn't give Joe's kiss to me.
"Lass, blackaday!"
Little Winnie's gone away—
Gone away!

—Philip A. Barker, in Chicago Record.

A CHANNEL STORY.

BY CLYDE FORD.

One may travel far without seeing a more charming stretch of river scenery than can be found along our northern boundary between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. The picturesque really begins at the rapids of St. Mary's river, which have been called the Soo since the times of the French occupation. Old Fort Brady, with its drill ground facing the river and some old dilapidated cabins of the half-breeds, and their forsaken burying ground are the only reminders of the modern, prosperous town of the olden time when Jesuit priests said mass in the mission chapel, and the hardy voyageurs traded on the river.

Two or three miles below the Soo the river divides around Sugar Island; one arm making a bend to the east, and the other continuing nearly straight down for some miles through Hay lake. The two branches unite at the Nebish. Up to within a year or so the longer and more crooked channel on the east side has been the only navigable one; but years of dredging and blasting and scraping have opened the more direct course, and now vessels usually pass by the new channel.

One cold May day a strange flotilla might have been seen leaving the Soo. It was the tug Tam O'Shanter, moving Dredge No. 4 and her two dumping scoops down below Little Rapids in the new channel, where some dredging was to begin. Such scenes were common enough to people on the river, and no one thought of looking twice at the unwieldy procession, unless to remark casually that "the Tammany was hevin a pretty easy time of it chased down stream by them big tows."

Along in the middle of the summer the Tam O'Shanter was transferred to a dredge at Nine Mile point, and another tug, the W. H. Maxwell, took her place with No. 4. The new tug did not bring a very agreeable crew to the river gods on Cran's dredge. The new captain was an old man who minded his business and regarded his pilot house as his castle. The engineer was a slow, phlegmatic German, whose long and to the tongue of the river, unpronounceable name, Jacob Zinzendorf, was speedily changed into "Jaakey." This was firstly, for utilitarian reasons, and secondly, because the commoane of the river lost every man's identity in the vagueness of a nickname as soon as possible. There never was any regular fireman on the W. H. Maxwell. "The old man," as the men called the captain, but not on account of his age, was too irascible to live with, and Jaakey too taciturn. The latter's most extended effort at conversation never exceeded this one phrase with which he used to admonish his nondescript fireman: "Say, poy, vy you no foire up? Does you think I no need hot wasser any more?"

From some reason or other Jaakey was regarded as a man without spirit, a personification of German simplicity. He never talked with anybody but himself, and the men reasoned that his inner nature must actually be in need of invigoration and excitement, and so they proceeded to league together for Jaakey's mutual good. Jaakey himself never said whether he liked this mutual benefit association or not, at any rate not till some time after this.

Meals on No. 4 were served in a good-sized room in the rear of the dredge. The washroom was down below by the side of the boiler, and as soon as noon or six o'clock came, the men made a precipitate rush for the wash trough. Sometimes the tug was out to the dumping grounds with a scow, and got back a few minutes late. As soon as Jaakey appeared in the washroom he was hustled about, and was usually the last one to get to the wash trough. Of course he found the water soapy and greasy, but he said nothing—at least nothing audible. No sooner would he bend over and begin washing, too fastidiously, the men thought, than some fellow would throw a piece of soap and hit him in the ear, or crowd him along under the big spout and turn the faucet on him. But Jaakey evidently regarded all this as a manifestation of some evil spirit of chance, for he said nothing—not till later. The benighted understanding of the river did not know anything about the German speculative mind, and the great comfort it derives from abstruse and silent meditation. So Jaakey's silence passed for meekness.

However, it was at mealtime that Jaakey's philosophy was put to the test. It needed only a wink to give Jaakey's coffee, which came traveling from hand to hand along the side of the table, a salty flavor. When pudding was served, port gravy was usually passed to him as sauce for it, but not a word said Jaakey. He helped himself to what he could reach, and met all designs upon him with this remark: "Poy, vy will you forever shoke?"

Jaakey took great pride in his engine, which he was always repairing, and oiling and rubbing. He used to hum some

German song to himself as he worked—some song that carried him back to a little village in the Rheingau, where his mother lived; but how could the dredge men know that his eyes grew misty at recollections of home, or that the strange words of his song had a mournful strain in them? So his martyrdom went on. Wrenches began to disappear from the engine-room, and his tobacco never lasted long.

Late one afternoon the W. H. Maxwell was dispatched to the Soo for some repairs. In place of the regular fireman of the tug—if the fireman who had only been on for the last two weeks and had quit the day before could be called regular—one of the dredge firemen was substituted. It was only a half hour's run to the Soo, and it was expected that the captain could pick up a new fireman there.

At the Soo the captain received the needed repairs, took on a few boxes of vegetables for the dredge and was ready for the return. He had not been able to find a new fireman in any of the loafing places or saloons on Water street. Jaakey went to the post office for his mail, expecting, of course, that the fireman would stay on the tug and keep up steam, but what was his chagrin to find the fireman gone, and the steam low on his return. Any hitch in the workings on his part of the boat was an annoyance to Jaakey; and then the captain was particular and liked the tug to carry a good head of steam. Jaakey climbed down into the firehole and fixed the fire, and just as he came up, the fireman and the captain came back. The old man was feeling pretty testy at his failure to find a new man, and the man who had fired coming up had been drinking somewhat. "Jezt wurd's los gehen," said Jaakey to himself, in German, then relapsing into English: "Die old man he get mad and die foire is most outd."

They cast off the lines and backed out of the slip. There were a number of boats passing, and the captain signaled to go ahead, and reverse, and to slow up, and to put on steam, till poor Jaakey was wild. "Py gracious! Die captain he von wild man!" he kept muttering to himself, as he sat at the lever, and the signals came pouring in like news on election night. A half mile down the river the signal bell again clanged: "Full steam! Full steam! Full steam!" "Tod und teufel!" said Jaakey, aloud. "Full steam! Dot was a shoke; ve aindt full steam."

"Jaakey," yelled the captain, "there comes Morrison's tug for a race! Open her up!"

Jaakey was beside himself. He crawled out and ran to the pilot-house. "Captain, ve no have shteam. Dot fireman he let die foire most go outd!"

"Make him fire up!" shrieked the captain.

If the "old man" on the W. H. Maxwell had one pride more than another in his old age it was that his tug should never be passed.

Jaakey hurried to the fireman, who sat on the hawser post of the rear deck, looking stolidly at the approaching tug. "Vy you make no fire, Spitzbub?" he said, with excited volubility. "We must have shteam! Ve must have foire! They beat us!"

"Shut up, old sauerkraut! I'm taking a rest," answered the fireman.

"You no shoke now. I want shteam," said Jaakey, but the man only laughed; he was drunk enough to be ugly, and then he knew it was only Jaakey.

In the meantime the bells came faster and faster to the engine-room. "Himmelsberrgott!" ejaculated Jaakey. "Ve no have shteam, und yet the captain he bust."

The fireman was now around on the bow and the captain was swearing at him and telling him to fire up. Finally Jaakey appeared again at the pilot house. "Ve have a krieg, a vor," said he to the captain, "but donnerwetter! I tink ve will have peace!" Here he marched up to the fireman. His hat was off and his flaxen hair was fluttering in the wind. "Vill you make foire?" he demanded.

"Hello! You here, Germany?" growled the fireman. "I don't have to work for you."

"Oh, you don't! I makes you vork!" and Jaakey grabbed the rebel by the collar.

"Give it to him, Jaakey," yelled the captain; "give it to him!"

But Jaakey needed no encouragement; it was a war of conquest; old Marshal Blucher moving once more to battle, and his slow Teutonic blood was up at last. The fireman was surprised. The combat was soon decided, and Jaakey sat upon his antagonist upon the deck.

"Give it to him!" yelled the captain.

"You shoke! You play fool," panted Jaakey. "Vy you no laugh now?"

Suddenly a thought came to him; he quickly pulled off the cover to the manhole of the deck, then picked up the fireman, doubled him together, and literally poked him down below. It was only the work of a moment to fasten the cover—the revolt was over.

Jaakey now went back to the firehole and stoked up. Then he took his seat in the engine-room and opened the lever. In a little while Morrison's tug was losing again and soon dropped out of the race. The captain was jubilant and kept signaling for more steam. "You have a good fireman now, captain," called Jaakey, as he disappeared down into the firehole.

With great puffing and snorting, and rolling out big clouds of smoke, the W. H. Maxwell steamed up to No. 4. Groans, oaths and entreaties were coming up out of the manhole on the upper deck. The captain soon proclaimed the news, and all the dredge hands stood around to see the unfortunate fireman crawl out. Yankee generosity was quick to give Jaakey the palm; and thenceforth he was treated with respect—the respect of the river, which, though it may be coarse, is always genuine. The triumph of the Teuton was complete.

—Detroit Free Press.

—Of hides and skins for tanning purposes this country last year exported 36,002,559 pounds, valued at \$2,310,222.

GANDOR OF MR. BRYAN.

The Democratic Candidate Is Above Deception and Dishonesty.

The republican organs parade as damaging to the democratic candidate the telegraphic correspondence of Mr. Bryan and Senator Jones concerning the populist nomination and the reports of his stubborn determination to let the populists know where he stands.

The effect of Mr. Bryan's attitude and utterances is undoubtedly the opposite of that hoped for by these organs. The publication of the Bryan-Jones correspondence did Mr. Bryan more good than harm, and all that he may say in line with his determination to meet the populists with perfect candor is beneficial to him.

The American people admire frankness and honesty. They abhor trickery and deceit in politics. The public man who speaks his mind and disdains to profit by deception or hypocrisy earns their respect, as the public man who shows himself willing to profit by trickery receives their contempt.

It may not have been good politics in the narrow sense of apparent temporary advantage for Mr. Bryan to tell the populists that he did not want and could not accept their nomination on the terms with which it was offered, but it was good politics in the broadest and best sense. It was the kind of politics that gains honor and confidence for a man and that wins in the long run.

Mr. Bryan's desire to deal frankly with the populists and to give them an opportunity to act with a clear conception of his own position was altogether creditable. It showed him to be willing to lose the populist nomination by honest dealing rather than win it by consenting to a misconception or to a course that might savor of deception or dishonesty. The feeling of party resentment which might be felt

"THE PAUPER CANDIDATE."

Despicable Methods of Republicans and Disgruntled Democrats.

The enemies of democracy have already begun a campaign of abuse. No language is too vile, no epithet too coarse for them in speaking of the men nominated by the Chicago convention. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of the New York Herald, many times a millionaire, and a resident of Europe because the country that made him rich is not good enough for him, has generally had the grace to support the democratic ticket. But, following the lead of the disgruntled Dana, his paper has bolted the nominations and left the democratic ranks. To make the defection more disgusting, it copied that perfect specimen of shifting sophistry, the Sun editorial declaring for McKinley, and added "me too," virtually acknowledging its inability to frame a declaration of its own, exhibiting bad judgment and lack of originality as well. But the climax was reached when the Herald printed the following sentence:

"Bryan is a pauper of the west; he has not a dollar and is proud of his poverty."

This vile and foolish attack gives to the democracy a campaign phrase of irresistible force. Mr. Bryan may not be rich, but he has never begged his bread and has always worked honorably for it. In this he is a typical American citizen. In this he is a representative of the true American idea. In this, too, he differs from McKinley and his followers. He has not allowed other men to pay his debts. He has not sold himself, body and soul, to a syndicate of millionaires. He is not rich, it is true, and to be poor because he scorned the methods that have made his enemies rich is a thing to be proud of. To style him a pauper because he lacks the ill-gotten gains the Ohio syndicate is scattering broadcast for corruption pur-

TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

Our Exports to That Section More Than Doubled Under the Wilson Law.

The main issue on which the calamity-howlers and trustagets are trying to get voters for McKinleyism, is their claim that owing to the high wages paid in this country goods cannot be produced here as cheaply as in Europe. They therefore demand that tariff taxes should be made high enough to shut out all foreign products.

While the protection theorists are preaching this doctrine of trade-restriction, the practical business men of the United States go right ahead proving that we not only can, but do compete in foreign markets with all other manufacturing nations. The most remarkable instances of the growth of our export trade is found in the official statistics of our shipments to South Africa. For the year ended 1893 the total value of all articles sent to that country was \$3,500,000; in 1894 it had grown to \$4,122,000, and in 1895 to over \$5,000,000. So great has been the increase in the amount of our shipments during the past year that it is estimated that their value for the year ended June, 1896, was at least \$10,000,000. This means that under the Wilson tariff more than twice as many American workers have been employed in making goods for sale in South Africa as were employed under the McKinley law.

The significance of this growing trade lies in the fact that on all the important articles exported the McKinleyites insist that higher duties should be imposed, on the ground that unless our producers are protected they will be undersold by foreign goods. Thus we ship large quantities of lumber, agricultural implements, bicycles, hardware, leather, carriages, nails, sugar, cotton goods of all kinds, glassware, iron and steel manufactures, furniture, and hundreds of other articles. Yet the republicans are howling for more taxes on these very things, declaring that the country is being ruined by the low Wilson tariff which gives an average of over 41 per cent. protection.

Is it not time that the American people seriously ask themselves these questions: "If our manufacturers can export \$10,000,000 worth of goods under the Wilson law, as against \$4,000,000 worth under McKinleyism, is not the former tariff far better for industry and commerce than the latter? If abolishing or reducing the taxes on raw materials has greatly stimulated our export trade, would it be wise to return to the McKinley policy of heavily taxing such materials? And, if we can send all kinds of goods 8,000 miles and then undersell all other nations in markets open to them on the same terms as ourselves, why do we need a high tariff to keep the same kind of goods out of this country?" It is safe to say that no McKinleyite will answer these questions. But Americans who want to see wider export markets for our surplus products, can easily draw their own conclusions from the facts here given, and vote accordingly in November.

TARIFFS VS. WAGES.

Some Economic Points That Are Worthy of Consideration.

Economically, what difference is there between restricting the importation of iron to benefit iron producers and restricting sanitary improvements to benefit undertakers. To attempt to make a nation prosperous by preventing it from buying from other nations is as absurd as it would be to attempt to make a man prosperous by preventing him from buying from other men.

If not true already, it will not under present conditions be many years before the English aristocracy will draw for larger incomes from their American estates than from their home estates—incomes to supply which we must export without any return in imports.

Now, against what country is it that American protectionists demand protection. If we could have a protective tariff against only one country in the whole world, what country is it that American protectionists would select to be protected against? Unquestionably it is Great Britain, which, instead of being the country of lowest wages, is next to the United States and British colonies, the country of highest wages.

"It is a poor rule that will not work both ways." If we require a protective tariff because of our high wages, then countries of low wages require free trade or at the very least, have nothing to fear from free trade. How is it, then, that we find protectionists of Germany, France and other low wage countries protesting that their industries will be ruined by the free competition of the higher wage industries of Great Britain and the United States, just as vehemently as our protectionists protest that our industries would be ruined if exposed to free competition with the products of the "pauper labor" of Europe?—Henry George.

MR. HANNA CALLS ON MR. WANAMAKER.



against a man who is willing to sacrifice a political opportunity to conscience must yield to a feeling of respect for his courage and probity.

The populists know now that if their representatives voted for Mr. Bryan's nomination under a misunderstanding of the situation the democratic candidate was not a party to the misunderstanding. They know that if the populist convention acted without a clear knowledge of the consequences the convention was kept from securing that knowledge by its own officers and not by the man who was most concerned and most anxious that the convention should act with a full knowledge of all the circumstances bearing upon its action.

The revelation of Mr. Bryan's attitude and wishes cannot fail to win him the respect not only of the populists, who are chiefly concerned in this matter, but of all men who love honesty and courage.—St. Louis Republic.

—Said William McKinley, speaking in the house of representatives on June 24, 1896: "I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. I would not dishonor it; I would give it equal credit and honor with gold. I would make no discrimination. I would utilize both metals as money and discredit neither. I want the double standard." The official report of these words may be found on page 6,447 of volume 21 of the Congressional Record. Six years after uttering those words William McKinley turned his coat in order to get the republican nomination for the presidency. How much confidence can the people place in a man who will eat his own words in order to get a nomination?—Helena (Mont.) Independent.

—Unfortunately "financial glutony" is not confined to mere business speculation, where its effects are bad enough, but has shown itself in politics, where its influence has been far more disastrous to the material welfare of the people and detrimental to national morals. The protective tariff system, started as a sincere, although misguided, effort to promote the general welfare, injected an element of greed into politics which soon turned a policy of mild incidental protection into a business of public plunder. Gluttony, organized into trusts and combines, essayed to control the legislation of the country and culminated in the riot of bounty robbery which prevailed under the McKinley law.—St. Louis Republic.

INEQUITABLE AND UNJUST.

Tariff Taxation Bears Greater Weight on the Poor Than on the Rich.

In Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade," the author thus clearly shows how oppressively indirect taxes—and especially tariff taxes—bear upon the poor, while the rich almost entirely escape:

"A still more important objection to indirect taxation is that when imposed on articles of general use (and it is only from such articles that large revenues can be had) it bears with far greater weight on the poor than on the rich. Since such taxation falls on people not according to what they consume, it is the heaviest on those whose consumption is largest in proportion to their means.

"As much sugar is needed to sweeten a cup of tea for a working girl as for the richest lady in the land, but the proportion of their means which a tax on sugar compels each to contribute to the government in the case of the one is much greater than in the case of the other. So it is with all taxes that increase the cost of articles of general consumption. They bear far more heavily on married men than on bachelors on those who have children than on those who have none; on those barely able to support their families than on those whose incomes leave them a large surplus. If the millionaire chooses to live closely he need pay no more of these indirect taxes than the mechanic. I have known at least two millionaires—possessed not of one, but of from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 each—who paid little more of such taxes than ordinary day laborers."

AN "ADVANCE AGENT."

What Three Years of McKinleyism Did for the United States.

As an "advance agent of prosperity" Mr. McKinley has not been in times past the success his admirers would have us believe. The World shows today, in other columns, how his tariff helped the trusts and burdened consumers. The work of the Siamese twins of McKinleyism in 1890, the tariff and silver purchase acts, is likewise shown in the losses by business failures for the three calendar years before and after their passage:

Before	After
1887.....\$167,561,000	1890.....\$199,828,638
1888.....123,839,971	1891.....114,911,137
1889.....148,784,322	1892.....167,785,859
Total.....\$440,175,293	Total.....\$482,525,634

It is better shown in the withdrawal of capital from business enterprises and the hoarding of it in banks. The bank deposits were:

Before	After
1887.....\$2,971,000,000	1892.....\$4,382,000,000
1888.....3,118,000,000	1891.....4,236,000,000
1889.....3,827,000,000	1892.....4,671,000,000

This withdrawal of about \$1,000,000,000 from active business investments meant the reduction in the volume of business during three years of \$17,000,000,000 in the cities alone, with all the losses to wage-workers incident to it.

An advance agent of this kind of prosperity does not command itself to popular sympathy.—N. Y. World.

THEY HURT LABOR.

The Trusts Exact Higher Prices Than Trade Conditions Will Warrant.

The New York Tribune apologizes for the demand by a number of manufacturers of tin plates that their workmen should accept a reduction of wages on the ground that the price of steel billets, the raw material of the mills which roll the plates for tinning, has recently been increased. This, says the Tribune, was the result of the great billet trust formed on April 1st of this year.

While the Tribune's statement explains the action of the tin plate makers it does not justify them in seeking to reduce wages. Their real remedy against the exactions of the billet producers is to smash the trust, which extorts higher prices than trade conditions warrant. This can only be done by abolishing the duty on foreign billets, which would at once break up the trust by allowing tin plate makers to get their raw material in the cheapest markets. The tariff protection of \$12 per ton is what supports the billet trust.

The thousands of workers in tin plate factories who are threatened with lower wages find no hope of relief in the election of McKinley. If the republicans restore the tariff of 1890 the duties on steel will be made still higher. This will strengthen the billet trust and enable it to charge more for its products. If the tin plate manufacturers are forced to pay higher prices they will try to get even by making more wage reductions. So that the result of increasing tariff duties will be higher prices for steel, bigger profits for the trusts, and lower wages for labor. Not a very strong argument in favor of McKinley.

SHOULD OPPOSE MCKINLEY.

Every Voter Who Rides a Bicycle Pays 20 to 30 Per Cent. Unnecessary Tax.

At least 200,000 voters are riding bicycles which cost from 20 to 30 per cent. more than they ought to, on account of the tariff on foreign bicycles and on the various materials which go to make up the finished wheel. This does not mean that bicycles can be made cheaper abroad than in this country. On the contrary they can be made here at a lower cost and of a better quality than in any other part of the world. But the duty prevents foreign manufacturers sending their wheels here, and taking advantage of this restriction on competition the bicycle trust keeps prices far above the real value of the machines. This is shown by the fact that during the past few years American bicycles have been largely exported to Europe, Africa and Australia, where they are sold cheaper than in this country in free competition with European wheels. The bicycle manufacturers are not wholly to blame for the higher prices which they charge American purchasers. Their raw material—steel filings, wire spokes, cranks, handle bars and all other parts of the finished wheel are heavily taxed.

These taxes have to be shifted to the consumers, and therefore the price is higher than if raw materials were free. If McKinley is elected the duties on bicycles and all their component parts will be greatly increased, if the republican threat of higher tariff taxes is carried out. This will make bicycles cost more. All wheelmen who want high-class machines at low prices should vote against McKinley and dearer bicycles.

McKinley Law Cut Down Revenues.

The republican advocates of trade restriction pretend that a return to the McKinley tariff is necessary in order to secure more revenue. They forget that the avowed object of the tariff of 1890 was to cut down customs receipts, its title being "An Act to Reduce the Revenue." Six years ago McKinleyism meant a high tariff wall which would shut out foreign goods and thus put less money in the treasury. Now the protectionists say McKinleyism means higher duties in order that more money will be raised for public expenses. If the McKinley law reduced the revenue in 1893 an 1894 how will the same law give increased revenue in 1897?

AUNT LIZZIE STUTELY.

Venerable Colored Woman Who Has Met Many Celebrities.

When Young, She Belonged to the Randolphs Who Were at the Head of the Four Hundred of Antebellum Days.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Stories of the body servants of George Washington are at last obsolete. When men and women, white or black, live beyond the age of usefulness, when their teeth disappear and their eyes grow dim; when their noses and chins hold rubicund meetings, they no longer claim to have seen and known George Washington. That test of old age has passed away with its mendacious adjuncts.

Elizabeth Stutely is very old, but she never claims to have seen Washington. She remembers the capture of Washington city by the British during the war of 1812, but she was only a little girl, and remembers it mainly because it was talked about constantly for many years afterwards. Aunt Lizzie, as she is known to all her friends, does not know when she was born. She knows nothing of her birthday, but has selected the Fourth of July as her birthday, and always celebrates it from that standpoint, rather than as a national holiday. She says that some one told her when she was young that the Fourth of July was a better day than any other in the year, and so she selected it as her birthday.

"I belonged to the Randolphs," says Aunt Lizzie. "I was raised in the best family in Virginia, and my friends have always been white folks. I don't know how to read, but I know how to talk. For my old Mistress Brokenbrough used to make me talk right. I was a house servant, and of course I heard less of the talk of the field hands than the average slave. I was raised with the white folks and I talk as they talked. I know what grammar is, but I never was taught anything out of books, except the big Book. I can tell you all about that. I can remember the wonderful story, and I believe in it, too. The Bible is all the book I know anything about, and whenever it is read to me I listen and just remember the words, so that my preacher sometimes tells me I can repeat more of it than he can. But it don't make any difference whether I have much learning or not, for, after all, when a slave gets free enough to know that there is freedom for all up yonder, that is education enough for the black folks. The men of these days have made laws which make my race equal with the white race, but I don't believe in those laws. God's law was that the descendants of Ham should be servants, and they are the best servants in the world."

That is the philosophy of a very intelligent old woman of the African race. She must be nearly 100 years old. She is growing stout, heavy, and finds it difficult to move about; but she has a wonderfully brilliant brain. She has a beautiful gray kinky hair, and is as neat, tidy, cleanly and dignified as any of the white ladies with whom she was raised. She says: "One thing I learned was that it is never proper to speak ill of the dead. I was in the Lee family during the war, and I saw a great deal of the great general Robert E. Lee. If I should tell what I saw and heard and know of him, his home, it would spoil a popular picture; but I have never told anything that I learned in slavery concerning my people, and I never will. But Gen. Lee was not a perfect man. I suppose he was as good as other men who have opportunities and power to be bad; but few men are good, especially to women."

"I belonged to the Randolphs before the war," continued Aunt Lizzie, "and

along without the help of the white folks. I was punished sometimes, but generally when I did something to deserve it. Mistress Eaton once got after me when I interfered in the punishment of one of the children, and I went and had myself locked up in jail. That was a sure way for any intelligent colored person to call attention to his or her rights.

"I knew Gen. Jackson very well. Mr. O'Neill had a fine farm way out in the country. It is now covered with the finest residences in Washington, and Connecticut avenue, the fashionable street of the northwest, runs through the old farm. There is Dupont circle, the British embassy, the Stewart castle, Blaine's mansion, the home of Senator Sawyer, and the palaces of Leiter and others who have come here with their millions. The old farmhouse is gone; but I remember it very well. There was a splendid well near the house, with an old-fashioned pump. Gen. Jackson used to ride out there on horseback, take a drink from the pump, and then sit on the veranda by the hour talking about everything that was going on.

"President Van Buren was a peculiar man. He was always very solemn, and



SHE KNEW GEN. JACKSON.

seemed to have too much on his mind or else that his mind wasn't big enough to carry all the things that were in it. President Polk was speaker of the house of representatives, and he was a jolly man with his white friends. He seldom noticed any of the servants. Gen. Jackson knew all of the colored people, and called me Lizzie whenever he saw me. He knew the other servants by their names, too. We all liked him. President Pierce was a handsome man and very popular; but he, sometimes got too much liquor into him, and then he was not so handsome. He was always gentlemanly and polite to everybody, and I often heard people who admired him say: 'What a pity he drinks too much,' or words like that. They said that he was a great orator and a good president.

"I saw very little of President Buchanan. He was not much of a man to go calling; leastwise he seldom called at our house, and folks said that he stayed most of the time at the white house. I only saw President Lincoln once, and that was when he was inaugurated. Soon after that I was taken to Virginia, and lived with the Lees until after the war. I was in Richmond when the Yankees came there, and it was an awful time. Everybody was scared. They used to tell us awful stories of what the Yankees would do if they ever caught us. But when the Yankees came into Richmond they didn't do anything but march in and take possession. There was a great deal of excitement, but the Yankees were not bad men at all. They were simply soldiers like our poor rebel soldiers; but they had plenty to eat and good clothes to wear, while our poor rebel soldiers were hungry and almost naked. I never thought the Yankees ought to be so very proud of whipping the rebels at Richmond, for our people were almost famished, while the Yankees had everything that soldiers could need.

"I never felt so bad in my life as I did when the news came that President Lincoln had been killed. I cried, and all the colored people cried. We didn't know just why we cried, but all of us felt that Mr. Lincoln was our friend, and we were looking for good times as soon as the war was all over. Gen. Grant was a great man, and we all felt that he would take care of us; but the colored people believed that Mr. Lincoln was our best friend.

"No, I never saw Gen. Grant when he was in Virginia; but I saw him in Washington after the war; and I saw him often when he was president. He used to drive about the city with his fast horses, and he was very fond of having pretty girls with him. I think he was the last president who has gone driving about the city with perfect freedom. The others all keep themselves away from the people, so that nobody knows them even by sight.

"Yes, I am growing very old. I feel that I have done my work, and that the good Lord will take care of me when I am called away. I have been a Christian for many a year, and whether free or slave, I feel that I am under the shadow of His wing, and that He will gather me up when all nations will be known as His children. Somehow, in His own way, on the other shore, the nations will be changed and be equal as His children; but they are not all equal here, and they ought not to think so."

Aunt Lizzie evidently descended from one of the best tribes in Africa, for she is of superior mental fiber. There is no white blood in her veins. She is black, but her head is finely formed, and her eyes are as brilliant and expressive as the eyes of any of her elderly white friends. She belongs to the Baptist church, and is a regular attendant. But, aside from her church associations, she seeks the society of the white people, and she is welcome in many homes of the old families of Washington.

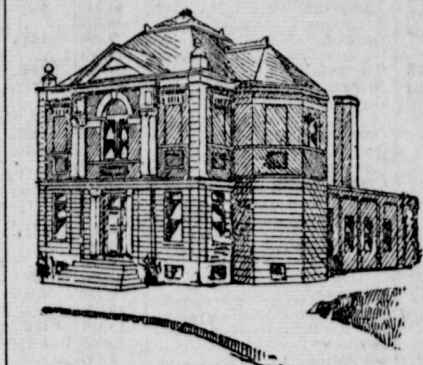
SMITH D. FRY.
—The Zend language is one of the most ancient known to antiquaries and philologists. It is said to bear a close resemblance to the Welsh.

LATTER-DAY CREMATION.

Complete Description of the Process of Incineration.

The Method Much More Popular Than It Was Five Years Ago—Number of Crematories Now in Active Operation.

[Special Chicago Letter.]
With the rise of Christianity and the belief in the doctrine of resurrection, the ancient custom of burning the dead fell into disuse. Inhumation took the place of incineration. The modern world has, however, discarded their crude conception of the meaning of resurrection and also knows full well that in less



FRESH POND (L. L.) CREMATORY.

than 50 years the body secreted beneath the soil will decompose into its elements as surely as the corpse exposed on the funeral pyre. But the custom of 1,500 years is not easily overcome and the medieval prejudice against cremation still remains.

It was not until the latter half of the present century that the agitation in favor of consigning the corpse to the flames began. Jacob Moleschott, the Dutch-Italian scientist, was the apostle of the movement. Progressive men in Italy took up his cause and in 1876 the first crematory of modern times, i. e., in Christian countries, was put into operation at Milan. Later in the same year a crematory was built at Washington, Pa., and a third at Gotha, Germany, in 1878.

Since then the movement has grown rapidly. The United States is the foremost champion, with Italy a close second. Cremation societies have been founded in nearly every country of the globe. In the United States there are over 20 such societies, and a class paper published in Chicago, Park and Cemetery, devotes a portion of each issue to the subject.

A cremation is no such hideous spectacle as one might imagine; in fact, its associations are not near as gloomy as those of the earth burial. When the funeral procession arrives at the crematory, the coffin is first taken into the chapel and placed upon a bier. If so desired, a final ceremony to correspond to that at the grave is performed, and then the bier bearing the coffin is lowered by a hydraulic system to the floor below.

Sometimes the corpse is taken out of the coffin and wrapped in asbestos, but usually coffin and all are burned together. Only the chief mourners are allowed at the scene of cremation. The coffin with its contents is placed upon a sliding frame and shoved up to the doors of the retort, which are then opened. No fire is visible. But the air is so intensely heated, from 2,000 to 2,700 degrees Fahrenheit, that a beautiful rosy light bathes the interior of the furnace. The retort has average dimensions of ten by five by five feet. It is lined with fire clay and has an outer wall of fire brick.

It takes about two hours to complete the cremation. The process may be witnessed through a window of mica. In many furnaces no fire touches the body; the superheated air alone does the work. There are two fires, one below and one behind and above the corpse. Coal oil is the usual fuel. The rear fire is fed by air obtained through loopholes in the rear of the furnace. It shoots its flames to the front and carries the gases from the body with it. These are driven down into the opening in front, which leads through the under fire back to the chimney in the rear of the retort. So perfect and so powerful is the ventilation that not a particle of gas can escape without pass-



FURNACE IN CHICAGO CREMATORY.

ing through both fires and being entirely neutralized by oxidation. When all the combustible material has been driven off, the furnace is cooled off and the ashes are gathered. The ashes of the corpse are white, those of the clothes and coffin black. The white ashes weight from five to eight pounds. They are picked out with metal tongues and returned to the relatives in metal receptacles.

The remains are variously disposed of. They may be buried in a grave with another member of the family or in a space set apart for this purpose by cemetery companies. The ancient custom of preserving the ashes in urns has, however, the greatest favor. The price of urns ranges from one dollar to fabulous sums. They are to the crematory what marble monuments are to the cemetery, and as many people cannot be content without a sacrifice of wealth for the deceased ingenious devices have been found to make the urns fit not more beautiful, at least more expensive. Some are made of the most exquisite serpentine stone, covered with

elaborate decorations in precious metals. China and bronze are common material, and silver is frequently used.

In New York a columbarium has been built—the cremation cemetery. The columbarium is a large stone building whose inner walls are indented with 600 niches in which the urns may be kept. Thus the sentiment which demands some token of remembrance of the deceased is satisfied by the return to an ancient and poetic custom.

With a few notable exceptions, the church has shown itself apathetic toward the growing practice of cremation. But there are prominent ministers of all denominations who have spoken in favor of it. The pope has declared against cremation, but as it is a question of practice rather than of doctrine, the Catholic church may at any time change its attitude. Strange to say, one of the most enlightened governments of the world, that of Prussia, will permit no cremations in its territories. There is a columbarium in Berlin, but the incinerations take place at Hamburg, Gotha or Heidelberg.

The better educated people of all countries are to a large extent in favor of the reform, but its more rapid spread is hindered by the fact that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred in which the deceased preferred cremation without directly ordering it, the execution of his wish is prevented by the opposition of some more or less distant relative.

In this country the practice of cremation has grown more rapidly than anywhere else with the exception, perhaps, of Italy. From 1876 to 1884 there was but one crematory in the United States, then a second was built at Lancaster, Pa., and a third at New York. The twenty-second has just been completed at Milwaukee. Nine hundred and fifty-four voluntary cremations took place in 1895, as against 25 in the nine years from 1876 to 1885. Forty-six hundred and forty-seven cremations, of which 1,635 fell to New York, is the total to January 1 of this year. The twenty-two American crematories are located at Washington, Pa., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pa., Lancaster, Pa., New York city (at Fresh Pond, L. L.), Buffalo, N. Y., Troy, N. Y., Swinburne Island, N. Y., Waverly, N. Y., Los Angeles and Pasadena, Cal., and two at San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore, Davenport, Ia., Ft. Wayne, Ind., Milwaukee. There are three crematories in Germany, and about 25 in Italy, with a total number of cremations almost equal to those of the

United States. Other crematories are located at London, Glasgow, Paris, Copenhagen and Stockholm.

In reality it is the old country that most needs the reform. The filthiness and infectious character of cemeteries increases with the thickness of population. About 5,000 cubic feet of gas are given off by a decaying human body and must find an outlet somewhere. Some of it rises out of the ground and pollutes the air above and about the burial ground, while a part presses laterally until it finds an opening generally through a spring or well through which it escapes. The danger from such drinking water is extreme. Very frequently the peculiar sulphurous taste of polluted well water is mistaken for health-giving mineral. So well known is this danger that all over crowded Europe we find regulations prohibiting cemeteries within 300, 500 or even 5,000 feet of private dwellings. One hundred and fifty years after the great plague of London, the cemetery was dug up and every workman employed on the job died of the disease. The miasmatic atmosphere that hovers above a cemetery is swept along by the wind, and infectious diseases are almost certain to reappear where victims are buried.

The problem of economy in land is intimately connected with that of hygiene. In the old and densely populated districts of Europe it has led to the most outrageous abuses. It is but a few years ago that the English government found a large district in a London cemetery filled with 14 layers of coffins, packed side by side, one generation directly on top of the other, with just enough soil to intervene so that the relatives of the last arrival could not detect the fraud.

It has been estimated that 47,000,000 people die annually, and that it takes 21 square miles to bury them. Twenty-one square miles a year are thus taken from the living, and the country within a radius of half a mile is made practically uninhabitable.

E. T. GUNDLACK.

Good Advice.
They hadn't met for some time. "Hullo! How are you?" asked the creditor.
"Oh, so's to be 'round," replied the debtor.
"Too bad," returned the creditor. "Do you ever hope to get square again?"
They won't meet again for some time, if the debtor can help it.—Chicago Post.

As It Looked.
It was the little four-year-old's first view of a dog with a muzzle on.
"O, auntie," she said, "isn't he a cute little doggie?" He's going to play baseball.—Chicago Tribune.

In the Orchard.
He—How the trees are moaning and sighing to-day.
She—So would you if you were as full of green apples as they are.—Day City Chat.

A Wonderful Phenomenon.

The man who should pass through life without experiencing a twinge of indigestion, might be fitly regarded as a wonderful phenomenon. We doubt if such a privileged mortal has ever existed. If so, we have never seen him. But thousands are known to be daily relieved of dyspepsia by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the popular remedy for that truly national complaint, as well as for fever and ague, debility, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

"Mr. TAYLOR, if you'll get my coat done by Saturday, I shall forever be indebted to you." "If that's your game," said the tailor, under his breath, "the coat will not be done."

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 333 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

THE LADY—"It runs right into something like you let go. Oh, I'm sure I can never learn to ride it." Instructor—"Stick to it, ma'am; you'll learn soon. Why, I taught an idiot to ride last week."

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price 75c.

"Come into the garden, Maud," but Maud was much too wise. Said she: "O, no; the corn has ears and the potatoes eyes."—Indianapolis Journal.

I BELIEVE Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

"JOHN," said Mrs. Wilbur, "why don't you brush that fly off the top of your head? He's been there three minutes." "Oh, let him stay," said John. "I'm not using the top of my head just now."—Harper's Bazar.

The small boy may get chilled going in swimming, but he gets warmed up when his mother finds his shirt wrong side out.

She—"Was there any particular thing about the town which struck you?" He—"Yes; a bicycle."

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 17.

CATTLE—Best beefs	3 35 @ 4 35
Stockers	3 25 @ 3 45
Native cows	2 00 @ 3 40
HOGS—Choice to heavy	2 80 @ 3 07 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red	54 @ 55
No. 2 hard	50 @ 51
CORN—No. 2 mixed	15 @ 16 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	10 @ 11 1/2
RYE—No. 2	25 @ 26
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 43 @ 1 50
Fancy	1 15 @ 1 20
HAY—Choice timothy	6 00 @ 7 00
Fancy prairie	4 00 @ 4 25
BRAN—(Sacked)	32 @ 33
BUTTER—Choice creamery	12 @ 13
CHEESE—Full cream	9 @ 13 1/4
EGGS—Choice	7 @ 7 1/2
POTCATOES	20 @ 25

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 00 @ 4 30
Texans	2 40 @ 3 40
HOGS—Heavy	3 00 @ 3 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 50 @ 3 25
FLOUR—Choice	3 00 @ 3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	63 @ 69 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	21 @ 21 1/2
OATS—No. 2	17 1/2 @ 18
RYE—No. 2	29 1/2 @ 30
BUTTER—Creamery	13 @ 17
LARD—Western mess	3 1 1/4 @ 3 20
PORK	6 25 @ 6 75

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime	3 00 @ 4 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	2 00 @ 3 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 25 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 15 @ 3 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 9 @ 1 9 1/2
CORN—No. 2	22 @ 22 1/2
OATS—No. 2	19 @ 20 1/2
RYE	28 1/2 @ 30
BUTTER—Creamery	9 @ 15 1/4
LARD	3 1 1/2 @ 3 25 1/2
PORK	6 25 @ 6 40

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native Steers	4 00 @ 4 60
HOGS—Good to Choice	3 40 @ 3 85
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3 25 @ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	62 @ 63 1/2
CORN—No. 2	18 1/2 @ 19
OATS—No. 2	23 @ 23 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	11 1/4 @ 15
PORK—Mess	9 75 @ 11 00



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs promptly removes. This is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in these enervating times of general depression, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed, everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.



has a strip of Featherbone stitched in one edge. It both flares and binds the skirt and holds it away from the feet; the newest of the S. H. & M. bindings.

If your dealer will not supply you we will. Samples showing labels and materials mailed free. "Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c. S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 609, N. Y. City.

STEADY WORK
WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men every where to sell STARK TREES. "absolutely best" "superior quality" system. STARK BROTHERS, LOUISIANA, Mo., ROCKFORD, Ill.

AGENTS, STREETMEN and BOYS,
To sell McKim's and Brown's patented fire colorings. Sample 10c. \$2.50 per hundred. Order quick. BARKLEY & COMPANY, Publishers, CHICAGO, ILL.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE FRANCES SHIMER ACADEMY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, ST. CARROLL, ILL. A College Preparatory School affiliated with the University of Chicago. Strong departments in Music and Art. Introductory course in common English branches. Full Term opens Sept. 15, 1894. In what has been for more than 40 years Mt. Carroll Seminary. Fran S. Gardner, Dean.



"A Good Foundation."

Battle Ax Plug

Lay your foundation with "Battle Ax." It is the corner stone of economy. It is the one tobacco that is both BIG and GOOD. There is no better. There is no other 5-cent plug as large. Try it and see for yourself.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. These Goods Use in Time. Sold by druggists.

OPIMUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. R. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. A. N. K.—D 1618
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

WORK QUICKLY DONE.

Kansas Republicans Convene and Nominate a State Ticket.

Morrill Renominated by Acclamation—Garver Defeats Martin for Chief Justice—Richter for Second Place—All Others Chosen Unanimously—Platform.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—When the republican state convention was called to order by Chairman Leland, Hamilton hall, in which it is held, was literally packed.



GOV. E. N. MORRILL.

manifest itself in the face of the overwhelming "sound money" sentiment. There are men who believe that the St. Louis platform might have been "softened" a little to accommodate the west, but they argue that the Minneapolis platform really meant exactly what the more recent platform openly declares.

When Mr. Leland, at 11:45 o'clock, called the convention to order and invited Mr. Bright to pray, it was in a happy frame of mind. After the prayer Mr. Leland said that a reading of the call for the convention would be dispensed with, and demanded to know "Who will you have for your temporary chairman?"

The temporary organization was then completed by the election of C. S. Martin, of Saline county, to be secretary, and Henry Brandley, of Chase, and H. L. Millard, of Rice, assistants.

While Sheldon was pondering over the committee speeches were made by Maj. J. K. Hudson, J. V. Beckman and Judge Theo. Botkin.



HARRY E. RICHTER.

Chairmen of the committees are as follows: Resolutions, J. L. Bristow; credentials, C. S. Jobs; permanent organization, Phil Kelley; rules and order of business, J. G. Haskell.

The contest from Wyandotte county was settled by each delegation being given a half vote each.

At the afternoon session speeches were made by Mrs. T. J. Smith, of McPherson; J. R. Burton, W. A. Calderhead and John J. Ingalls.

Nominations for chief justice being in order, Charley Cox, of Neosho, named Nelson Case; F. Dumont Smith, of Edwards, named David Martin; Jay F. Close, of Republic, named T. F. Garver; D. W. Eastman named C. E. Graves.

A ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Total number of votes cast, 804 1/2; necessary to a choice, 403; Garver, 297 1/2; Graves, 140 1/2; Case, 138.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Garver, 300; Martin, 288 1/2; Graves, 184 1/2; Case, 110 1/2.

On the third ballot Garver was nominated. The vote stood: Garver, 443; Martin, 333 1/2; Graves, 96 1/2; Case, 74.

C. E. Elliott, of Wellington, placed E. N. Morrill in nomination for governor. Maj. Tom Anderson, on behalf of James Troutman, seconded Morrill. On motion of O. R. Taylor, of Leavenworth, the nomination of Gov. Morrill was made unanimous and by acclamation.



John Crider, of Fort Scott, placed W. W. Martin in nomination for lieutenant-governor.

W. C. Edwards presented the name of Col. Alexander Warner, A. W. Stubbs, of Garden City, named Milton Brown, J. M. Miller, of Morris, named Harry E. Richter.

The first ballot stood: Richter, 346; Brown, 273; Martin, 123; Warner, 103.

On the second ballot, Richter was nominated. The vote stood: Richter, 547; Brown, 236; Warner, 36; Martin, 36.

On motion of W. Knapp, of Wyandotte, the balance of the state officers were renominated by acclamation as follows: R. W. Blue, congressman-at-large; W. C. Edwards, secretary of state; Otis L. Atherton, state treasurer; George E. Cole, state auditor; F. B. Dawes, attorney-general; Edmund N. Stanley, superintendent of public instruction.

The committee on resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted without debate and without a dissenting vote:

We, the republicans of Kansas, in convention assembled, heartily endorse the nomination of William McKinley for president and Garret A. Hobart for vice president of the United States, and pledge them our most enthusiastic support.

We hereby renew our allegiance to the principles of the republican party so fully and unqualifiedly approved by the national republican platform adopted at St. Louis, each and every part of which we unqualifiedly approve and hereby adopt as our own.

We regard the three cardinal principles emphasized in our national platform, viz.: protection, reciprocity and sound money, as indispensable to an enduring national prosperity.

For over a century of our national history the prosperity of our country has depended upon a protective tariff policy, and whenever the free trade theory has been adopted by our national legislatures it has been followed by a period of business depression and industrial ruin.

We believe prosperity will never come to the American farmer, mechanic and laborer until the American markets are stimulated by a protective tariff and our foreign markets enlarged and increased by the policy of reciprocity.

The republicans of Kansas believe in sound money. We favor the use of gold, silver and paper in the largest measure possible consistent with the maintenance of the equal debasing and purchasing power of all our money.

We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one by this country alone, because it means silver monometallism, a debased currency and the destruction of our national credit.

We condemn in unmeasured terms the unpatriotic treatment of the veterans of the late war by the present national administration, and heartily favor not only a more liberal interpretation of the present pension laws, but such additional legislation as will properly care for our disabled soldiers.

We favor the permanent improvement of our highways, believing that thereby the cost of transportation of agricultural products to market will be greatly lessened, business and social communication between country and city facilitated and values of land augmented.

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

We believe that the penitentiary coal mines should be operated only for the purpose of furnishing fuel for state and charitable institutions.

In the interest of the people of Kansas, we demand that our senators and representatives in congress use their best endeavors to secure such amendments to the interstate commerce act as will enable the interstate commerce commission to prescribe and enforce reasonable transportation charges upon interstate commerce; we further demand that the legislature of Kansas make such changes in the present laws of the state as may be necessary to increase the power of the board of railroad commissioners, by making their findings, conclusions and orders under the act of their creation prima facie evidence of their correctness, and providing for a speedy review thereof by the courts when questioned, and a summary enforcement thereof if sustained, as recommended by the board in its 11th annual report.

We commend the efforts of the board of commissioners to secure reduced rates upon Kansas products to points where rail and deep water transportation connect, and we pledge our support to all further endeavors in that direction.

We hereby express a deep regret on account of the death of our distinguished citizen and ex-governor, George T. Anthony. For a quarter of a century in Kansas he was a leader of public opinion, a fearless champion of every just cause and an invaluable defender of the rights and interests of the people.

As our governor he became distinguished because of the clean, honest and business-like manner in which he administered public affairs, and our people took great pride in him as their chief executive because of his sterling character and superior ability.

His death is an occasion of public sorrow, and it is with sadness that Kansas republicans realize that we can no longer have the benefit of his clear judgment and aggressive ideas in our public deliberations.

We heartily endorse the business-like and economical administration of Gov. E. N. Morrill and his associates; and we invite a most careful comparison between the present republican administration and the populist administration which preceded it, believing that every citizen who will so examine into the affairs of our state as administered by the present republican administration will be convinced that it is to the interests of the people to retain the republican party in power and control of our state affairs.

We believe that the record of the republican party in the past will commend it to all good citizens, and that the two years' experience the people have had of populist deceptions and misrule will bring to our support all good citizens, irrespective of former political affiliations.

Pat Coney, of Shawnee, offered the following additional resolution about prohibition: Whereas, the republican party has ever been the champion of law and order, adhering to the example of our immortal president, George Washington, to dispose of an unpopular law is to enforce it; therefore, be it resolved, That we demand the strict and impartial enforcement of all laws, without favoritism or evasion, in every city town and locality, so that a violation of law in any one part of the state or by any person shall not be treated as an offense in one locality and receive encouragement in another.

On motion of Mr. Glenn, of Greeley, the resolution was tabled. J. T. Ludlum, of Wichita, president of the Order of Mystic Brotherhood, the anti-prohibition secret society, endeavored to read a resolution, but it was becoming apparent that the convention was likely to get into a wrangle on the prohibition question, and a motion to refer all further resolutions, without reading, was carried with a whoop.

The resolution which Mr. Ludlum introduced, but failed to have read, was as follows: Whereas, the republican party believes that the majority should rule and that the people should be trusted upon any proposition and when the people appeal to the republican party to be heard it should be accorded them; and whereas, a large and respected number of the people of Kansas desire to be again heard upon the prohibitory amendment to the constitution, therefore, be it resolved, That while we believe in the enforcement of all law upon the statute books, we are yet in favor of listening to the demands of the people and favor a resubmission of said amendment to a vote of the people.

At 11:30 the convention adjourned sine die.

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KANSAS GROWING SLOWLY.

The Increase in Population the Past Year Little Over 1,000.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—The population of Kansas, as returned by township assessors through the county clerks, has been tabulated by the state board of agriculture, and the total is 1,336,659, or a net increase during the past year of 1,925.

Forty-five counties gained 27,221. The smallest gain is 4, in Stevens, and the largest 3,277, in Cherokee. Sixty counties lost 25,296, the smallest loss being 1, in Phillips, and the greatest 2,334, in Cowley. The following table shows the population and also the increase and decrease in each county:

Table with 4 columns: COUNTY, Population, Inc., Dec. Lists counties from Allen to Wyandotte with their respective population and changes.

THIS IS TOUGH.

A Convict Injured in the Service of the State Has No Recourse.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—Gov. Morrill has issued an unconditional pardon to George Banks, of Atchison county, who was sent to the penitentiary in 1894 for 3 1/2 years.

Banks was caught in a cave while working in the penitentiary mine, and was so terribly crushed about the shoulders that he has since been paralyzed in both arms.

In granting the pardon Gov. Morrill said: "I have given this pardon to the poor fellow because he wanted it; but unless his friends upon the outside who are anxious for his liberty can only mean misery, want and suffering, it seems an injustice that any man—even a criminal—should be crippled for life in the service of the state and then thrown out on the world to make his struggling way."

TOPEKA'S REUNION FESTIVAL. Preparations Are Being Made to Entertain a Great Crowd.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—The state fair grounds at Topeka, which will be occupied by the old soldiers during the reunion festival, will be known as "Camp Nelson A. Miles."

The great park, with all of its buildings, will be given over to the use of the veterans and their families.

Every comfort and convenience will be provided by the Topeka people. The railroads have made a one-fare rate for the round trip.

The most noted Grand Army orators will be present, and a flower parade and the state firemen's tournament will help to swell the crowd in Topeka that week. The dates are September 28 to October 3.

Bryan to Speak at Topeka. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—The committee on speakers for the Topeka carnival has received assurance that William Jennings Bryan will address the people here October 8.

Odd Fellows' Fraternal Association. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—The Kansas Odd Fellows' Fraternal Benevolent association, with headquarters at Kansas City, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

Getty Refuses to Withdraw. KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 15.—James F. Getty, nominee of the Trickett republican faction for state senator, refused to withdraw in the interest of harmony as agreed upon at the republican state convention at Topeka.

NEW FUSION SCHEME.

Republicans, Populists and Gold Democrats May Unite in Some Southern States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17.—It is not at all unlikely that a combination ticket will be put in the field by the republicans, national democrats and populists in some of the southern states.

The executive committee of the national democracy is in receipt of propositions looking to this end from Alabama, Texas and Florida, and is inclined to look upon them with favor.

The leaders of these three parties in the south have not yet discussed matters of detail in the proposed fusion, but it is probable that if it is to be carried out they will fuse on the state tickets as nearly as possible in proportion to the strength that each one possesses and that electoral tickets will be made of men pledged to vote against Bryan and Sewall.

In all three of the states mentioned the populists have declined to enter into the fusion with the democrats arranged at St. Louis, and are strong enough, in combination with republicans and sound money democrats, it is alleged, to swamp the Chicago ticket in each of these states.

This looks more rational when it is considered that under these circumstances the colored republican vote of these states will be protected and counted. That element alone is almost sufficient to carry them.

The executive committee will consider these propositions at its meeting in Chicago on Monday. The republicans in the states named have not submitted the question to their national committee, nor have the populists to theirs.

YOUNG MEN WILL DECIDE.

Election of President This Year Largely in Their Power.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Mr. C. W. Ernst, formerly assistant postmaster of Boston, has long been known as an expert statistician.

Mr. Ernst, while in Washington, prepared interesting figures, which he believes to be important in the conduct of the coming campaign. Speaking of them to-day, he said:

Of the men who voted in 1892, about 1,000,000 are dead. Their places are taken by the young men who have reached the voting age since 1892.

It is fair to think that the vote in 1896 will be heavier, relatively, than in 1892. In 1892 the country was apathetic, while in 1896 it is interested. I expect a total popular vote of about 14,000,000, nearly 2,000,000 being new voters; that is, young men who attained their majority since 1892, voters naturalized since 1892 and men who failed to vote in 1892 for lack of interest.

The important element is the young voter who casts his first vote for president. The total number of young men who have attained the voting age since 1892 is almost 3,000,000. Not all will vote. If anybody doubts this statement, that nearly 3,000,000 young men have reached the voting age since 1892, consult the census about our young men respectively 21, 22, 23 and 24 years of age. In 1890 their number was 2,516,943 in a total male population of the voting age aggregating 16,949,311.

This population of voting age has now reached about 19,750,000, of whom about 2,900,000 have attained the voting age since 1892. It is not unreasonable to think that some 2,500,000 of those young men will cast their first ballot for president, either for Bryan or for McKinley, and that the outcome of the election rests almost wholly with the very youngest voters we have.

The fate of the country rests with the middle west, and in the middle west far less with the old voters than with the young men who are less than 23 years of age.

WHEELMEN IN POLITICS.

Official Organ of the L. A. W. Will Oppose the Free Silver Ticket.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17.—The official publication of the League of American Wheelmen, the Bulletin, is going to take a hand in political affairs, and will support the gold standard.

Sterling Elliott, of Boston, president of the league, says that in the next issue he will have an editorial in favor of the gold standard.

Said Mr. Elliott yesterday: "As president of the L. A. W. Bulletin, the official organ of the league, I shall use all my efforts in the interest of sound money currency. In the issue of next week I will have a strong article in favor of gold, and as the policy of the Bulletin is that of all the state organizations, the result will be, I hope good."

Mr. Elliott hopes for a good road plank in the Indianapolis platform.

UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN.

The New Maps Just Issued the Finest Ever Turned Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The big general maps of the United States being by the general land office for this year have just been issued.

The result of the work of engraving and printing is one of the most complete and finely executed sets yet issued by the government.

The feature is the division of the country into sections, marking various cessions and purchases from other governments. The tracts covered in the original 13 colonies and the Gadsden purchase, the Texas annexation, the cessions of Louisiana, Alaska, Mexico and Florida are clearly set out for the first time.

LEGAL TILT PROBABLE.

Little Doubt That a Contest Over the Democratic Ballot Will Come.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—A special from Indianapolis says there is little doubt that a legal contest will ensue as to the right of the national democratic party to the use of that name.

The point is strongly made under the Australian ballot law, that every party on the ballot must be designated by a different device in order that the most ignorant voter may not be deceived into voting for a candidate that is not the man of his choice.

LESS WHISKY DRINKING.

For That Reason Liquor Dealers Will Attempt to Check Its Production.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 14.—Wholesale liquor dealers from all parts of the country will meet in this city on August 31 to organize a national liquor dealers' association.

It is stated that a capital of \$100,000,000 will be represented at the meeting. The chief object of the meeting will be to devise plans to prevent the over production of whisky.

NANSEN NEARING HOME.

The Explorer Was Close to the North Pole, but Did Not Find It.

MALMO, Sweden, Aug. 14.—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter has received communications from Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Schottansen from the island of Vardoe, Norway. These communications state that they left the Fram in the autumn of 1895 and resorted to the ice. The steamer Windward, carrying supplies to the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, picked them up near Franz Josefland.

They expected that the Fram would eventually drift to the east shore of Greenland. Dr. Nansen failed to reach the north pole, but he touched a point four degrees nearer than any other explorer has done.

Nansen left the Fram on March 14, 1895, in 84 degrees north latitude. He traversed the polar sea to a point 88 degrees north of the Siberian islands. No land was sighted north of 82 degrees of latitude or thence to Franz Josefland, where he passed the winter, subsisting on bear flesh and whale blubber.

Dr. Nansen and his companions are in the best of health. The Fram is expected at Vardoe or Bergen shortly. She stood the ice well. There were no sick persons aboard when Nansen left her.

DEATH IN A STORM.

Many Lives Lost in a Cloudburst in Pine Creek Valley, Near Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 14.—Probably 30 lives were lost and the whole Pine creek valley, eight miles in length, was devastated by a great flood, caused by a cloudburst at six o'clock yesterday morning, which turned the morning into darkness and caused general terror.

At Da Haven, an oil town six miles north of Allegheny City, every member of the Appleton family, Thomas Byrnes, Mrs. Thompson and others at present unknown were drowned and houses, oil tanks, barns and other buildings were swept away.

The water was eight feet deep on the main streets at the flood's height and people were forced to flee to the hill sides. Every street car line in this city was tied up and washouts blocked travel on nearly all railroads.

At Etna the water rose so rapidly that the employes of Spang, Chaffal & Co.'s iron mill were compelled to swim out to save their lives. The foundry of Walter Watkins was also flooded and the workmen narrowly escaped.

BRYAN TO MAKE A TOUR.

The Democratic Nominee Will Deliver Speeches from the Rear of a Car.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—W. J. Bryan will travel the country over, addressing the crowds from the rear of a railroad car. An announcement to this effect was prepared by the chairman of the national committee, Senator Jones. It was as follows: "It has been decided that Mr. Bryan will enter with lively interest in the campaign about September 1 and continue on the stump until the election."

In order to obtain a much needed rest and to prepare the letter of acceptance before the speech-making begins, he will spend the next two weeks at some quiet place not yet decided upon. The visit to Bath, Me., will, therefore, be postponed until the latter part of September, when Mr. Bryan will make a number of speeches in New England."

MCKINLEY MAY COME WEST.

White Bryan Is Talking in the East the Major Will Tour the West.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—While Bryan is storming the east, McKinley may go out into the west and endeavor to loosen the minds of the people there from free silver. The wisdom of having the republican candidate take the stump is now receiving serious consideration from the republican leaders.

Some of them are beginning to fear that silence on Maj. McKinley's part may be misconstrued. Representative David Mercer, of Nebraska, secretary of the republican congressional committee, is enthusiastic over the proposition that Mr. McKinley should go on the stump and force the tariff to the front in the middle western states and on the Pacific coast.

MASSACRES BY WHOLESALE.

Chinese Murdering Mahomedans by the Thousands—Damage by Flood.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 14.—The news from Kansu is to the effect that the famous Tung Fuhsiang, in obedience to imperial command, has begun a massacre of all Mahomedans that he comes across.

At Hsingfing he slew 3,000 business men and sold their wives and female children. Fears are entertained of a general rising, especially in Pintangfu and Haitien, which have hitherto remained faithful. Floods are doing terrible damage in China.

In many places entire towns and villages are submerged. All railroads have stopped running. Many deaths have taken place and hundreds of homeless men, women and children are starving to death.

NEW YORK'S MISERY.

No Relief from the Terrible Heat That Is Mowing Men Down.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—There was but slight improvement in the condition of the weather yesterday. The dead from heat numbered 64 and prostrations 123. There were 374 death certificates issued by the health board for the 24 hours ended at noon. Of these, 158 were for people who died from the effects of the heat. This surpasses all previous records in the history of the health department.

The horses killed by heat yesterday numbered more than on any former day of the hot spell.

LESS WHISKY DRINKING.

For That Reason Liquor Dealers Will Attempt to Check Its Production.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 14.—Wholesale liquor dealers from all parts of the country will meet in this city on August 31 to organize a national liquor dealers' association.

It is stated that a capital of \$100,000,000 will be represented at the meeting. The chief object of the meeting will be to devise plans to prevent the over production of whisky.

The production of whisky has been over for the past five years and a gradual decrease in consumption during that period.



THOMAS F. GARVER.