

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

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## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

**WASHINGTON NOTES.**  
GREAT demand was being made at the headquarters of all parties at Washington for literature to be used in the campaign.  
POSTMASTER-GENERAL WILSON has issued an order to all railway mail clerks directing them not to take an active interest in the political campaign, such as attending conventions as delegates, and so on. It was expressly stated that there was no desire to control their political opinions.  
A REPORT was in circulation at Washington on the 29th that President Cleveland had taken the preliminary steps toward convening congress in September on account of a communication received from Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee upon the conduct of the Weyler campaign in Cuba.  
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has issued another proclamation commanding United States citizens to observe neutrality towards Cuba.  
THE commissioner of internal revenue has submitted to Secretary Carlisle a preliminary report of the operations of his bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30. It shows that the receipts aggregated \$146,830,615, an increase of \$3,584,537 over those of the preceding fiscal year. The expenses approximated \$4,044,351.  
THE national committee of the people's party has decided to make Washington the headquarters of the organization.  
AN insurance company recently sent a circular to its policy holders and said in case free silver was adopted it would have to pay all claims in depreciated silver coin. Secretary Carlisle was asked for his opinion on the matter, and he stated that if free silver was adopted the dollars would be coined on private account and the government would be under no obligation to keep them equal to gold and that our currency would sink at once to a silver basis.  
THE United States treasury deficit for July in round numbers is \$12,800,000. Receipts for the month were \$29,400,000 and the expenses \$42,200,000.

**GENERAL NEWS.**  
NAT and Tom Butler at Cambridge, Mass., broke the world's record of 2:03 for the unpaired tandem mile, made on the San Jose, Cal., track, by doing it in 1:52 2-5.  
SENATOR WOLCOTT, of Colorado, has issued a statement outlining his position in the campaign. He will support the republican national ticket, although he thinks the financial plank unsatisfactory.  
AN engineer on the Louisville & Nashville railroad went to sleep while on duty and his train collided with another freight near Birmingham, Ala., killing two men.  
THE professional four-oared race for the championship of the world took place at Halifax, N. S., and was won by the Canadian crew, the English crew being second and the Halifax third.  
FRANK DAVIS killed Robert Pickett at Cripple Creek, Col., on the 2d, cutting his head nearly off with a razor, and also cut May Rivers so badly that she will die. He then cut his own throat, but it was not thought the wound was fatal. Pickett was a dance hall proprietor and Davis the porter of the place. The woman was an inmate of the place and jealousy caused the tragedy.  
Two passenger trains collided on the Illinois Central road at Birkbeck, near Clinton, Ill., on the 1st and two persons were killed and ten injured.  
PLANS have been perfected for an ice trust in Chicago. It will ultimately take in the dealers of all the large cities of the country.  
MRS. HENRY WEBSTER, the wife of a prominent county official, was fatally shot by John Webster, her oldest son, at La Porte, Ind., on the 31st. The deed was committed because Mrs. Webster refused to give her money that he demanded.  
THE executive committee of the national irrigation congress met at Denver, Col., on the 31st and fixed the time for the fifth national meeting, which is to be held at Phoenix, A. T., for December 15, 16 and 17.  
HENRIETTA WEBB, colored, was arrested near Tyler, Tex., for beating her two children to death. The mother showed evidences of insanity.  
GREAT excitement recently prevailed at Madrid over an announcement that the shipbuilders of Genoa had repudiated a contract to furnish two cruisers to the Spanish government and the excitement was further augmented by a statement that the two vessels had been purchased by the United States.

STEPHEN PERLETTRICE, an Italian at Chicago, was troubled with rats and to get rid of them he caught two, poured coal oil over them, set them on fire and then let them go. His house and the adjoining one both got burned down in consequence and Perlettrice is in trouble with the police, the insurance companies and the humane society.  
Two Choctaw Indians became involved in a quarrel at Krebs, I. T., and they stabbed each other to death, literally cutting each other to shreds. The killing occurred in a beer joint.  
On a ranch near Canyon City, Ore., sheepmen and cattlemen engaged in a bloody fight, resulting in the death of five men.  
A TERRIBLE fire was reported raging in Libau, Russia, on the 31st. Several streets were in flames and the firemen were unable to cope with the situation. Libau is a seaport town of Russia on the Baltic. Its population is between 25,000 and 30,000.  
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, until recently the chairman of the democratic national committee, made the announcement at Philadelphia on the 31st that he had retired from politics.  
THERE were four suicides in Chicago on the 31st.  
ARDMORE, Ok., received its first bale of cotton on the 30th and it sold for seven cents. A premium of \$20 was paid the owner for his enterprise.  
THE political campaign of 1896 was opened at Madison, Wis., on the 31st in the presence of 8,000 people, Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, and Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, presenting the respective sides of the currency question.  
Two men were fatally injured and three others severely burned by the explosion of a tank at the Standard Oil Co.'s works at Cravens Point, Jersey City, N. J.  
FAILURES for the week ended the 31st (Dun's report) in the United States have been 281, against 261 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 28 last year.  
A rumor that Queen Victoria intended to abdicate in favor of the prince of Wales is current in London.  
AN explosion of gun cotton in the chemical works at Mass & Waldstein at Newark, N. J., did considerable damage to buildings. Fortunately, the explosion did not occur during working hours, so there was no loss of life.  
LIGHTNING set fire to the barn on the dairy farm of William McGregor, west of Findlay, O., and the structure was destroyed. It contained 25 fine Jersey cows, and all efforts to save the animals were unavailing and they were cremated.  
GEORGE WILSON was executed by the federal authorities in the jail yard at Fort Smith, Ark., for the murder of Zachary Hatch. He protested his innocence to the last.  
AFTER six weeks' trial at Agram, Austria, of the Stenjeve band, numbering 36 persons, charged with 18 murders and robberies, 19 members of the band, including two women, have been condemned to death, nine others have been sentenced to periods of one to 20 years' penal servitude and eight were acquitted.  
DISPATCHES from Melleite and other points in South Dakota stated that a terrible hailstorm swept over a stretch of country 60 miles long and five or six wide, beating the shocked grain to the ground and in many villages breaking all the windows on the side toward the storm.  
THE board of regents of the agricultural college, the governor of Oklahoma and the territory veterinarian have declared that Texas fever exists in Oklahoma and have ordered certain sections of the territory quarantined.  
A CLOUDBURST occurred near Steubenville, O., on the 30th and 200 people were rendered homeless, the water rushing down the valley and carrying everything before it. The damage will aggregate \$200,000.  
THOMAS WATSON is out in a strong editorial in his paper at Atlanta, Ga., stating his grounds for accepting the populist nomination for vice president. It is regarded as an ultimatum that he will not withdraw.  
THE official stenographer of the democratic national convention at Chicago declares that Senator Hill's amendment to the currency plank was adopted, although the senator believed the contract clause was defeated.  
A ROME dispatch of the 30th stated that Father Martinelli, prior-general of the Augustinians, has been appointed successor to Mgr. Satolli as papal legate to the Roman Catholic church in the United States.  
W. E. HURT, of Austin, Tex., killed his wife and two children and placed their bodies in a cistern and then disappeared. The foul smell caused the crime to be discovered.  
ARTHUR SEWALL, the democratic nominee for vice president, was interviewed at Bath, Me., on the 30th and said that he did not intend to resign in favor of Watson.  
GEORGE GRAMATA, a 13-year-old boy was literally roasted alive at Midvale, Pa., by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, the blazing oil being scattered over his clothing.  
THE arbitration committee appointed by the Kentucky Distilling association has accomplished its end and all but two of the largest distillers will suspend for 18 months. The purpose is to allow a production of 12 1/2 per cent. to fill existing contracts.  
A WILD woman was captured in the swamps near Palmer, Tex., by Deputy Sheriff Vestel and another man. She was a giant in stature and her hands and feet were twice the size of a man's.

A TIDAL wave recently inundated the coast of Hai-Cha, China. Many villages were destroyed and it was estimated that at least 4,000 people were drowned. In addition an immense number of cattle also perished. The rice fields were submerged and a famine is feared in the district during the coming fall.  
A DENVER, Col., evening paper printed an extra edition on the 2d stating that at a meeting of leading republicans in that city it was decided to demand the resignation of Senator Wolcott on account of his support to the republican national ticket.  
At Columbus City, Ala., Maynard Covans and Miss Proctor and Miss Bishop took refuge in an old building from a storm, when the structure collapsed and Mr. Covans and Miss Proctor were instantly killed and Miss Bishop fatally injured.  
A VICIOUS hog in Benton county, Ark., during the temporary absence of Mrs. Mary Smith, attacked the woman's infant twins and her four-year-old boy, who were playing in the yard, and killed them.  
THE Columbus Buggy Co., of Columbus, O., made an assignment on the 1st. The firm had branch houses in a dozen leading cities of the country. The cause of the failure was said to be the general business depression.  
A BODY of striking miners went to the Hymera mine at Sullivan, Ind., set fire to the plant and then burned the mine below. The loss was estimated at \$50,000.  
TWENTY-FIVE houses and business premises were totally destroyed and 13 others partially destroyed by a fire at Grass Valley, Cal. Loss \$150,000. The fire was believed to have been of incendiary origin.  
THE Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution published a telegram from Senator James K. Jones on the 31st that he could not consider any proposition for the withdrawal of Sewall, but would entertain any fair proposition for fusion on electoral ticket.  
THE intense heat still continued on the 30th in St. Louis, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. In St. Louis there were fully 50 prostrations, ten of them being fatal, with prospects of several more proving so. In Cincinnati 29 prostrations were reported, five of them being fatal. In Indianapolis two deaths were reported. Dispatches from many other cities indicated much the same condition.  
AN awful railroad accident occurred on the evening of the 30th near Atlantic City, N. J., where two railroad tracks cross one another. An express train crashed into an excursion train broadside and plowed through, literally cleaving it in twain. A rough estimate placed the number of killed and injured at 100, but it was hoped that this might be an exaggeration. The number, however, was undoubtedly more than 50.  
ABOUT 300 spectators were present at the fight on the 29th at Salt Lake City and when Carter's head struck the floor, as the result of Thompson's terrific blow, not half a dozen persons suspected that he was seriously hurt. He died soon after.  
**ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.**  
CORNELIUS VANDEBILT, Jr., was married on the 3d to Miss Grace Wilson at the bride's residence in New York. No members of the Vanderbilt family were present.  
THREE cars were derailed by a burned tree which had fallen across the track near Rockland, Tex., and a man was instantly killed.  
ALBERT MISER, at one time an inmate of the soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kan., was run over by a street car and killed at Marion, Ind.  
THE new government lock at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was informally opened on the 3d when the government boats Hancock and Andy Johnson, which were crowded with invited guests, entered the channel.  
JOSEPH GARDNER, a tramp, was caught between a box car and a flat car loaded with lumber at Lenox, Mich., on the 3d and badly crushed about the chest. He will probably die from his injuries.  
THREE men were killed and another man was fatally injured by the premature discharge of dynamite near Whitney, Ont., on the 3rd. They were employed on the Ottawa & Parry Sound railway.  
A FREIGHT train on the Oxford & Clarksville railroad went through a bridge near Durham, N. C., and then took fire. The engineer and fireman were fatally injured.  
A BOLT of lightning killed 19 head of horses belonging to J. A. Bradley, at Edinburg, Ind.  
EMIL GRUBER shot his wife and then committed suicide at Galveston, Tex.  
At Clay, Ky., Tom Brown tried to butcher his mother-in-law, his wife and his baby by cutting them with an ax. They will probably die from their injuries. Brown went to a neighbor's afterward and asked to be shot, but was arrested.  
THE speculative deal in Diamond Match and New York Biscuit stock has come to an end at Chicago by the failure of the Moore brothers. The Chicago stock exchange decided to adjourn for an indefinite period so as to prevent a panic, if possible.  
Two passenger trains collided on the Santa Fe near Dean Lake, Mo., on the 3d and one of the engineers was killed and eight other persons injured.  
A WRECK occurred on the Big Four road at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 3d and a number of race horses belonging to J. E. Bush, of Louisville, Ky., were so much injured that it was thought none would ever race again.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Work on the new zinc smelter at Topeka is being pushed forward rapidly.  
A receiver has been appointed for the street railway and bus lines at Lawrence.  
Miami county will build a courthouse without issuing bonds. Two annual tax levies will be made.  
The empty jail at Hugoton was used as a boarding house for teachers attending the county institute.  
The state horticultural society proposes to make a fine display at Topeka's big reunion this fall.  
John W. Breidenthal was chosen a member of the executive committee of the populist national committee.  
The government has presented the agricultural college at Manhattan with \$22,000 for experiments this year.  
A severe windstorm at Portis, near Atchison, recently damaged every building in town, but killed no one.  
Over 1,000,000 tons of coal were mined in Kansas last year, giving employment at the mines to 9,000 men and 350 boys.  
Sheriff J. W. Skinner, of Cowley county, is charged by the county attorney with collecting over \$100 in fees by extortion.  
Judge Dennison, of Eldorado, a member of the appellate court, is being "talked of" for governor on the populist ticket.  
Lane county has a population of 2,000 souls and yet there is neither a negro nor a man named Smith within her boundaries.  
It is said the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Co. recently foreclosed a mortgage on the home of Mrs. Mary E. Lease in Wichita.  
Ex-Gov. George W. Glick emphatically denies the published story that he would seek the democratic nomination for governor this fall.  
It is thought the executive committee of the populist party will establish headquarters at Topeka, with John W. Breidenthal in charge.  
Rev. John Constantine, an Armenian preacher, claimed that he was robbed of \$1,500 by two colored footpads at Topeka the other night.  
Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, will open the republican campaign in Kansas with a speech before the state convention at Topeka August 11.  
An unknown man was found hanging to a tree near Durham. Marion county, recently. It was a plain case of suicide. The rope was made from binding twine gathered from a nearby straw stack.  
The recent grand lodge of colored Knights of Pythias at Wichita elected R. H. Wade, of Topeka, grand chancellor. The meeting of 1897 will be held at Junction City. The order has a membership of 1,000 in the state.  
A Kansas boy who smoked 1,200 packages of cigarettes saved the pictures and sent them to the firm, asking what they would give for them. The answer was as follows: "Smoke 1,200 more and we'll send you a coffin."  
Henry Wells, an attorney, Tom Hobson and W. M. Brown, of Girard, were arrested recently by United States officers, charged with complicity in the Cleveland third term swindle, which defrauded many people in Kansas and Missouri.  
About 40 prisoners in the federal prison at Leavenworth made a bold attempt to escape the other day, but the shotguns in the hands of trusty guards brought down three of the leaders, which checked the enthusiasm of the others. The three who were shot were not seriously hurt.  
There is a radical difference of opinion among the populist leaders of the state as regards fusion with the democrats. Col. W. A. Harris and ex-Gov. Lewelling favor endorsing the Bryan and Sewall electors outright, while Chairman John W. Breidenthal favors nominating Bryan and Watson electors.  
An awful tragedy occurred at Waterville the other day. Sarah Huffman, only 13 years old, was shot and killed by John Selvage, a worthless character from Afton, because the girl rejected his attentions. After killing the girl Selvage turned the pistol against his head and blew his brains out.  
At Kansas City recently William Higgins, ex-secretary of state, and S. H. Snider, ex-superintendent of insurance, who are head officers of the Knights and Ladies of the Fireside, were enjoined by Judge Henry from using the funds of the society. They were accused of spending the funds too freely.  
Much interest attaches to the approaching populist state convention at Abilene. The question as to the endorsement of Bryan and Sewall electors will bring out a large crowd, while the contest for governor promises to attract much interest. Thus far ex-Gov. Lewelling and ex-Congressman Harris seem to be in the lead for governor, but other candidates for the place are hopeful of getting the place on a "compromise."  
The complaint of the board of trade of Kansas City against certain Kansas railroads in the matter of alleged grain rate discrimination has been laid before the board of railroad commissioners and it will be investigated. The complaint alleges that the Santa Fe, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific charge less for hauling grain and produce from Kansas points to St. Louis and Chicago than they do for hauling it to Kansas City.

## KANSAS LABOR REPORT.

Interesting Figures from Commissioner Bird's Report on Manufacturing Industries.  
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—The 11th annual report of the Kansas bureau of labor has just been issued by Labor Commissioner W. G. Bird. The report deals with the milling industry, salt interests, general manufacturing, labor, strikes and sociology. Reports from 69 counties in the state show that the milling product last year was valued at \$8,000,000. The average wages paid for labor in the mill was \$2.23 per day. The average cost of 100 plants was \$25,517. The average capacity was 81 barrels per day.  
In regard to general manufacturing, the report states that the amount of capital invested in manufacturing plants which filed their reports aggregated \$111,119,279. This is double the amount shown in all previous reports. The commissioner says that several factories failed to make any returns, and he estimates that about \$175,000,000 is invested. The costs of the plants amounted to \$7,768,095. Two and a half millions were expended in repairs. The products amounted to \$97,779,000, of which \$52,000,000 was for packing house products. The report shows that raw material valued at \$50,985,000 was used, and that \$4,508,000 was paid out in wages.  
**KANSAS GOLD DEMOCRATS.**  
They Met at Topeka and Effected an Organization.  
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—The sound money democrats of Kansas have effected an organization, elected a member of the sound money democratic national committee, and issued an address in which they repudiate the nominees and platform of the Chicago convention. At the instance of Hon. Sam Kimble, of Manhattan, a Kansas committee was formed, composed of the following named: J. Q. A. Sheldon, Manhattan; Sam Maher, Kansas City, Kan.; Eugene Hagan and C. J. Lantry, Topeka; Dr. N. D. Toby, Salina; D. H. Brown, Council Grove; Maj. Kehnor and Col. Boone, Junction City, and C. F. Hutchings, Kansas City, Kan. In addition to the members of the committee present at a conference held in this city yesterday, Mr. Kimble had letters from 35 prominent democrats over the state, who assured him of their hearty co-operation. Kimble was elected national committeeman.  
**SCHOOL ELECTION RIOT.**  
Two Factions Clash in Kechi Township, Sedgewick County, Kan.  
WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 1.—There was a riot in Kechi township yesterday over the election of a school treasurer, and a number of arrests have been made. It was a regular neighborhood battle, with the entire township taking sides. Arthur Sullivan and John Cooley were the rival candidates, and when the votes were counted it was found that Mr. Cooley had a majority of three. Then the two factions clashed. A score of men fought until most of them were badly bruised. The Sullivan party, though downed in the election, had decidedly the best of it in the row.  
**ORDERS AN INVENTORY.**  
Gov. Morrill Adopts a Plan to Check Raids on State House Property.  
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—At a meeting of the executive council Gov. Morrill offered a resolution requiring an inventory to be taken of all property in the state house, and making each state officer personally responsible for the property used in his department. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Gov. Morrill explained that so much stuff had lately been stolen from the capitol that it became necessary to take steps to defend against the raiders.  
**EIGHT-HOUR DAY.**  
Labor Commissioner Bird Protects Employees Who Were Overworked.  
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—W. T. Little and J. S. Chick, Kansas City contractors, having been working their men ten hours a day on the state house grounds, Labor Commissioner Bird called upon them and informed them that under the Kansas law eight hours constituted a day's work. The contractors notified their men that in future they would be required to work only eight hours.  
**Missouri Populists.**  
SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 1.—The populist state convention yesterday nominated O. D. Jones, for governor; J. H. Hillis, lieutenant-governor; Sheridan A. Webster, auditor; G. O. Wood, treasurer; Thomas Day, secretary of state; E. E. Ritchie, attorney-general; D. M. Cowen, railroad commissioner, and John M. Vorhis, supreme judge. Resolutions were adopted favoring fusion with democrats on state and electoral tickets.  
**Immense Potato Crop.**  
KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 1.—The potato crop in the Kaw valley this year promises to eclipse the mammoth crops of former years. In fact, potato growers say it will be the biggest crop ever heard of. There are 75,000 acres of potatoes in the Kaw valley between Kansas City, Kan., and Topeka, which, it is believed, will average 80 bushels to the acre, the yield in some instances being as high as 125 bushels.  
**Campbell All Right Again.**  
TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—A Topeka man has received a letter from Gen. A. B. Campbell, dated at the California insane asylum, which reads as follows: "I am well and all right again. Will soon go to work once more in the struggle of life."

## NEW METALS FOR COINS.

Future Nickel for Nickels and Aluminum for Cent Pieces.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Experiments with pure nickel and aluminum as substitutes for the present nickel pieces and one and two cent bronze pieces will be made at the mints by order of Director Preston during September or October. A resolution was passed by the house of representatives authorizing such experiments. There is some doubt whether the actual adoption of a new metal for the minor coins will be recommended at an early date by the treasury officials, even if the experiments prove successful. The objection to a change in any form of coins or notes is the disposition of the public to refuse the old forms and insist upon having the new. This would drive into the mints for recoinage \$14,000,000 in nickel pieces, which are now in circulation, and \$7,500,000 in pennies. The advantage claimed for pure nickel, instead of the alloy now used in five-cent pieces, is its greater hardness, durability and distinctness of impression.  
**WOLCOTT'S POSITION.**  
The Colorado Senator Gives His Reasons for Supporting the Republican Ticket.  
DENVER, Col., Aug. 3.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott has issued a signed statement outlining his position in the present campaign. He says the silver question is most vital, and that while recognizing that international bimetalism is the most desirable means by which silver could be restored as a money metal, he firmly believes the United States could restore it independently of other nations. He maintains that his position has always been, during his seven years in the senate, the same as that of the other silver senators. The financial plank of the republican platform, he says, is far from satisfactory, but he holds that the pledge for the furtherance of international bimetalism must be taken in good faith in view of the party's record on other questions. The platform is, he affirms, aside from the money question, without a flaw, and the nominee of the party a man of highest presidential qualifications.  
**A BIG FAILURE.**  
Columbus Buggy Co. Makes an Assignment on Account of Business Depression.  
COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 3.—The Columbus Buggy Co., the largest in the world, assigned Saturday night, the result of general business depression. The estimated assets are \$1,000,000, and the liabilities are of the class known as contingent. It is believed that the numerous branch establishments operated by the Columbus concern will be closed and the factory here run by the assignees. The crash was not unlooked for as the trade had fallen off largely in the last few years, and three years ago there was financial trouble which threatened to force the concern to the wall. The pay rolls carried 1,000 men, and there were nearly a dozen branch houses in various cities east and west. The branch house at Kansas City, Mo., which was reported prosperous, was closed Saturday.  
**DOOLIN UNJUSTLY ACCUSED.**  
The Outlaw Did Not Rob the Stage Coach Between Okeene and Lacy.  
PERRY, Ok., Aug. 3.—Several days ago the mail stage between Okeene and Lacy was robbed of registered letters containing large sums of money, and the report was given out that the mail carrier, Hempmeyer, also was robbed of a big sum. The driver described the robbers as Bill Doolin and Dynamite Dick, two of the most desperate men that ever operated in Oklahoma. Officers and citizens went in pursuit. The actions of Stage Driver Hempmeyer were rather suspicious. He is only 19 years old, but he handled large quantities of money. He was arrested and placed in jail on suspicion of being his own robber. He confessed yesterday.  
**WATSON FOR SENATOR.**  
A Deal Said to Be on to Get Him Off the Vice Presidential Track.  
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—A special to the Republic from Savannah, Ga., says: A rumor reached this city that negotiations for the withdrawal of Tom Watson, the populist candidate for vice president, are on. It is said that Watson has been promised the Georgia senatorship to succeed Senator Gordon. An editorial in the Savannah News mentions the matter. "It would not be at all surprising," the paper says, "to see Mr. Watson a democratic senator." Mr. Crisp now has a walk-over for the senatorship, and it depends upon him to say if the deal with Watson shall be made. It is suggested that Crisp might go in the cabinet.  
**COINAGE AND CIRCULATION.**  
Gold and Silver Dollars Coinked During July—Increase of National Bank Notes.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The coinage executed at the United States mints during July aggregated 2,925,260 pieces of the value of \$4,031,300. Of the coinage \$2,918,200 was gold and \$1,063,000 was standard silver dollars. National bank notes outstanding August 1, aggregated \$225,942,455; an increase during July of \$29,495, and since July 31, 1895, of \$14,060,547.  
**Hard Coal Rate Cutting.**  
CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The warring freight officers of the western roads have turned their attention from grain to hard coal, and a big tumble in rates on the latter commodity from Chicago to the west is threatened.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

BELLS.

Hear the bells, bells, bells—cycle bells! How they jingle through the air,

Ring, ring—peal, peal— See the flying steeds of steel; All the boys are bold as men.

Hear the bells, bells, bells—mellow bells! Ringing early, ringing late—

Peal, peal—ring, ring— Every rider is a king; O, what dignity they feel

Hear the bells, bells, bells—vocal bells! See the noisy, rushing throng

Ring, ring—peal, peal— Don't you hear the clanging wheels?

Hear the bells, bells, bells—rival bells! See the vaulting heroes spring;

Peal, peal—ring, ring— How the buzzing tires sing; Nothing spurs to fearless deeds

LOVE AND DEBT.

MR. RHODES was the high sheriff of a county, Mass., and his good name, inherited from his father and cherished by the son, made him not only popular as an officer, but rather wealthy as a man.



had never got married the ladies could not ascertain, though they talked the matter over and over very often, but almost all said there must have been some cause in his youth—Mr. Rhodes was 35, at least,—which was known only to himself and perhaps one other.

Some disappointment, said Miss Anna, a young lady who thought it wrong that gentlemen should be disappointed, "some fatal disappointment."

"Not at all," said her maiden aunt, "not at all; nobody ever thought that Mr. Rhodes had courage enough to offer himself to a lady. He is so modest that I should like to see him make a proposal."

"No doubt of it, auntie; no doubt of it; and to hear him, too."

"Your father and I," said Anna's mother, "once thought that Mr. Rhodes would certainly marry Miss Susan Morgan, who then lived in the neighborhood."

"Was he accepted by Miss Morgan?" asked Anna.

"I don't believe she ever had an offer," said Aunt Arabella.

"Perhaps not," said Mrs. Wilton; "but she certainly deserved one from Mr. Rhodes; and I have frequently thought that, during services in church, he was about to make proposals before the congregation, as he kept his eyes continually on her."

"Do you think," asked Anna, "that Miss Morgan was so fond of him as he appeared to be of her?"

"She certainly did not take the same means of showing her feelings," said Mrs. Wilton, "for she never looked at him in church, and seemed to blush when, by any means, she discovered that others had noticed his gazing upon her."

"I should think," said Anna, partly aside, "that a man like Mr. Rhodes

"Am I, then, to understand, Miss Morgan, that my proposition is agreeable to you? In other words, that it is accepted?"

"Mr. Rhodes," said the lady, with much hesitation, "I must claim a little time to think of it."

"I will call, then, on my return from the village beyond."

"Let me ask a little more time," said she; "say next week."

"Miss Morgan," said Mr. Rhodes, "the matter requires immediate answer; the attachment is of an old date, and time now is everything. My feelings are deeply interested; and may I not hope that while you are using so short a time to consider a subject which you are pleased to view as of such great delicacy with regard to yourself, you will allow my feelings to weigh with you in deciding in favor of my proposition, which, I assure you, is made after due deliberation upon my ability to perform my part of the contract."

Mr. Rhodes then took his leave, astonished at his own volubility, which, indeed, nothing could have induced but his desire to relieve one so much esteemed as Miss Morgan from present embarrassment.

Mr. Rhodes drove to a neighboring place, deeply occupied with his good purposes toward Miss Morgan, satisfying himself that the pecuniary sacrifice he had proposed was due to his untold and unknown affection for her, and not beyond his means.

Miss Morgan felt a renewal of all those feelings which had rather been dormant than quenched in her bosom, and desired the advice of her married sister, who was unfortunately absent.

That Mr. Rhodes had once felt a strong attachment to her, she could not doubt, that he had continued to cherish, as

would not lack confidence to address a lady, especially if she was conscious of her own feelings and of his infirmity."

Mrs. W. smiled, and Aunt Arabella was about to say that no lady should ever evince her feelings under such circumstances, when Mrs. Wilton remarked that once, when she had joked Miss Morgan upon her conquest, she rather pettishly replied "that she may have subdued him, but he had never acknowledged her power."

"Conquest and possession did not go together, then," said Anna.

"Well, is this attachment the cause of Mr. Rhodes' single condition? Was there no one else at whom he could look in church, who would be likely to look at him also?" said Anna, nodding toward her aunt.

"No," said Aunt A., with a hearty smile, "none in the pew to which you allude, at least was too strongly impressed

with the force of the Tenth Commandment, 'thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's ox nor his ass,' ever to be looking over Miss Morgan at Mr. Rhodes."

One morning Mr. Rhodes was sitting in his office, when one of the deputies read off a list of executions and attachments, which he had in hand to serve, and among them was one against a lady at a short distance. The amount was not great, but enough to bring distress upon a family.

"Let me take that," said the sheriff, with some feeling; "it is out of your walk and I will drive to the residence of the person to-morrow morning."

The modest vehicle of the officer stopped at the door of a neat dwelling house in a retired, delightful situation, where all things told of taste and economy. The sheriff opened the gate, ascended the steps of the house, and asked if Miss Morgan was at home.

The servant answered in the affirmative.

As Mr. Rhodes passed along the hall he thought over the part he had to perform—how he should introduce the subject—how, if the debt should prove to be onerous, he should contrive to lighten the burden by his own abilities; and when he reached the door he had come, he saluted the lady and his opening speech on the subject of his official call.

The servant opened the door—Mr. Rhodes entered with a bow. He blushed, hesitated and at length took a seat, to which Miss Morgan directed him by a graceful turn of her hand.

After a few moments' hesitancy, Mr. Rhodes felt that it was his business to open a conversation that would explain the subject of his visit; so he offered, by way of preface, a few remarks upon the coldness of the spring.

"Yes," said Miss Morgan; "but yet, cold as the weather has been, and even notwithstanding a few frosts, you see the trees have their richest foliage, and the flowers are luxuriant."

"True," said Mr. Rhodes; "it seems that though there may be a great deal of coldness, nature will have her own way, and, in time, assert her prerogative, late, perhaps, Miss Morgan, but still the same."

Mr. Rhodes felt rather startled at his own speech, and looking up, was infinitely astonished to see that Miss Morgan was blushing like one of the roses that were hanging against the window.

"We are always pleased," said Miss Morgan, "to see what we admire breaking through the chilling influences by which they have been restrained, and satisfying our hopes of their ultimate disclosure."

Miss Morgan was looking directly toward the bush on which three roses were clustering in most gorgeous richness.

Mr. Rhodes put his hand into his pocket, and felt of the official papers, to gather a little courage from their contact.

"I have," said Mr. Rhodes, "an attachment."

Miss Morgan this time lent blushes to the rose.

"The attachment, Miss Morgan, is of a distant date, and I felt that much time had already elapsed; that, indeed, instead of intrusting it, as I might have done, to another, I thought that in a matter of so much delicacy it would be proper for me to come in person."

"For me, Mr. Rhodes? The attachment for me?"

"As I was saying, Miss Morgan, the attachment I have; and I felt it a matter of delicacy to come in person, thinking that my own means might be considered, if there was any deficiency in the value of this property."

"Mr. Rhodes, you seem to be rather enigmatical."

"I, nevertheless," said Mr. Rhodes, "mean to speak very plainly when I say that with reference to this attachment, Miss Morgan, should you honor me so far as to accept my profession, my pecuniary means would be devoted to the—the attachment."

"I was," said Miss Morgan, "wholly unprepared for this."

"I was afraid that was the case," said Mr. Rhodes, "and therefore I thought it more delicate to make the offer in person."

"You are very considerate, Mr. Rhodes."

"Am I, then, to understand, Miss Morgan, that my proposition is agreeable to you? In other words, that it is accepted?"

"Mr. Rhodes," said the lady, with much hesitation, "I must claim a little time to think of it."

"I will call, then, on my return from the village beyond."

"Let me ask a little more time," said she; "say next week."

"Miss Morgan," said Mr. Rhodes, "the matter requires immediate answer; the attachment is of an old date, and time now is everything. My feelings are deeply interested; and may I not hope that while you are using so short a time to consider a subject which you are pleased to view as of such great delicacy with regard to yourself, you will allow my feelings to weigh with you in deciding in favor of my proposition, which, I assure you, is made after due deliberation upon my ability to perform my part of the contract."

Mr. Rhodes then took his leave, astonished at his own volubility, which, indeed, nothing could have induced but his desire to relieve one so much esteemed as Miss Morgan from present embarrassment.

Mr. Rhodes drove to a neighboring place, deeply occupied with his good purposes toward Miss Morgan, satisfying himself that the pecuniary sacrifice he had proposed was due to his untold and unknown affection for her, and not beyond his means.

Miss Morgan felt a renewal of all those feelings which had rather been dormant than quenched in her bosom, and desired the advice of her married sister, who was unfortunately absent.

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"No," said Aunt A., with a hearty smile, "none in the pew to which you allude, at least was too strongly impressed

she had done, the reciprocal feeling, she had not ventured to hope. But as it was evident that the proposition of Mr. Rhodes was not from any sudden impulse, Miss Morgan resolved to signify her assent to a proposition so worthy of consideration on all accounts.

In less than two hours Mr. Rhodes drove up to the door again, fastened his horse, and was readmitted to the little parlour, which he had occupied in an earlier part of the day.

"Miss Morgan," said Mr. Rhodes, "before receiving your answer, which I trust you are prepared to give in favor of accepting my proposals, I wish to state to you that I have considered all the circumstances of my situation and yours, and find myself better able, from some previously unconsidered matters, to keep my part of the arrangement than I thought myself when I ventured to make the offer; so that the kindness, if you will have that word used in this matter, is all on your side."

"Under present circumstances—I mean those of our long acquaintance and our family intercourse, though of late rather interrupted," said Miss Morgan, "and my right, by years," she added, casting a glance at a looking-glass that showed only matured womanhood, "to speak for myself, I have concluded to consider your proposal favorably."

"Consider! Miss Morgan, consider favorably! May I not hope you mean that you will accept it?"

"Miss Morgan gave no answer. 'Nay, then, it is accepted,' said Mr. Rhodes, with a vivacity that Miss Morgan thought would have brought him to her lips—her hand, at least."

"How happy you have made me," said Mr. Rhodes; "having now disposed of this matter, there are ten days allowed."

"That's very short," said Miss Morgan; "only ten days; you seem to be in a haste unusual to you at least."

"It is the attachment, and not I, that is imperative."

"You speak rather abstractedly, Mr. Rhodes."

"But truly, very truly, Miss Morgan. 'But why limit us to ten days?'"

"The attachment requires it."

"I thought," she said, smiling, "the attachment would be for life."

Mr. Rhodes looked exceedingly uncomfortable.

"I was all along of Dink Sturgess, a bloomin' old crimp, gettin' the job to furnish a crew for the Snowball clipper, what was in the opposition line. I didn't suspect anything when he happens along an' he says: 'I say, Jack, do ye want a ship?' So I says to him in fashionable language:

"An' if I did, do ye fancy I'd let a bloody old thief like yerself draw the advance for me?"

"With that he laughed somethin' boisterous an' give me a wink an' said there was no pullin' the wool over the eyes of a Yankee, an' then he says:

"Jack, he says, 'ye'll be after comin' to my house yit,' he says, 'so come away an' have a drink.'

"An' there was me that young an' green I must needs go an' have a drink with him. So we had a drop of Scotch an' then he says:

"Jack, what ship have you signed into? An' I says: 'Into the Pineapple.' An' he says: 'What ever did ye sign into her for when the Snowball'll make the passage in 20 days an' give ye a month's pay for it?' An' I says: 'It's none of yer business.'

"With that he laughs most uproariously an' gives me another wink, an' says to the barmaid: 'Another Scotch, my dear, an' then he says to me, he says:

"Jack, yer a sorry dog. Don't I know that Nell Blyeston is sweet on ye, Jack? An' don't I know that she's to sail in the Pineapple, Jack? An' I fancy Jack is sweet on Nell an' is layin' his course for bring to a long-side o' Nell when it's his watch below an' she's a-sittin' on the comb in of the main hatch."

"With that I had to acknowledge that I was sweet on Nell, for I was tickled to hear that she was sweet on me, which I'd had my doubts about, because of the prime attentions the second mate of the Pineapple was a payin' of her. I was a calculatin' that I was as likely a lad as there was in the trade, but I knew that women was powerful took with rank, and there the second mate had the start of me. I reckon that thief of a crimp knowed about the second mate, too, for he gives me another wink and he says: 'Let's have another to the demoralization of all rivals,' he says, an' when we'd had it we had one to the health of the lass an' another to her brown eyes an' another to somethin' I can't remember an' another an' that's all I know till I found myself afloat on that ere Snowball instead of the Pineapple, an' my mates was a sayin' we'd got away a tide ahead of the opposition, but somethin' had to be wrong on board because the skipper had ordered grog served twice a day with dried apple duff an' soft bread for every dinner."

"I say, sanny, that was gallus grub an' the ruination of all hands—leastwise of me, for I sized him up as a softy when he should ha' known he was crazy, an' so I lay for to make trouble sudden. Why, he was that crazy he hung himself in his cabin before the end of the 'yage; but that's neither here nor there—wait till I tell ye what he did to me."

"Ye see, sanny, I 'loved I'd been shanghaied out of my liberty an' the pursuit of happiness, which was always worth fightin' for, an' I done it. I guess you might say there was a misunderstanding on board the Snowball—and it was me that was adrift. The mate he begin to order me around in a way that hurt my feelin', and seen I was a misunderstanding in of the situation I entered into a conversation with him an' the captain, what was close alongside. They wasn't misunderstandin' of me—well, scarcely. I was a-tellin' who their parents were, an'

At length he started suddenly toward the lady.

"My dear Miss Morgan, it is possible that for once in my life I have blundered into the right path? Can I have been so fortunately misconceived?"

"If there is any mistake," said Miss Morgan, "I hope it will be cleared up immediately; I can scarcely think that Mr. Rhodes would intentionally offend an unprotected orphan, the daughter of his former friends."

Mr. Rhodes hastily pulled from his pocket his writ of attachment, and showed it to Miss Morgan.

"This is certainly your name, and this property—"

"Is the disputed possession," said Miss Morgan, "of my sister-in-law of the same name, Mrs. Susan Morgan?"

Mr. Rhodes stood confounded. He was afraid of the course which the matter was likely to take.

"So, Mr. Rhodes, you see the attachment was for this property. Now, as it is not mine, and as, indeed, I have little of my own, you, of course, have no claim upon my person."

"I beg your pardon, my dear, Miss Morgan, I beg your pardon, but be pleased to read lower down on the writ: you will see—look at it, if you please—'for want thereof take the body.'"

"But, Mr. Rhodes, the promise was extorted under a misapprehension, so that I am released."

"No, not at all; you are required only to fulfill the promise just as you intended when you made it. And as to the attachment for the widow and her property, I'll serve that by deputy."

In ten days the clergyman, and not the magistrate, was called in, and the whole arrangement was consummated.

And Aunt Arabella who was so careful about the Tenth Commandment, declared that it said nothing about coveting a neighbor's husband, and if it had, she did not think she should violate it.—Indianapolis Sun.

JACK AND THE BARMAID.

A seamy-faced old salt with tiny gold rings in his ears and bushy hair hanging well down over the back of his neck was sitting astride the string-piece of the Old Slip pier watching a gang of men discharging a cargo of pineapples from a neat little three-masted schooner. It was a busy and, on the whole, a cheerful scene, for the men were not only hard at work hoisting and sorting the fruit, but they were at frequent intervals actively engaged in heading off a half-dozen laughing boys who were bent on getting a good pineapple, in place of the rejected ones to which they were welcome. But the old salt frowned and puffed vigorously at his pipe while he watched the scene, and so attracted the attention of a sifter of rumors, who happened along.

"I say, Jack, you seem to have somethin' unpleasant on your mind," said the sifter, "and that isn't right. How would a change of tobacco do as a medicine, under the circumstances?" and the sifter offered the old salt a cigar.

"Thank'ee, sanny," said Jack, as the crinkles deepened about his eyes and the droop in the corners of his mouth became somewhat less marked.

"Thank'ee. I was a trifle under the weather, an' it's all along o' seein' them 'ere pineapples. Never heered of a ship o' that name, did ye, sanny?"

"What, Pineapple? No."

"That's what I thought. It was afore your time by nigh hard to 20 year that the gallest packets atwixt Liverpool an' New York was in the tropical line, which they all had names like Pineapple an' Lemon an' Orange an' Banana. Huh! In them days I was jest growin' the first hair on my face an' thinkin' I was some pumpkins fer looks, but the way I got the starch took outen me when I shipped into the Pineapple out o' Liverpool so as I could be in the same ship along with a right pretty barmaid as I'd made the acquaintance of some time afore an' what had determined to emigrate in hopes of betterin' of herself—huh! Say, sanny, when I think o' that ere 'yage it's more'n I can say rightly whether or not I died an' have been an animated corpse ever since or not. Leastwise, if I didn't die all hands an' the crazy skipper thought I did, an' they buried me in a some'at uncommon fashion, or else this 'ere wonderment o' mine had ended then an' that."

"It was all along of Dink Sturgess, a bloomin' old crimp, gettin' the job to furnish a crew for the Snowball clipper, what was in the opposition line. I didn't suspect anything when he happens along an' he says: 'I say, Jack, do ye want a ship?' So I says to him in fashionable language:

"An' if I did, do ye fancy I'd let a bloody old thief like yerself draw the advance for me?"

"With that he laughed somethin' boisterous an' give me a wink an' said there was no pullin' the wool over the eyes of a Yankee, an' then he says:

"Jack, he says, 'ye'll be after comin' to my house yit,' he says, 'so come away an' have a drink.'

"An' there was me that young an' green I must needs go an' have a drink with him. So we had a drop of Scotch an' then he says:

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The course of my remarks was all plain sailin'. So they knocked seven bells outen me an' stowed me in the lazaret, with jewelry on my wrists that was never made o' the precious metals. I can remember about the jewelry an' the lazaret, but what happened after that for some time is a matter of hearsay.

"You see the next I knowed of my own free will I found myself in such clus quarters as I'd never knowed afore—arms tight to my side with parcellin' to hold 'em an' parcellin' over my face, an' me bobb'in' around in somethin'—I couldn't make it out, now. So I turned to an' stretched myself, an' things began to rip, an' then I pulled myself clear of what you might call my entwinin' conditions. What d'ye think? When I gets my bearin' rightly I finds I'd ben sewed up in old canvas for a dead man, an' then instead of weightin' my heels an' skidin' me overboard they turned me adrift in an old dory what I'd seen a-top of the galley."

"Well, that was tough," said the sifter, "you were all alone and adrift in the dory without any food or water or anything, eh?"

"Sanny, you've got it straight as a string when it's stretched."

"I never heerd of such a case as that," continued the sifter, "but what does a man think of when he comes to in his burial robe, so to speak, and finds himself drifting like a chip in mid-ocean?"

"Do ye mean to ask what I was thinkin' of?"

"Yes."

"I was a-thinkin' how I'd knock that shanghaiin' son of a sea cook captain galley west the next time I clapped eyes on him, an' I'd ha' done it, too, only he saved himself by suicidin', as I was tellin' you."

"How's ever, to go on with the yarn, I was all adrift in a dory an' when I come to take a severe look around I found they'd forgot to take the oars out afore droppin' the dory over, an' one o' them oars with that 'ere windin' sheet I'd had round me served elegant for a signal of distress—true for it, sanny, a windin' sheet's the most distressfullest signal I knows on. An' when that 'ere was set I turns in on the bottom of the dory for a good sleep."

"I fancy it was nigh hard to two bells o' the first watch that night when I wakes up an' finds the wind had fell an' the dory was right under the bows of a Yankee clipper what was soakin' along with steerage way on an' no more, an' the lookouts of her had their backs ag'in the rails an' there was voices aboard as was indicatin' the presence o' ladies what was enjoyin' of themselves; likewise so was others."

"With that I turns to with an oar an' sculls the dory to meet her an' takes a turn with the dory's painter around her dolphin strikes an' climbs up to the knightheads, an' what do ye think—I seen it was the bloomin' old Pineapple what I'd shipped into an' was shanghaied out of."

"Lord, sanny, why don't ye ask me what a man thinks of when he's ben adrift in a dory an' finds himself climbin' on to the one ship what's on the high seas that he's lookin' for? I'll tell ye, anyhow. I was thinkin' what a lot of fun I'd have with that 'ere second mate if I found him a-shinin' of himself around Nell."

"But sanny, this 'ere is a world o' disappointments, as I've often heered the dominie remark. I climb over the forecastle deck without ever anybody a-payin' any attention to me, so I walks aft, like I was one o' the crew, an' keeps my eyes peeled for the water butt, seein' I'd ben without a drink for an uncommon time. But jest as I clapped my eyes on it what should I hear but a gurglin' sort of a chuckle what I'd heered many a time afore, an' I knowed it was Nell's. I didn't want no drink right then, not much; but afore I could locate that 'ere gurgle rightly, because of the shadder o' the foresail, I heered her sayin':

"I say, matie, you forgot to tell whatever become o' that Yankee boy Jack what I was tellin' of ye was so sweet on me he was for givin' me all of his advance from the Pineapple?" an' then I heered that ere measly second mate a replyin':

"'Him? Oh, poor devil, I was lookin' for him afore we hauled outen the dock, an' I see that 'ere Crimp Dink Sturgess, an' he said the kid had got roarin' drunk an' tackled the bobbies most ferocious, so that one o' them in defendin' o' the majesty o' the law thumped him overboard, an' they was a-draggin' o' the dock at that 'ere minute for to find the corpse."

"Sanny, that 'ere lie was more'n I could stand. I'd located 'em by that time, an', steppin' out o' the shadder where I could see them an' they could see me, I says, very quiet like an' a-holdin' in o' my temper till I was ready to bust, I says:

"Ye're a liar, I says. 'I may ha' been dead, but I'm resurrected an' able to knock seven bells outen any second mate as ever chawed pig.' I says.

"Hooray!" said the sifter. "That was a lark, sure enough. I don't see why you should be growling about hard luck on the Pineapple after such luck as that."

"Ye don't, hey? I guess ye don't know much about natur' as it be to develop of itself in the bosoms of female women, an' especially barmaids. Why, I was just a-finishin' of the polisherin' o' that ere face o' his when Nell somehow took it all in that I wasn't no ghost arter all, and with that she gathers a belayin' pin from the pinrail an' lays it on my head like she was usin' a bungstarter, an' tells me she'll larn me not to interrupt the polite conversation o' my betters 'less they invited me to first. Um—I never see such a love-sick couple as they was arter that, an' when we'd reached port they was married, an' opened a boardin' house with money what she'd saved.

"As I was sayin' to ye, sanny, I was a trifle under the weather, an' it's all along o' seein' them 'ere pineapples."—N. Y. Sun.



THE STAR'S IN THE SKY.

The star's in the sky
And God is above;
He watcheth, he teacheth
His lessons of love.

HEART OF THE WORLD.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.
A Strange Story, Taken From a Manuscript De-
scribed by an Old Mexican Indian to His
Friend and Comrade, an English-
man Named Jones.

CHAPTER XXIV.—CONTINUED.
Lords of the council, listen to a tale,
the strangest that you have heard, and
judge between me and Tikal, my hus-
band, and Maya, my rival, and her
friends. Mattai, my father, was known
to you all, seeing that at the time of
his death, and, indeed, since Tikal was
appointed cacique, he stood next to him
in place and power among the People
of the Heart, holding the offices in the
brotherhood which now are filled by
Dimas, and among them that of
keeper of the sanctuary.

ell at the tale that she had told that for
awhile none of them spoke. At length
Dimas rose and said:
"Maya, Lady of the Heart, and you,
strangers, you have heard the awful
charge that is brought against you.
What do you say in answer to it?"
"We say it is true," answered Maya.
"We were forced to choose between our
lives and the doing of this deed, and
we chose to live. It was Mattai who
hatched the plot and executed the
deed, and now it seems that we must
suffer for his sin as well as for our own.
One word more. Ignatio here did not
enter into this plot willingly, but was
forced into it by my husband and my-
self, and chiefly by myself."

The summit of the pyramid just as the
dawn began to break.
The dawn was breaking, and seldom,
perhaps, has the light of day revealed
a more wonderful or terrible sight to
the eyes of man. Outside the gates of
the courtyard of the pyramid were
gathered a great multitude of people
waiting to be admitted to celebrate the
feast that on this day of the year was
to be held, according to custom, upon
the summit of the pyramid. Indeed,
they should have already been as-
sembled there, but it was the rule that
the gates could not be opened until the
council had left the sanctuary, and this
night the Council sat late.

They asked us how it came about that
the waters had overwhelmed the city
which had stood among them safely
from the beginning of time. We re-
plied that we did not know, and the
priests with us, now that they had es-
caped with their lives, seemed to pro-
test to tell our deliverers that we
had been imprisoned in the hollow of
the pyramid, even if they knew that
this was so.

Assisted by the Band.
"Prisoner, did you commit the bur-
glary alone or with the help of others?"
inquired the judge.
"With the kind help of the Eighty-
third regiment band," said the pris-
oner.
"Wait! Explain yourself."
"Well, you see, judge, the band made
a halt, and all the people in the house
went to the front to listen, so that I
worked quite undisturbed in the back."
—Tit-Bits.

Slept in the Hen-coop.
"Papa, is Mrs. Bigelow very poor?"
"No, Cedric, Mrs. Bigelow is well off;
don't you know what a nice house she
has?"
"But she sleep in the hen-coop, papa."
"Why, Cedric!"
"She said so did."
"What do you mean?"
"Don't you remember when she was
here to dinner night before last she ex-
cused herself, and said she must go
home early because she went to bed
with the chickens?"—Harper's Young
People.



Bear—Were you looking for me?
Dog—No, sir; I was looking for my
master. I feel as if he was somewhere
around.
Bear (picking his teeth)—So do I.
But, my son, it will require an X-rays
for you to locate him!—Golden Days.

A Lucky Dog.
"Johnny, what are you saying to
that dog?" asked a Harlem mother of
her little boy.
"I was just talking to him. I just
told him: 'You have a good time of it.
You don't have to wash your face, or
comb your hair, and you don't even have
to go to school.'"—Texas Sifter.



SIXTEEN TO ONE.—N. Y. Herald.

A Superfluous Question.
"These scales," said a Dallas drug-
gist, "are adjusted so nicely that you
can tell on them the difference between
the weight of a blonde hair and a dark
hair."
"Which hair weighs the less?"
"The light hair weighs less, of
course."—Texas Sifter.

The New Woman Aroused.
Mr. Whitewash—Dis am a world, Di-
nah, whar ebry hen has to scratch fo'
herself.
Mrs. Sambo—Mebbe, Sambo; but
hens doan't hab to scratch grub out ob
a washtub fo' their roosters!—N. Y.
World.

Wary of the Pigs.
"Whar's that girl singing?" said Mr.
Topfloor to the bell boy.
"O, Promise Me," replied the youth.
"Well, for goodness sakes, go down
and promise her whatever she wants
and charge it to my account."—Up-to-
Date.

Worse and Worse.
Mrs. Brown—I have been so annoyed
at my husband. He has been at the club
every night for a week.
Mrs. Jones—Why, so has my husband,
and he said he hadn't seen anything of
your husband for a week.—Brooklyn
Life.

A Poor Shot.
Judge—Are you crazy? You testified
a moment ago that the defendant was
trying to kill him, and now you say the
killing was accidental.
Witness—Wal, that's right. When
he hits anybody it's er accident.—
Truth.

A Coincidence.
Bob—Your playing reminds me of my
experience when I came home from the
club last night.
Fred—In what respect?
Bob—It took me a long time to strike
the right key.—Brooklyn Life.

Willing to Please.
New Boarder (gazing suspiciously on
a leathery piece of beefsteak)—My
teeth are very poor, Mrs. Slindiet, and
if you have anything a little more ten-
der than this—
Mrs. Slindiet—Certainly, certainly.
Jane! This gentleman does not eat
steak. Always bring him liver.—N. Y.
Weekly.

You Can't Be Too Careful.
First Heiress—I can hardly believe
it! Are you sure that is the earl of Blub-
bud?
Second Heiress—Certainly. Why,
have you heard that there are any imi-
tations in the market?—N. Y. World.



HEARD DOWN IN DIXIE.
"Mornin', Miss Snowball. Did you
beah dat Mrs. Andrew Jackson Jones
done got a little baby dat only weighs
seven ounces?"
Miss Snowball—Fo' de lan's sakes.
Am' dat ruther light fo' a cullud baby?
—N. Y. World.

A Modification.
Trivet (excitedly)—He called me an
inspired idiot, and I'm mad.
Dioer—You have a right to feel angry.
There is nothing inspired about you.—
Up-to-Date.

CHAPTER XXV.
FAREWELL.
Nahua ceased and sat down, and so
great was the astonishment of the coun-

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 Judge, Fifth Judicial District W. A. RANDOLPH, of Emporia

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

By direction of the Democratic Congressional Committee a delegate convention of the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Kansas will be held in the city of Emporia, Kansas, at the hour of 4 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, August 15, 1896.

For the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in said fourth district.

For the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

The delegates to this convention shall be selected in such manner and at such time as may be provided by the Democratic Central Committees of the respective counties.

The basis of apportionment of delegates will be the same as that adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Democratic Convention to be held in the city of Topeka on June 3, 1896, under which apportionment the several counties will be entitled to representation as follows:

- Butler.....4
Chase.....5
Coffey.....5
Greenwood.....6
Lyon.....5
Marion.....5
Morris.....3
Osage.....5
Shawnee.....7
Waubesaue.....5
Woodson.....3

H. S. MARTIN, Chairman, F. N. DICKERHOOF, Sec'y.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

The County Central Committee of the Democratic party met, Saturday last, pursuant to call. By arrangement the Populist Central Committee also met in conjunction to discuss a probable union of the parties, in the fall campaign.

Resolved, by the members of the Democratic and Populist Central Committees now in joint session, that we recommend that each separate party 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 support to the candidates nominated by the county convention, that they be allowed representation of one delegate for each 5 voters or major fraction thereof in said organization.

EUGENE FIELD'S TALES FOR HIS SON.

When Posey was a little fellow, the only way that it was possible to entice him to take an afternoon nap was for his father to promise to tell him an animal story. Hand in hand they would "trig-trog" together to "Gen's room" (as Mr. Field's room was called), and there on the bed, with his arms around his baby boy, Mr. Field would tell weird and marvelous fairy stories. But at length even these could not prevail to keep the beautiful brown eyes open, and then both storyteller and listener would go off together to that dreamland which Mr. Field has so happily described. It is a great pity that some one did not write down or remember these "Sleepy Stories", as I have heard that they were among the most beautiful and exquisite bits of fancy ever narrated to a little child.

A peculiar and pathetic instance in the life of William J. Bryan, was the fact that two individuals to whom he owed more than any others for his many qualities, his inclinations and greatness, died only a little too soon to see his great honors conferred upon him at Chicago. One was his mother who died only a week before his nomination. The other was that great commoner and model of statesmanship, Lyman Trumbull, whose death occurred only a little sooner. A day or two after his offer his nomination, while yet in Chicago he drove out to the grave of this great man from whom he receives his first lesson in law, and as he stood before that lonely sepulchre, his eyes brimming with tears, he said gently: "Whatever of distinction I may have attained is due in great part to the man who lies buried here"—Newton Journal.

England is opposed to the election of Mr. Bryan.

There are hundreds of conscientious Republicans in this county who cannot vote for McKinley.

It is well enough to remember that Herr Most, the boss anarchist in the country, will vote for McKinley.

Every banker in London and the press of that city are arrayed against the election of W. J. Bryan. —Emporia Times.

With sixteen candidates to one postoffice, the Republicans will have a merry time maintaining the parity in case McKinley should be elected.

The Democratic campaign in Kansas will be opened by David Overmyer at Osawatomie. That is where the insane asylum is isn't it.—Hutchinson News.

Yes; and if that is the kind of people who have to be educated during the present campaign, why not begin at headquarters?

The Eastern Division of the Department of the Court of Appeals, made a decision at Fort Scott, that bids fair to make lots of trouble for people who desire having their marital ties severed. The court finds that an omission in the title of the special act permitting them to testify makes that law null and void.

It is now proposed to authorize postmasters and their deputies to open letters, on which no postage stamps have been placed, to learn the name of the writer and avoid sending it to the dead letter office. If all who write would have their names and address printed on the envelopes they use, as the postoffice department requests, no trouble would arise.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "No Republican convention or gathering of any sort held this year, any where, asked to have the McKinley law put back on the statute books. Not one Republican out of one hundred wants it. A movement to restore the McKinley law would be as vain as an attempt would be to swing the world's calendar back to 1890."

This is the financial plank of the Republican party of Kansas in 1890—only six years ago "The practical operation of the silver act now in force, recently passed by a Republican majority in both houses of congress, is rapidly increasing the value of silver. It is a good step in the right direction; but we, the Republicans of Kansas, do demand the free coinage of silver."

Nobody has ever been driven out of the Democratic party. Some men seem to take pleasure in considering that they have been driven out, but the truth is they have simply left of their own accord because they could not see how much more Democracy means than any one question. Whether these men vote for McKinley or a third ticket they are fighting the Democratic party.—Kansas City Times.

The Chicago Times Herald, good Republican authority, says: "It has cost no less than \$2,000,000 to nominate McKinley for the Presidency." McKinley was not able to pay anything like that amount. Who did? As he was nominated in the interest of eastern money lenders and protected manufacturers, it needs no guessing as to who shelled out. How are they to be paid, is the next question.

How can a Democrat without self-stultification support McKinleyism? How is it possible for a citizen who believes in Democratic government to vote for the revival of a repudiated policy which is odious to his principles and inimical to the interest of the people? Yet every step taken by Democrats to defeat the Democratic ticket because they disagree with the platform in a few points is a movement in favor of an incomparably worse thing with which they disagree in all points.—St. Louis Republic.

In a speech delivered in the senate, John A. Logan said: I can see as a result of this legislation (the demonetization of silver) our business operations crippled and wages for labor reduced to a mere pittance. I can see the beautiful prairies of my own state and the great west, which are blooming as gardens with cheerful homes rising as white towns along the pathway of improvement, again sinking back to idleness. I can see the hopes of the industrious farmer blasted. I can see our people of the west groaning and burdened under taxation to pay debts of state, counties and cities incurred when money was abundant, and bright hopes of the future were held out led them on. I can see the people of our western states, who are producers, reduced to the conditions of serfs to pay the interest on public and private debts to the sharks of Wall street, New York, and of the Threadneedle street in London England.

We are under obligations to Secretary of State W. C. Edwards for a Kansas Souvenir 1886, a book of information relative to the moral, educational, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and mining interests of the State. It contains much useful information and should be sent broadcast over the land. Among the contributors are John J. Ingals, Governor Mar- rill, Hon. Fred Welhose, Ex-Governor Glick, Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Agriculture Bureau; E. Stanley, State Superintendent of public instruction; Chief Justice Martiu, President Taylor of the State Normal School, President Fairchild of the Agriculture College; Chancellor Snow of the State University; Senator Taylor, Hon. Samuel T. Howe, State Railroad Commissioner, Hon. J. K. Hudson, Hon. C. E. Faulkner, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans Home; Hon. Thomas M. Potter, Hon. John W. Bridenthal, State Bank Commissioner; Hon. T. A. Neal, editor of the Topeka Mail and Breeze; Hon. C. B. Hoffman and many other distinguished citizens whose articles cover every subject of interest to emigrants and just the kind of information they are likely to desire.

WHITHER.

Four years ago all the Democrats and many Republicans agreed that the McKinley act was the worst piece of legislation that ever afflicted the United States.

Out of it grew monstrous trusts and combines which looted the people. Favored manufacturers filched millions from the pockets of the public through prohibitive tariffs, while the productive energies of the people languished, trade was checked, labor was opposed and the revenues were reduced to a deficit basis.

From these vicious conditions came a panic which paralyzed commercial activities and which business has yet recovered. Every weakness of our financial system was made operative for evil through the damaging effect of McKinleyism on the industry, commerce and government revenues of the country.

Not only was McKinleyism destructive of prosperity, but it violated the principles of American government. It embodied injustice in the law of the land. It made the power of government the agency of greed. By legislative decree it transferred the earnings of one citizen to the pocket of another.

How can a Democrat without self-stultification support McKinleyism? How is it possible for a citizen who believes in Democratic government to vote for the revival of a repudiated policy which is odious to his principles and inimical to the interest of the people? Yet every step taken by Democrats to defeat the Democratic ticket because they disagree with the platform in a few points is a movement in favor of an incomparably worse thing with which they disagree in all points.—St. Louis Republic.

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

WE'RE JOINING HANDS.

Air: "We're marching through Georgia! The Pops and Dems are joining hands, To meet the enemy, And save our country from the clutch Of gold monopoly: And now we're going to make the fight, And make it good and strong, To save our nation's honor and her name."

CHORUS: Hurrah! Hurrah! we'll fight monopoly, Hurrah! Hurrah! we'll make our country free, We'll drive the British gold-bugs off, To lands beyond the sea, With Bryan in the presidential chair. For many years has British greed, Our substance all received, Through many laws unjustly made, Of wealth we've been relieved, But now we've joined our forces prim And planted our guidons three, Around the flag of liberty, for justice. CHORUS.

And here we'll make a sturdy fight, Against all who dare oppose; Armed in the strength of sacred right, Our ranks we'll snugly close, And make a ballot charge against The British Wall street foe, And free our country from the robber's hand. CHORUS.

ADDRESS TO THE OLD CHURCH BELL.

[Note. The old bell of the M. E. church Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, was replaced by a new one last July, 1896.] Thought has filled thy mission well; Thy history will never be told; Those faithful ones who lower thee, A newer one at last belid.

Why have they taken thee down? Why remove thee so far away? Time has made a crack in thy rim: Thy chime is not so clear to-day.

With an ear open to thy last call, With an eye open to thy lofty dome, We pause a moment in memory of thee. Then follow thee to thy far off home.

In thy early days, when clear and strong, We would hear thee from the distant hill: When coming nearer to thy home, How sweet to hear thy "Peace, be still."

Thy shining face, with morn's bright dawn, Hast oft been first to greet the light: The setting sun's last beams would fall, And erase thy shadow by the night.

The rising moon on thee would shine: The twinkling stars, from every zone, With thy sweet echoes, loud and clear, Alike would remind of Saviour's throne.

The hopeful bride, the promising groom, Have impatiently waited thy call: The merry Christmas, with children dear, Have brought glad tidings of peace to all.

The devoted worshippers have obeyed the sound, Wending their way to the house of God: While many, to-day, who once heard thy note, Are silently sleeping beneath the sod.

Life's youth and beauty are passing on, Faithfully performing the duties designed: Finally reaching the last milestone, Then humbly receiving that portion assigned.

While we think of the chequered scenes, Of life and death and loved ones on high; With moistened eye and thankful heart, We bid thee, old bell, "Good Bye," "Good Bye," Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 9, 1896.

Written for the COURANT. THE "POPOCRATS" ARE COMING, BY OLD DAVE.

The "Popocrats" are up and are coming, And all around them things are humming; The air is blue and the moon is bloody And the fun goes on, if dry or mummy.

They are gathering here, they are gathering there, They are gathering plentiful everywhere; They are in for business first and last, They look not back o'er the road that's passed.

With eye to the front and step to the tune, They are marching on the silver boon, Nor looking to the left nor looking to the right, They are ready for the fray; are eager for the fight.

With Bryan at the head, and the people all in tow, They are going to make free coinage a go; They are smiling as they pass the gold-bug man, Who looks in wonder on the gathering clan.

His eyes grow big and his face turns white, As he views, in awe, the fearful sight, As the people wake from a deathly sleep, And a grim queer smile on their faces keep.

As they join in the ranks of the marching clans, And he steps to the music of the silver bands, He reads the fate of the gold-bug's plan, In the smile and the step of the silver man.

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 too severe 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 hurt when to stop. 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 of 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 "No-To-Baco," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none 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 habit of all its forms, 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 quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition. Yours, respectfully, F. H. MARRUBY, Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with iron-clad, 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.

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 MEDICINAL PURPOSES R. MONARCH BOTTLING CO. OWENSBORO, KY. Send money with order to avoid delay.

RAZOR GRINDING AND 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. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

Illustrations of a horse-drawn carriage and a bicycle. Text: Can't tell you all about the new styles, handsome designs, beautiful finish, endless variety, low prices, superior quality and the workmanship of our goods in this limited space, but we want you to write for our 1896 Illustrated Catalogue. This is the largest and best catalogue we ever published. Ask for Catalogue. It contains the best assortment and call us up lots of money and time; but you can have one free. We have added a fine lot of BUGS at lowest prices. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

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.

'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, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Illustration of a bottle of R. Monarch Pure Whiskies. Text: R. MONARCH PURE WHISKIES. Ask your dealer for these brands. If he hasn't them, write us.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY. Made a Well Man of Me. THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY. Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket, by mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00 with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. For sale by W. B. HILLTON & CO., COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Ripans Tablets: at druggists. Ripans Tablets cure torpid liver, Ripans Tablets cure liver troubles, Ripans Tablets cure constipation.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

\*No fear shall we, no fears away; How to the line, let no chips fall where they may.\*

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



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

Table with columns for station names (e.g., Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Strong) and times for various routes.

Table with columns for station names (e.g., Saffordville, Elmdale, Strong) and times for various routes.

Table with columns for station names (e.g., Elmdale, Strong, Cedar Grove) and times for various routes.

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COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative, R. H. Chandler; Treasurer, David Griffiths; Clerk of Court, M. C. Newton...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. Get posted on the suit sale. Miss Lizzie Brandley is visiting friends at Cherryvale.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR DISTRICT CONVENTION. The next annual convention of the Seventh District Christian Endeavor Union of Kansas...

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...

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.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Aug. 6, 1896.

Len, Harry and Bessie Scrogins enjoyed a picnic, Thursday, given in honor of them by their grandmother, Mrs. John H. Scribner.

At our great suit sale, next Saturday, 75 suits will go at one-half price, and 150 suits at one-third price. Holmes and Gregory.

Up to noon, to day, the Populists convention, at Abilene, has nominated J. W. Leedy, for Governor, and Frank Doster, for Chief Justice.

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

Because of the absence of the editor, at Salina the call of the Democratic county convention, will not open in the COURANT until next week.

The Y. P. C. U. of the U. P. Church, will hold a MUM social, at the home of Mr. W. W. Sanders, on Friday evening, Aug. 7. All are cordially invited to be present.

At the Democratic State Convention now in session at Hutchinson, Earl M. Blacksher, of Chase county, has been nominated as one of the Presidential Electors.

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A. N. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution.

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.

T. F. Grisham, C. H. Perrigo, M. W. Gilmore and Chas. Schneider are at Abilene, as delegates to the Populists State convention...

SPECIAL RATE. Hutchinson, Kan., August 4. Democratic State Convention. One fare round trip. Excursion tickets to be sold August 3 and 4, good to return and including August 8.

Evangelistic and annual institute and convention. Young people's Christian Union. Omaha Neb., Aug. 16-24. 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.

Republican State Convention at Topeka Aug. 11, 1896. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 9 to 11.

Northwestern Missionary Baptist Association and Sunday School Convention, Aug. 10 to 17, 1896. Fare one and one-third for round trip.

Annual Convention International of Fire Engineers, Salt Lake City, Aug. 10-14, 1896. One fare for the round trip plus \$2. Dates of sale Aug. 7, 8, return 15 22.

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 Kan., Emporia, Kan., August, 7-18. One and one-third fare for the round trip.

State Convention Populist Party State Meeting League of American Wheelmen, Salina, Kan., Aug. 20-21. Fare one and one-third round trip.

National Baptist Convention St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16-23rd. Fare one and one-third round trip.

The Kansas City Times

is the only metropolitan daily in this section supporting the people's candidate. Sent postpaid until January 1, 1897, for ONLY \$1.00.

The Twice-A-Week Times is the most popular semi-weekly in the West. Sent postpaid until January 1, 1897, for 25 cents, \$1.00 a year.

Attorneys at Law. THOS. H. GISHAM, J. T. BUTLER, GRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

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.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Practices in all State and Federal courts.

Road Notice. State of Kansas, ss. County of Chase, ss. To whom it may concern...

CEDAR TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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 Improvement. Sec. 22, T. 22 N., R. 22 W., \$3.00 \$12.00. Sec. 23, T. 22 N., R. 22 W., \$3.00 \$12.00. Sec. 24, T. 22 N., R. 22 W., \$3.00 \$12.00. Sec. 25, T. 22 N., R. 22 W., \$3.00 \$12.00.

RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, That the people of District No. 30, Chase county, Kansas, do disapprove of the action of the parties, who did willfully and with malicious intentions, tear down and destroy the decorations of the school-house, in said district.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. State of Kansas, ss. 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, Kansas. All parties interested in said estate will file notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

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. 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.

TOLEDO. Description S T R Description S T R. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Delinquent Tax List 1895.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. COUNTY OF CHASE, ss. David Griffiths, Treasurer in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in September, 1896 and the next succeeding days thereafter sell at public auction at my office, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of the north side of each tract of land and town lot hereafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1895.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TOPEKA, KANSAS. Description S T R Description S T R. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Description S T R Description S T R. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CECILIA TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WINDY HILLS TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. Description S T R Description S T R. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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1/2 of sec. 1, less 1/2 sec. 100 a sold to Chase county. 1/2 of sec. 1, less 1/2 of sec. 100 a sold to Chase county. 1/2 of sec. 1, less 1/2 of sec. 100 a sold to Chase county.

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS. Lot 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

GRAND VIEW ADDITION. Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

STRONG CITY. Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

EMSLIE'S ADDITION. Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,

## WASHINGTON IN MARBLE

### A Short History of Horatio Greenough's Statue.

Critics and Connoisseurs Consider It Artistic and Ridiculous, But the People Seem to Like It.

[Special Washington Letter.]

On the grand plaza extending along the east front of the Capitol building directly opposite the central grand marble staircase is the Greenough statue of Washington. Visitors study it as a work of art, or carelessly pass it by without giving it a thought beyond the fleeting moment occupied in casual survey.

The statue is meritorious, but there is much of demerit in it to the eye of an experienced art connoisseur. As a matter of fact, there is little artistic merit in the statues thus far erected here, and there is less artistic merit in the paintings which hang upon the walls of the Capitol building. The large paintings in the rotunda, representing the landing of the pilgrims, the discovery of the Mississippi, the signing of the declaration of independence and the surrender of Cornwallis are not works of art, but daubs.

But the Greenough statue has a history. It is sculptured from soft Italian marble, and is mounted on a granite pedestal eight feet high. The statue is ten feet in height, and represents the father of his country as a Jupiter Tosans in sitting posture. The figure is naked to the waist, and thence a Roman toga falls gracefully, covering the legs and knees, exposing the feet bound in sandals of most ancient pattern. The right arm is elevated, the index finger pointing to the meridian, and the right hand holds a sheathed sword. Art critics commend the artist for the likeness of Washington, for the head is modeled after the painting and molding of Houdon, the great French master of the last century. But the conception of Washington in a Roman toga, with sandals on his feet, is regarded generally as a historical anachronism which ought never to have been perpetrated. The work is also subjected to severe criticism for the further development of the Roman idea, in that on the left side of the dais there is a bass relief of Apollo, the sun god, driving his chariot steeds across the heavens, while on the right side there is a representation of Hercules strangling the serpents.

Critics also point to the marble figures of an Indian warrior and Christopher Columbus on the sides of the seat, thus typifying Washington in Roman garb, with mythical gods and demigods, with the discoverer of the fifteenth century and the aboriginal American of the seventeenth century. Altogether, the combination of artistic work is deserving of the destructive criticisms which have been passed upon it.

Donn Piatt, when publishing his free lance paper called the Sunday Capital, referred to the statue caustically, saying: "Poor George Washington sits out in front of the capitol without any clothing in all sorts of weather, while a full suit of his clothes is locked up in a glass case in the natent office."

The artist had a hard time of it, and the delays which occurred between the conception of the design, its acceptance by the government, the meager appropriations and its final unveiling, almost drove the sculptor insane. When completed the statue was subjected to violent criticism by the men of that day and at the same time received encomiums from artists of renown, some of them comparing it favorably with the masterpieces of Athens and Rome.

On August 7, 1783, the continental congress, in session at Philadelphia, passed a resolution authorizing the erection of "a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Washington at the place where the residence of the congress shall be established, to express in durable form



GREENOUGH'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

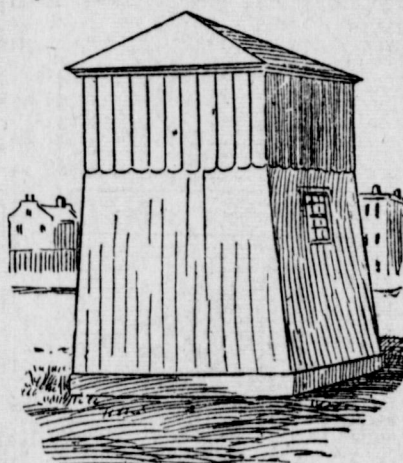
the deep gratitude of the nation for his triumphant conduct of the revolution." That was the original inception of the Greenough statue. During the lifetime of Washington nothing further was done. But Washington died December 14, 1799, and nine days thereafter, on December 13, 1799, the American congress passed a resolution ordering "that a marble monument be erected by the United States in the capitol at the city of Washington, that the family of Gen. Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life."

President John Adams communicated this resolution to the widow, Martha Washington, and she replied: "Taught by that great example which I have always had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me, and in doing this I need not, I cannot, say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty." But it was developed subsequently that Martha Washington understood that her remains were to be interred beside those of her illustrious husband, and, in accordance

with that idea, she directed that a leaden coffin precisely similar to that of her husband should enclose her body. When it was ascertained that the intention of congress was that only the remains of Washington should be interred in the national capitol, her compliance was withdrawn. Therefore the body of Washington was never brought to this city, but was interred at Mount Vernon, side by side with that of his wife. The Washington heirs were represented by George Washington Parke Custis, who said: "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided."

George Washington was in his grave 33 years and a new generation came upon the scene of life before any further action was taken concerning the erection of a suitable monument to his memory. Those who have wondered that nothing has been done by congress for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Gen. Grant at Riverside park, need not marvel when they learn that so many years passed before anything tangible was done in memory of the Father of His Country. In 1832, 49 years after the passage of the first resolution by the continental congress, an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for the beginning of a contract with a skillful artist for the construction and erection of a statue to be placed in the rotunda of the capitol. Edward Everett, from the committee on the library, made a report recommending the employment of Horatio Greenough, of Boston, and he was finally given the contract for the work, which he estimated would cost \$20,000. President Andrew Jackson signed the contract, and it was specified that the head should be modeled after the Houdon cast.

In 1834 Greenough went to Florence, Italy, and there, after much travel and



IN WINTER QUARTERS.

incessant study, began work upon his model. He worked steadily and carefully, and in 1840, after six years of painstaking effort, the work was completed. In 1841, after numerous vexatious delays, the statue was transported to America in the American ship Sea, of Norfolk, after the vessel had been altered so as to admit the bulky, boxed figure through its hatchway. No ordinary sailing vessel of that period would admit the statue in its hold, and there was not a ship in our navy which could transport it. There was considerable correspondence between Greenough and the secretary of the navy on this subject. Finally the Sea was chartered for \$3,500 to bring the statue to Washington, with the privilege of stopping at other ports than Leghorn, for additional cargo. The anxiety of the artist to display this statue in the national capitol without delay was such, however, that out of his own private funds he paid the commander of the Sea \$1,500 to speed straight to Washington city with his precious burden. Consequently, on July 31, 1841, the Sea anchored at the navy yard in the Potomac river, and preparations were immediately commenced for the erection of the statue in the rotunda of the capitol. The sum of \$3,000 was spent for a pedestal and \$2,000 more was expended in the removal of the statue from the ship to the rotunda.

Nobody liked the statue after it was placed in position. It filled the center of the rotunda, the light upon it was unsatisfactory, and finally, at an expense of \$3,000, it was removed to the position which it now occupies on the east front of the capitol, and was surrounded by an iron railing. Twenty years ago, however, the railing was removed, and there it stands an object of admiration and of criticism. Concerning its merits, each observer must judge for himself.

Ten years ago it was discovered that the frost and rain had caused the back of the statue to crack. The soft Italian marble could not withstand the vicissitudes of outdoor life. In 1889, by request of the senate committee on the library, the architect of the capitol was authorized to erect a temporary shelter, and since that time, in winter months, the statue is covered by a movable frame house, and the disintegration of the marble has ceased. Early in July the house was removed, and the statue is now exposed to public view by day and by night. Greenough, the artist, during his lifetime repeatedly urged congress to erect over and about it a pavilion for its protection; but congress never does anything right, until compelled by stress of circumstances; and hence the pavilion has never been erected, and is not likely to be for years to come.

Concerning the criticisms made by critics of his own day, the artist wrote a memorial to congress, saying: "The designs of Frederick II, with his huge walking stick and preposterous queue; Louis XVI, with his redundant periwigs, embossed robes and stilted shoes, were applauded by contemporaneous artists. The effect of those designs to-day is irrepressible laughter. I have been thereby influenced to avoid putting up in high places of this republic a colossal copy of an uncouth costume, which has already passed into disuse."

SMITH D. FRY.

Passing It On.

"Nan, what do you do when another girl snubs you?" "I snub the next girl I meet."—Chicago Record.

## DEMOCRACY'S CHOICE.

Truth and Sterling Worth of William J. Bryan.

"You come to us and tell us that 'the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country. My friends, we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

This is strong, true democratic doctrine. When the democratic nominee for the presidency, William Jennings Bryan, uttered these words on the floor of the convention hall in Chicago he spoke not only for the great majority of the democratic party, but also for the great majority of the plain people of this country. It is true that some years ago these utterances would have been distasteful to the people who now advocate them, but this is essentially a country of progress. With the growth of our great communities in the north, east, south and west have arisen new conditions, and these conditions make new issues; problems of which our forefathers knew nothing rise to demand our solution to-day.

In the van-guard of the leaders of the progress of this great republic are the young men of the west. And in all that broad and fertile section no better democrat may be found than our candidate for the highest office within the gift of any people. The greatness of our republic has made that office the greatest in the world. The greatness of our republic has been made by such men as William Jennings Bryan. He is the youngest man ever nomi-

## RETRIBUTION IN STORE.

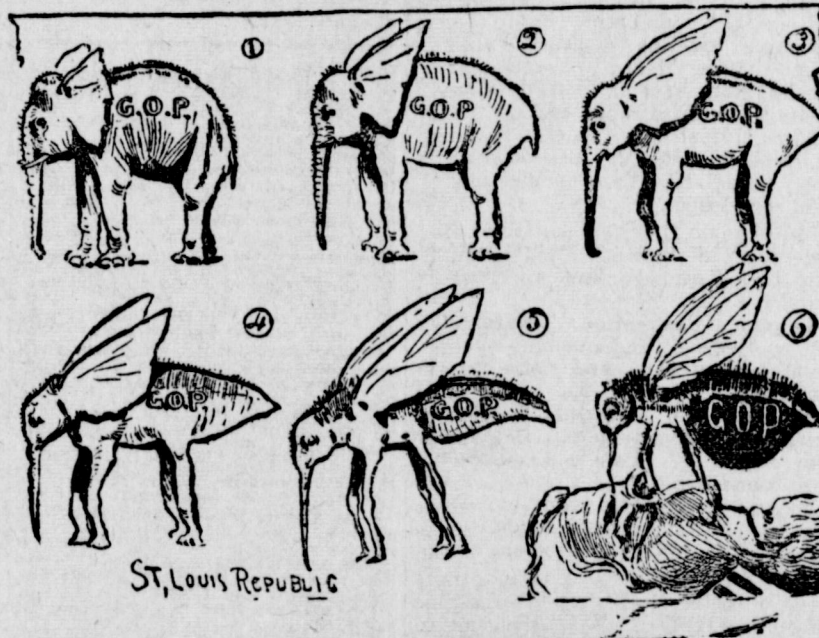
The Mining State Revolt May Be the Means of Defeating McKinley.

It would be a singular, and yet in some sense, a retributive outcome of the present contest should the revolt of the western mining states from the standard of McKinleyism decide the election adversely to Mr. McKinley. Considerations of republican party expediency, for the most part having to do with the maintenance of the system of high protectionism, has more weight than any consideration of fitness for statehood in the admission to the union of Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Washington and the two Dakotas. Some of them have since grown to proportions such as to make them credible accessions to the roll of states; some are growing, and will in time deserve statehood on their actual merits; one, Nevada, is decreasing in population, and is less entitled to statehood to-day than ever; but not one of the lot was admitted originally without a cold calculation of the votes it would contribute to the republicans in the electoral college and in the senate.

Of these nine states admitted to bolster the waning popular strength of the republicans, through the operations of the electoral college and the constitutional system of representation obtaining in the United States senate, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and North Dakota may as well be conceded to Mr. Bryan to start with. In the other two, Washington and South Dakota, the contest is more doubtful, but with the chances far better of his carrying all the nine states than of McKinley's carrying a third of them.

In the aggregate these nine states control 23 electoral votes, a number sufficient, if unitedly transferred to

## EVOLUTION OF THE G. O. P.



ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

From Elephant to Blood Sucker.

inated for the office. He is a typical American citizen. He represents the new era in the political history of this country.

His personal character is high above the reach of slander or reproach. In his own state of Nebraska he is admired and respected by men of all shades of political opinion. He is a man of liberal education, broad sympathies and intelligence, and has a will of iron. Once convinced of the righteousness of his cause, nothing can stop or stay him in his fearless fight to the desired end.

Democracy has ever stood for the expression of the will of the majority. The choice of the Chicago convention is the choice of the majority, and should, therefore, receive the hearty support of every true democrat, regardless of petty conditions, without consideration of any sectional issue.

Whatever differences may have divided the democratic party before the public expression of its will in open convention should be forgotten now. The old order changes, giving way to the new. It is fitting it should be represented by young blood, rich in enthusiasm, strong in faith. In response to its bugle call, our candidate should receive the vote of every young man in the country.—Tammany Times.

Republican Rot.

New York papers reproduce such trash as this from the Montgomery Advertiser: "The platform is not only populist; it is full of socialism. It is designed to arraign the farming classes against the well-to-do and the rich." This is the same old lie. The men who framed the Chicago platform and those who ratified it in convention assembled were farmers, merchants, workmen. They were for the most part men who have earned by honest labor every dollar they own. They do not covet any man's wealth. But they are determined that trusts and syndicates shall no longer swindle the people of their just earnings. They will begin by putting the currency on a broad, liberal, equitable basis. This will take one step away from the plutocrats and oligarchs. The democracy will put in the white house a president who will see that the laws are faithfully executed. They will put only honest men on guard in congress. They will make war on corruption in legislatures. They will denounce bribery on the bench as well as in the legislature. If this be "socialism," the more we have of it the better. The democrats desire union, not strife. They are opposed to that odious traffic between opposing parties by which the people are cheated by men who profess to be devoted to their interests.—N. Y. Mercury.

—If every man votes for McKinley whose wages were raised during the existence of the McKinley act, and everyone votes against him whose wages were lowered, he will not carry a single one of the manufacturing states.—Kansas City Times.

## THE FAVORED FEW.

Protection Taxes the Masses to Enrich the Trust-Owners Aristocratic Classes.

That McKinleyism is a policy in the interests of a very small number of the 70,000,000 Americans is shown conclusively by the statements of the United States census bureau. When the agent of Mark Hanna and the trusts ask for support on the ground that if elected he will increase the protective tariff, the most important question is, "Who will get the benefit of higher duties?" The official reply to this question is, "Less than eight per cent. of the total working population."

Census bulletin 99, which can be had by anyone who will write to the commissioner of labor at Washington is devoted to the statistics of population by occupations. On page 4 the following summary of detailed returns of the 11th census is given:

Number of persons (both sexes)	Per cent.
ten years and over engaged in gainful occupation.....	23,735,961 100.00
Professional services.....	941,333 4.10
Domestic and personal service.....	4,399,905 19.15
Trade and transportation.....	3,359,633 14.63
Mfg. and mechanical industries.....	5,991,659 22.40

This shows that only 5,991,659, 22.40 per cent., of the people who work are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries. But included in this class are a large number of workers who are not protected by the tariff. For instance, the summary shown gives the figures of the following trades:

Blacksmiths.....	28,313
Butchers.....	105,443
Carpenters and joiners.....	611,417
Masons (brick and stone).....	133,916
Painters, glaziers and varnishers.....	219,666
Saw and planing mill employes.....	13,477
	1,434,477

Then must also be subtracted from the number of the protected classes a long list of various occupations, such as builders and contractors, bakers, paper hangers, plumbers and steam fitters, oil well employes, publishers of newspapers, printers, etc., amounting with those above to almost 3,400,000, none of whom are in any way benefited by the tariff. This leaves only 1,700,000, or eight per cent., of the total number of workers who are engaged in protected occupations.

On their faces these statistics prove that McKinleyism is a scheme to help eight per cent. of the people at the expense of 92 per cent. And on close examination it will be found that of even the eight per cent. not one person in a thousand is really helped by protection. The 1,700,000 are supposed to get higher wages on account of the tariff, but as there is no tax on labor which comes in free from the cheap labor countries of Europe which the republicans talk against so much, it is evident that wages are not increased by high taxes. Then, again, these 1,700,000 are all consumers of goods, the prices of which are very much higher on account of the taxes which shut out foreign competition. As there is no magic by which the people who use goods can shift the tariff tax to anyone else, it follows that the men engaged in the protected industries suffer with all other classes from the artificially high prices of the tariff-created trusts.

If the 21,000,000 Americans who are unprotected are willing to vote for a system which only pretends to favor 1,700,000 at the expense of the larger number, they should support McKinley. If they want a policy in the interests of the whole people they should vote for democratic candidates and principles.

## THE TARIFF ON ORE.

The Combination Has Advanced Prices, But Not Wages.

The Philadelphia Press recently complained because the new iron ore pool had increased the price of ore by 33 per cent. without increasing the wages of the mine workmen. This enthusiastic supporter of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna was pointing out that the tariff duties on iron and steel products were in danger because of the number and the exactions of the combinations recently formed in the iron and steel industry. "The various iron and steel trades," said our McKinley contemporary, "which are raising prices by combination may find themselves stripped of all protection." We quote also the following:

The iron ore combination has advanced prices and not wages. It is unjustifiable. The steel billet combination, like that in ore, by raising prices, has affected all branches of steel manufacture. It has added to the cost of the farmer's steel wire. The prices of a long list of articles of the consumer will be advanced by its action."

But the Press must know that Mr. Hanna, who organized the iron ore pool, needed money for the expenses of Mr. McKinley's canvass. Mr. Hanna is the president of the Chapin Iron Co., which owns the great Chapin mine. This mine stands second on the list of ore producers, and its output last year was 625,000 tons. The pool advanced prices on the basis of an increase from \$2.90 to \$4 per ton for Bessemer ore. The Chapin mine had its allotted share of this increase, and Mr. Hanna is interested in other iron mines. It is plain that the increase of about \$1 per ton has very perceptibly enriched Mr. Hanna's income. As we have said, he wanted money for McKinley's canvass. He said a few days ago that the canvass had cost him \$100,000 and that only \$38,000 had been contributed by other friends of his candidate. Well, the additional profits of his investment in the Chapin mine and other iron mines and associated interests, procured by means of the pool's increase of price, have at least been equal, we presume, to his expenditures on McKinley's account.

If it be true, as the Philadelphia Press asserts (and the Press is his friend and McKinley's friend), that he and his pool associates did not increase wages, why should the Press complain? Was not the money, or a part of it, spent in procuring the nomination of "the advance agent in prosperity?" Would it have been so expended if it had been paid to the mine workmen in additional wages?—N. Y. Times.

## MCKINLEY AND ANNEXATION.

The Republican Party's Position on High Tariff Directly Antagonistic to Canada.

The republican national convention adopted a plank which declared:

"We look forward to the ultimate union of all English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants."

This was intended as a squint in the direction of the annexation of Canada. The party which pretends to favor low prices yet makes goods dear by high taxes, and which claims to want a tariff high enough to shut out all foreign products, and yet talks of collecting revenues from imports, is consistently inconsistent in advocating annexation. In order to create prejudice against the Wilson law the McKinleyites shouters and writers are everywhere denouncing the tariff reductions which they allege have injured our farmers by allowing Canadian farm products to come into this country. All good republicans are united in declaring that we cannot compete with the cheap meat, grains, hay, eggs, etc., of Canada, and in demanding still higher tariffs to shut those articles out of our markets.

If Canadian competition is such a bad thing, why do the republicans want to increase it? Why do they want to abolish all tariffs between Canada and the United States? If a tariff with duties averaging over 41 per cent. will not keep out the products of the people to our north, what would be the result of absolute free trade? Americans are told that they will all be ruined by pauper Canadian products unless McKinley's high tariff wall is again erected between us and our English-speaking neighbors who want to trade with us. And yet the party of McKinley advocates a policy which would leave us with no tariff wall at all for 3,000 miles along our northern boundary.

Surely this is treason to the grand principle of national hatred, sectional jealousy and the home market exclusively for ourselves. If we cannot compete with Canadian producers, annexation would certainly ruin us. Either the "union of the English-speaking people's" plank is wrong or else the high tariff declaration is a humbug. It is for the republicans to explain which plank is right.

## AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

Will Some High Tariff Advocate Tell How McKinley Will Protect the North Against the South?

The tremendous growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in the south, where hundreds of men were employing many thousands of operatives, have been built during the past two or three years, has resulted in a temporary over-production of many kinds of cotton fabrics. In consequence of this over-production supply a large number of New England cotton mills have agreed to close down for a few weeks in order to curtail production. This is hailed with delight by the McKinleyites who claim that the suspension of work is due to the Wilson tariff, and that no such condition can arise when the high-tariff prophet is president. Merely for the sake of information will not some kind protectionist please explain how increasing duties on foreign imports can possibly protect New England mills against the cotton industries of the southern states? The latter having the advantage of being near their raw material, they have also cheaper fuel and excellent water power and wages are lower than in the north. If under these conditions the output of cotton goods has increased so rapidly as to injure the New England mill, how will more tariff help matters? The constitution of the United States wisely prohibits taxes on inter-state trade, so that no tariff can be made to shut southern cotton out of the northern market. So that the pretense that if McKinley is elected there will be no more over-production by the New England mills is like all other republican promises a delusion and a swindle.

## The "Business" Part of the Campaign.

In an interview a few days after his nomination Vice Presidential Candidate Hobart told a reporter that it was his intention to look after the "business end of the campaign." The oratorical part of the show, he said will be left to McKinley. Mr. Hobart is the right kind of a man to look after the "business end" of a republican campaign, which means the collection of vast sums of money to be used in buying votes for the ticket. He is one of the hands of the great railroad trust, representing over a \$1,000,000,000 of capital. He is also a director in the cotton-seed oil trust, and many other monopolistic corporations. He will be able to fry barrels of fat out of his fellow trust magnates, and will assure them that they will get their money back under the protecting shelter of republican legislation. O, yes, Mr. Hobart will run the "business end" of the campaign all right. That's what he was nominated for. But perhaps the people may decide to run the coming election to suit themselves. In that case all the trust boodle which can be put up will not make McKinley president.

## Mineral Wealth Grows Greatly.

The report of the United States geological survey shows the total value of the mineral products of this country for 1895 to be \$613,715,000. This is about \$80,000,000 more than in 1894 and is another proof of the increasing prosperity during the first year of the Wilson tariff. A large percentage of the increased production was in coal and iron, which shows that the manufacturing industries have been unusually busy. The calamity howling McKinleyites who insist that the country has been ruined ever since the McKinley law was repealed will find it difficult to explain how it happens that the value of our mineral product was far greater in 1895 than in the last two years in which their high tariff was in operation. Perhaps the prosperity of our great mineral industries doesn't depend on tariff taxes, after all.

**GUIANA'S BOVIANDERS.**

**Origin and Social Customs of a Remarkable Race.**

**They Inhabit the Disputed Territory Between Venezuela and British Guiana—Curious Admixture of Civilization and Primitive Savagery.**

[Special Kingston (Jamaica) Letter.]  
The Guiana boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela has attracted considerable attention to the wild and practically unknown country about which it arose. For months past the press of the United States has teemed with more or less descriptive articles in which the word "Boviander" frequently occurs. It seems to be quite freely used without definition, on the assumption that the general reader un-



**WEDDING DRESS REHEARSAL.**

derstands the appellation. In point of fact, however, nine out of ten people in the states are at a loss to know whether it means a bushman, a boatman, a guide or a trailer—for it might mean either of these. In reality the word implies either, according as used, but means neither.

The Bovianders of Guiana are a distinct race of half-breeds, descended from the intermarriage of the original Dutch colonists with the Indian women of former generations. There are also black Bovianders, descended from the intermarriage of Indian braves with runaway slave women, who fled to the wilderness in the days of slavery; but these are not nearly so numerous as the white class, by whom they are looked down on. These people inhabit the wide and indefinite region now known as the disputed territory, lying between the Orinoco and Essequibo, and maintain the freest relations with the native Indians on one side and the negroes of the British colony on the other. They are spread over the whole country, but their chief settlements are nearer to the English than the Venezuelan side.

In color the Bovianders of Dutch extraction are a light brown-yellow, somewhat fairer than mulattoes, and with the European cast of features far more strongly developed. They are well formed, and for the most part, handsome. The black class are of a dirty reddish black, flat featured and ugly. In habit and manner, the white is tidy, clean, pleasant and attractive; the black slovenly, foul, sycophantic and repulsive. Their language is English, but so full of Indian and Dutch idioms and variations as to be a sort of Volapuk.

The customs of the Boviander, like his language, are an admixture of primitive savagery and civilization. In him socially as well as ethnologically the European and the native Indian meet; and it is often difficult to tell where the one ends and the other begins. Formerly the Bovianders lived their peculiar life pretty much to themselves, being but infrequently disturbed by wandering explorers. With the opening up of their country consequent upon the discovery of gold, they have been brought more into immediate touch with civilization, and the dozen or so of years that have elapsed have wrought quite an interesting change.

Let us visit the Boviander and have a passing glimpse of him in his home beyond the first line of the cataracts—which forms the natural boundary between the colony proper and its backwoods. What we wish to see is how he combines his inheritance of primitive customs with the new ideas of civilized life that he has imbibed, and nothing



**THE HYMENEALE PROCESSION.**

could be more apt to the purpose than a little experience of my own.  
Bunting was to provide us with boatmen to go up the river, but on arriving at his settlement a delay occurred, and all outstanding engagements must await the event. Now Bunting was a Boviander, and the groom elect was a white man of local celebrity, a Mr. Gordon, of Glasgow. Apart from its annoyance the incident was a very interesting affair. We were fortunate to be in the nick of time to witness a full dress (wedding dress) rehearsal, too. As we approached the Bunting homestead Miss Chloe emerged onto the balcony radiant in the best up-to-date wedding costume, fresh from the Georgetown milliners. She was a tall, slender and very pretty girl, and appeared in sharp contrast with her peasant surroundings. As she came forth

to exhibit herself there was a rush of Bovianders, Indians and negroes. What a to-do there was! Such a shouting and hand clapping! The pace was set by an old negro granny, fat and jovial, and a younger negro wench, who accompanied the bride from her chamber and danced around her whilst the naked Indians looked on in stolid astonishment. The wedding procession was about to start for the mission, a few miles up the river. Whilst the bride retired to doff her finery and prepare for the trip, Bunting explained that he could not attend to us till next day, so we decided to submit to the inevitable and attend at the function.

The hymeneal procession started, consisting of a huge freight bateau, squatted on a packing case, but comfortably seated for the occasion, and half a dozen Indian canoes into which the guests overflowed from the state barge. Each boat carried a flag, and the bateau had two. The scene was pleasing as it was novel, and not too brilliant to outmatch the vivid sunshine that beat on the glassy river's ruddy tide and the bewildering greens, crimson, white, purple and blue of the wild foliage and flowers along the steep banks. Shouts and song and laughter made the air tremble and woke the woodland echoes. The bride and groom sat together, and so far from resenting the personal remarks made about them freely joined in the jokes and laughter. The procession momentarily grew. Every descending canoe we passed joined it on the occupants hearing what was up. At each accession the blushing bride would clasp her little hands and cry out in pleased welcome and—yes, and kiss the groom. A wedding is rare on the river, and poor Chloe had no precedents, only the dictates of her heart; so judge her mild-ly.

The little chapel was radiant with flags and flowers and palm leaves, but the novelty of the scene lay in the people. After dressing up for the ceremony, the negro and Boviander women were something to look at. What with the unaccustomed boots and corsets, they could but walk in limps and breathe in gasps—but they were fashionably attired, and that was the point. They smiled, were admired by the men, and what more was to be wished?

There followed the wedding feast, and such a feast as it was. The forests had been ransacked by Bunting's Indian relations. Of fried, boiled, roasted and stewed, there was no end; the meats of deer, labba, acouri, parrots and other bush fowls steamed along with all sorts of fish from the river. Of fruit there were oranges, mangoes, pineapples and a lot else. Crowning all, on the bridal table, stood the mighty wedding cake specially ordered from Georgetown, and flanked with glass decanters containing wine, and a dozen or so of cheap porcelain dishes and plates of assorted patterns. The wine was served in tumblers, cups, pans, calabashes, etc., and the bride's health was formally drunk. All hands then fell to feasting, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon



**THE CATARACTS WERE A MILE OR TWO BELOW.**

at the head of the middle table, Bunting and wife at the foot. Those who could not find room at the tables squatted on the floor. A crowd of other guests did likewise outside. Plates were scarce, and knives and forks scarcer; but there was plenty of bananae and no lack of fingers. So the feast went on without a hitch.

The hitches—plenty of them, too—came later, after the half-dozen demijohns of rum began to circulate. The Indians were the first to be affected. A wild war-dance broke up the festal groupings, and thenceforward it was every man for himself. Gordon wisely cleared away with his bride, wishing to catch the falling tide and the Georgetown steamer. The orgy that followed baffles description. The curious mixture of savagery and civilization, of wedding gowns and nakedness, decanters and calabashes, plates and plantain leaves, toasts and swearings, got stirred to the dregs, and bubbled up into a pandemonium. Then we saw the Boviander at his worst—and that is pretty bad.

I will not conveniently say, "let us draw a veil over that orgy." I see no reason to do so; the fact, honestly admitted, is that when it got to the pass of drawn knives, flourished clubs and flying stones, my companions and I determined that discretion was the better part of curiosity as well as valor—and we made tracks for the mission station. Returning to the settlement after dawn, we met a gold diggers' supply canoe, deeply laden, adrift on the current with the crew fast asleep. They had been among the volunteer wedding guests, and had been able to make a morning start—and no more. The cataracts were a mile or two below.

T. P. PORTER.  
**He Was All Right.**  
Cholly Bubblehead (throwing down the telegram)—Aw, demmit! My nunt's will has been awed, and she has left all to found an asylum for incurable imbeciles.  
Grinshaw—Congratulations, Cholly! You are always being provided for.  
—Trath.  
A motor cycle recently tested in London made a mile in 58 seconds.

**NAILED THE BABY DOWN.**

**She Did the Trick of Slipping Out of Her Frock and Appeared at Large.**

Tommy Teale was just six years old. To-day was his birthday, but instead of having a good time to celebrate such a grand event he had to take care of the baby. His mother had gone out on some errands and left him all alone with his little sister. Tommy felt very, very badly to think such a thing had to happen on his birthday, and besides, little Nellie cried a great deal.

He did not know what to do with her; of course he loved her dearly, but did not enjoy taking care of her when she was fretful.

As he stood at the window Ned Brown came out to play on the sidewalk.

"Come out, Tommy!" he shouted.

"I can't!" shouted back the little prisoner. "I've got to 'tend the baby."

"Shut the door tight, then she can't get out!" screamed Ned.

Tommy thought it over. He knew more about babies than Ned Brown did. He thought Nellie might burn herself on the stove, or pull the cover off the table and break the lamp, or some other things that babies seem to love to do. Ah! a bright idea came into Tommy's head. He ran quickly to the closet, got the hammer and tacks, and then went over to his baby sister and drove three tacks right through her pretty little dress, fastening her down tight to the floor!

When this was done he ran out of doors as fast as his little legs could carry him. In such a hurry was he to get to play that he neglected to shut the door tightly.

In about an hour Tommy's mother returned, and much to her surprise she found her baby daughter out on the top step! Both her chubby arms and dimpled neck were bare, for she had no dress on. Her mother picked her up and carried her into the sitting-room. There was the little frock, nailed to the floor, in torn condition, showing how very hard baby must have struggled to get away, and, of course, it had to be put into the rag bag.

Tommy came in soon after, and was very much astonished at what his mother told him.

"I never did see such a baby," he said, "I thought you only wished to keep her out of mischief, and I felt sure the nails would do that!"

Tommy's mother shook her head, as much as to say: "I never did see such a boy!"—San Francisco Call.

**GOOSEBERRY JELLY.**

**It Is Easily Made and as Nice as That of the Currant.**

Gooseberries make a delicious clear, rich jelly, quite as tart and distinctly flavored as the popular currant jelly. The method of preparing them is the same, and some of the best authorities now say that inexperienced cooks should be warned that if they wish their jelly to be clean and transparent they must utterly repudiate the advice given in nearly all recipe books to squeeze the fruit through a bag.

The way to make a clear, fleckless ruby of one's glass is to carefully stem and pick over the fruit, put in a large porcelain-lined jelly kettle, with just enough water to keep the fruit from burning, and let it simmer gently until the skins burst and the juice flows freely. Let the jelly bag (of flannel) hang ready; ladle in the fruit to let it drip without interference. Sometimes the skins clog at the bottom of the bag, and a wooden or silver spoon may be used to dip out these skins.

When the juice has all dripped out—some few drops will be lost by not squeezing the bag, but these must be sacrificed to the beauty of the jelly—dip it back into the kettle, which must have been well washed in the interim, using a cup for the purpose.

For each cup of juice add a cup of the best granulated sugar, and this must not be stinted, because, unless there is plenty of sugar, the whole must boil a long time before coming to a jelly, and the shorter the time involved in the whole process the better for the appearance of the conserve. If the fruit is very ripe ten minutes is generally enough time for the boiling, which should be fairly vigorous, the refuse thrown off being carefully skimmed off as it rises. A saucer set in a little ice water should be close at hand, and every few minutes a few drops of the juice poured into it to test its condition.

As soon as it shows definite signs of jelling lift off the kettle. A pan of hot water set beside it should contain the jelly glasses, which, treated in this way, will not crack when the hot jelly is ladled in. Set the glasses away to cool over night. Screw on the covers next day and keep in a dark, cool place.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**A Spanish Custard.**  
The following custard, coming from the sunny land of Spain, is delicious: It is a tinted rose color, but this tint may be recommended. Put a quart of milk over to heat, with four tablespoonfuls of sugar. When it is blood warm stir in a teaspoonful of rennet and add flavoring of any kind you please. Color the custard with pink coloring. Ten cents' worth of coloring purchased of a druggist will last a long time. Turn the custard out in little glasses and set it on the ice to stand for 12 hours. Heap each glass with whipped cream, well sweetened and flavored. This is a very pretty and wholesome dessert.—N. Y. Tribune.

**Steamed Eggs.**  
Butter a tin or silver plate and break in the eggs; set in a steamer, place over boiling water and steam until the whites are set. If it is wished to preserve the round form, place muffin rings on the tin and break the eggs in these. Cooked by this process the whites are tender and light, instead of being tough and leathery.—Albany Argus.

—The year of the least production of gold in this country since the discovery of the California mines was 1883, \$30,000,000.

**NEGLECT OF TAYLOR.**

**Philadelphia and the State Ignored the Gifted Man of Letters.**

There is no character that shows the Pennsylvanian feeling so well as Bayard Taylor. He was a thorough son of the soil. His German and Quaker ancestors had been Pennsylvanian for many generations. He always felt that he belonged to the state. He tried to identify himself with it as much as he could and as much as it would let him. He built himself a home in his native valley and tried his best to live there. He wrote novels and ballads to describe its scenes. But his difficulty was not merely that he was forced to say that there was a 'tyranny of public sentiment' there which was against him. His real difficulties were still larger. The whole state rejected him. Its chief city, Philadelphia, would have nothing to do with him. It seemed extraordinary that, after the state had produced its first great poet and its first really gifted man of letters, of whom any commonwealth might be proud, the state and the city should unite in kicking him out of doors.

Fortunately for these children who are so summarily ejected, they are usually of sufficient ability to be valued by other communities. Taylor was of a loyal and honorable nature. He felt that he belonged to his old home and was always trying to get back. But, undesired and appreciated by his native state he sought sympathy abroad. Germany honored him and he received more encouragement and regard in a few years on the Rhine than he received in his whole life on the Delaware. New York adopted him as her son. When he was appointed minister to Berlin Pennsylvania and Philadelphia were silent but New York gave him a banquet. When his dead body was brought home from Germany New York received him and he lay in state, with a guard of honor, in her city hall. When he was carried to Kennett square to be buried his native state was again silent and seemed to be unaware that she was receiving him into her soil.—Sydney G. Fisher, in Lippincott's Magazine.

**By Steamer, Train or Boat?**  
Which of these have you selected as a means of travel? No matter. Whenever it is, recollect that for sea-sickness, disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, engendered by rough locomotion and bad food or water, and if minimal troubles, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most useful specific you can take with you. It is invaluable also for rheumatism, kidney complaints and nervous trouble.

**COMBINATION.**—"Oh, you just ought to see our flat," she exclaimed, enthusiastically. "We've the loveliest combination kitchen and folding bed that ever was."—Detroit Tribune.

**Hall's Cataract Cure** is taken internally. Price 75c.

**FAIR INDICATION.**—"Does Miss Gushington's father look with favor on your suit?" "I think so; he always lets me pay for the drinks."—Detroit Free Press.

**PISO'S CURE** cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

**TOMMY** (inquiringly)—"Mamma, is this hair oil in this bottle?" Mamma—"Mercy, no! That's glue." Tommy (monochantly)—"That's why I can't get my hat off."—Golden News.

**"WHAT** was the happiest moment of your life?" "It was the moment when the jeweler took her engagement ring back and allowed me half price for it."—Cleveland Leader.

**TOMMY** (at hotel)—"Why, mamma, see what those people are to have for dinner! It's a spring bonnet." Mother—"No, it isn't, my son. That's an English pheasant."—Harper's Bazar.

**"WHAT** is the complexion of the Jersey coast?" asked the English geologist of Prof. Rox, of New York. "Sandy," said Prof. Rox.—Harper's Bazar.

**THE GENERAL MARKET.**

<b>KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 3.</b>	
CATTLE—Best heaves	4 35 @ 4 40
Stockers	3 25 @ 3 30
Native cows	2 15 @ 2 20
HOGS—Choice to heavy	2 70 @ 2 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	55 @ 56 1/4
No. 2 hard	53 @ 53 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	22 @ 22 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	18 1/2 @ 19
RYE—No. 2	25 @ 26
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 41 @ 1 50
Fancy	1 31 @ 1 40
HAY—Choice timothy	6 80 @ 7 00
Fancy prairie	4 25 @ 4 50
BRAN—(Sack)	22 @ 23
BUTTER—Choice creamery	12 @ 13
CHEESE—Full cream	9 @ 12 1/2
EGGS—Choice	7 @ 7 1/2
POTATOES	10 @ 12 1/2
<b>ST. LOUIS.</b>	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 65 @ 4 30
Texans	2 50 @ 3 50
HOGS—Heavy	2 15 @ 3 20
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 50 @ 3 25
FLOUR—Choice	3 01 @ 3 11
WHEAT—No. 2 red	78 @ 80
CORN—No. 2 mixed	22 1/2 @ 23
OATS—No. 2 mixed	18 1/2 @ 19
RYE—No. 2	25 @ 26
BUTTER—Creamery	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
LARD—Western mess	3 00 @ 3 07 1/2
PORK	6 25 @ 6 50
<b>CHICAGO.</b>	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 50 @ 4 60
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 01 @ 3 49
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 49 @ 2 85
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 15 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	61 1/2 @ 61 3/4
CORN—No. 2	24 1/2 @ 25
OATS—No. 2	20 @ 22
RYE	28 1/2 @ 30
BUTTER—Creamery	10 @ 11
LARD	3 10 @ 3 11
PORK	6 05 @ 6 25
<b>NEW YORK.</b>	
CATTLE—Native Steers	3 50 @ 4 65
HOGS—Good to Choice	3 40 @ 3 75
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3 21 @ 3 39
WHEAT—No. 3 red	65 @ 61
CORN—No. 2	20 1/2 @ 21
OATS—No. 2	22 1/2 @ 23
BUTTER—Creamery	11 1/2 @ 15
LARD	3 10 @ 3 11
PORK—Mess	5 75 @ 6 17 1/2

**EDUCATIONAL.**

**THE FRANCES SHIBLEY ACADEMY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, ILL., CARROLL, ILL.**  
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**Louisiana, Mo., Rockport, Ill.—Visited by Gov. Colman, Ex-Sec'y Agri. and the Hort. Ed., Judge Miller.**

"Oh, how insignificant all my fifty years of nursery business seems, all combined, when compared with this stupendous establishment, where they count by millions," said Judge Miller, that veteran horticulturist, as he, in company with the writer, were being driven to the various departments of this vast nursery.

In an experience of over forty years we do not remember to have passed through an establishment where so large a number of hands were employed whose duties were so thoroughly systematized, and whose business capacity of a higher order was manifested.

It is not in the soil of every farm that one finds qualities essential to the growth of the different kinds of Nursery stock, hence it has devolved upon these gentlemen, who were born to the Nursery business, to select from among the hills and valleys of the two Pikes such portions as are adapted to their purposes. But in this very fact of selection of soil, we see their exceeding care for the future success of their stock.

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The canning force is being increased, 5,000 fine outfits ready. Stark Nurseries always have room for more active workers because they have millions of Stark trees to sell.—Colman's Rural World.

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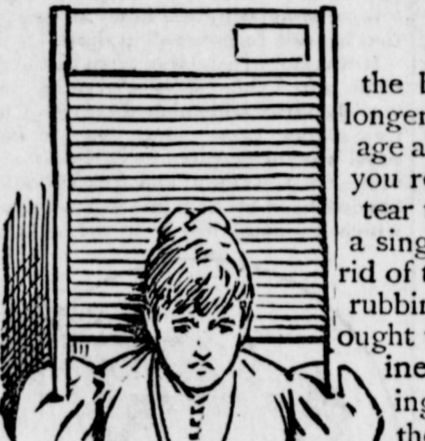
**STRANGER**—"Is there a law in this town against selling liquor on Sunday?" "Old Resident."—"Yes; but don't let that worry you, my friend; there's no law against buying it."—Roxbury Gazette.



**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. That 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 the enjoyment of good health, 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.



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the burden of the wash-board any longer. Hasn't it caused enough damage and trouble and weariness? Do you realize the amount of wear and tear that it brings to your clothes in a single year? Get Pearlina—get rid of the wash board and that eternal rubbing. Be a free woman. You ought to see for yourself that Pearlina's easy way of washing—soaking, boiling, rinsing—is better for the clothes and better for you. 618



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AGENTS.

There has been no increase in the price of the above medicine. We shall sell to all at the old price. Persons sending us 25 names of home people who would make us their agents, or whose afflicted with any disease, we will send free "The Washington Weekly Post" newspaper one year.

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# AN ILLUSION.

Do you know that the sight of your face,  
Though I see you each of the seven,  
Can transfigure the commonest place  
Into something that seems to be Heaven?

Do you know that the sound of your voice,  
When you utter a brief salutation,  
Hides the stars of the morning rejoice  
As they did at the dawn of creation?

Do you know that the clasp of your hand,  
In a purely conventional greeting,  
Makes this earth a mysterious land  
Where the fairies are holding a meeting?

Do you know that the ways you pass by,  
When the stream of the traffic is flowing,  
Are like the ladders which lead to the sky,  
Whereon angels are coming and going?

Do you know that your eye or your nay  
Lays its clasp on my soul like a fetter?  
Whist! regarding myself I can say  
That I know that I ought to know better.

—E. T. Fowler, in London Sun.

# TESTING OF ANTHONY.

BY LEWIS W. SMITH.



HERE were three weeks yet before commencement in t and in that time much could be done by hard practice; but what would that avail when Leon March would be sure to practice hard e r ? Leon might not get the prize; there were three other competitors besides Anthony himself; but the chances were all in Leon's favor. Anthony jumped up and strode about his room angrily, as he thought of the foolish persistence with which Leon kept to himself and to his violin, foregoing the pleasures of the other boys and living only in his music. Why could he not be interested in the other things that appeal to the right-minded boy in general? How could one have any chance at all with a boy who didn't care for football or baseball or any other outdoor sport? It was so unnatural in a lad in his 17th year that his fellow students at the academy had given up trying to understand him, and had for him only that feeling of irritation that all of us have when we come into close contact with a thing altogether anomalous and beyond our fathoming. When he first saw him at prayers Anthony had conceived a liking for him; but as all his attempts at friendliness with him were one by one met coldly or repulsed, that early feeling had grown into something that was not dislike, but had yet all its bitterness.

Anthony began again the oft-repeated process of looking over his music, not yet decided as to which among his solos he should play at the great concert. While again balancing in his mind the merits of two compositions between which his decision wavered, there was a knock at the door; and, in answer to his shouted invitation to come in, Roy Willett opened the door and poked his head in before entering.

"Perhaps I can stand it if you're only looking at the music and not playing," he said, as he pushed the door wider and came in. Anthony tossed the music over on the table with just a show of vexation in his manner. "I am tired enough of it to be glad you've come. What's the use in trying for that miserable prize when we all know that Leon will get it? I don't call it a fair show for the rest of us. We have something else to do, and can't be practicing all the time, as he is."

"You haven't heard about his violin, have you?"

"No; unless you mean that old story about his singing it to sleep."

Roy laughed, not at the story, but at the startled questioning on Anthony's face.

"I am afraid that he will cry it to sleep to-night, and himself, too. This afternoon he broke a hole in the back of it, and you can hardly call it a violin any longer. He wants to give up entering the contest, but Mandel won't hear of it. The rest of us have good violins, and it will be our fault if some one of us does not get the prize."

"After all, that's hardly fair," said Anthony, a sudden sympathy for his rival springing to life in his heart.

"It simply gives us an even chance with him," said Roy; "the disadvantages have all been ours so far, but now he's getting his share. That's all there is to it."

"And what have been our disadvantages?" said Anthony, with a guilty



"AFTER ALL, THAT'S HARDLY FAIR."

consciousness of having had the same feeling himself. Roy settled himself back lazily in his chair before answering.

"Oh, we haven't been given the natural abilities that we ought to have, and, besides that, we weren't born to spend all our time bending over a violin, as he does."

"No," said Anthony; "I am sure we were not. Even Mandel himself would agree to so much."

"It strikes me that if one does not inherit a capacity for work he ought certainly to be given its equivalent in some sort of good luck; and lo and be-

hold! the gods are as wise in the matter as I am. Here comes the good fortune that is our portion."

"But even with that lucky chance to help you, you will still have to work hard. If you do not, I am sure to beat you."

"You forget that you can't play any," said Roy, lightly; and the boys laughed before drawing out the chessboard, to exercise their brains over the intricate maneuvers of knights and queens and bishops.

That night Anthony could not escape the remembrance that he had another violin which he was not using, stored away in the little closet adjoining his sleeping-room. There was no reason at all why he should not let Leon have it until after the concert, save that by so doing he would be increasing his rival's chance for the prize. Leon could not afford to get a new violin, he knew that well enough; and of what use would the old one be with a hole punched in its back? Of course Leon deserved the prize, just as Roy of right had the honor of being captain of the ball club. Still it was none of his affair if he broke his violin. It was not a thing for which he should make reparation; and why should he trouble himself about one who had always repulsed his kindnesses, or at least had never invited them? He would be quite sure of the prize himself if—but Anthony could never bring himself to think of his being a party to Leon's failure. The old violin in his closet seemed to send out a lament because the music in its heart had been so long unvoiced. He could fancy that the spirits of those who in long-gone days had played upon it were waiting to whisper in its moving tones the joys and sorrows of a vanished time. And then—but Anthony would not think about it any more. He turned his thoughts resolutely to the next day's Virgil reading, a topic simulating his fancy so lightly that he soon forgot it all in sleep.

It was three days later when Anthony went into Prof. Mandel's room before the latter had finished the lesson he was giving Leon. Both teacher and pupil were aggravated by the dull tones of the cracked violin; and at last Mandel handed Leon his own instrument, upon which no pupil had ever before been



"I DO NOT KNOW HOW TO THANK YOU," SHE SAID.

permitted to play. Anthony sat down and listened for the remainder of the lesson hour. At first his heart sank within him; he could not so much as dream of being able to play like that. Then gradually the music came over him with all its power. He wondered how so slight a form, so thin and etherealized a face, should have for its soul so much strength and mastery. Directly he forgot to think about this, and by the time Leon had finished he knew what he should do. The shy boy hardly understood him when he told him that he had an old violin of good quality, to the use of which he was welcome for the rest of the term; but Anthony himself played better that afternoon than he had for weeks.

Anthony did not enter the contest for the prize. His father would be disappointed, he knew; but he had not the heart to bring his fumbling with the bow into comparison with Leon's mastery of his instrument. Roy laughed at him, and even upbraided him a little for lending his violin; but Roy's laughter and upbraiding were alike harmless.

But after the concert, when the prize had been awarded, Leon's mother came to him without an introduction.

"I do not know how to thank you," she said, and her voice was not so steady as it might have been, "Leon has written me about you. Your giving him the violin was more to him than the prize."

Afterward, when they had gone to his room together, Anthony told his father why he had not played and with whose instrument it was that Leon had won. His father seemed to be thinking of other things, only nodding his head slowly to show that he was listening. Then at the conclusion he spoke as from a distance, his eyes looking into a time of which Anthony knew not.

"Your uncle used to play that same Fantasia on the old violin years ago, when we were boys together. I can see him dropping his head over the strings now. He used to linger over that Adagio until it seemed the melting tones were angel voices calling; and even the Andante's pain of human longing barely seemed to bring him back to earth. It is no wonder that your friend played well to-night."

Anthony was not thinking now of the possibility of having to meet his father's displeasure.—N. Y. Independent.

—Letters patent from a foreign government on an invention do not prevent the inventor from taking out a patent in the United States also, unless his device has been placed on sale more than two years previous to his application or has been described in some printed publication.

—The insects most troublesome to wheat are the Hessian fly, the weevil, the wheat fly and the wheat moth.

—The silver quarter was authorized by act of congress in 1792, April 2, and coinage was begun in 1794.

# TRAINS COLLIDE.

## Two Trains Come Together Near Dean Lake, Mo.

### ONE MAN KILLED AND EIGHT HURT.

#### The Accident Due to the Failure of One of the Trains to Obey Orders—The Injured Were Taken to Topeka.

BOSWORTH, Mo., Aug. 4.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 1, which was due in Kansas City at two yesterday afternoon collided with an eastbound local passenger train No. 18, which left Kansas City at eight a. m. yesterday morning, near Dean Lake, Mo., shortly before noon yesterday. Fred Heady, Topeka, engineer on train No. 1, was killed. The following were injured: John McConnell, Bosworth, Mo., slightly; John W. Muder, Rodgers, Kan., left arm lacerated; William Smith, Oklahoma, head badly injured; W. J. Morgan, Emporia, Kan., seriously injured in side, head cut; Leads Budway, Wells-Fargo messenger, chest and ribs broken, will die; Charles Curtis, porter, Lexington Junction, both legs hurt; James Hickey, San Jose, Cal., collar bone broken; John McCabe, news agent, Marcelline, ribs broken. Train No. 1 was ordered to wait at Dean Lake for the Kansas City local, but instead proceeded to Bosworth. The collision occurred about half way between the two places. The injured were taken to Topeka last night.

The Santa Fe train made up of the uninjured cars of No. 1 and the fast express which follows it, reached Kansas City about 8:50 last night, bearing the injured in the Dean Lake collision. The accident occurred on a trestle about 2 1/2 miles east of Bosworth, Mo., and 1 1/2 miles west of Dean Lake. Train No. 1 was in charge of Conductor Blue and Engineer Fred Heady. It was ten minutes late, and should have waited at Dean Lake for No. 18, on whose time it was running. Instead, through a mistake in orders somewhere, the responsibility for which has not been fixed as yet, No. 1 pulled out for Bosworth. No. 18 passed Bosworth, and with a supposed clear track, ahead, was running rapidly for Dean Lake. Just as it turned the curve leading to the long trestle, the engineer saw No. 1 approaching on the other end. He reversed his lever, put on the brakes and he and his fireman jumped, thus escaping injury. The trains met, however, on the trestle. The collision was terrific. Both engines jumped the track, falling 60 feet to the ground below, a mass of shapeless ruins. Engineer Heady went down with his engine, as he could not jump, the distance from the trestle to the ground being too great. His fireman jumped before the train reached the trestle, and escaped injury, as the train was running slowly. Heady was caught in the wreck and badly mangled. He only lived a short time.

The force of the collision drove the express car of No. 1 back through the smoker, completely telescoping it and carrying everything before it. All of the injured except the express messenger were in this car. The balance of the train was not injured and all passengers in the Pullman were only slightly jarred, the force of the contact being spent on the front of both trains. Only the engines left the trestle.

J. C. Hickey, of Los Angeles, Cal., was a passenger in the second Pullman. He said last night: "The first I knew of anything was just a slight jar, which shook us just a little. Then I knew something was wrong by the noise and confusion, and I left the car, and saw what had happened. No doctor was at hand, so I assumed the functions of one and did what I could to help until physicians arrived. The two engines went down in a heap, off the trestle, and lay, bottom side up, in the ravine below. One engineer went down with them, and he died shortly after."

Frank Mullady, of Chicago, employed in the special agent's department of the Chicago Northwestern railroad, was also a passenger on the wrecked train. "I had just left the smoker, not five seconds before the crash came," he said. "It was terrific and appalling for a brief while, but we soon recovered and did all we could for the injured. Few people were traveling, and that's why more were not hurt. I only escaped through a miracle."

The company's physicians, Dr. Putnam, of Marcelline, Mo., and Dr. Hightsmith, of Carrollton, went to the scene of the wreck on special trains at once. They attended to the suffering, and the former accompanied one train to Topeka, while the latter went on to Topeka with the injured. The train which came in last night was in charge of Conductor Burr and showed few signs of a wreck.

Three Drowned While Boat Riding. LACROSSE, Wis., Aug. 4.—While out boat riding yesterday afternoon shortly before four o'clock Henry Hendrickson, Anna Amund and Lizzie Olsen, were drowned in the Mississippi river just below the city. They were just rounding a bend in the river where the current was very swift and the boat became unmanageable. The boat, with its occupants, was pulled under some barges which were moored near by and that was the last seen of them.

Will Not Assist His Son. MEXICO, Mo., Aug. 4.—Col. Warner Lewis, father of the republican nominee for governor of Missouri, will not withdraw from the race for prosecuting attorney of Montgomery county on the democratic ticket, as reported. He will also not support his son Robert for governor.

Two Treasuries with One Aim. NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The headquarters of the treasurer of the democratic national committee and of the treasurer of the silver party national committee were opened for business at the Hotel Barthold yesterday. W. F. St. John will be in charge.

# LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

## Secretary Carlisle's Views as to Their Value Should Free Silver Be Adopted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 31.—A statement was widely published by the press a few days ago that President G. L. Greene, of the Connecticut Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, had issued a circular letter to policy holders notifying them that in the event that the government adopted the free coinage of silver the company would be compelled to pay all claims in depreciated silver coin. F. W. Alsop, of this city, sent a clipping of this statement to Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, with a request for an expression on the subject. He has received a reply from Mr. Carlisle, which is in part as follows:

In case free coinage of silver should be established in this country I presume insurance companies and all other institutions would continue to make their payments by checks and drafts on banks as heretofore, but, in my opinion, the whole volume of our currency would sink at once to the silver basis and these checks and drafts would be paid in silver dollars or their equivalent in gold or its equivalent, as is now the case. I presume no one supposes for a moment that it would be the duty of the government to attempt to keep the standard silver dollar, coined free for private individuals and corporations, equal in value to a gold dollar; or, in other words, that it would be the duty of the government to attempt to keep a system of free coinage to maintain the parity of the two metals. The dollars would be coined on private account and delivered to private individuals and corporations as their own property, the government having no interest whatever in them, and being, therefore, under no obligation to sustain them by guaranteeing their value.

Under our existing system all silver dollars are coined on account of the government and are issued by the government in payment of its expenditures and other obligations, and it would be an act of bad faith, therefore, to permit them to depreciate. Very truly,

J. G. CARLISLE.

# HILL'S CONTRACT CLAUSE.

## Stenographer Dickinson Says the Amendment to the Democratic Platform Was Adopted.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The Republic published yesterday a special dispatch from New York, in which it was declared that Col. Edward B. Dickinson, official stenographer of the democratic national convention, positively stated that the amendment offered by Senator Hill to the currency plank was adopted. The amendment read: "It should be carefully provided by law at the same time that any change in the monetary standard should not apply to existing contracts." Mr. Hill himself believed that the clause was defeated and so expressed himself after the convention. Dickinson declares positively: "The convention adopted without a roll call the Hill contract plank. I was instructed to place it at the end of the financial plank."

# SCORES OF PEOPLE KILLED.

## Awful Disaster in a Railroad Collision at Atlantic City, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—A railroad accident, horrible in its details and sickening in its results, occurred yesterday evening just outside of this city, and as a result about 100 persons are either killed or injured. The Reading railroad express, which left Philadelphia at 5:40 o'clock in the evening, for Atlantic City, crashed into a Pennsylvania railroad excursion train at the second signal tower, about four miles out from here. The Pennsylvania train was returning to Bridgeton with a party of excursionists from that place, Millville and neighboring towns. It was loaded with passengers, and a rough estimate of the killed and injured at a late hour places the number at 100. It is hoped that this is an exaggeration, but the number is undoubtedly more than 50.

# CLOUDBURST IN OHIO.

## Two Hundred Persons Rendered Homeless by a Torrent of Water.

STUEBENVILLE, O., July 31.—A severe storm, like a cloudburst, occurred west of this city yesterday afternoon about four o'clock and within a period of 30 minutes a mighty torrent of water had spread desolation along both Parmar's and Fisher's runs in the lower part of this city. No lives were lost, as persons along the creeks who saw the water coming down the valley ran from house to house warning the people. Everybody fled, many wading knee deep in water from their house to the hills which line both sides. Two hundred people were homeless last night as a result of the flood. The damage will aggregate all of \$300,000.

# GORMAN NOT A BOLTER.

## The Maryland Politician Will Advise National Chairman Jones Privately.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Senator Gorman, whose long experience as a campaign manager would make his services almost invaluable to the new committee, has agreed to give to Senator Jones the benefit of his counsel and advice. He does not, however, it is understood, desire any official connection with the committee, but if the headquarters are located here he will be constantly in close touch with the work as it progresses.

# A "CHUTE" ACCIDENT.

## Four Children Killed at a Sunday School Picnic in Knoxville, Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 31.—A terrible fatality occurred at Lake Otozee, a summer resort, five miles from this city, yesterday afternoon. A Sunday school picnic was in progress and the recently-erected "chutes" were doing a good business. As one of the boats came down the chute, having aboard 13 small children, a row boat crossed its path as it struck the water and four occupants of the row boat were killed or injured.

# BIG SPORTING SCHEME.

## A National Organization to Promote All Kinds of Professional Sport.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A meeting of prominent sporting men and managers of different athletic clubs was held in this city to form a protective league. After considerable discussion it was agreed to name the new organization the American Sporting Protective league. Its object is to promote all kinds of professional sports. The organization will endeavor to take in every prominent athletic club in the United States. It will be run on the same plan as that of the National Baseball league.

# AT HEADQUARTERS.

## The Democratic, Republican and Silver Leaders Busy.

### OPPOSED TO A THIRD TICKET.

#### Mr. Dickinson Announces His Views—Supported to Be Voicing Mr. Cleveland's Sentiments—Alabama Election—Campaign in the South.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee, began work yesterday on the accumulation of campaign work which awaited him. He took temporary quarters in Senator Faulkner's private office at the congressional committee headquarters. Soon after his arrival he was joined, apparently by appointment, by Senator Gorman, Senator Stewart and Messrs. Berrett and Norris, of Washington, Mr. Norris having been until recently a member of the national committee. The conference lasted half an hour, and the gentlemen present separated to meet again at the capitol at noon. No information was given as to the subjects discussed, except that Mr. Jones was going over a number of details. A report was current about the headquarters that Mr. Gorman would be a member of the executive committee and possibly its chairman. There was no verification of the report, but the presence of Mr. Gorman added to the comment in that direction.

At the republican congressional headquarters the large working force is kept very busy. Here, too, it is stated that the public interest in politics, as indicated by the extent of the mail, is unprecedented. The most varied suggestions are offered. Many campaign poems and songs, some with music, are offered.

At the national silver headquarters a number of interesting letters were received yesterday. One from the mayor of La Crosse asked for a supply of German and Scandinavian literature, and added that the silver movement was making rapid progress in that locality. Another letter from a Pennsylvania district in which Mr. Sibley is a candidate for congress, asserted that his election was beyond doubt and that his strength was aiding the national ticket. Word from Massachusetts to the effect that many silver clubs are being formed there. Several letters tendered services on the stump.

### OPPOSED TO A THIRD TICKET.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Ex-Postmaster-General Dickinson has just returned from a visit to Gray Gables and announces his opposition to the selection of a third ticket. The construction placed upon Mr. Dickinson's announcement, coming under the circumstances it does, is that President Cleveland does not believe it wise policy for the democrats who reject the sixteen to one here to waste their strength. If Mr. Dickinson voices the opinion of the president, as it is believed he does, then it can be put down as certain that, while the convention to be held at Chicago may adopt a platform, it will not name a ticket. This conforms to the plan outlined by the president to Secretary Carlisle about the 1st of May. At that time it was apparent that the silver forces would run off with the party at the Chicago convention, and having been assured of the situation, Mr. Cleveland informed Mr. Carlisle that, in his judgment, it would not be a good plan for the sound money democrats to nominate a ticket if it should be desired by them to deal the heaviest possible blow to the candidate of the party.

### THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 4.—By a careful estimate at ten p. m. from reports of the state election received so far, Johnston has carried 48 counties and Goodwin 14 with four in doubt. Johnston's apparent majority is about 50,000. The silver question has been the main issue in the Alabama campaign. Both candidates were resting on a demand for free silver, but the real issue has been the question of honest elections. Capt. Johnston, the democratic nominee for governor, was a candidate before the convention in 1894. He was defeated, but supported the democratic ticket. This year Johnston captured the party machine, secured the nomination for governor, and had the party pledged to the free coinage of silver. Many of Johnston's supporters are opposed to the free coinage of silver, but supported Johnston in order to destroy the old machine. Goodwin, the nominee of the fusion ticket, left the democrat party in 1892, and was active in the campaign of 1894 against the democratic ticket. The populist convention nominated Goodwin on a platform declaring for honest elections, free silver and a tariff on a revenue basis. The main issue has been for honest elections and on this the republicans have supported the populist ticket. Many administration democrats would not support Johnston, but others have supported the state ticket, declaring that they desire to retain the state government with the democracy, but will not support Bryan.

### CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Senator Matthew Stanley Quay is to have charge of the republican campaign in the south. This has been decided on. Mark Hanna will remain in the east to hold it in line against the assaults of the free silverites. Being himself a successful business man, he is most fitted to deal with the great business interests of the country. The forces to be met in the south are of a character not familiar to Mr. Hanna, but Senator Quay will be at ease with them, and with this reason in view it was thought wise to intrust the southern campaign to his care.

At Sedalia, Mo., A. B. Cramer's famous clothing house was closed under a deed of trust. Estimated assets, \$24,000; estimated liabilities, \$18,000.

# A PUZZLE TO PHYSICIANS.

## Young Lady Companions of Chicago Loss Their Mind the Same Day.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Two peculiar cases of mental aberration have caused no small amount of comment in the social and medical circles of Kenwood. Edith Foster, a young woman who for a time was prominent in society gatherings of the fashionable suburbs, has lost all control of her mind, and last night it was necessary to lock her up at the police station. Her most intimate friend, Mamie Seward, also broke down last night, and she is under the care of physicians. Eight months ago Miss Foster came to Chicago to visit Miss Seward, whom she had known for several years. The young women were very close friends and were seldom seen at receptions and balls except when they were together. They occupied the same room and had everything in common. Miss Foster had quite a taste for photography and a few weeks ago accidentally inhaled the fumes of ammonia, which is thought to have affected her mind. The sudden and peculiar mental aberration of Miss Seward, however, is what puzzles physicians.

### AN EXTRA SESSION.

#### A Report That Congress May Be Called Together in September.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Within the past 24 hours the report has been persistently circulated that the president has already taken the preliminary steps toward convening congress in September, and it is asserted that the draft of the call is in the state department. Acting Secretary Rockhill, asked this morning as to the truth of the report, flatly refused to discuss the matter at all. The basis of the report is the communication known to have been received some days ago from Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee upon the conduct of the Weyler campaign in Cuba. The report was taken by Secretary Olney to Gray Gables. The nature of the report cannot be ascertained except that Gen. Lee scores Weyler roundly for constantly ignoring the rights of Americans and for repeated violations of the provision of the existing treaty between Spain and the United States.

### RATES MUCH TOO LOW.

#### The Railroads Are Handling Grain Way Below the Profit Mark.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 30.—There was never a time in the history of the west when the farmer was able to send his grain to market for as little as at present. There has never been a time when he had so many markets from which to choose. There has never been a time when there were more lines hot after his shipments, willing to consider his conveniences and afford him every advantage and accommodation possible. Rates have gone all to pieces, and it will be next to impossible for the companies in the rate war to secure an adjustment and restoration before the bulk of the surplus is moved and a large portion of this season's wheat has reached the market. It is certain to be a costly fight for the lines and the glory of having won out in a hot rate war will be purchased at a sacrifice of revenue.

### A REIGN OF TERROR.

#### People of Cripple Creek, Col., in a State of Great Excitement.

DENVER, Col., July 30.—An evening paper publishes as a special from Cripple Creek a lengthy article to the effect that a reign of terror exists in the town. A violent attack on Town Marshal Jim Marshall and Police Magistrate Robert Mullen is made. It is asserted that the marshal makes regular assessments on the gambling fraternity, and that respectable and law-abiding citizens are thrown in jail, tortured and fined without even a pretense of warrant or authority. For several months, it is alleged, outrageous acts on the part of several of the city officials have been growing more frequent and bold, but so completely have the police terrorized the people that they have not even dared to criticize the acts of the officials.

### THEY STICK TO M'KINLEY.

#### Colorado State Republican Committee Does Not Follow Senator Teller.

DENVER, Col., July 30.—By a vote of 48 to 38 the republican state central committee yesterday adopted the following resolution: "Believing that the best interests of the United States, as well as the state of Colorado, demand the election of William McKinley as president, and Garret A. Hobart as vice president of the United States, as nominated at the St. Louis convention; therefore, be it resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the committee shall take such steps as are necessary to place before the people of the state of Colorado for their suffrage in November a straight republican ticket, headed by republican electors, who will cast their vote, if opportunity offers, for McKinley and Hobart."

### No Active Part in the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Postmaster-General Wilson has issued an order to all railway mail clerks directing them not to take an active interest in the political campaign, such as would be involved in their attending political conventions as delegates, making political speeches or assisting in the management of political campaigns. The postmaster-general's circular expressly states that he does not desire to control their opinions on political matters.

### Ridpath Nominated for Congress.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 30.—John Clark Ridpath, of Greencastle, the historian, was yesterday nominated for congress by acclamation by democrats of the Fifth Indiana district.

### Mr. Bryan's Notification.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 30.—Upon receipt of intelligence from New York that the hall at Madison Square garden could be secured for that date, Mr. Bryan announced that he will receive the notification committee of the democratic national convention there August 12.

### Fell into a Cistern.

ALTON, Ill., July 30.—Paul Colling, aged five years, was drowned yesterday evening. With some other children he was playing in a neighbor's yard, and sat on a rickety cistern box and the lid