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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1896.

NO. 44.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Afro-American woman's league of the United States began its first annual convention at Washington on the 14th. The convention was to last three days.

The agricultural department at Washington has issued a special warning to American farmers for prompt action to check the progress of the weed tumbling mustard which has been introduced in the states from Canada.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY HAMLIN, of the treasury, has issued a brief statement on the political crisis. He thinks there should be no republican, no democrat, but a union of the loyal citizens of the republic against the forces that controlled the Chicago convention. As he had just before had a conference with President Cleveland at Gray Gables, it was believed his statement reflected the views of the president on the present political crisis.

The correspondence which has passed between the United States and Great Britain respecting the establishment of a general system of arbitration for settling disputes between the two nations has been made public. The correspondence aimed at an advance in the direction noted at, but a satisfactory arbitration treaty between the two countries seems still very distant.

It was stated that the democratic national headquarters will be established in Washington city.

GENERAL NEWS.

In Iowa free silver democrats, populists and bimetalists will fuse on all offices.

A HONG KONG dispatch said that a missionary wrote to a correspondent there, confirming previous reports of Japanese atrocities in the island of Formosa. The Japanese, it was stated, were fast exterminating the Chinese. Over 60 villages had been burned and thousands of persons killed.

At Rockford, Ill., in a fit of insane jealousy, James French chased his wife several blocks and murdered her. He attempted to kill two persons who interfered, then put a bullet into his own head and jumped into the river. He was rescued and may live.

Two copperhead snakes crawled into Martin Drury's house in Blair's Valley, Franklin county, Pa., on the 19th. The deadly snakes crept into the children's bed and bit both of them. Their screams aroused the mother, who in the darkness was bitten twice by the snakes. One child, aged three, has died and the other child and the mother were reported dying.

The Baptist Young People's union, in session at Milwaukee, reconsidered its action voting the 1896 convention to Denver, Col., and it will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn. Denver will get the 1899 convention.

W. L. LISLE, a miner employed in the Claude shaft at Cripple Creek, Col., while being hoisted to the surface, let go the rope and dropped 125 feet to the bottom.

WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, the watch dog of the United States treasury, was nominated on the fifth ballot yesterday by the democrats of the Fourth Indiana district for congress. He is now 77 years old.

DURING a recent thunderstorm lightning struck the house of August Gerlick at Worthing, Tex., and Mrs. Gerlick was instantly killed, all her clothing being burned from her body. One of the children was also badly shocked and its recovery is doubtful.

MRS. HEIMBACH, wife of the master mechanic of the Boston & Montana Mining Co. at Butte, Mont., frightfully disfigured Mrs. Snelling by throwing vitriol over her. Mrs. Heimbach was jealous of her husband's attentions to Mrs. Snelling.

ED CORRIGAN, the well known turfman, had a narrow escape on the 16th at Cincinnati from death at the hands of a discharged employe, a negro, John Phillips, who attacked him with a knife. Corrigan was armed only with an umbrella, and protected himself as best he could. He received a cut near the left elbow, however. Phillips escaped.

A FAMILY of nine children were poisoned at Santiago, Minn., by drinking lemonade which contained some poisonous ingredients. The children died one after the other and the parents were said to be very sick.

CITIZENS of St. Paul, Minn., are making great preparations for the coming C. A. R. encampment there. A leading feature of the encampment will be the reunions, more than 100 having already been arranged.

A NUMBER of ore handlers at Cleveland, O., crowded upon the ferryboat and when it was about half way over the river it turned over and the occupants were thrown into the water and most of the unfortunate men sank like lead. The life-saving crew, whose station is near the scene of the accident, was summoned and they recovered ten bodies, which were taken to the morgue. It was thought that one or two more victims might yet be added to the list.

The Baptist Young People's union convention at Milwaukee elected John H. Chapman, of Chicago, as president; Rev. W. Smith, of Waukegan, Ill., recording secretary, and Frank Moody, of Milwaukee, treasurer. Denver, Col., was chosen as the next meeting place in 1898.

AT Anniston, Ala., W. P. Rouse and Nora Tanner, a dissolute woman, fought a duel with pistol and knife. Both were killed, the woman being literally cut to pieces.

THE car barns of the Chicago City Railway Co. were burned on the night of the 18th. They occupied three-fourths of a square. The company lost 554 cars, 160 of them being grip cars. Fourteen horses were also burned to death. The loss was estimated at \$500,000; insurance, \$311,000. Three men were discovered dead in the ruins the next day. It was thought the crossing of electric wires caused the fire.

THE town of Malvern, Ark., was almost wiped out by fire early on the 18th. The total loss was variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$400,000, only a small portion of which was covered by insurance. The fire was incendiary.

JOHN DUZZO & SONS' brick building and a dozen smaller frame structures were burned at Ashtabula, O., on the 19th. Loss, \$50,000; insurance only partial.

JOHN GOODE, a Creek Indian convicted at Okmulgee, I. T., for theft, has been sentenced to be shot, this being his third offense.

EX-SPEAKER THOMAS B. REED has announced that he will again be a candidate for the republican congressional nomination of the First district of Maine and will shortly go into the campaign on behalf of McKinley and sound money.

THE latest news received from Japan stated that the loss of life from the recent tidal wave was between 25,000 and 30,000. The government had received reports from all the devastated districts, and it was thought all the victims of the disaster had been accounted for.

THE gold democrats of Wisconsin have issued a manifesto declaring against the "St. Louis protectionists" and "Chicago populists."

LEIBER's brewery, in Indianapolis, Ind., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$135,000, and the watchman was burned badly.

THE strikers at the Brown company's works at Cleveland, O., on the 17th were charged by the militia because they threw stones at them and at least a dozen men were bayoneted and seriously hurt.

Two brothers, Charles and Leonard Birner, went swimming near Quincy, Ill., and both were drowned. It was thought they had the cramps.

BUSINESS failures for the week ended the 17th (Dun's report) were 269 in the United States, against 256 for the same time last year, and 35 in Canada, against 39 last year.

GEORGE FISHER, of Swanville, Ind., fell from a haystack and alighted on a pitchfork, the tines entering his chest and killing him.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, of New York, has formally bolted the ticket nominated at Chicago. He said nothing could induce him to vote for Bryan or to assist in any way in his election. Beyond that he was silent.

FRANK JUNE, his wife and child left Grand Haven, Mich., in a small sloop. The boat was found afterward upturned on the beach at Lake Harbor and it was supposed all three were drowned.

J. J. O'CONNOR, of Savannah, Ga., was re-elected president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Thomas J. Dunbar, of Columbus, O., treasurer.

ACCORDING to private advices from Havana Gen. Jose Maceo, the Cuban insurgent leader, was killed in an engagement in the Gato hills.

H. J. WHIGHAM, of Chicago, won the amateur golf championship of America at Southampton, L. I., defeating Champion MacDonald, of Chicago.

LIGHTNING struck a gas well on the farm of Michael Whitney, at Muncie, Ind., and ignited it. All efforts to put the blaze out have been futile and it was said to be impossible to go closer than 50 feet to the roaring monster.

A TRAIN on the Chicago & Alton road split in two and afterward came together, killing brakeman Cowan and wrecking one car.

MARY SNODGRASS, a white woman, was hanged at Coeburn, Va., recently for cremating her negro girl baby. She was detected while in the act of pressing the baby's body on the flames with a large shovel.

THE Quincy (Ill.) baseball club, a member of the Western association, has quit playing and the players have been paid off.

FIVE persons took refuge in a shed at Portsmouth, O., which was struck by lightning two were killed and the three others injured.

THE republican national executive committee held a meeting at Cleveland, O., on the 15th for the purpose of organizing and to formally open the campaign. It was decided to locate the national headquarters at both New York and Chicago, although Mr. Hanna had received many letters from prominent politicians protesting against the headquarters being located in New York in the midst of the strife of the empire state factions.

Up to the 15th 104 leading democratic newspapers had bolted the nominees of the Chicago convention.

It was reported from San Francisco that Supreme Judge W. T. Wallace, of California, had been offered a cabinet position to speak for Bryan and silver on the Pacific coast.

THE "United Silver Party" has been incorporated at Springfield, Ill., with headquarters at Chicago. The aim is to further the cause of "sixteen to one." It is a corporation without capital stock.

A SPECIAL to the Cincinnati Enquirer on the 19th indicated a reign of terror in the counties of Scioto, Meigs and Gallia, O. At Portsmouth the Second Presbyterian church was badly damaged by dynamite. Attempts were also made to blow up other buildings. A gang of 27 outlaws were said to be evading all efforts of the officers and posse to capture them. The large stock barns of Judge H. A. Kentz had also been burned by the incendiaries.

THE Spaniards under Gen. Suarez Inclan have sustained a crushing defeat in Cuba at the hands of the insurgents under Antonio Maceo. Not only was Inclan's column defeated with heavy loss, but it was reported in Havana that the Spanish general himself was captured and is now held a prisoner by Maceo.

THE Hallet & Davis Co., dealers in pianos and organs at Chicago, have made an assignment. A statement was filed showing assets of \$288,000; liabilities, \$140,000.

CHARLES MARGRAVE, the postmaster at Emory Gap, Tenn., was shot from ambush while going home and fatally wounded. William Lefew is under arrest on suspicion. Lefew's brother was shot and killed last Christmas in Margrave's store. Margrave was charged with the crime.

JOHN GONSALVES and John Gasparri, Italian sailors, quarreled in a cabin of the fishing smack Lenora at Charleston, S. C., on the 17th and Gasparri plunged a knife into the stomach of Gonsalves, disemboweling him. Gasparri afterwards ran into the cabin and committed suicide by drawing the same knife with which he had killed his victim across his throat, severing it from ear to ear.

A DESTRUCTIVE tornado swept through the Adirondacks recently. A funnel-shaped cloud struck the earth between Fort Edward and Argyle in Washington county, N. Y., destroying farm dwellings and barns. Damage was also done at several other places, but no loss of life was reported.

THE strikers at the Brown Hoist works at Cleveland, O., were irritated by the news that the company had got a lot of non-union men from Canada and Cincinnati and they appointed committees to patrol certain territory in the neighborhood of the works early on the morning of the 15th and hunt the men, and when a non-union man was spied he was pounded and beaten, the police being utterly powerless to cope with the strikers. The mayor ordered a company of militia to the scene of the rioting.

A SERIOUS collision took place on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad near Quincy, Ill., on the 15th. At the Sand cut, where the road makes a sharp curve, a switch engine crashed into the engine of a freight train. Both engines were totally demolished and Engineer Fred Hammer, of the freight train, was killed at his post, and Frank Athey, his fireman, died soon after. Fireman Smith will also die. Von Steinberg, the other engineer, was also seriously injured, but will recover.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

MANY families were reported without shelter through the recent disastrous fire at Malvern, Ark., and an appeal for aid has been issued. Donations will be received by W. D. Lelper, chairman relief committee.

As a result of despondency over failure in business, Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Gradke, of Galesburg, Ill., took morphine, and were discovered by their daughter Jennie, in a dying condition. Doctors were summoned but could do nothing.

HARRY McKEAN, a fireman at the Frisco yards at Vinita, I. T., was scalded to death. The man was under the engine, cleaning out cinders, when a valve blew out.

NEAR Harrodsburg, Ky., while Philip Board was on his way to church he was shot in the back by Silas Bugg and instantly killed. They had quarreled over Bugg's wife. Bugg was jailed.

JAMES CRANSTON was killed by a boiler explosion at English, Ind. He had insisted on performing his engineer's duty while the latter visited a sweetheart.

THOMAS J. BENTON, who shot and killed his father-in-law, John Murphy, at Oklahoma City, Ok., five years ago, and was sentenced to prison for life, has been pardoned.

THE trouble to find places in the army for the graduates of West Point and those in the ranks who have passed successful preliminary examinations for commissions was said to be giving much concern to the war department officials at Washington.

THE National Confederation of Colored Women met at Washington on the 20th. The aim of the convention was the elevation of the race.

A. J. CALL and his daughter Nettie were killed in a shanty boat near Huntington, W. Va., on the 20th. Lotie Call and several other small children were also reported at the point of death. Etta Robins has been accused of the crime. An ax was used on the victims. No cause was assigned for the deed.

THE treasury gold reserve on the 20th had been reduced to \$90,787,636. In the absence of both the president and Secretary Carlisle from Washington no expression of opinion could be obtained from them, but the treasury officials who possess their confidence do not hesitate to say that if necessary another bond issue will be made when the reserve reaches a point when further action is rendered imperative.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Bailey P. Waggener, the well-known Atchison democrat, has bolted Bryan's nomination.

Mrs. Charles Newton, living near Columbus, was gored to death by a bull while milking.

Of the 60 delegates elected by the recent free silver state convention to St. Louis, 35 were republicans, 16 populists, eight democrats and one prohibitionist.

Dr. George H. Graham, convicted of assaulting Lizzie Shaughnessy, aged 13, at Pittsburg, was given 15 years in state's prison. Graham protested his innocence and cried like a child.

Mrs. L. A. B. Steele, wife of Judge L. S. Steele, died at her home in Lawrence the other morning. She was an early settler and the author of several books, among them "His Wife's Relations" and "Rev. Aurifiah."

Three men were buried by a cave-in while digging a trench at Independence. Two were taken out all right, but the third was badly crushed and was taken out unconscious. His recovery was regarded doubtful.

An unsuccessful attempt to rob the Central national bank at Topeka was made one night recently. Unfortunately for the burglars the janitor appeared on the scene just as they had worked their way through the outside door.

It is claimed that the mines at Galena furnish more ore every week than the mines at Joplin, Webb City and Cartersville, Mo., combined. The Galena mines average about 2,640,000 pounds of zinc ore and over 500,000 pounds of lead ore, worth about \$31,478, per week.

Harry Adams was brought to Pittsburg recently and put in jail, charged with complicity in the murder of the four McFarlyn brothers near Pittsburg last February. Adams was arrested in Cleveland, O. Ben Whittington, a Pittsburg man, is also in jail charged with the same crime.

Gold Smith, a prosperous young merchant of Hutchinson, dropped dead from his bicycle one evening recently after having made a 17-mile run. With his companions he had attended a ball game at Partridge, and the crowd was seeing how quick they could make the run back to Hutchinson.

The grand session of Knights of Tabor was held at Topeka recently. The annual report showed there were 400 knights, 1,000 daughters, 450 maids and 265 pages, making 2,115 members in good standing. During the year \$1,304.80 was paid out in sick dues, \$1,150 for funerals and \$890 on endowment.

The First Congregational church at Atchison, built in 1857, was abandoned the other night. It was the first church built in Kansas and was called the Abolition church. Its first pastor was Rev. J. H. Byrd, a strong free state man, maltreated many times by border ruffians and for many days a prisoner in their camp.

The Southern department of the appellate court, sitting at Fort Scott, declared unconstitutional the old statute which permitted the arrest and imprisonment of an insolvent debtor merely upon the affidavit of a judgment creditor. The court declared the law invalid in that it deprived a man of his liberty without the process of law.

Willis D. Morton, alias E. C. Holt, alias E. C. Holton, the colored cook at Hotel Greenwood at Eureka, was arrested the other day charged with having murdered A. B. Johnson at Des Moines, Ia., about 18 years ago. The arrest was made by W. O. McIntosh, a Pinkerton detective, who has been on Morton's trail for about six months.

Jacob Rogers, a farmer, living near Humboldt, is in jail charged with murdering a girl named Della Hutchinson and her prematurely-born child. With the aid of bloodhounds the body of the girl was found in a shallow pond, weighted with stones, and near it, also weighted, was the child. Rogers protests his innocence of the revolting crime.

The Kansas court of appeals, Southern department, sitting at Fort Scott, rendered a decision recently which will practically put a stop to the divorce business in Kansas until after the next meeting of the legislature. The court held that a husband and wife cannot testify against each other in a suit for alimony or an action for divorce.

The supreme court decided the other day that township funding bonds are legal, whether the original issue was legal or not. The decision was on a test case from Ness county. A township had issued \$20,000 to aid sugar mill and the bonds were funded. The court held that when the bonds are funded they become legal tender whether they were legally issued or not.

Charles A. Faris, one of the pioneers of Kansas, died at his home in Kansas City, Kan., recently. For nearly 40 years he had been engaged in newspaper work. He was connected with the Lawrence Journal at the time it was founded and later with the Kansas City Times. For nearly 15 years prior to his death he was connected with the editorial department of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co. His wife, who is a sister of ex-United States Marshal Walker, of Kansas, and four children survive him. Mr. Faris resided at Lawrence at the time of Quantrell's raid, and was a member of the state militia during the trying days of border warfare.

KANSAS SILVER MEN.

Delegates to the National Conference at St. Louis instructed for Bryan.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—The non-partisan free silver state convention yesterday elected 60 delegates to the silver conference at St. Louis, July 22, and instructed them to vote for the endorsement of William Jennings Bryan for president. The meeting was called to order by A. C. Shinn, a populist from Ottawa, and Ed C. Little, of Abilene, a former republican, was chosen temporary and permanent chairman.

Col. W. P. Tomlinson, of Topeka, of Wichita, a former republican, introduced a resolution for the silverites to break away from the old parties, but it was overwhelmingly voted down. The convention elected the following delegates to the St. Louis convention: Delegates-at-large—Eldridge Herrington, Hiawatha; A. W. Shinn, Ottawa; W. H. Thom, Parsons; H. C. Whiteley, Emporia; E. C. Little, Abilene; R. W. Turner, Manhattan; J. T. High, Hutchinson; Albert Griffin, Topeka; J. G. Waters, Topeka; H. L. Taylor, Wichita; N. B. Brown, Concordia.

First district—J. R. Ingalls, J. W. Fitzgerald, W. N. Allen, P. T. McCrum, W. P. Ripley, W. H. Higgins, W. J. Hurd.

Second district—J. M. Mason, J. W. Ferguson, S. H. Sheldon, N. L. Bowman, I. O. Pickering, John C. Cannon, R. H. Caldwell.

Third district—E. M. Fletcher, J. F. Steele, John Gray, J. H. Ritchie, Abe Steenberg, A. J. Brown, James Butler.

Fourth district—E. J. Shinn, A. B. Hull, L. C. Worster, Dr. Lawrence, A. A. Graham, Joseph Mosher, J. J. Miller.

Fifth district—E. W. Ober, C. Y. Miller, T. R. Elliott, W. W. Palmer, J. G. Davis, D. R. Warstaff, George S. Upshaw.

Sixth district—W. F. Federman, A. P. Peters, J. L. Beal, J. W. Conway, D. M. Reihan, A. D. Gillespie, W. L. Stevens.

Seventh district—S. D. Porter, George W. Finch, James A. Ray, A. H. Isley, J. S. Caldwell, Amos McClain, S. E. Joslyn.

The central committee was empowered to meet and consider the advisability of putting a state ticket in the field. Several complimentary speeches were made in advocacy of E. C. Little for congressman-at-large, but no probable candidates for any other office were mentioned. The following telegram was sent to W. J. Bryan, and, at six o'clock, the convention adjourned:

To W. J. Bryan, Kansas City: The friends of free silver, in state convention assembled, send greetings, and pledge the electoral vote of Kansas to you in November.

The central committee was constructed as follows: First district, J. R. Ingalls, H. J. Klussmyer; Second, W. P. White, A. E. Haley; Third, J. F. Vanmeter, A. F. Edwards; Fourth, J. H. Stevens, S. A. Martin; Fifth, T. Chapman, W. W. Palmer; Sixth, Webb McNeill, W. F. Federman; Seventh, M. Watson, D. A. Garst. The central committee met last night and organized by the election of Judge J. S. Ray, of Wellington, as chairman and W. F. Federman, of Sherman county, as secretary.

KANSAS PROHIBITIONISTS.

A Very Few Delegates Attended the State Convention—The Ticket.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16.—The prohibition party of Kansas met in delegate convention at the senate chamber yesterday and nominated a full state ticket, with the exception of chief justice, as follows: Governor, Horace Hurley, of Junction City; lieutenant governor, George Hollingsberry, of Lawrence; secretary of state, H. H. Geyer, of Ottawa; treasurer, John Bidgson, of Americus; auditor, T. B. Talmadge, of Hutchinson; attorney general, J. T. Merry, of Emporia; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. Virginia Greaver, of Leavenworth; congressman-at-large, Mont Williams, of Lansing; presidential electors, at large, P. Beverly, Osage county; Dr. A. M. Hutchinson, Reno; F. M. Steves, Osage. First district, Grant Fleming, Leavenworth; Second district, A. M. Richardson, Douglas; Third district, —; Fourth district, E. T. Haek, Lyon; Fifth district, —; Sixth district, J. B. Garton, Norton; Seventh district, C. H. Strong, Rice. The vacancies were ordered filled by the state committee.

Evidence of "spotters."

ABILENE, Kan., July 17.—Judge Garver, of the appellate court, has just made a ruling on "spotter" evidence which is of considerable interest since recent rulings by district courts, who refused to admit it. The decision was made upon the case of the state of Kansas against C. M. Keyes, appealed from Brown county. Keyes was arrested for selling liquor and convicted upon "spotter" evidence. The jury was instructed by the court that "spotter" evidence was to be looked upon with suspicion. Keyes appealed. The syllabus by Judge Garver contains an opinion that "spotter" evidence is perfectly competent and the fact that a man is a "spotter" should not be weighed against him simply on that account.

Questioning Candidates Systematically.

WICHITA, Kan., July 17.—It is claimed at the headquarters of the Order of the Mystic Brotherhood here that the organization is growing rapidly and that the membership of the Topeka lodges alone exceeds 3,000. As soon as nominations are made by any of the three leading parties lists of questions are sent to the candidates as to their respective attitudes toward the prohibitory liquor law. The answers are kept from the public if express requests are made, and no answer is construed as a negative. The answers are referred to a committee in each county, composed of a republican, a democrat and a populist, and are classified as "good," "no good" or "doubtful." The answers determine what candidate shall receive the support of the secret reorganization organization.

DISAPPOINTED GRAIN MEN.

Through Corn Rates Made to St. Louis Instead of Flat Rates to Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—The reduced rates on grain shipments to the Gulf made by the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways went into effect Saturday. The Union Pacific railway, which was expected to make a flat grain rate into Kansas City, announced a through rate Saturday of 13 cents per 100 pounds on corn from McPherson and Ellsworth, Kan., and intermediate points to St. Louis. The new rate is a good thing for St. Louis, but is of no benefit to Kansas City. What the grain men were looking for and expected from the Union Pacific was a flat rate to Kansas City of six cents on wheat and proportionally on corn. It was thought the Union Pacific would cut locals to Kansas City about 50 per cent. Its action in ignoring Kansas City, which is its eastern terminus, by making a through rate to St. Louis, has aroused the indignation of the grain men, as it is a direct blow at Kansas City.

A TERRIBLE AFFRAY.

Two Brothers Fight a Duel with Knives—One Mortally Wounded.

HAZLETON, Pa., July 20.—George and Charles Goodwood, brothers, living at Eckley, who have been at variance for some time over family affairs, met last evening and agreed to settle their differences by fighting it out. Arming themselves with butcher knives they went at each other desperately. Neighbors who witnessed the terrible affray tried to separate them, but were forced to desist for fear of being cut themselves. The wife of one of the brothers finally rushed in and succeeded in taking her husband out of the fight, but not before one of the fingers on her right hand was almost cut off. The brothers were bleeding from many wounds, and fell exhausted. A physician was hurriedly summoned, who pronounced both to be dangerously wounded, one of them being in such a precarious condition that his recovery is doubtful.

FLOOD AT KANSAS CITY.

The Worst Rain Since 1868—Troost Park Lake Overflows and Causes Much Damage.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—Saturday afternoon and night Kansas City was visited by the heaviest rainfall since 1888. Many sections of the city were flooded and the damage amounted to thousands of dollars. The greatest damage was in the vicinity of Troost park. The park lake was overflowed and from it a volume of water poured down Vine street which inundated houses, tore away street crossings, demolished sidewalks and terrified women and children. Members of the fire department swam and struggled in the raging torrents to rescue those who were calling for help. Fortunately no lives were lost. It is probable that damage suits will be brought against the park management.

POOL ROOM LAW INVALID.

A Kansas City Judge Declines the Act to Be Class Legislation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—Under a decision made by Judge Wofford, of the criminal court, gambling on horse races run outside of the state may be resumed in Kansas City. By virtue of this decision pool rooms which closed in 1891, when the Stone anti-pool room law went into effect, will speedily reopen. The judge held that the law, which made it a felony to make a book or accept bets except on the course where the race was run, was unconstitutional because it was special legislation, which did not bear equally on all citizens, and such special legislation is prohibited by the state constitution.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

It Is Raging with Great Violence Owing to the Marshy Ground.

HAVANA, July 20.—Reports from Artemisa show that yellow fever of violence continues in that district, both among the Cubans and Spaniards, owing to the marshy character of the ground. It prevails along the line of the trocha, and Maj. Hidalgo, Pedro and Baron are among those attacked. Guanayal appeals for 200 beds for the sick lying by the columns of Cois, Escario and Fuentes. It is also raging at Villa Clara, and the epidemic makes no discrimination in favor of native Cubans, 19 of whom were attacked yesterday, and are seriously ill.

NO MORE FALSE TONES.

Mechanism Invented That Makes a Piano as True as a Violin.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Dr. S. A. Hageman, of this city, has applied for a patent on an invention which promises to create a sensation among musicians. It is a mechanism to be applied to the piano for the purpose of correcting the false tones of that instrument, which have hitherto been regarded as a necessary evil. The invention makes a piano as true as the violin, and it accomplishes the result by a sort of mechanical fingering similar to the human fingering on the violin. Competent musicians say the problem has been successfully solved.

JAPANESE AS BUTCHERS.

Said to Be Killing the Chinese in the Island of Formosa.

LONDON, July 20.—A Hong Kong dispatch says a missionary writes to a correspondent there, fully confirming previous reports of Japanese atrocities in the south of the Island of Formosa. The Japanese, he adds, are fast exterminating the Chinese in that locality. Over 60 villages have been burned, and thousands of persons have been killed, with revolting atrocities.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURIER. W. E. THIMMONS, PUBLISHER. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. THE SIRDAR OF EGYPT.

Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Spy of the Soudan.

Stories of his Early Career in the Egyptian Army by a War Correspondent in the Gordon Relief Expedition.

I.

If Maj. Andre had succeeded in his dangerous mission with Arnold in the revolutionary war he would probably have been knighted and had a brigade given him. As it was, he was shot. Maj. Herbert Kitchener, also a spy, succeeded in the last Soudan war, and to-day he is sirdar, that is, commander-in-chief, of the Egyptian army.

There have been few more adventurous and effective careers than that of Kitchener.

If Americans, in any calculation that may be made as to an Anglo-American war, take as a consideration the pig-tailed, brandy-drinking British officer of the wars of the revolution and 1812—an officer whose soul was steeped in pipe-clay and consequentiality—they will find themselves mistaken. Wolseley and the competitive examination have done away with him altogether. The Crimea, the Indian mutiny and half a dozen smaller wars have taught the Horse Guards much. The Boers at Majuba gave them a final lesson. The days of men like Braddock, who formed close-order under fire in an ambulance, to the disgust of Washington, have gone by. Englishmen have learned by bitter experience to scout and to ambuscade as well as the historic Green Mountain volunteer of 1776.

No one has learned that lesson better than Sir Herbert Kitchener. He learned it by practice, which probably accounts for his present position. He has learned to fight the Arab.

Sir Herbert Kitchener had nothing like as important a title when I knew him a little over ten years ago. He was simply Maj. Kitchener then. But, even looking at the muddled-up condition of things at the present time in northern Africa and their momentous consequences on the history of the world—for Egypt always has been a factor in history-making since the days of Herodotus—it is a question whether Maj. Kitchener was not just as big a man in the ever-changing course of events in 1885 as he is in this year of grace, 1896. For Herbert Kitchener was then chief of the Intelligence corps in the British army. Intelligence corps is merely a formal title used as a matter of convenience in Horse Guards red-tape, but in Soudanese warfare it meant what it said. It meant the lives of several thousand men, which may be considered an essential matter, especially if you happen to be a unit, even an immaterial unit, in the aforesaid thousands.

Few know the reason of the present sirdar's success in life. It is merely history repeating itself. As India was to Europe in the last century, so is Africa in the nineteenth. And the conditions are not dissimilar. As Clive and Hastings succeeded in India, so is Kitchener succeeding in northern Africa. The defense of the methods of both Clive and Hastings was that the oriental had to be fought with his own weapons. The result has been the British empire in India. Kitchener seems an embodiment of the generalship of Clive and the political acumen of Hastings.

After the defeat of Arabi Pasha at Tel-el-Kebir in 1882, the Egyptian army was remodeled on a British basis. The Egyptian government occupied a position in many respects not unlike that of John Company, and, in fact, it still occupies that position. To treat the oriental or the Mohammedan according to British ideas and British regulations has never succeeded. But it seems that the occasion always finds the man. In the reestablishment of the military service of Egypt, disorganized by rebellion and defeat, every encouragement was given British officers to volunteer for African service.

There was nothing more noticeable about Horatio Herbert Kitchener, then a mere subaltern in an English regiment of the line, to distinguish him from the hundreds of his fellows who entered the Egyptian service at that time than that he had a splendid physique and an evident anxiety to know the why and wherefore of things. The Egyptian army and oriental politics gave every opportunity to a man of an inquiring mind and an adventurous spirit. Kitchener had both, and it was not long before the young English subaltern saw that the only way in which the Arab of the desert, the sworn foe of Egyptian rule (the rule of the Turk, as he called it) could be fought with any degree of success was by understanding him and his methods of war. Kitchener proceeded to understand them. Leave after leave of absence were given him, and these periods were spent in bazaars and in the outlying towns up the river where the Bedouin of the desert paid his fitful visits. It soon became mooted throughout the mess-rooms of the army that Kitchener had become infatuated with Arab life, and the younger members chaffingly referred to him as a promising Mohammedan convert. But Kitchener kept on his way and soon had his reward in being advanced two steps in rank and in making an impression on the minister of war and Lord Cromer, the British envoy, that he knew more about the true inwardness of Arab life than any other European in the service. From Cairo to Dongola, from Dongola to Berber and from Berber to Suakin he roamed, sometimes as a Greek merchant, and it has been said, traveled the great Bayuda desert as a fanatical

fanatical. But when the Gordon relief expedition was reluctantly entered upon by Gladstone, Maj. Kitchener, unknown outside of Egypt, had a knowledge of the situation and the people in the Soudan possessed by no other living man.

Correspondents in the Soudan refer to the almost perfect state to which the Intelligence corps of the Egyptian service has been brought; that not the slightest political movement can occur in the camp of the khalifa at Omdurman, or a Bishareen sheik display pique at the pretensions of the mahdi's successor, but that Gen. Kitchener is aware of it. Warren Hastings said at his famous trial that in oriental warfare or politics "a system of espionage is essential." No man can trust another in a condition of affairs where even the domestic relations are made up of mothers scheming against mothers, and brothers divided in their maternal allegiance. The spy system under Gen. Kitchener has been reduced to a science.

Throughout that indefinite mysterious region known as the Soudan, from far southern equatorial Africa, where the slave-trader plies his traffic in human flesh, to the Bahria bazaar, where the agents of the khalifa negotiate with the German and Italian merchants for powder and cartridges, Kitchener's spies are ever present. With Osman Digna toward the Red sea in the villages of the Bishareen, and at the oases where the weary caravan halts, there will be found an agent of Kitchener ready to discuss the political questions of the day. At the distant wells, which all travelers are compelled to seek, an emissary will meet with and therefore of Britain, will meet with an agent or gold the wavering sheik of the desert. In a word, methods are employed the condemnation of which by the unthinking British public was possibly the cause of Clive's suicide and was certainly the cause of Warren Hastings's broken heart.

It is undoubtedly the personal knowledge that the sirdar himself has of the intricacies of the spy system that gives it its force.

II.

If it had not been for the egregious stupidity of an English sergeant, I never would have known Sir Herbert Kitchener, although I had probably smoked cigarettes with him frequently at the midday spell or sat up half the night with him over a camel-dung fire at the cataracts.

It was at Korti, the base of operation during the last war, that I knew him. There the Nile makes a wide bend a few miles south of New Dongola, the objective point of the present campaign and the place where Stewart and Butler made their dashes across the desert to Khartoum. There were at least 5,000 British, about 1,000 Bashi Bazuks in the service of the mahdi of Dongola, and 600 or 700 Dongalese camp-followers and Aden camel-drivers at Korti in the first days of January, 1885.

There were exciting times in that little far-away Arab village. The air was full of rumors. Conflicting reports were daily circulated as to Gordon and the safety of the garrison at Khartoum. News had just been received of the rising of the powerful Bishareen, and through it all was that peculiar feeling of distrust which is hard to describe, but which can readily be felt, as to the fealty of our allies. There had been no overt act; there had been, in fact, nothing which one could say displayed a disposition to disloyalty on the part of the Dongalese.

Around the evening camp-fire in the quietness of the tents during those days of painful suspense, the name most frequently mentioned was that of Kitchener. We Canadian voyageurs heard him spoken of by the soldiers with an almost mysterious respect up and down the river. Egypt, the land of enchantment, seemed to be a fitting field for whom none seemed to know, but who was supposed to be always present—a sort of British Haroun al Raschid.

Many stories were told of the romantic life of the chief of the Intelligence corps. It was related how for months he had lived in the household of the mahdi, how he had personally communicated with Gordon within the walls of Khartoum.

It was one of those starry Egyptian nights, dark, certainly, and with that intense quiet that almost made distinguishable the sound of a lizard scurrying over the sand. The clump, clump of the thousands of camels as they lay chewing their cud and the measured tread of the British sentries as they paced their beats were the only things that made us, in that part of the campment where there were Canadians, Dongalese and camel-drivers, realize that we were with a division of the British army in the field.

Suddenly there was a piercing scream, which seemed to be a signal from the direction of the Aden camel-drivers' lines. This was quickly followed by the sound of feet scampering past our tents.

We were aroused, naturally, and were in considerable doubts as to whether the Mahdists had surprised the outposts and were upon us, until yells and shouts came to us from the Dongalese quarter. We saw at once what was the matter. The long-standing feud between the Dongalese and the Aden camel-drivers had at last broken out. The presence of the Arabs from Aden, whose loyalty was unquestioned, had always been resented by the Dongalese, and at last, incensed beyond endurance by insult and abuse, the camel-drivers had determined on a night attack to avenge their wrongs.

In the light of the stars we watched the row. The Aden men, plucky and hardy, and taking their enemies off their guard, were at first victorious. Their short camel sticks were used vigorously and with effect upon the turbans and shoulders of their enemies.

Their success seemed complete, when a tall Dongalese Arab, whose litherness of form and tallness of stature made him conspicuous among even his athletic

comrades, seemed to take charge. With a few words of command he rallied the now retreating Dongalese, and, empty-handed, led his half-defeated followers against the exultant Aden men. One-two—three—fell those straight right-handers, and down went three leading Aden men. Two more blows, and the camel-drivers lost their leaders. Confusion spread among them. What sort of man was this Arab that struck straight from the shoulder and whose blows fell like the kick of a stallion? We who watched the fight wondered where this man had learned to strike the blows of a pugilist.

The English sergeant of the provost-marshal, who came up with a dozen soldiers, did not stop to wonder. Two or three Aden men and an equal number of Dongalese, among whom was their plucky leader, were arrested. A group of date trees were close by. An English sergeant, and especially a provost-sergeant, is nothing if not expeditious. Two of the Aden men were tied to the trees, and in a minute the swish, swish of the whip which the corporal brought down on their backs could be heard.

"Is there much blood coming, corporal?" coolly inquired the sergeant. "A good deal," was the corporal's answer as he ran his hand over their dusky backs.

"Well, then, tackle this big beggar," and he pointed to the tall Dongalese leader, who was standing between two soldiers and who seemed to be determined to take his punishment quietly.

"Urry up, now!" said the sergeant, at the same time contemptuously tapping the tall Arab on the side of the head with his swagger-stick.

That was where the sergeant made a mistake. The tall man had apparently determined to take his thrashing without a murmur, but he thought differently of having his ears boxed by a cockney sergeant. Before that representative of law and order in the British camp had time to think he was lying on the broad of his back with one eye badly closed. And he has always protested that the Dongalese leader said, in perfect idiomatic English, as he bounded for the rocks: "You blamed fool!" The "Dongalese leader" was none other than Kitchener.

III.

Col. Butler, now Sir William, with the Nineteenth Hussars, had by a circuitous route taken position on the desert behind the rocks to cut off the retreat of the foe. The Egyptian artillery shelled the sides of the cliffs and was answered by the defiant waving of rifles, spears and shields. It was necessary that the position be taken by assault.

The regiments of the line—the Thirtieth, the Forty-second Highlanders and the Thirty-fifth (the old Pompadours)—were lying facing the heights; the Thirty-fifth on the right, the Thirtieth in the center and the Highlanders on the bank of the river, which roared past with all the tumultuousness of a Nile cataract. All the forenoon "Tommy Atkins" had listened to the spit, spit of the enemy's fire and heard the bullets flatten on the rocks around him. And early in the afternoon he became hungry and angry and eager to begin the assault. Down by the shore, where the Highlanders were, we Canadians crouched in the scout-boats.

The entire brigade was apparently waiting for the completion of some plan. In broad Scotch and in the shibani accents of the Western Highlanders, the men of the Forty-second damned the delay.

Soon we saw, skirting along the left of the enemy's position, taking advantage of every rock along the shore, the figure of a man dressed as an Arab sheik. Concealed from the enemy behind one of the rocks, he seemed to signal. He then came rapidly toward us. Every man saw him, but the orders were not to fire. There were some words exchanged with Col. Green—then a few sharp orders.

The killed Highlanders formed in column, the war-pipers blew "The Garb of Auld Gaul," and, side by side, Col. Green and the Arab sheik led company A 50 yards nearer the heights.

By companies the charge was made. Company after company forged to the front, and soon the whole line had advanced and the battle was waging along the entire face of the position.

We could see a man fall here and there, but it was evident that the Arab was beaten. Company A, of the Forty-second, and Col. Green and the Arab sheik were not far from us when we saw, dashing from the center of the position which the Thirty-eighth had already taken, an Arab dressed in khakie and mounted on a gray horse. With proverbial sure-footedness, the animal bounded over the bowlders and scattered stones as if they were naught.

The rider was making for the river, and the fire of the company was directed at him. But the British soldier is not the best shot in the world.

"It's Maj. Small's servant!" yelled a sergeant; "don't fire again!" By this time the horseman had reached the soldiers.

The Arab sheik jumped from Col. Green's side and placed himself in the rider's path, with raised scimitar.

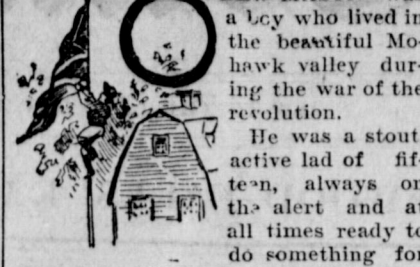
"For God's sake, fire again!" he cried. "It's Suleiman Bey!"

The sheik's weapon was dashed from his hand by a single sweep of the horseman's heavy two-handed sword. Horse and rider dashed onward and plunged into the river a few yards from where we were idly sitting in the boat.

"Fire! In the name of heaven, fire! That's Suleiman Bey!" screamed the strange Arab in our ranks. "Fire! He's the murderer of Stewart!"

A LITTLE REBEL.

BY T. C. HARBAUG.



OBED MASON was a boy who lived in the beautiful Mohawk valley during the war of the revolution. He was a stout, active lad of fifteen, always on the alert and at all times ready to do something for the cause of liberty.

At times the valley would fall into the hands of the British and Tories, and the boys of the Mohawk were not permitted to make known their sentiments. The allies were both cruel and watchful, and woe to the American household that gave aid and encouragement to the patriots.

Not far from the Mason home stood the house of one of the bitterest of all the Mohawk Tories.

The man was Jason Sargent, and whenever his people held the valley he would signify his approval of their atrocious deeds by raising a British flag upon a staff near his dwelling.

The flag waving in the breeze became an eyesore to the patriots, but they dared not molest it for fear of tory vengeance. They could only hope that the fortunes of war would turn against the enemy, and that another standard, fairer in their eyes, would greet the light of day from the top of the tory's pole.

No one hated the flag more than young Obed.

He could see it from the window of the attic where he slept, and it was the first thing that greeted his eyes in the morning after a night's sleep.

He watched it for months, and then the return of the patriot army seemed as far off as ever.

"Jason Sargent will lose his flag one of these nights," said the little rebel of the Mohawk, one afternoon, to his mother. "Some one will spirit it away, and then the tory of Sargent house will have to coax another from Sir John Johnston."

"Jason guards it well, my son," was the answer. "He will take good care of his prize, and I fear it will float on the breezes till our people come back and take possession of the valley again."

But the boy had formed a plan for the capture of the obnoxious banner, and that night he retired to his little attic with a good deal of excitement.

The last thing he saw, as he put out the candle, was the flag waving against the starry sky over Jason Sargent's yard, but he did not throw himself upon his bed.

Obed's father was in the army with Gen. Schuyler, the famous patriot, and he thought that if he could capture the flag waving so defiantly from Jason's staff, he would be doing the cause of liberty an excellent service.

When the little household below stairs became quiet, the patriot boy slipped down the ladder which led from the attic and thence from the house.

The night was quite dark, for but few stars were seen in the sky, and these at times were lost to view behind banks of clouds that drifted from the west.

It did not take Obed long to reach the premises occupied by the tory, and he stopped near the flagstaff and looked up at the emblem which defied the "rebels" of the Mohawk.

The flag itself was a little higher than the roof of the Sargent house and floated from the end of a strong pole which would bear the weight of a person stouter than Obed.

He listened as he waited in the dark shadows of the house, for the tory was in the large room, making merry with a number of neighbors of his own faith, and Obed's keen ears caught the sound of laughter mingled with the clink of their glasses as they drank confusion and defeat to Washington and his brave men.

Above all arose the harsh voice of the big tory, as he told how his flag had waved defiance in the very faces of the patriots, and how he intended to keep



it floating from the pole "till the last rebel in North America had laid down his arms."

"We shall see about that, Master Sargent," said Obed in a whisper. "That's a prophecy which may not hold good till morning. The worst little rebel in the Mohawk valley may bring your boast to naught."

As the merriment of the party inside grew more boisterous, the boy glided to the pole and looked up.

Nimble of foot and a good climber, he looked at the house with the curtains well down and the long veranda deserted and still.

In another moment Obed Mason was climbing toward the British ensign, and hand over hand he pushed his way upward, now and then casting a look to the ground, as if he expected to see the front door of the old-fashioned house fly open and disclose the boastful guardian of the flag.

But fortune seemed to favor the rebel of the Mohawk, for at last, wrap-

ping his legs about the pole above the roof of the house he found that he could reach the flag.

As yet the only sound that came to him was the noise made by the revelers; and this pleased him, for he felt that as long as they kept it up in Jason's parlor he was safe.

Obed took out his knife, sharpened that afternoon for the occasion, and began to cut the flag loose.

He knew that one of Jason's young friends had nailed it to the pole, and he soon discovered that it had been put there to stay till, as Jason had boasted, "every rebel in North America had laid down his arms."

Minutes seemed hours to the imperiled boy, as he worked at the stubborn prize, and once he stopped, for the front door opened and some one came out.

"Mother, patriot though she is, wouldn't quite approve of my work," he thought to himself. "She has wished that the flag might vanish, but she would never think of sending me upon a mission of this kind. There's a surprise in store for her if I can only get this flag, and I will have it if the tories below keep up their revel a little longer."

At length the last bit of bunting yielded to Obed's knife and hands, and he drew the flag over his shoulder.

Presently he began to descend, and drew a breath of keen relief when he stood on the ground with the prize in his possession.

He glanced once more at the house. The loud talk and laughter still continued, and just as he stepped toward the garden, through which he had crept to the spot, he heard some one say:

"Gentlemen, why not go out and salute the king's flag? We are all loyal to King George, and friend Jason has displayed the whole Mohawk valley by keeping afloat in the face of our enemies the banner of England."

"Salute! salute!" chorused Jason's guests.

And the next instant there was a rush for the door, and it opened to a flood of light upon the porch.

Standing in the shadow of the garden



DARTED OFF LIKE A DEER.

fence, with the captured flag wrapped around his nimble body, was the young rebel of the Mohawk, breathless and excited.

He saw the tory's friends swarm from the house and arrange themselves about the foot of the flagstaff.

Jason was among them.

"Why, where's the flag, friend Jason?" suddenly asked one.

The tory looked up, and seemed to fall back as he discovered that the pole was no longer adorned with the flag he had raised.

"Gone! gone!" he exclaimed, staggering back. "It was there at sundown. I saw it floating in the last rays of the sun, but—gone! gone! The flag I raised!"

Obed dropped to the ground, and moved noiselessly toward the end of Jason's garden.

There were confusion and loud voices behind him, but these only quickened his exit.

"It has been stolen by the rebels!" cried the owner of Sargent house. "I am a disgraced man if they are permitted to escape with it. The men of the Mohawk valley have captured the king's flag, and they will carry it in triumph to the rebel army if we do not overtake them. They may be in hiding with it somewhere, and we must surround the premises."

At this moment a little figure scaled the fence and darted off like a deer.

Obed, clutching the captured prize, ran through the shadows, as he never ran before, and, knowing the country, he made his way across Jason's farm, nor stopped till he came back to the little house on the rise.

Once more he slipped back to the attic over the sloping roof and hid the flag under the cot, after which he threw himself upon the bed and fell asleep.

Perhaps the fearless little patriot of the Mohawk dreamed of capturing more flags that night, but in the early morning he heard the voice of his mother at the ladder.

"Come, Obed, wake up and look at Jason Sargent's flagstaff," she called to him. "The British flag isn't there any longer. Can it be that the old tory has turned rebel himself?"

"Not quite that good, mother. Didn't I tell you that some night neighbor Sargent would lose his flag?"

What was the patriot mother's surprise when she saw, descending the ladder, her boy with the British flag over his shoulders.

"You, Obed?" she said. "They will ransack the district, but what they recover the flag?"

"We'll see about that. It's our secret, mother, and we'll keep it, won't we?"

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LITTLE FUNNIGRAPHS.

Her Father—"Has my daughter given you any encouragement, sir?" Suitor—"Well, she said you were always a very generous parent."—Philadelphia American.

She—"When they hear you are going to be married, dear, won't they raise your salary?" He—"I am afraid not, darling; they have heard it so often before."—Truth.

"Mary, I hope you took good care of my animals while I was away." "Indeed I did; only once I forgot to feed the cat." "I hope she didn't suffer." "Oh no! She ate the canary and the parrot."—Fliegende Blatter.

Bobby—"Did Mr. Slimpley buy those tickets you expected to sell him for the concert in aid of the orphan asylum?" Gimby—"No; but he promised to write a letter expressive of his sympathy for the glorious cause."—Roxbury Gazette.

"Standing committees in our club?" said the new woman. "Certainly. All formed of members who are in the habit of riding in the trolley cars." The man, in conscious guilt, blushed vociferously. As Mr. Stephen Crane might say.—Indianapolis Journal.

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THE BELL THAT CALLED ME.

The bell that used to call me home, tonight I hear its song, And what sweet memories trooping come to laugh the way along...

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.

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CHAPTER XXII.—CONTINUED.

While the senator and his wife were re- ceiving gifts and listening to pretty speeches, a number of attendants had brought tables laden with every sort of food from behind the pillars...

At length, however, and accompanied by her husband, walked bowing down the hall to the courtyard, where bearers waited for them with carrying chairs...

It was at this moment that I, who was standing near, felt a man who was wrapped in a large feather cloak push past me, and saw that he held something which gleamed like a knife...

"Yes, lady, if he has broken the law, for was not your father to be deposed for this same reason? Also Tikal holds his place not by right of birth but by treaty..."

"Not so, lady, for in that hour when he is proclaimed Tikal will be taken into safe keeping, where he shall abide for so long as his life lasts."

"It is foolish to crown a babe, and neither I nor my husband seek this greatness," said Maya. "If Tikal is to be deposed because of his crimes let one of the great lords be set in his place until the child is old enough to rule."

"Do not shrink from me," he began in a low, quivering voice, as he gazed upon us with his whitening eye; "surely you should not shrink, seeing that all of you are partners in the crime that has made me the loathsome thing I am."

"I did this thing for my daughter's sake—yes, for love of her, my only child. She was ambitious and she desired this man, and I thought to assure greatness to her and to her children after her..."

already he is detested by the people, and even those who loved him turn from him and plot against him. Do you know what they plot? They plot to make that child that shall be your son, Maya, enslave in his room, and to set you and your outland husband up as regents till it shall be of an acre to govern."

"O, you have planned cunningly, and things look well for you, but I say that they shall not prosper." And, shaking his withered arm in our faces, he turned and limped from the chamber.

"So let it be," she cried. "I care nothing. At the least I won you, oh, my love, and for some months, through all our troubles, I have been happy at your side, and come good or come ill, nothing can rob me of my memories. But for you, I fear, oh, my husband! I fear for you..."

"We have come to you, Lady of the Heart, on behalf of the council and of the people, to rejoice with you in your great happiness and to lay certain matters of the state before you. For some months the people have grown weary of Tikal, who, in defiance of the laws of the land, has put many to death on suspicion of their being concerned in plots against his power..."

"Indeed," said Maya, "and why was my name omitted from this list of names? I will not stay to describe it, we started to march round the great square to the sound of music and singing, our path being lit by the light of the moon and hundreds of torches..."

"Now the senator sprang to his feet and swore a great oath to be avenged upon Tikal." "Nay, lord," said Dimas, "his person is holy, and must not be touched, nor need you have any further fear of him, for those whom he corrupted await, their trial, and he himself is watched by day and night..."

"Yes, lady, if he has broken the law, for was not your father to be deposed for this same reason? Also Tikal holds his place not by right of birth but by treaty. You are the rightful heir to Zibabul, Lady of the Heart..."

"Not so, lady, for in that hour when he is proclaimed Tikal will be taken into safe keeping, where he shall abide for so long as his life lasts." "And when is this to be?" asked the senator.

"Tomorrow, at noon, upon the pyramid, that the child may be solemnly anointed three days hence in the sanctuary on the night of the Rising of Waters."

"It is foolish to crown a babe, and neither I nor my husband seek this greatness," said Maya. "If Tikal is to be deposed because of his crimes let one of the great lords be set in his place until the child is old enough to rule."

"Do not shrink from me," he began in a low, quivering voice, as he gazed upon us with his whitening eye; "surely you should not shrink, seeing that all of you are partners in the crime that has made me the loathsome thing I am..."

"I did this thing for my daughter's sake—yes, for love of her, my only child. She was ambitious and she desired this man, and I thought to assure greatness to her and to her children after her..."

"How came this lady here, Maya, and what does she seek?" the senator asked. "I do not know how she came," gasped his wife. "I had begun to prepare myself for sleep when, looking into yonder mirror, I saw her behind me having in her hand a naked knife and searching the room with her eyes..."

"It is true, white man," she answered. "Why do you desire to kill one so innocent?" he asked again. "Is it not natural that I should wish to destroy the child who is to supplant my child, and to break the heart of the woman who has broken my heart?"

"What have we to do with these things, O woman with the heart of a puma?" he asked. "If Tikal is to be driven from his place, it is because of his crime." "And if you and yours are to be set in it, white man, without doubt it is because of your virtues; and yet, black-hearted knave that you are, I tell you that I know all the truth..."

"I have the proofs, and when needful I will show them. I did not come here to do murder, at least upon the infant, but the sight of it sleeping in its cradle overcame me, and of a sudden I determined to wreak my vengeance upon it and upon its mother..."

"It comes into my mind, husband," said Maya, coldly. "That if we would forsake our infant child, and the white woman of hers, such a doom she has richly earned, nor will any blame us when they learn what was her errand here..."

"What, then, is to be done with this woman?" he asked. "We cannot take her with us." "No, nor will it be by me," he answered, in a fierce voice; "sooner would I choke the breath out of my own body than strangle this defenseless woman..."

"Then it will remain undone," said Maya. "And now, since we have thus determined, let us think of flight, for the night draws on, and in flight is our only hope..."

"What, then, is to be done with this woman?" he asked. "We cannot take her with us." "No, nor will it be by me," he answered, in a fierce voice; "sooner would I choke the breath out of my own body than strangle this defenseless woman..."

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"If we do not enter my child will die in the cold," she answered. "You were too tender to secure our safety by putting that would-be murderer to death. Have you, then, the heart, husband, to kill your own child?"

"By now, indeed, we understood, all three of us, that if we would save ourselves we must suffer the child to die, and, however great our necessity, this we could not do. So we went up to the house and entered, and there by the fire sat the same man and his wife whom we had found in this room a year ago..."

"There is no time to fly," answered the senator, "therefore it is my counsel that we fight."

"This is folly, broke in Maya. "There is but one thing to do; yield our lives and trust to fortune. If, indeed, fortune has any good in store for us, only I wish that we had done it before we undertook this weary journey..."

"Tell us of what we are charged that you follow us as though we were evildoers." "Lady," the old priest answered, gravely, "it would seem that you have earned this name, and your companions together. Listen, two days since you were missing, and the lady Nahua was also missing..."

"It seems that it is so," I answered, sadly, "and yet the thing is awful." "Nay, it is not so awful," said the senator, "and it falls on me to do it for the sake of my wife and child..."

"What, then, is to be done with this woman?" he asked. "We cannot take her with us." "No, nor will it be by me," he answered, in a fierce voice; "sooner would I choke the breath out of my own body than strangle this defenseless woman..."

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FARM AND GARDEN.

EUPHONIOUS NAMES.

Every Well-Kept Farm Should Have an Appropriate Title. One of the evidences of enterprise and improved methods among farmers is the fact that many of them are giving beautiful and significant names to their farms, and then seeking by increased efforts to make the farm worthy of its name...

"There is no time to fly," answered the senator, "therefore it is my counsel that we fight." "This is folly, broke in Maya. "There is but one thing to do; yield our lives and trust to fortune..."

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NEAT POULTRY HOUSE.

The Building Here Described Has Many Points in Its Favor. There are many plans for houses used in keeping laying hens. Each one has its points in value. The building shown in this illustration has the practical points in its favor—the part for laying is separate from the part where the fowls roost, feed and seek outdoor exercise...

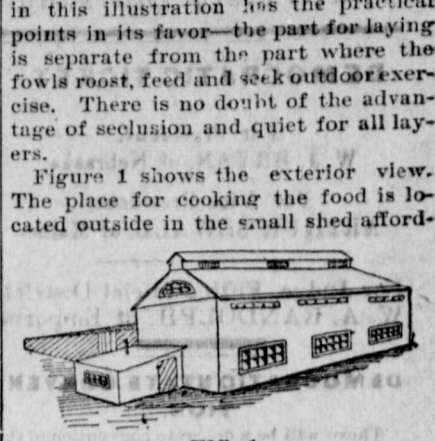


FIG. 1. The place for cooking the food is located outside in the small shed afforded more room for the fowls inside.

The inside is divided into two distinct sides or coops, one for nesting places for the laying hens, which is inaccessible from the walk platform extending over the passageway from one coop to the other. In Fig. 1, by a window in the wall, the window appears on the wrong side of the building; the laying part should have no windows, these being over the entrance doors leading to the yard. These windows should be located down low to admit plenty of sun during winter weather...

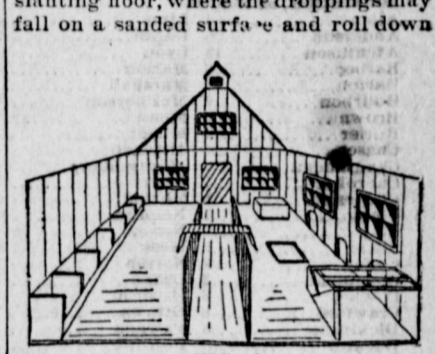


FIG. 2. The dimensions of this building can be made to meet the needs of the builder; this one is 35 feet long, 24 feet wide and 21 feet high.

to the bottom, and be gathered up as often as necessary. The feeding square is filled with sharp sand, and grain is given to the flock in this enclosure, except cooked food, which should be placed in troughs to prevent them sloping it about the floor of the coop. The house is ventilated by the small holes bored in the side which consists of a frame or trap door. This is placed on hinges, being raised and lowered by means of a strong cord when it is necessary. An upper story is reached by ladder from the coop below, and is found very useful for a storage room for grain, a pipe to work in or be used for keeping pigeons or rabbits in. This is also ventilated well through the upper cupola, which has similar windows on hinges, as described for the main building...

The dimensions of this building can be made to meet the needs of the builder; this one is 35 feet long, 24 feet wide and 21 feet high. The small cook house is 10 feet long, 8 feet high, and 7 feet wide. The yard is 39 by 35 feet wide, and constructed of wire netting or lathing fastened to locust posts.—John W. Caghey, in Country Gentleman.

HONEY EXTRACTOR.

How to Make a Good One at Home at a Trifling Expense. For a bee-keeper running from 5 to 50 colonies, an extractor can be made for about \$1.25. Take four frames 10 by 13 inches, outside measure; 2 boards 11 inches wide, 15 inches long; 1 board 21 inches long, 12 inches wide; 6 sticks, nails, barrel, 3 feet wire cloth and a half day's work. Nail two sticks about 5 inches long to the inside of the barrel opposite each other and 4 inches from the bottom of it, having notches in them to receive a cross bar, which make about one-fourth by two inches. The upright center piece for the basket make 2 by 2 inches and 2 feet long; bore 2 1/2 inch holes through it 10 inches apart, drive through two round sticks 3/4 inches long and that fit nicely. The upright stick should be tapered off at the bottom end and made round to 1 inch diameter near the top end for a journal. A board 2 inches wide and 5 inches long, with 2 or 3 one-half-inch holes bored in it and nailed to the journal with wire nails, does very well for a crank to turn by. Nail 2 sticks 17 inches long to the 17-inch boards and 1 1/2 inches thick, and bore 2 1/2 inch holes three-fourths of an inch deep and 10 inches apart in each of them, and fit them on the ends of the round inch sticks. Nail the 12 by 19 inch wire cloth to the end of the board tightly and then spring the boards apart and fasten firmly to the spokes. Let the 2 1/2-inch board cover one-half inch more than half the top of the barrel and block a hook and staple to fasten it to the wall firmly and box on the center upright piece. The inside of the barrel should be sandedpapered and waxed.—R. F. Whiteside, in Farm and Home.

Economy That Doesn't Pay.

Use plenty of seed for farm and garden crops. It is not safe to be too economical with seed unless there are indications at the time of planting which insure germination. The loss of one or two weeks' time early in the spring, by being compelled to replant, is not only an expenditure of labor, but is also costing time that cannot be regained. Some crops require a long season during which to mature, and the best growth is made early in the year. When a large portion of the seed fails to germinate the crop may be either a total loss or fall to pay its cost. The greatest dog owner in the world is Gustav Jovanovitch, the cattle king of the Russian steppes. For the protection of his 1,500,000 sheep he employs no less than 35,000 shepherd dogs of various breeds.—Western Rural.

Healthy fowls pick up their food quickly and relish it. There is no gain in keeping roosters after the hatching season is over. Generally the more active the breed the less liability to fatten. Ducks and geese require little grain when they have plenty of grass. Many poultry disorders are caused by alternate gorging and starving. Early layers depend upon the stock and upon the way they are raised. It is a good plan when feeding whole grain to fowls to scatter it out well. Geese are at their best for breeding after they have passed their third year. Success in the poultry yard is not so much in the hatching as in the feeding. Ducks do not have the cholera, croup or gapes, and hawks do not bother them. With all kinds of fowl, regularity of feeding is of more importance than the quality. Fowls should not be confined more than is necessary, unless they are being fattened. Kill off all poor layers, poor mothers and imperfect specimens as soon as in a marketable condition. Young chicks have very little storing capacity. They need to eat frequently or they will suffer. Late hatched chickens should be well fed and kept growing if possible. Unless this can be done, they will never make large birds. Little chicks require almost twice as much food as little ducks, but they grow very rapidly. They should be fed four or five times a day, especially when the growth is to be pushed.—St. Louis Republic.

Thales, Solon, Eudoxus, Pythagoras and Plato all studied there; perhaps Moses, too. It was also the birthplace of the sacred literature of Egypt, where were written on papyrus leaves the original chapter of the oldest book in the world, generally known as "The Book of the Dead," giving a most striking account of the conflicts and triumphs of the life after death, a whole copy or fragment of which every Egyptian, rich or poor, wished to have buried with him in his coffin, and portions of which are found inscribed on every mummy case and on the walls of every tomb. In front of one of the principal temples of the sun, in this magnificent city, stood, along with a companion, long since destroyed, the solitary obelisk which we now behold on the spot. It alone has survived the wreck of all the glory of the place. It was constructed by Usetesen I, who is supposed to have reigned 2300 B. C., and has outlived all the dynastic changes of the land, and still stands where it originally stood nearly 47 centuries ago. What appears of its shaft above ground is 68 feet in height, but its base is buried in the mud of the Nile, and year after year the inundation of the river deposits its film of soil around its foot and buries it still deeper in its sacred grave.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A quaint anecdote is told of an eminent Scotch surgeon who was entirely devoted to his profession. On one occasion the poor Tennyson had consulted him about some affection of the lungs, and years afterward he returned on the same errand. At that time he was Lord Tennyson, and he was nettled to observe that the surgeon had neither any recollection of his face, nor still more galling—acquaintance with his name. Tennyson then mentioned the fact of his former visit, but still the surgeon failed to remember him. But when he put his ear to the patient's chest and heard the peculiar chronic, he at once exclaimed: "Ah, I remember you, now! I know you by your lung." Tennyson said afterward that he never felt so foolish in his life.—Golden Days.

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 District, W. A. RANDOLPH, of Emporia.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

There will be a delegate convention of the Democrats of Kansas, held in the city of Hutchinson on August 14th, 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a State ticket as follows:

Also three electors from the State at large and for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of one elector from each Congressional district, said elector to be selected by the delegates present from their respective districts.

Also the selection of a new State Central Committee.

The basis of apportionment of delegates will be one delegate-at-large for each county of the State and one delegate for every 75 votes or majority fraction thereof, cast for E. J. Hervey, for Secretary of State, at the November election of 1894; under which apportionment the several counties will be entitled to representation in said convention, as follows:

Table listing delegates by county: Allen, Anderson, Axtell, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Chanawana, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Decatur, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, etc.

The secretaries of the several county conventions or committees are instructed and urged to forward to the undersigned, W. H. L. Pepperell, at Concordia, Kansas, a certified copy of the credentials of the several delegates so that they may be received at Concordia not later than the evening of August 12th, and after that sent to Hutchinson. This request is made so that everything will be in readiness for the State Convention to act on the credentials of the delegates, and to prepare a roster of those entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention. By order of the committee, FRANK BACON, Chairman, W. H. L. PEPPERELL, Secretary.

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 18, 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:

Table listing delegates by county: Butler, Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marian, Morris, Osage, Shawnee, Wabunsee, Woodson.

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

"YOURS FOR HEALTH."

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

THE TICKET.

The ticket is Bryan and Sewall. It is a winning ticket. It is strong personally and geographically. It will hold the support of all true Democrats, and it will win the support of the hundreds of thousands of Democrats and Republicans who have sought through the means of the populist party to obtain that relief and those reforms which were denied them not only by the Republican party but by the Democratic party, as long as it was subservient to the demands of New York and the east.

The nomination of Sewall for vice-President greatly strengthens the ticket. He is a staunch and lifelong Democrat, whose Democracy has been tested by the discouraging conditions which Democrats must confront, who live in New England. He is a man of the highest character, experience in public affairs and a practical business man. He is a vigorous campaigner, and it is our belief that under his leadership the latent free silver sentiment in New England will be so fostered and developed that Maine and New Hampshire at least will give their electoral votes for the ticket in November.

To the splendid abilities and attractive personalities of Mr. Bryan we have already born testimony. He will grow on the people as the campaign progresses. He will inspire the men in particular with the fire of his own zeal. By seeking and following the councils of the wisest of his party, he will dispell from the minds of the conservative the fear that he is an erratic genius whom it would be unsafe to trust with executive power. He will inspire a campaign that will stir the people to enthusiasm from ocean to ocean and from Maine to the Gulf. Before the contest is six weeks old, it will be seen that he has behind him that great majority of the American people who believe the principles enunciated in the platform upon which he stands, and who seek relief from their distress in the carrying out of its policies.

That ticket is one which it will be difficult to assail from any quarter. Of both candidates it may be said with equal truth that their personal character is unassailable, their record unimpeachable, and their devotion to the cause of the people susceptible of easy proof.

It is not a sectional ticket, but national. It invites the North-east to participate in the new political alliance between the West and the South. It worthily represents and embodies a cause that should brush away all sectional differences and win a sweeping victory in November throughout the country.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The fifth volume of the Collection of the Kansas State Historical Society, which has just been published contains nearly 700 pages, and is a well printed book. It contains most of the addresses delivered before the society during the past six years, including the addresses of Rev. Doctor Cordley, on the Convention Epoch in Kansas History, that of Col. C. K. Holliday, on the Fremont Campaign of 1856, of Hon. James S. Emery, on History and Historical Composition; of Dr. Peter McVicar, on School Land on the Osage Indian Reservation; of W. H. T. Wakefield, on Squatter Courts in Kansas; Mrs. Lois H. Walker's Reminiscences of Early Kansas Times; C. H. Dickson's Reminiscence of 1855; Hon. J. R. Mead's Trials in Southern Kansas; Hon. P. G. Low's account of Army Service on the Plains in 1852; memorial proceedings on Col. Williams A. Phillips; Hon. Albert R. Green's account of the Battle of Wilson Creek; Prof. O. E. Olms Romance of Kansas History; Hon. John Speer's Incidents of Pioneer Days; Doctor Cordley's discourse on Judge S. O. Thatcher; and Governor Morrill's address at the meeting of the society, last January, on the Trials, Privations, Hardships and Sufferings of the Early Kansas Settlers. Beside, this volume contains a large fund of documentary historical material pertaining to the troublesome times in early Kansas, including the official papers of the period of the administrations of Governors Robert J. Walker, James W. Denver, and Samuel Medary, and of acting Governors Frederick P. Stanton, Hugh S. Walsh and Geo. M. Beebe. These papers for the most part have been lying hidden in the archives of the department of state, at Washington, during a period of over 36 years. At the personal request of Hon. R. W. Blue, Secretary of the State, a search to be made, which resulted in securing of these records. These documents complete the publication of the entire documentary history of the period of the Kansas territorial government from 1854 to 1861, the papers of former administrations having been published in the third and fourth volumes of the Historical Society's Collections.

Capt. George R. Peck sat near W. J. Bryan when he spoke, and said just as the speaker sat down: "That was a most wonderful speech. Bryan is the Patrick Henry of to-day. He fired up the audience with enthusiasm as no other man could have done. He fired those who did not believe what he said. He fired me. His speech will live in history."

A Pennsylvania paper gives its readers this advice: The eastern half of Kansas produced, last summer, nearly 2,000,000 bushels of corn. Kansas is now supplying the table salt for New York's "four hundred," and the apples that Queen Victoria finds so beneficial to her rheumatism; and the standard oil company has just begun shipping the immense products of her oil fields, which means a constant stream of yellow metal into its coffers. Luzerne farmers can go south and stagnate with the country, but our impartial advice to them is to follow the star of empire in latitudinal lines. The world has been moving west for a good many centuries, and its instinct hasn't made any mistake in the matter.

REALIZING THE TRUTH. The popular impression of Mr. Bryan was decidedly uncomplimentary in the east, where they had the disadvantages of not knowing him and of believing that outside of that provincial section the men are all ruffians or demagogues. Mr. Bryan was made out a type of the worst sort of a man, and in the cartoons of the Eastern papers and magazines he was usually pictured as a blood-thirsty henchman of the Anarchist, who is worrying the easterners so much.

Those who had met Mr. Bryan of course knew how absurd those pictures were, but it is only since his nomination that he has shown his greatest claim to statesmanship. His speeches have been marked not only by moderation, but by genuine consideration for the people of every class. So far from being a socialist, he has declared himself in favor of the fullest protection of the legitimate rights of all. He simply insists that the people must have their rights, as well as others.

The personal qualities of Mr. Bryan have not only delighted his friends, but have also won the admiration of those who were not favorably disposed toward him. His dignity, utterly lacking in haughtiness, insures the respect, which should be given to every president, while his unaffected simplicity and good nature have secured him the affection of the people in a remarkable degree.

The fact that the people of every section and every class respect, esteem and trust him has begun to be appreciated in the East. One New York paper, which bolted in haste and is repenting at leisure, has discovered that Mr. Bryan's character is of the very highest. It tells of his simplicity and his religious feeling. It notes his refusal to earn money or advance himself even by so comparatively innocuous a method as conducting law suits for corporations. And in conclusion it eulogizes the stainless character and statesmanlike abilities of the Democratic nominee.

Praise from an enemy is praise indeed, but in this case it is simply tardy justice. Those who fail to know of Mr. Bryan's worth and ability can blame only their own ignorance. Those who failed to grant them were guided by their prejudices. The people have not been misled by these misconceptions, but they are glad to have them removed. Before the campaign is over Mr. Bryan will be recognized as one of the best and brainiest men of his time.—Kansas City Times.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR DISTRICT CONVENTION. The next annual convention of the Seventh District Christian Endeavor Union of Kansas, composed of the societies in Coffey, Lyon, Chase, Morris and Osage counties, will be held in Emporia, on Monday, and Tuesday, August 17th and 18th, 1896. Rev. Merton Smith, an experienced and successful evangelist, will address the convention, and several of the State and district officers from other Districts will be present. EDNA S. SISKLER, Secretary of District.

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 it as a very significant fact.

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

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

As 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.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health and happiness. To quit suddenly is to sever a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that its 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 you 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 or smoke. CURED BY BACO-CURO AND GAINED THIRTY POUNDS.

From hundreds of testimonials, the origin 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. Crose, 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-Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," 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 using tobacco, 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. MARBY.

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 & Mfg Co., La. Crose, Wis., and Boston, Mass.



"R. MONARCH" AND "KENTUCKY CLUB" PURE WHISKIES.

Ask your dealer for these brands. If he hasn't them, write us.

Price list for whiskies: 1 gallon 5 years old... \$3.45; 1 " 8 " " " " " 5.25; 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.

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11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



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

WE TREAT

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

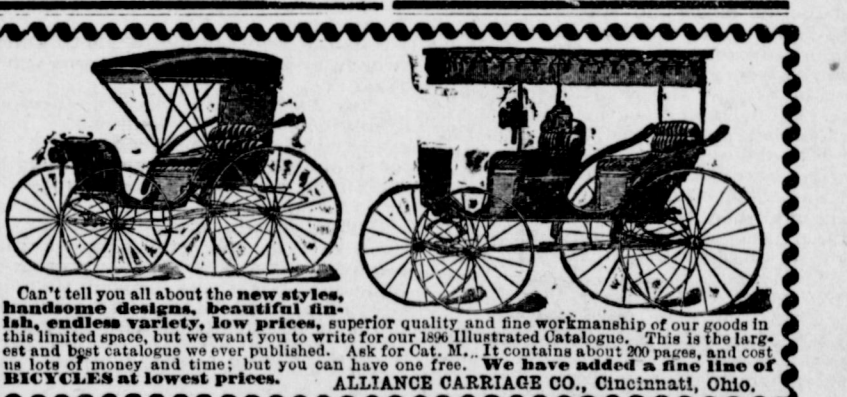
SURGICAL OPERATIONS

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

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED

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

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



RAZOR GRINDING & HONING

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

NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.

I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Strops, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc.

DOERING'S FACE CREAM—An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials. Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the

STAR BARBER SHOP,

Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

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ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1e28-11

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. - - - AND LOANS MONEY. - - - COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ad271-

PHYSICIANS.

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

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GRISHAM & BUTLER,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

R-I-P-A-N'S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

Greatest Retail Store in the West.

105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.

Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candies—New Tea Room.

Why You Should Trade Here—

The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—our shipment will fit you out completely. We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest. Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once. Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail.

Come to the Big Store if you can,

You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS

Bullens, Moore, Emery & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let him chop fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at six months, \$1.75; at three months, \$2.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



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

Table with columns: EAST, A.M., P.M., WEST, M.C.K. & N., etc. Lists train times for Cedar Grove, Saffordville, Elmdale, etc.

Table with columns: EAST, PAS. FRT. MIXED, WEST, PAS. FRT. MIXED. Lists train times for Hymer, Evans, Strong City, etc.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative—H. Chandler; Treasurer—David Griffiths; Clerk—M. C. Newton; etc.

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Mrs. Carl Erickson and son visited at Topeka, last week. Alf York returned, Monday, from a visit at Junction City. Ed. R. Perlet came up from Greenwood county, Monday.

Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls, June 27th. Holmes & Gregory's store was burglarized, Tuesday night, and two suits of clothes, a hat and a pair of shoes were stolen therefrom.

Miss Ivy Loar closed her kindergarten school at this place, last Friday, and left, Saturday, for a visit at Burlingame and elsewhere.

Half gallon fruit jars 85 cents per dozen. Quart fruit jars 65 cents per dozen at Smith Bros.

Because of the Democratic county convention splendid rains fell here on Friday night last, and on Saturday, the day of the convention.

The Cottonwood river was on a high, Monday, resulting, no doubt, from the Democratic county convention held in this city Saturday.

In extracting a bullet from a pistol, Monday, "Bunn" Holsinger got a hole put through his left hand and is now carrying the same in a sling.

A. Z. Scribner has been at Leavenworth, Kansas City and other watering places east, for the past three weeks, with his running horse, "Fox."

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

Jed ("Dad") Clark returned, Tuesday, from a visit at his old home in Arkansas. He says his family will soon return here to make their home.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 22, 1896.

Mr. Mary Manley, Mr. F. N. Orndorf, Mr. A. Walker. All the above remaining uncalled for on Aug. 5, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Central Committee of Chase county, Kansas, will meet at the COURANT office, in Cottonwood Falls, at 10 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday August 1st, 1896, and, as business of importance is to be transacted, it is earnestly hoped every member of the committee will be present in person, without fail.

JACK NEEDS A VACATION.

All work makes Jack a dull boy. He should leave the office a while this summer, take Jill along and go to Colorado.

An illustrated book describing summer tourist resorts in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, will be mailed free on application to G. T. Nicholson, P. O. A. A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people.

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

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

There will be held, at the Courthouse, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, August 8, 1896, a delegate convention of the Democratic party of the 27th Senatorial District.

Pursuant to call, the Democrats of Chase county met in mass convention, at 10 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, July 18, 1896, for the purpose of electing delegates to the different conventions hereafter mentioned.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the Chicago convention, and the nominees thereof, and invite all voters in accord with the platform and candidates of that convention to set with us in this fall's campaign.

SPECIAL RATES.

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.

For the National Political Convention to be held at St. Louis, July 22, the Santa Fe will sell tickets one fare for the round trip.

Democratic State Convention, Hutchinson Kan., Aug. 4, 1896. One fare for round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 3 and 4. Return limit Aug. 8.

National Convention Representative League at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 23, 1896. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 23 and 24. Return limit Aug. 31.

Republican Convention at Topeka Kan., 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, return 15 22.

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.

FANCHON.

High Patent Flour makes the whitest, lightest bread of any flour on the market, and never varies in quality.

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.

ORDINANCE NO. 224.

An Ordinance in relation to sidewalks. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, that there shall be constructed a sidewalk ten feet in width on the east side of Broadway street, beginning at the intersection of Main and Broadway streets.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given to contractors that bids will be received by the City Clerk, up to noon of August 3, 1896, for the building of the gutters on the west side of Broadway street, from the center of lot 2, of block 23, of lot 9 of said block.

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:

Delinquent Tax List 1895.

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF CHASE. I, 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, 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.

Table with columns: BAZAAR TOWNSHIP. Description, S, T, R, etc. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: MATFIELD TOWNSHIP. Description, S, T, R, etc. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: CEDAR TOWNSHIP. Description, S, T, R, etc. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP. Description, S, T, R, etc. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: TOLEDO TOWNSHIP. Description, S, T, R, etc. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. Description, S, T, R, etc. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: FALLS TOWNSHIP. Description, S, T, R, etc. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: GRAND VIEW ADDITION. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: ENSLIE'S ADDITION. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: CARTER'S ADDITION. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: NORTH ADDITION. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: MATFIELD GREEN. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: REED'S ADDITION. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: MITCHELL'S ADDITION. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: CEDAR POINT. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: CRAWFORD'S ADD TO CLEMENTS. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

Table with columns: ELMDALE. Lists delinquent taxes for various lots.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY. Made a Well Man of Me. THE GREAT French Remedy. Produces the above results in 30 DAYS.

TRAMPS IN THE WEST.

Their Number Is Increasing from Year to Year.

How the Modern Ishmaelites Spend Their Summer Vacation—Used for Political Purposes in Spring and Autumn—What Makes Vagabonds.

(Special Chicago Letter.)
"Why is Meandering Mike like flannel?" "Because he shrinks from washing." This threadbare little joke has been heard time and again, but no one can appreciate its deep significance until he has had the fortune—or misfortune, if you please—of visiting one of the numerous camps established by the tramp fraternity along the lines of our western railroads.

In winter the tramp establishes himself in the large cities of the land. He



THE KING OF TRAMPS.

page from a cut-glass goblet. A few weeks before election time the experienced tramp enjoys life. He is picked up by the agent of one or the other political party and enrolled as a guest at some cheap lodging house from which lives by begging, and sleeps wherever he can find a place. If mendicancy does not pay for his fuel oil and food, he steals or taps empty beer kegs in the rear of saloons. The stale remnants which find no escape through the bar-keeper's faucet, even with the aid of a powerful pump, are poured by the dirty scavengers into the proverbial tomato can and consumed with the same relish displayed by the blasé millionaire when he sips his French champagne can be registered. From the day of registration until he has cast his ballot for the "purification of municipal politics" he lives in clover. After that come neglect and the warm days of spring.

But instead of bemoaning his lot and abusing the erstwhile kind policeman who, after the election, degenerates once more into a petty tyrant, the man without a home takes up his stick and wanders out into the country, unless he can steal a ride on a freight train. Before he has traveled ten miles he will meet a number of his colleagues, and forthwith they will form a band, elect a leader and establish a camp.

Of course, not a tented camp, because tramps have never been known to carry baggage. The leader of the band simply selects some deserted barn or tenacious section house, and there he establishes his kingdom until driven away by the outraged farmers living within the purlieus of his realm.

When men have learned to be philosophical, they do not require much to live. After a winter's campaign among the five and ten cent eating houses of a metropolitan city, a baked chicken, even though it be burned and full of pin feathers, is indeed a luxury, and a breakfast of fresh-laid eggs is enchanted into a Lucullian feast. Usually the predatory habits of the vagabond are confined to the collection of such eatables, although once in awhile he will make an attack upon a freight car loaded with beer or other liquid re-



HARD TO BEAT.

freshment. Given these luxuries—and a few pieces of clothing which he secures by begging—the king of the road is a happy man—an up-to-date philosopher who believes that the world owes him a living, and who lives up to his conviction with a steadfastness worthy of a better prince.

Inasmuch as no body of tramps will invade the territory preempted by another detachment, the breaking up of camp is not a very serious matter. When given notice by the farmers to vacate they usually comply with the request promptly, only occasionally burning a barn or two to show their displeasure. If orders to quit are issued in the spring or early summer, the band moves ten or fifteen miles westward; if in late summer or fall, the progress is toward the east, provided Chicago has been the point of departure. In this way some companies travel through Illinois and Iowa, others through Wisconsin and Minnesota, always following the line of railroad selected as their own at the beginning of the season, and return by the same route, reaching the city before the first snowfall.

The question has often been asked: "How are tramps made?" It is doubtless true that a certain percentage of men is born with a hatred for honest employment which no system of education can eradicate. Such creatures are the natural vagabonds, the ulcer on the body politic which has defied treatment ever since society was established. And there is no doubt in the mind of the sociologist that they will continue to exist as long as mankind has to struggle for existence. But the majority of our latter-day tramps are creatures of circumstances.

There was a time in the history of the United States when a genuine tramp was a rarity. That was when employment was plentiful and the demand for labor did not exceed the supply.

After the close of the civil war the modern tramp, the Ishmaelite of our fin-de-siècle civilization, made his appearance in small numbers, but not until 1873, when the great panic paralyzed every American industry, did he throng our highways and byways. No human being, not born into vagabondage, drops from respectability into a state of savage freedom without passing through intermediate stages. A few facts gathered from time to time by the writer lend substance to the statement that nine-tenths of the miserable wretches who now live in idleness, and often by crime, started upon their career as tramps while honest workmen.

Through no fault of theirs they had lost employment in the towns where they had worked for years. Several of those interviewed—and their statements were afterward corroborated—had made part payments on homes and others owned lots and household goods. When the factories which had given them work closed their doors, these men took what money they could spare and traveled to other points to earn a livelihood. They found the same unfortunate conditions prevailing wherever they went. Their funds gave out; they could no longer pay railroad fare; they had to rely upon the charitable for food and lodging; their once neat clothing had become shabby and threadbare. Onward and onward they went, like the Wandering Jew; from the lodging in a hay loft to a cot in the calaboose, and the stone pile. Honest and honorable, every hand was raised against them until, in turn, raised their hands against everybody.

The transition from respectability to tramping was a rapid process. It required years to accomplish it. But, once accomplished, it took hold of body and soul, and neither reformatory nor prison could eradicate it. The once respected mechanic, owing principally to their intelligence, became the leaders of bands of predatory wanderers and the founders of a class of society which is destined to thrive for many years to come.



A WINTER RETREAT.

The depression of 1873 was succeeded by a few fat years, but the industrial condition never recovered to that point which denotes universal prosperity. Each era of overproduction gave birth to new evils; and the ranks of tramping, augmented by foreign recruits, have been gaining rather than losing in strength.

Hence, to a certain extent, every tramp encampment on the prairie of the middle west is a constant reminder of the mistakes of our system of political economy, as interpreted by professional politicians. While the tramp, as an individual or a class, is a nuisance, his existence should teach a great lesson. The foremost thinkers of America are unanimous in pronouncing him a creature of the nuisance of power and wealth; and this estimate is no doubt correct when applied to all but natural vagabonds.

The evil resulting from the increase in the number of homeless and degraded waifs is felt mostly in cities like Chicago and New York, where they are used for political purposes. Many municipal elections in the western metropolises have been carried by the cheap lodging house vote which is east exclusively by individuals degraded by years of lawless living. They are bought up for a song by ward politicians, and thus frequently help to perpetrate rottenness in the administration of the city's affairs, without, of course, contributing anything towards its revenues.

Nevertheless, before pronouncing judgment on the human wreck that applies at your door for assistance—and at times takes by force what is not given quickly—it is well to ponder the conditions which have reduced him to his sad condition. The bear-eyed, dirty-faced mendicant may at one time have been the husband of a good woman; may have been the father of a family as promising as your own. Before casting a stone it would be wise to consider what we might be had we been in his place.

G. W. WEIPPERT.

How It Happened.
Mr. Wickwire—I saw a woman pass a big mirror in a show window to-day without looking in.

Mrs. Wickwire—I suppose you are going to be funny now, and tell me that she was blind.

"Nope. She was looking across the street at another woman with a new hat."—Indianapolis Journal.

IGNORANCE OF M'KINLEY.

The Republican Nominee Has No Knowledge of Financing.

McKinley's admirers made haste to give him an opportunity to make some remarks regarding the Coliseum performance, and he improved the opportunity without hesitation in the style to which he is addicted.

The Coliseum crowd had just completed its unique job by nominating the Maine protectionist, all-around monopolist and bosom friend of Senator Frye and the late Mr. Blaine, when a Foraker club drew up before the Canton joss house and elicited a "timely" speech from the occupant of that shrine.

After uttering rundry words in very solemn and impressive style about a struggle greater than that of the civil war—a struggle to preserve the honor of the government, a contest in which "patriotism is above party and national honor is dearer than any party name"—the great oracle went on to say:

"The currency and credit of the government are good now and must be kept good forever. Our trouble is not with the character of the money that we have, but with the threat to debase it. We have the same currency that we had in 1892, good the world over and unquestioned by any people."

Here we have the same ignorance of economic principles, the same ignoring of notorious facts, that have characterized all of McKinley's utterances on the currency question.

The republican candidate is unable to see anything amiss in the system which culminated in the act of 1890 providing for the purchase of silver with a new emission of legal tender notes and producing the disastrous panic of 1893.

Our currency was not good the world over and unquestioned by any people in 1892. The silver act of 1890, in the passage of which McKinley took an active part, had shaken confidence and caused a reduction of more than \$80,000,000 in the net treasury gold long before the presidential election of 1892.

By the admission of far abler republican leaders than McKinley that act produced distrust, and was the immediate cause of the panic of 1893.

All competent judges know that our currency has been unsound ever since the war issues of legal tender notes. They know that its unsoundness was confirmed and perpetuated by the half

MR. HANNA'S PROFITS.

McKinley's Manager Has a Pull on the Truists.

The Philadelphia Press recently complained because the new iron ore pool had increased the price of ore by 38 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 exactness 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 belt 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 to 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 company, 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 Bassem 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 one dollar per ton has very perceptibly enlarged 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 is 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 of prosperity?" Would it have been so expended if it had been paid to the mine workmen in additional wages?
—N. Y. Times.

ME AND MARK.



ME AND MARK.

repeal of the resumption act in 1878 and the provision that redeemed legal tenders should not be extinguished.

They know that the endless chain thus forged was put in motion by the republican silver act of 1890. They know that the currency will never be sound until provision is made for the extinguishment of redeemed notes and for taking the government out of the business of providing credit currency.

They know that the republican doctrine that government should provide such currency is the source of the whole brood of errors in regard to money which has kept the country in turmoil for 30 years and produced two great panics, not to speak of less serious ones.

McKinley knows none of these things. He actually believes, if we may credit his repeated utterances, that there is nothing wrong with our currency and that the only thing needed to make it absolutely perfect is more taxes for the enrichment of protectees.

Is this the kind of man to lead in a struggle to preserve the honor and credit of the government? Is he the man to guide those economic reforms which we must have before we can be rid of an unsound currency and the whole black brood of panic-breeding errors and heresies which always accompany an unsound currency?
Far from it. Sound financiers, sound democrats cannot support McKinley, the ignorant, more than they can support Bryan, the silver attorney and repudiator. They cannot vote for either of these "advance agents of prosperity" for classes at the expense of the masses.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Although a lower tariff prevails on tin plate than was levied by the McKinley act, the industry continues to gain ground. No less than 36 plants are now in operation making the black plates, which are the foundation of the product, and which have heretofore almost entirely been imported from England. In fact, the country is in a fair way of supplying its own needs in this respect.—Springfield Republican.

—Mr. McKinley appears to have an unfortunate connection with labor strikes. In 1892, with his prosperity tariff law in operation, the bloody Homestead labor war occurred. And now, only a week or two after his nomination as the prosperity candidate, bloody labor riots occur in Cleveland. This brand of prosperity is costly to people and candidate.—Harrisburg Patriot.

LAW OF TARIFF TRUSTS.

Its Real Workings Illustrated by Treasury Department Figures.

Mr. Garret A. Hobart, nominee of the republican party for vice president, on his return from the convention, said protection would be the main issue of the campaign.

At Canton, Mass., McKinley made two speeches, both on protection, neither making reference to the financial question.

What has McKinleyism done for the country that it should offer so much cause for congratulation?

The McKinley tariff bill was signed October 6, 1890. It did not repeal the republican tariff act of 1883—only such sections as were inconsistent with it.

Each one of the tariff trusts was requested to write out the section relating to itself as it wished the tariff law to read, and the work of Mr. McKinley and his committee was limited to arranging the section submitted by the tariff trusts as amendatory of the old law, and to harmonizing conflicting trust interests.

In its platform the republican party had pledged itself to the tariff trusts to "check imports." The bill was drafted to "check imports" that interfered with protected mills, and each tariff trust so framed its section that the 2,000,000 farmers in excess of the number required to feed the people of the United States should be heavily fined if they attempted to exchange their surplus farm products (averaging \$600,000,000 yearly) for anything the people wanted to buy that would compete with the output of the trusts or interfere with the trusts' control of the prices Americans must pay them.

But the bill was not advocated or defended because it "checked imports" by the American farmer in exchange for his farm surplus. It was advocated as a bill "to raise more revenue from the foreigner"—to make him pay higher taxes. This was the pretense.

The revenue from the tariff for the three fiscal years prior to the passage of the McKinley bill and for the three fiscal years during which it was in full operation was as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| McKinley Bill | Republicanism Tariff, 1893 |
| 1892.....\$174,134,399 | 1888.....\$216,042,356 |
| 1893..... 404,282,410 | 1889..... 239,573,989 |
| 1894..... 357,454,963 | 1890..... 229,549,018 |
| Total.....\$928,871,772 | Total.....\$685,165,363 |

It was a bill to raise the taxes paid by the people to the trusts to reduce the revenue paid into the federal treasury. The treasury lost, and the trusts gained the \$161,000,000, for the people paid the taxes to the trusts instead of to the treasury. They would have done this if prices had not advanced. They bought now from the trusts instead of through the farmer who paid this \$161,000,000 fine into the treasury on his trade for his surplus.

Did it "check imports" in exchange for surplus farm products that competed with protected mills? Imports of dutiable goods for the same periods were as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| McKinley Bill | Tariff of 1883 |
| 1892.....\$ 468,674,004 | 1888.....\$ 314,044,832 |
| 1893..... 444,173,064 | 1889..... 346,874,630 |
| 1894..... 357,454,963 | 1890..... 266,193,018 |
| Total.....\$1,670,357,031 | Total.....\$1,237,000,512 |

All that enter into competition with the trusts were forbidden exchange under very heavy fines, and the trusts were greatly aided—the duty on \$147,000,000 that would have gone into the treasury, the \$161,000,000 going to the trusts, which supplied these goods at the advanced rate, and pocketed what the people had formerly paid the treasury.

Did it "check imports" of goods that entered into competition with the output of unprotected workers? No. Imports of non-dutiable goods were as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| McKinley Bill | Tariff of 1883 |
| 1892.....\$ 488,674,004 | 1888.....\$ 434,104,832 |
| 1893..... 444,173,064 | 1889..... 416,874,630 |
| 1894..... 357,454,963 | 1890..... 266,193,018 |
| Total.....\$1,728,367,031 | Total.....\$1,127,000,512 |

The trusts contributing were given free or freer raw material, while their own protection was raised. The "protection" was withdrawn from all industries not organized. The McKinley bill prevented the surplus farmer from competing with the organized manufacturers, but did it prevent the surplus manufacturer from competing with the farmer? Here are the exports of manufactured goods for the same years, mainly the surplus products of protected mills sold at a discount to foreign buyers:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| McKinley Tariff | Tariff of 1883 |
| 1892.....\$108,510,937 | 1888.....\$120,230,067 |
| 1893..... 138,023,118 | 1889..... 138,673,367 |
| 1894..... 155,728,838 | 1890..... 131,107,578 |
| Total.....\$302,262,893 | Total.....\$320,077,972 |

The tariff trusts are not in business for purely philanthropic purposes, and the McKinley bill was written by them for their own pecuniary advantage. They want free trade for themselves in everything they do not make, that they may exchange their surplus at a profit, and a duty only on their products, so that the farmer will not be able to exchange his surplus at a profit.

The general effect of upsetting the established business of the country by taking trade away from the American farmer to give it to the American mill owner was disastrous to the many, however advantageous it may have been to the few owners of the protected mills.

Taking again the three years prior to the passage of the bill and the three years following it appears that the total annual exchanges of the clearing houses of 71 American cities was as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| McKinley Bill | Tariff of 1883 |
| 1892.....\$5,169,000,000 | 1888.....\$5,541,000,000 |
| 1893..... 54,509,000,000 | 1889..... 54,177,000,000 |
| 1894..... 45,401,000,000 | 1890..... 60,829,000,000 |

The steady increase of "prosperity" after general business has settled down under the "protection of 1883" and adapted itself to it, was "checked" by the McKinley bill as well as the imports, and a heavy slump in business followed that is still felt. The same phenomenon attended the increase in and changes of protection in the republican tariff of 1883, the first of the distinctive "trust" tariffs.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tariff of 1875 | Tariff of 1883 |
| 1874.....\$2,814,000,000 | 1883.....\$1,731,000,000 |
| 1875..... 35,676,000,000 | 1884..... 41,260,000,000 |
| 1876..... 43,399,000,000 | 1885..... 41,874,000,000 |
| 1877..... 44,421,000,000 | 1886..... 49,914,000,000 |
| 1878..... 6,878,000,000 | 1887..... 11,147,000,000 |

The business of the country had not fully recovered in 1890—when the McKinley tariff was passed—from the injurious effects of the tariff of 1883, and the effects of the new tariff legislation were to reduce the volume of business below that of 1880, to send it back 14 years and destroy whatever increase had been gained in that time in spite of the tariff.

It is worth noticing that the very contrary effect followed the passage of the Gorman-Wilson bill, which in some slight degree modified the tariff trust protection. The clearings for 1895 raised to \$51,511,591,528.

Promptly upon the passage of the McKinley bill each one of the 450 tariff trusts began putting up prices to the American consumer and cutting down wages. To obtain absolute control of the market and prices required a shutting down of certain mills or parts of mills, and the limitation of the output, the owners of the closed mills receiving a pro-rata share of the profits made by all. To tell the full story of what followed in each trust would require volumes, but the leading facts in a few tell the story of all.—N. Y. World.

MEXICO INTERSTATE TAXATION.

Mr. McKinley's Personal Organ Condemns Restrictive Taxes on Trade Between States.

The Chicago Times-Herald is an exponent of the most rabid sort of McKinleyism, and has industriously boomed the Ohio major for president. As an exponent of a high tariff policy which imposes heavy taxes on goods brought into this country from Canada on our northern boundary, or Mexico on our southern line, that paper has dilated on the beneficial effects of taxing trade, and has insisted that this country's prosperity depends on the amount of taxes levied on commerce between the United States and other nations. Yet, while favoring a system of taxes on international trade, which might just as logically be applied to interstate commerce, the Times-Herald argues directly against its own trade restriction theories in commenting on the decision of the Mexican government to abolish all taxes on trade between the different Mexican states. This is what the chief McKinleyite organ has to say in favor of freer trade:

"After 25 years of promise the politicians of Mexico declare they will at last fulfill the assurance to the thrifty portion of the people that interstate customs duties shall be abolished.

"Mexico is composed of 27 states, two territories and a federal district. Each state has hitherto taxed imports from its neighbor as Paris taxes the produce of the neighboring country entering the municipal boundary. The interstate taxation of Mexico has been one of the stubborn causes of its slow development. The governments of the states have been chiefly sustained by excise duties levied on all foreign and domestic merchandise and by some direct taxes. The city governments, sustained in part by direct taxes, have received, in many cases, a percentage of these duties. The result has been discouraged production.

"Abolition of interstate duties will stimulate industry and induce capital to undertake a more comprehensive activity. Over many of the infant industries of the country the interstate taxation has been as prohibitive as the edict of Spain by which silk culture, existing as far back as the time of Charles V., was destroyed."

CAN YOU ANSWER?

A Few Pertinent Questions for the American Farmer to Answer.

If McKinley is elected president tariff taxes will be increased. How will that help you?

Higher taxes on imports will make dearer goods of all kinds. How will that help you?

With more protection against foreign competition trusts and monopolies will be able to charge higher prices for their products and make greater fortunes. How will that help you?

The manufacturers who have put up large bribery funds to elect McKinley will get their money back through legislative favors. How will that help you?

When the McKinley tariff is restored raw materials now on the free list will be taxed. This will injure important American industries. How will it help you?

McKinleyism was thoroughly tested from September, 1890, to August, 1894. During half of that period the country suffered from the worst panic in its history; trade and industry were at a standstill, factories and mills were closed, and millions of workers and farmers brought almost to ruin. It is fair to assume that the effect of protection in the future will be the same as in the past. If so, how will it help you?

Protection is a scheme devised to make a few persons rich at the expense of the masses. If you are one of the common people, think these things over and ask yourself: "How will higher taxes and restricted trade help me?"

QUESTIONER.

Why Do They Give Their Money?
Hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed by Mark Hanna and other millionaires to the fund which Senator William E. Chandler and other eminent republicans asserted was to be used to buy McKinley's nomination. Millions of dollars will now be fried out of the manufacturers and monopolists, in order to corrupt the voters and elect the agent of trusts president of the United States. Will the republican farmer or workman who thinks of voting for McKinley because he is a party candidate explain what the men who give their money to buy votes expect to get in return? If it is legislation to benefit manufacturers by making higher prices, how will that affect the people who buy things?

A Protection Fallacy.

Italy is being eaten up by taxation. Yet McKinley has the hardihood to attempt to induce the American people to believe that they can tax themselves into prosperity.—Exchange.

PROUD OF HIS RECORD.

Gen. Van Vliet, Oldest Living Officer in the Army.

During the Closing Year of the War He Spent Many Millions of Dollars Without Losing One Cent.

[Special Washington Letter.]

One of the most familiar figures on the streets of the national capital is that of Maj. Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, retired. He is short and stout, growing very stout, and his beard and hair have long been silvered by the touch of time. Although the oldest living officer in the army, he is sturdy, strong and intellectually vigorous. Moreover, he is one of the most entertaining conversationalists in our social life.

As the general entered Chamberlain's club one evening recently, an army officer remarked: "There goes a man who spent more money during the last three years of the civil war than any other man connected with the government. He disbursed fabulous sums, and yet made no mistakes." This remark was repeated to Gen. Van Vliet, with the inquiry: "How much money did you disburse, all told?"

"That would be hard to say," responded the veteran. "I never thought that it would be either interesting or necessary to foot up a grand total. It was more than \$100,000,000, and probably \$200,000,000. It certainly was a big pile of money, come to think of it."

"How was it expended?"

"Well, you see I had been chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Ingalls succeeded me. There was considerable money disbursed by me in that office; but when I went to New York city and was given entire charge of all transportation on the Atlantic coast east of the Allegheny mountains, I had a big job, and it took more money than I had ever dreamed of handling to properly carry on the business of my department. I not only had to look after ocean transportation, but all railway transportation of troops, ordnance material, quartermasters' stores and clothing, and all the supplies for the commissaries. I was obliged to make provision for every change of base and every expedition of the armies of the east; and they were always on the move."

"Did you have authority over the lines of transportation?"

"Certainly. I virtually controlled every railroad line east of the Alleghenies, and I controlled all of the shipping on the Atlantic coast, excepting the regular transatlantic steamer lines. It was in my power and discretion to take possession of every ocean-going craft, no matter how large or how small. All I had to do was to take possession in the name of the government, and the ship owners could not submit. Of course, when their business was injured, it was the duty of the government to indemnify them."

"Did you use many vessels?"

"Did I? Well I should say so. I had regular trip steamers. I had lines of ocean-going vessels making regular trips to the blockading squadrons, to all the fleets, and all of the naval and military stations along the coast. These vessels were organized and made regular trips to the various stations, as far as New Orleans, and each one had a specific duty to perform. I had 200 or 300 vessels thus regularly engaged on the coast; but in addition to those boats I had hundreds and hundreds of steamers of all sorts on the rivers, sounds, bays and inland waterways. These were transports, dispatch boats, freight and supply boats some of them among the fastest craft afloat, and others under sail and under tow."

"How many ships were under your command?"

"Bless me if I know exactly; but there were more than 20,000 of them; more than were commanded by all the admirals in the world in times of war or in times of peace. The sailing vessels were of every description. No old sailor could name any class of boat but what it could be found in one of my fleets, somewhere, and doing some specific business for the government. The sailing vessels and steamboats named in the dictionary were all represented in my colonial navy; and it took considerable energy and push to keep track of all of them, and to keep them all in line of active duty. But I was a generation younger then than I am now, and it never tired or worried me to keep things moving."

The old man lighted a fresh cigar, one of the kind the naval officers bring into this country without paying duty on them, and he continued: "The tugboats were as thick as flies on a dead army mule. There were tugs in the rivers, tugs in the bays, tugs on the sound and tugs far out at sea. To a large extent those tugs constituted the tug of war; for some of them tugged large war ships into position."

"How did you arrange for big expeditions?"

"I sometimes knew the facts concerning proposed expeditions before the commanding officers knew that they were to be ordered hither and yon. I was always privately notified by the war department concerning a proposed

expedition, how many troops were to participate, how many days' provisions must be carried, how many field pieces, how many horses, and everything in detail concerning the proposed movement. With these facts before me I would secure the vessels necessary, concentrate them, take possession of railroad lines and have everything in readiness. Then, when the general commanding an army received orders to move, he would find everything necessary already arranged for his transportation, and thus things went along smoothly. You must understand that it sometimes took two weeks or a month to prepare for such large movements and, of course, the enemy could not make preparations to meet such emergencies without ample time for concentration.

"Did vessel owners or railroads offer obstacles to your movements?"

"Never to my recollection. Occasionally a small shipowner would object, but it was useless. The large shipowners were always very glad to receive employment by the government, because they received liberal compensation and prompt payment. But in those days, when the military power of the federal government was everywhere displayed, it would have been foolish for any steamer or railroad



BOARDING ONE OF THE FLEET.

manager to offer obstacles to the movements of the armies. It would have been somewhat hazardous, for men were frequently convicted of disloyalty and sent to prison on slight provocation. When the life of the nation was at hazard, we gave little thought to the views or opinions of individuals. We went right ahead and did business in our own way.

"I do not now remember how many transports were employed in carrying the expedition of Gen. Banks around to New Orleans, but it was a big job. There were naval vessels accompanying the expedition to protect the transports; but, of course, I had no control of any naval vessels. The transports carried all of the troops in Banks' expedition, all of the horses, cattle, batteries, hard tack and other food, and it cost lots of money. I don't remember anything about the total amount, but it was immense.

"Then there were two expeditions against Fort Fisher; one under Gen. Butler, and the other under Gen. Terry. I moved the Eleventh and Twelfth corps from Virginia to Tennessee. I sent the Ninth corps to the relief of Knoxville. I floated Schofield's Twenty-third corps over into North Carolina. In some of those movements, and they were in a hurry, I had to grab cars and boats wherever I could find them. Then when my cars went west loaded with troops I had to chase after them with my most vigorous assistants, in order to get them back for future movements. Oh, if we didn't work in those days, no fellows ever worked. The men in the field never knew how it happened that things went so smoothly. When Gen. Sherman reached Savannah he found my fleets outside awaiting him with mails, provisions and ammunition. The old man complimented me very highly afterwards, and said that he did not expect to get any assistance for a week or ten days after reaching his destination. But there was my fleet; and wherever a regiment, brigade, division or army corps was to be moved I had the transportation ready at the time and place designated in general orders from the headquarters of the army."

"I have signed many a check for \$100,000 to \$500,000, and handed it over to my assistants to disburse in accordance with specific orders previously written by me. During the last year of the war I signed checks for \$1,000,000. And how much do you suppose I lost during those busy and trying years of civil war? I settled my accounts with the government without having a single cent missing or unaccounted for. That is what I am most proud of in my military career. Of course it was a great commission, a responsible position, and any man might feel proud of having been placed in such supreme command. But the system of business was such that not a cent was lost in the disbursements of all those millions; and that is certainly something that a man may be proud of, and may even be excused for bragging about."

"While I was chief quartermaster of the army of the Potomac I signed all requisitions 'By order of Maj. Gen. McClellan,' and thus the general commanding the army was responsible for everything done by me. Several years after the war was over, Gen. McClellan wrote me from Orange, N. J., saying that the treasury department demanded \$60 from him, on account of a disbursement which was not strictly in accordance with the army regulations. I looked the matter up, found that under strict constructions of the regulations the order was not proper. No one but a nobby-pamby would have found fault with the disbursement. No soldier would have objected to it. But inasmuch as the critical clerk in the treasury objected to that small amount I sent Gen. McClellan my check for \$60, and let the matter go without taking the trouble to go to the treasury department and explain the matter. I don't often talk about war times, but you fellows have made me loquacious because you are such good listeners."

SMITH D. FRY.

ARE MEN PRACTICAL?

Mrs. Youngwife's Reflections on Hearing About a Dog Fight.

"And yet they say that men are practical," said Mrs. Youngwife the other night.

It was at dinner, and her husband had brought a friend home with him. On the way over from the car the two men had stopped to watch a dog fight, and quite naturally, they were full of the subject when they came in.

"You remember, Bob, that bull terrier of mine, don't you?" the husband asked his friend, as they sat down to wait for dinner to be served.

The friend remembered.

"Well, sir, I kicked a patent-leather shoe all to pieces on that dog once trying to make him let go of a little poodle that he had by the neck."

"Don't say so! Well, they've the very devil of a grip when they once take hold."

"Yes, sir. Finally I took him up and tried to knock the little thing out of Bob's jaws by hitting them against a tree."

"Did you finally get them apart?"

"Yes, the little fellow's eyes were getting pretty dull and glazed when I managed to get my stick between Bob's teeth and pried them open. It was a close call for the poodle!"

"You act as if you enjoyed it," said Mrs. Youngwife, with a disgusted expression.

"Oh, I assure you, my dear," very hurriedly, "I was quite—quite horrified. Didn't I tell you I kicked my shoe to bits trying to get them apart?"

"Humph! Why didn't you carry snuff if you would own such a beast of a dog?"

"Snuff, my dear?"

"Yes, I don't think you would have had to sacrifice a shoe if you had given the brute a good big pinch of snuff."

"Er—yes, I suppose that might do."

"A pall of water would be just as effective," said the friend, loftily, to show that he knew a thing or two about dogs.

Mrs. Youngwife looked at him.

"Yes," she said. "And then it would be so convenient a thing to carry around with you—a pall of water! You could carry one on each arm when you went out to walk with the dog."

The friend looked embarrassed.

"No, that wouldn't do," said Mrs. Youngwife's husband, thoughtfully, "but it would settle things quickly to build a fire under them."

Mrs. Youngwife looked tired.

"It's a bawky horse you're thinking of, dear," she said. "I haven't had a liberal education in dog fights, but that doesn't seem to be just the remedy."

"Dinner is served, ma'am," from the doorway.

"And yet they say men are practical," murmured Mrs. Youngwife to herself. "Why will that maid persist in saying 'ma'am'?"—N. Y. Sun.

THE PEACEMAKER'S TALE.

He Was Doing His Best But Was in the Midst of the Row.

He had been down the week before to tell his lawyer about a neighborhood war. The families on either side of him were fighting each other and during active hostilities the atmosphere of his back yard was filled with flying missiles, endangering the lives, limbs and comfort of his own family, though they observed a strict neutrality. The lawyer advised the arrest of the offending parties, but his client did not wish to place himself between the upper and nether millstones, and it was decided to try diplomacy. Now he had come to report.

"I guess things is shaping all right, but this here thing of being a diplomat is mighty tough work. First I write both of them a state paper profferin' my good offices to mediate aeven them, just as you told me. Robbins wrote back as he was agreeable, but Tompkins kicked my special envoy half way 'cross the street and told him to communcate to me that any further interference would be treated as a violation of international law. I came pretty near issuing a war proclamation at this p'int, but you told me fur to stick to diplomacy."

"What next?"

"I recognized them both as belligerents at one and the same time. Robbins sent a special message of thanks, but Tompkins insisted that he had been a belligerent all the time. My next move was fur to request that they submit their differences to a board of arbitration. Robbins was willin' ag'in, but Tompkins balked. Then I swung my ultimatum on 'em. I worked hard on the document, telling about humanity, Christianity, civilization and reform, and how my own family had been battered up with old boots, clubs, potatoes and broken crockery, though said family was at peace with both combatants. Then I give 'em a week to fight to a finish or settle terms of peace. In case of failure to comply I would call in the police. Both has agreed to wind up the war within the specified time. Tompkins says if he can't subjugate Robbins in a week the campaign might as well be brought to an end. I've board'd up my back winders and will do my obsevin' through a porthole."—Detroit Free Press.

Homemade Can Rack.

A cheap and convenient rack for canes and umbrellas in a cottage used only two or three months in the year consists of two strips of wood three feet six inches long, about three inches wide and one inch thick. These strips are painted with white enamel, and down the middle of each one are half a dozen long brass hooks that screw into the wood. Nail the strips of wood to the wall, with a distance of two feet between them, and exactly opposite each other.

—N. Y. Post.

Promptly Resented.

"Your dad has to work for a livin'," said the boy on the coal house.

"That ain't so," replied the boy in the backyard adjoining. "All he has to do is to set on a bench and mend shoes."—Chicago Tribune.

A MINISTER'S WIFE.

The Frank Statement of the Pastor of Bethel Church.

From the Advertiser, Elmira, N. Y.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—My wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than three years, suffering at times with terrible pains in her limbs, and other times with a severe "crick" in her back which causes great agony. She spent much for physicians and medicine, but secured only temporary relief; finally she concluded to try Pink Pills. She has taken eight boxes and I can say from the first one she has improved until now she is almost entirely free from pain, and has grown much stronger and feels confident that, by the blessing of God, they will effect a permanent cure. We take great pleasure in recommending them to our friends.

(Signed.) Rev. J. H. BUCKNER,
Pastor Bethel A. M. E. Church, Elmira, N. Y.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore debilitated nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of influenza, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box of six by the 100, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Taking Out the Stareb.

A certain villa-like residence in Tioga, until very recently illumined by the un fading smiles of the elder daughter of the house, a charming miss of 18 spring times, has been enshrouded in gloom by the wickedness of the charming miss' little sister. A good-looking young Tiogian had contracted a habit of dropping in with such frequency that he came to be looked upon by the neighbors as the elder daughter's "steady." Now, the young fellow has an inordinately high appreciation of his own charms, and a few evenings ago his airiness provoked the young lady to such a degree that, after departure, she exclaimed: "I declare, I wish somebody would take the stareb out of that stuck-up youth."

The sister in the short skirts treasured this remark. Next time the young man called she looked him over carefully, and her eye lingered on his vestless and polished expanse of shirt front and beautifully creased duck trousers. On Wednesday night the elder sister expected her admirer, but he failed to appear. The young lady in short skirts quietly entered the parlor and sat silent in a shadowy corner. Presently she said: "You needn't expect Archie to-night."

"Why not?" "Cause I did what you said. You said you wished somebody would take the stareb out of him. And I did." "Did what?" "Turned the hose on his shiny shirt front down at the front gate."—Philadelphia Record.

Perfectly Safe.

Mamma—I don't like the idea of that young Harris hanging around Jenny so much. He hasn't a cent except his little salary.

Papa—You needn't worry. They are both too busy talking about bicycles to have any time for love-making.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Young Idea.

Teacher—Children, you should always respect your teacher. Now, Willy Green, tell me why you should respect me.

Willy—On account of your age.—Tit-Bits.

You may follow luck to ruin, but not to success.—Garfield.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29. | |
| CATTLE—Best beefsteers | 3 10 @ 3 20 |
| Stockers | 3 25 @ 3 30 |
| Native cows | 2 00 @ 2 25 |
| HOGS—Choice to heavy | 3 00 @ 3 20 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 52 @ 53 1/2 |
| No. 3 hard | 49 @ 50 1/2 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed | 22 1/2 @ 23 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed | 15 @ 16 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 25 @ 26 |
| FLOUR—Patent, per sack | 1 31 @ 1 30 |
| Fancy | 1 31 @ 1 40 |
| HAY—Choice timothy | 7 00 @ 7 50 |
| Fancy prairie | 4 50 @ 4 75 |
| BRAN—(Sacked) | 32 @ 33 |
| BUTTER—Choice creamery | 12 @ 13 |
| CHEESE—Full cream | 9 @ 12 1/2 |
| EGGS—Choice | 6 @ 6 1/2 |
| POTATOES | 10 @ 15 1/2 |
| ST. LOUIS. | |
| CATTLE—Native and shipping | 3 40 @ 4 30 |
| Texas | 2 10 @ 3 70 |
| HOGS—Heavy | 3 20 @ 3 40 |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice | 3 00 @ 3 40 |
| FLOUR—Choice | 3 25 @ 3 30 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 4 10 @ 50 1/2 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed | 25 @ 25 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed | 18 @ 18 1/2 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 29 1/2 @ 30 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 10 @ 12 |
| Western | 3 25 @ 3 40 |
| PORK | 6 50 @ 6 75 |
| CHICAGO. | |
| CATTLE—Common to prime | 3 85 @ 4 15 |
| HOGS—Packing and shipping | 3 21 @ 3 50 |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice | 3 00 @ 3 25 |
| FLOUR—Winter wheat | 3 25 @ 3 75 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 17 @ 18 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 27 @ 27 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 17 @ 17 1/2 |
| RYE | 25 @ 26 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 11 @ 14 |
| LARD | 3 45 @ 3 55 |
| PORK | 6 30 @ 6 31 |
| NEW YORK. | |
| CATTLE—Native Steers | 3 70 @ 4 50 |
| HOGS—Good to Choice | 3 10 @ 4 00 |
| FLOUR—Good to Choice | 3 20 @ 3 31 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 65 1/2 @ 61 1/2 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 23 @ 31 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 21 1/2 @ 23 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 11 1/2 @ 15 |
| PORK—Mess | 8 50 @ 9 00 |

Our Native Herb 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 honest people, who would make us good agents, or who are afflicted with any disease, we will send free "The Washington Weekly Post" newspaper one year.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
General Western Office,
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WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men everywhere to SELL STEADY STARK TREES. Also Intely best. Agents only. L. S. STARK, BROTHERS, LOUISIANA, MO., ROCKPORT, ILL.

OPUM and WHISKY habits cured Book sent FREE. Dr. B. H. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

A Veil of Mist

Rising at morning or evening from some lowlands, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits, or sojourns in a malarious region or country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

Elsie—"The report you heard about Edith's engagement must be true. I heard it from a number of persons." Ruth—"From whom?" Elsie—"Well, Miss Brown, Miss Jones and Miss Robinson." Ruth—"Oh! I told them."—Brooklyn Life.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 935 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Artist—"That man Bacon offered me \$12 for that largest painting of mine!" Caller—"Oh, then you've had it framed!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Teacher—"For what is Nantucket noted?" Johnny—"For slippers." "Why, no; it's noted for whaling." "Well, I knew it had something to do with slippers."

"Your lawn is beautifully mowed; it looks like velvet." "It ought to. I never saw velvet that cost as much a yard as that lawn does."—Detroit Free Press.

The amateur always has a double pleasure in yachting—once when he starts, and once when he gets home again.

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

Time well employed is Satan's deadliest foe.—C. Wilcox.

I HAVE FOUND Pisco's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine. F. R. Lutz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

NO MAN has any mercy on his own besetting sin when he sees it in another.—Ram's Horn.

PLATTERY is often a traffic of mutual meanness.—Colton.



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.

With a sharp stick

you can turn up the dirt and get ground ready for planting—but what a clumsy, slow, laborious, ineffective way of going to work! Not much more so, though, than the old-fashioned way of washing. Think of it! Grinding the clothes up and down on a wash-board, with nothing but soap and main strength to get out the dirt. Then think how simple and easy is Pearlina's way—soaking, boiling, rinsing. You need Pearlina for all your washing and cleaning. You need something better than soap or a sharp stick when you're dealing with dirt.



There is no dividing line.

Battle Ax PLUG

DON'T FORGET for 5 cents you get almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other brands for 10 cents.

DON'T FORGET that "Battle Ax" is made of the best leaf grown, and the quality cannot be improved.

DON'T FORGET, no matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax."

DON'T FORGET, "Economy is wealth," and you want all you can get for your money. Why pay 10 cents for other brands when you can get "Battle Ax" for 5 cents?

CUT PRICES ON PUMPS.

Everything that sells is low. Who sells low to him? We have repeatedly refused to join, and therefore, deflected windmill combinations, and have, since '93, reduced the cost of wind power to one-sixth what it was. We believe in low prices, high grades and large sales. No one knows the best pump or prices under the known ones. We make short hand and long power stroke pumps, with best seamless brass tube cylinders, lower than iron ones—a 2 1/2" x 16" inch at \$2.50. Tell your dealer. Buy none other. Aeration prices and goods are always best. Through goodnature, and because we are price makers, and are sadest to deal with the world has given us more than half its windmill business. We have no branch houses near you. Write for beautifully illustrated circular.

THE AEROMOTOR CO.
CHICAGO

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Does Good. Try it. Please Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

HAVE YOU TRIED YUCATAN?
A. N. K. D. 1614
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this number.

SILVER ADDRESS.

Senator Toller and His Associates Write on the Situation.

ON INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

The Consent of Great Britain Hopeless, but It Might Be Secured After the United States Has Established Bimetallicity.

DENVER, Col., July 21.—Senator Toller and eleven of his associates, who left the national republican convention, last evening made public an address to the silver Republicans of the country, setting forth their views of the situation. In addition to those signing the address, Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and Senator Cannon, of Utah, are declared to be in sympathy with it, although Senator Cannon was not present at the conference owing to business engagements in Boston. The address is very lengthy. It says among other things:

To those who believe in bimetallicity, which means the equal treatment of both gold and silver at the mints of the nation, there is but one course to pursue, and that is to unite all the silver forces and to oppose with all our might the candidate representing the policy which we believe is fraught with disaster to the nation and ruin to the people.

Gold monometallism means the shifting of gold alone, as primary money, all the burdens of commerce and credit formerly borne by gold and silver, and as the world's stock of these metals has always been about equal in amount, it means the doubling of the burden upon gold. Doubling the burden upon gold means doubling the demand for the same, and doubling the demand of necessity doubles the value thereof.

That the condition of the country is not satisfactory, all admit. The producers of wealth are not receiving fair and proper compensation for their labor, whether in the factory or mine; enterprise has ceased; values are constantly declining; labor is unemployed; discontent and distress prevail to an extent never before known in the history of this country, and no reason can be found for such an unhappy condition save in a vicious monetary system.

Those who profess to deplore the present financial condition and oppose the free coinage of silver are directed to work for the cause of the present condition. Some declare that it is because we have too much tariff; others that we have not enough, while the fact exists that every gold standard country in the world, whether it has a high or low tariff in its now and has been during recent years, in the throes of a financial panic; and every silver standard country compared with its former condition, is enjoying an industrial development and degree of prosperity hitherto unknown in its history. While thus differing in opinion, they unite in asserting that the gold standard must be maintained until foreign countries shall signify their willingness that the American people shall exercise the rights of free men and create a financial system of their own.

No one who has read the proceedings of the three international monetary conferences that have already been held, or who has examined the impracticable propositions presented at those conferences, can for a moment believe that any international bimetallic agreement can ever be made with the consent of all the leading commercial nations of the world.

There is no hope for international bimetallicity until the United States shall establish bimetallicity for itself, and when that is done international bimetallicity may be secured without the consent of Great Britain.

The address then goes on to commend the support of the Chicago ticket for the betterment of the distressed condition of the country and says:

This is a critical period in our national history. Our industry and financial independence of other nations and peoples is involved in this campaign, and we firmly believe there will be no return of prosperity until we shall have changed our financial system so as to restore the bimetallic system established by the fathers of the republic.

NEBRASKA DISAFFECTION.

Gold Democrats in Bryan's State Will Lead in Revolt.

OMAHA, Neb., July 21.—The gold standard wing of the democratic party in Nebraska is now somewhat undecided as to what course to pursue in the coming campaign. That they will not support Bryan and free silver is the only thing that is definitely decided upon. Just what form their opposition will take, according to Euclid Martin, the recognized leader among them, is as yet undecided. No formal conferences have yet been held, and none has been called, but that some such a meeting will be held in the near future is a certainty. One of the things that is causing the delay is the conventions which are to be held in St. Louis this week. Martin thinks the west will start the revolt.

WANT POPULIST AID.

The St. Louis Traveling Men's Democratic Club Nix with Third Party Delegates.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The Traveling Men's Democratic club, 500 strong, invaded populist headquarters last night and held a Bryan meeting. Sergeant-at-Arms Martin, of the democratic national convention, and Senator Allen, populist, of Nebraska, were the principal speakers. Mr. Martin adjured the traveling men to go about Bryan's election as they would about the sale of their goods, and Senator Allen told the club that in taking up the Bryan cause they had practically become populists. There was a large number of populist delegates present, and the meeting was a very demonstrative one.

TO TALK ARBITRATION.

Britain's Lord Chief Justice Will Speak at Saratoga, N. Y.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.—It is announced that Lord Russell, of Killowen, the lord chief justice of England, known before the English bar as Sir Charles Russell, and three eminent English lawyers will participate in the proceedings of the American Bar association at its annual meeting here next month. Lord Russell will address the association on the subject of "International Arbitration."

The Wyandotte Trouble.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., July 21.—The Trickett faction of the republican party of Wyandotte county, met yesterday and nominated a county ticket headed by James F. Getty for state senator. All efforts to compromise with the other faction were discouraged. The anti-Trickett faction will hold a convention Wednesday, and it looks now like there would be two republican tickets in the field.

The board of education of Kansas City, Mo., will build a manual-training school in that city.

STILL FAR APART.

United States and England Unable to Agree on the Venezuela Question.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The correspondence which has passed between the government of the United States and Great Britain respecting the establishment of a general system of arbitration for the settlement of any disputes which might arise between the countries, and also for the settlement by arbitration of the dispute over the Venezuelan boundary, has been made public in the shape of an even dozen letters which have been exchanged between Secretary Olney, Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Ambassador Bayard.

The correspondence is of great interest as marking a sensible advance toward arbitration between the two English-speaking nations as the means of settling disputes between themselves, but the persons who have looked forward with hope and expectation to the speedy conclusion of the treaties embodying the arbitration principle for the settlement of either or both of the great open issues between the two nations are doomed to disappointment, for at the date of exchange of the last note, one from Secretary Olney to the British ambassador here, noted within a month past, points of the most vital nature in the case, not only of the Venezuelan question specifically, but of the general arbitration proposition as well, were still the subject of discussion without much expectation of an early adjustment.

GLICK'S PENSION REPORT.

The United States Pension Agent Gives Some Interesting Figures Concerning His District.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 18.—Ex-Gov. Glick, United States pension agent for the district composed of Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Indian territory, Oklahoma and New Mexico, yesterday made his report for the year ended June 30. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1896, was 105,041. The number on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year in 1895 was 104,338. This makes an increase of 703 in the number of pensioners during the year. During the year 4,446 original allowances were added to the rolls. There were 287 restored who had been dropped. There were 3,999 dropped from the rolls for all causes. More Missouri soldiers are paid from the Topeka office than are paid in Kansas, the total number being 48,364. Colorado has 4,560; Oklahoma, 3,552; Indian territory, 1,859; New Mexico, 1,051.

CASHIER IN JAIL.

Eldorado, Kan., Banker Charged with Forgery and Embezzlement.

ELDERADO, Kan., July 18.—This community was startled by the arrest of S. G. Fleming, cashier of the Exchange national bank here, on the charge of forgery and embezzlement. The officers of the bank had been thoroughly aroused by some of the discounts, and, knowing that something was wrong, set about to discover it. Suspicion fell on Cashier Fleming, and he was watched. Yesterday more was learned and Mr. Fleming was requested to resign, and was then arrested and placed in jail. It was discovered that he forged four notes on prominent people of this county for \$10,000, and obtained the money from the bank. The first forgery occurred April 29 of this year, and the last one on June 21.

WILL BE IN TOPEKA.

McKinley and Bryan Have Promised to Attend the Soldiers' Reunion.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 18.—At last night's meeting of the committee in charge of arrangement for the old soldiers' reunion at Topeka next October, Postmaster Arnold stated that he was authorized to announce that W. J. Bryan would attend and deliver an address. Previous to the St. Louis convention, Maj. McKinley accepted an invitation to attend this reunion, and the committee will use every means to hold him to his agreement. It is proposed to have the rival candidates for president here on different days.

CABLE TO HAYTI.

New Telegraph Company Organized with \$1,800,000 Capital.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—The United States and Hayti Cable Co. was incorporated yesterday with a capital of \$1,800,000, the route and points to be connected to be as follows: From New York city to Coney island, thence by submarine cable to the island of Hayti, in the West Indies, and from New York city through the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts to Boston.

Senator Faulkner Will Submit.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Senator Faulkner, chairman of the national democratic congressional committee, having been quoted as being "in thorough sympathy with the Chicago platform and ticket," feels called upon to issue a card in which he says the platform by no means expresses his views, but that, being the product of the majority of a regular democratic convention, it will have his support.

William C. Whitney Bots.

NEW YORK, July 18.—William C. Whitney has formally bolted the ticket nominated at Chicago last week. He says nothing could induce him to vote for Bryan or to assist in any way in his election. Beyond that he is silent, and while it is generally believed that he will co-operate with the sound money men in putting a third ticket in the field, no positive statement on that point is now available.

Gold's Inheritance Salary Not Taxed.

NEW YORK, July 18.—George J. Gould has won his suit to prevent the collection of an inheritance tax on \$5,000,000, bequeathed to him by his father, the late Jay Gould. It was claimed that the bequest was compensation for services rendered, and this contention was sustained by the court.

Will Fight for Sound Money.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Railway Age has announced that it will take an active part in the political campaign this fall. It will labor in behalf of the gold standard and against the free silver men.

LEADERS AT WAR.

Populists Differ About Indorsing or Nominating Bryan.

THE NATIONAL REFORM PRESS MEETS.

The Prevailing Sentiment in Favor of Preserving the Populist Organization—The Contests—The Temporary Chairman—"Cyclone" Davis' Platform.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The populist situation does not crystallize rapidly. The leaders are at war over the question of indorsing or nominating Bryan. Others want to keep in the middle of the road and nominate an independent ticket on an independent platform. Each faction asserts that it desires to preserve the autonomy of the party organization and that its way is the way. A bolt seems inevitable, no matter what the ultimate outcome is. The Bryan supporters claim to be in the majority. They are well organized. Many of the delegates from this section, like Levensing, of Kansas, and Patterson, of Colorado, declare that if Bryan is not nominated or indorsed here, nine-tenths of the populists will support him, and the identity of the populist party in the west will be destroyed.

The middle-of-the-road populists are mostly from the south, where, for several years, they say, it has been war to the knife and knife to the hilt in their battle with the democracy, and they have nailed their banner to the mast. They are very radical. Their headquarters at the LaCade are constantly filled with people. The walls are plastered with mottoes and editorials from populist papers, demanding the repudiation of the Chicago ticket. An irredemable currency and direct legislation are proclaimed to be the foundations of their faith. The initiative and referendum scheme, which is to originate all legislation with the people and refer it back to them for indorsement, is the keystone of their arch. "We want to do away with the supreme court that sits above the people," shouted one of their orators yesterday afternoon. "Then we will remonetize silver, have government ownership of railroads and telegraph, enact immigration and income tax laws and crush the monopolies and trusts that have us by the throat."

The prospect for a compromise, which some of the populists affected for awhile to consider probable, has disappeared. It met its fate in the Bryan camp, where it was smothered apparently beyond resuscitation. The compromise proposition looks to the retention of Mr. Bryan at the head of the ticket and substituting a populist for Mr. Sewall for vice president. A division of the electoral vote in several states with the democrats is recommended. If the number of people's party electoral votes is found to be less than that of the democrats, the former's electors are to vote for Bryan and Sewall, but if the people's party has a larger number of electors than the democrats, the latter electors, "in a spirit of fairness," are requested to cast their votes for the nominee of the people's party for president and vice president.

THE NATIONAL REFORM PRESS MEETS.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The representatives of the National Reform Press association held a lively meeting at the St. James yesterday afternoon, at which the situation and the advisability of indorsing the Chicago ticket were discussed. There were about 150 present and at times, when the cause of populism was eulogized, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by a dozen of those present. The prevailing sentiment was in favor of preserving the populist organization at all hazards, and while some spoke for fusion the majority seemed to side with the middle-of-the-road faction. Paul Vandervoort, of Kansas, the president of the association, favored a middle-of-the-road policy, but Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and S. F. Norton, of Chicago, expressed a willingness, after the nomination of a ticket and the adoption of a platform to unite by fusion on electors.

AMERICAN SILVER ORGANIZATION.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The national committee of the American silver organization held a meeting at their headquarters last night, which developed, as expected, into a Bryan ratification. Among the prominent arrivals last night were Senator Jones and Representative Newlands, of Nevada, and Judge Scott, of Kansas. All attended the meeting and were called upon to make addresses. It was agreed upon to present that silver could win, if the silver men united on the Chicago ticket, but a split would be dangerous.

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The name of Senator Butler, of North Carolina, was sprung last night in the executive committee for the first time for temporary chairman and was received with much favor. It is believed that his selection would be especially acceptable to the southern delegates. Other names mentioned are those of Gen. J. B. Weaver and "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas. The selection will be made by the national committee.

THE CONTESTS.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The national committee of the populist party will meet to-day for the purpose of considering the contests for seats in the convention. Official notice has so far been received from two states, Colorado and Illinois. It is expected that a contest will be filed from the Cleveland, O., district, but no information has as yet been received.

"CYCLONE" DAVIS' PLATFORM.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—A platform has been prepared by "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas, who is to present it to the convention. It has been submitted to the executive committee, of which Mr. Davis is a member, and approved by them.

A private dispatch from Havana denies the reported killing of Gen. Maceo, the Cuban leader.

KANSAS DIVORCES.

The Recent Legal Decision Will Cause an Endless Amount of Confusion.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Lawyers in this city apprehend that the decision rendered by the Kansas court of appeals which declared the law ineffective under which divorces had been granted in that state in the past 25 years, will cause an almost endless amount of confusion in marital relations, in the relations of children to parents, and as to the custody and property rights.

Every lawyer who was asked about the matter yesterday spoke of it as a very grave situation. "It is a very serious matter, indeed," said Mr. Frederic R. Couderc. "It will affect the present marital relations of the parties to the divorce suits, making their new marriages illegal, perhaps depriving their children of legitimacy and disturbing the property interests of many families. If the decision is based upon the imperfection of some matter of procedure, then perhaps the troubles caused by it may be remedied, but if it is based on the unconstitutionality of the law itself, then I do not see how it can be remedied. In that case the whole of the decrees which have been issued under the law will stand as if they had never been issued. Therefore, the people who were married before the decrees were issued will be married now, new marriages will be void and it will be unlawful for the couples to continue to live together and children born to these new marriages will be illegitimate. Even the legislature in that case will be unable to straighten out matters. It cannot impair the rights of the older contracts nor deprive the people who would have acquired property rights under the old condition of things of their rights. It could mitigate the evils which would be produced by upsetting such a long line of legal action, but not cure them."

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

A Harmonious Convention, Nominations Being Made Unanimously.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 16.—The republican state convention yesterday was remarkable in point of attendance and interest. Among the distinguished men present were Senators Allison and Gear and nearly all the Iowa congressmen. Senator Allison's speech, which warmly commended Maj. McKinley and sustained the St. Louis platform, was the real point of interest. The senator spoke with much more than usual warmth, and when he pointed to the picture of the Ohio man the convention went wild with applause. The ticket nominated is as follows: Secretary of state, M. L. Dobson, of Des Moines; auditor, C. G. McCarthy, renominated; treasurer, John Herriott Stuart, renominated; attorney-general, Milton Remley, Iowa City, renominated; judge of supreme court, A. E. Ladd, of Shelton; railroad commissioner, E. A. Dawson, of Waverly. The nominations were all made unanimously and the platform was adopted without a dissenting vote. It is noteworthy that in the whole convention there was not a voice raised against the St. Louis platform and nominations.

BRYAN AT KANSAS CITY.

The Democratic Nominee Warmly Greeted by Hundreds of Admirers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—The Bryan train pulled into the Union depot at 6:30 last evening. A squad of a dozen policemen lined up alongside his car as it stopped, and Mr. Bryan and his family, who quickly alighted, were escorted by them and the reception committee to carriages in waiting on Union avenue and the start made for the Coates house. All along the route to the Coates, the crowds followed the procession in wagons, bugles, carriages, on bicycles and on foot, cheering, howling and yelling with glee. At the Coates another immense throng greeted the party's arrival. The Bryan party was escorted to the Cleveland parlors, on the second floor, and there left to enjoy a brief but much-needed rest. At eight o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were tendered a dinner in the banquet rooms on the parlor floor. The affair was wholly an informal one, and no toasts or speeches were given or made. It was just nine o'clock when Mr. Bryan, escorted by Chief Irwin and H. S. Julian, emerged from the hotel and walked to the front of the balcony and made a speech to the assembled crowd.

FOUR HUNDRED KILLED.

Turkish Atrocities Break Out Afresh in Armenia—Many Villages Ruined.

LONDON, July 17.—The Chronicle publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which asserts that a massacre has occurred at Egrin, in the Diarbekir district of Armenia, in which 400 persons were killed and the city was pillaged. The Turkish authorities are trying to keep the report of the massacre secret, according to the Chronicle's correspondent. He also reports that in the Bitlis district almost every village has been ruined, and that a massacre is imminent at Aintab, the garrison being deferred until an order is received from the Yildiz kiosk (the sultan's palace).

Nine Children Poisoned.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 17.—The poisoning of a family of nine children, caused by drinking lemonade. The lemonade contained some poisonous ingredients. The children died one after another and the parents are still very sick. The name of the family is Allen.

A Woman Hanged.

PIKEVILLE, Ky., July 17.—Mary Snodgrass, a white woman, was hanged at Coeburn, Va., for the murder of her three-week-old child. She gave birth to a negro girl baby, and after a week or two placed it on the fire and cremated it. She was detected in the act of pressing the baby's body on the flames with a large shovel.

Blind Whisky Peddlers Caught.

PERRY, Ok., July 17.—Deputy marshals brought in eight whisky peddlers from the Creek Indian country. They were caught in a cave on the Cimarron river near Dawson.

RUSSELL DEAD.

The ex-Governor of Massachusetts Found Lifeless in Bed.

BOSTON, July 17.—Ex-Gov. W. E. Russell, of Massachusetts, was found dead at the camp of B. F. Dutton at St. Adelaide, Pabos, Que., yesterday. He was as well as ever when he retired last night, but was found in bed dead this morning. The cause is thought to have been heart disease. Col. H. E. Russell and Col. Francis Peabody, Jr., left for Massachusetts with the body.

Sketch of His Career.

William E. Russell was born in Cambridge, Mass., September 6, 1837. He entered Harvard college in 1855 and is described during that period as a hearty, manly, out-of-door student, who loved to lead the cheering at the boat races and ball games. After his graduation from Harvard in 1857, young Russell took a three-year's course at the Boston university law school. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Cambridge council and two years later to the upper house.

Mr. Russell had become by this time the leader of the younger element of his party in Massachusetts and when he gained the ascendancy, which it did shortly, he was made the gubernatorial nominee. This was in 1868 when the tariff was the leading issue all over the country and his campaign was devoted to the discussion of this question. His advocacy of reform upon these lines gained him national note which compensated, in a measure, for his defeat by Gov. Ames. Despite his defeat, however, he had polled 1,000 more votes than Mr. Cleveland, who was running simultaneously for the presidency.

In 1869 Mr. Russell ran against Gov. Brackett and was defeated again, although his opponent's plurality was reduced from 29,000 to 6,775. Russell's hour of triumph came the succeeding year, when he was elected upon his third nomination, being the 33d governor of the state, the youngest man that ever sat in the governor's chair in Massachusetts, and the third democratic incumbent since the war. In 1891 he was re-elected, although every other candidate upon the ticket was beaten. During the last five years of his life as Gov. Russell held no public office, but the governor was long considered a presidential possibility, and he was indorsed for the nomination by the Massachusetts democracy. If the sound money wing of the democracy had controlled at the Chicago convention last week his chances would probably have been inferior to those of no other aspirant.

THE WORKERS NAMED.

Men Who Will Have Charge of New York and Chicago Republican Headquarters.

CANTON, O., July 17.—Joseph H. Manley, Powell Clayton, H. C. Hayne, Charles G. Dawes, M. P. Scott, Cyrus Leland, members, and Gen. Osborne, of Massachusetts, secretary of the republican executive committee, reached here last night from Cleveland to confer with Gov. McKinley on matters pertaining to the campaign. While none of the details of the conference are given out it is understood that Messrs. Quay, of Pennsylvania; Manley, of Maine; Scott, of West Virginia; Clayton, of Arkansas, and Gen. Osborne, of Boston, will have charge of the headquarters in New York, while Messrs. Dawes, of Illinois; Payne, of Wisconsin; Darbin, of Indiana, and Leland, of Kansas, will do their work for the campaign from the Chicago headquarters. The campaign is to begin just as soon as buildings can be secured and prepared for the opening of headquarters. Speakers will at once be put in the field and set to work on the aggressive campaign such as has been mapped out by the committee. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Manley said that while the opposition had chosen their vice presidential candidate from Maine and Mr. Sewall claimed the state, he had not the slightest idea that Maine would change her record of always voting the republican ticket.

A BOAT CAPSIZES.

Too Many Crowded Onto It and Twenty Were Thrown into the Water.

CLEVELAND, O., July 17.—Fifteen lives were lost in an accident which occurred about 7:30 o'clock yesterday evening on the old river bed near the ore docks of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. The ore handlers had just quit work for the day and were waiting their turns to cross the branch of the river on the flat-bottomed ferryboat, which they had provided for this purpose. A number of the men had crossed. When the ferry reached the dock the last time, at least 20 men crowded upon it. The boat, which is about 30 feet long and not more than four feet wide, would carry safely no more than a dozen persons.

The boat was pushed from the shore and was being propelled across the stream. When it was about half way over it began to sink. Then, as the men rushed to the side, it turned over. All the occupants were thrown into the water. The first report of the accident placed the number of dead at 32, but that proved to have been an exaggeration.

SON AGAINST FATHER.

Harold K. Sewall Replies to a Question Concerning His Position with Regard to His Father.

BATE, Me., July 17.—Harold K. Sewall, son of the democratic nominee for vice president, left the democratic party a year ago and has since been an enthusiastic republican worker. In reply to an inquiry from the New York Herald as to whether he would support or oppose his father, young Sewall says:

The republicans of Maine have never failed to carry Maine for their presidential ticket, and never will. My relationship to the democratic nominee for vice president has never affected my political action, nor will it now.

HAROLD K. SEWALL.

TORNADO IN NEW YORK.

The Adirondacks Visited by a Funnel-Shaped Cloud—Much Damage.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 17.—A destructive storm swept through the Adirondacks yesterday afternoon. A funnel-shaped cloud struck the earth between Fort Edward and Argyle, Washington county, destroying farm dwellings and barns. Near Durketown and in Moreau 11 buildings were wrecked. Between Argyle and North Argyle, property valued at \$10,000 was destroyed. There were many miraculous escapes, but no loss of life is reported.

THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Veteran of the Diamond and His Friend the Fisherman.

"Oh, yes, I played in those days. Baseball was baseball then," and the old gentleman sighed over what he evidently regarded as the decadence of the great national game. "Now they get nine men together and make a machine of them. The whole thing is nothing more or less than animated mechanism. Then we had a live ball, and I used to swing a hickory bat pretty nearly as long as a rake handle. You can imagine what came off when I made a hit. The crowd would hear something like a shriek of a shell and then the umpire would toss out a new ball while I chased two or three runs in ahead of me."

"Now, just to illustrate," and the retired veteran of the diamond began making a diagram while his hearers grouped about him. "Here's where we played at New Castle Pa., with the old Neshannocks. Charlie Bennett was catching. Here runs the Ohio river, way to the rear of the grounds, which lay open to the high bluffs which mark the bank. Now, Bennett was doing some mighty batting, and a fellow from a college nine was giving him a tight race. Each one of them rolled a ball over the bluff and I began to fear for my laurels. But the third time up I saw one coming that just suited. I settled well on my feet, concentrated all my strength for one supreme effort, swung old hickory, and when that ball quit going it struck water half way across the river. Why, they stopped the game to try and take measurements, while professional managers were offering me all kinds of money. I was the hero of the hour, the king of batters, the—hullo, here, Judkin, delighted to see you. It's more than 20 years—"

"Yes, the last time we met was at the game you just described."

The old gentleman turned a little white about the mouth, but rallied with infinite generalship. "Yes, of course, you were there, and it was a day of miracles, for you went down to the river and caught a ten-pound bass that was served that night at the hotel."

What fisherman could resist such a temptation with the beautiful lie all framed for him? Judkin flushed and inflated with pride. The two jolly rogues went out together. Before the evening was over that ball had been knocked nearly a quarter of a mile into the country beyond the river and that bass was 15 pounds strong.—Detroit Free Press.

FASHION NOTES.

New Notions in Summer Costumes for the Ladies.

An operat wrap for midsummer wear is made of lace flouncing. It falls almost to the feet, and is lined with glace silk with pink edges. There are three capes, the longest of which falls about ten inches below the waist line. These capes are very full, and the garment is finished at the throat with three narrow ruffles, as full as they can be gathered. A profusion of ribbon trimming in bows, loops and ends complete this dainty and luxurious article.

Full neck ruchings are to be worn in the place of the boa to which the women have become so accustomed that it even in hot weather. One pretty model is made of rather stiff grenadine ribbon, edged with very fine black lace and plaited through the middle. The ends of the ruching are tied with fluffy bows of ribbon, which are fastened with small hooks.

Some very handsome capes are made of heavy net, trimmed with rows of grenadine ribbon. These capes are made with a deep flounce, which is plaited after the ribbon is set on. It is then sewed to a round or square yoke, being carefully adjusted for effect. A standing collar or ruche of lace and ribbon, with wide ribbons to tie at the front, makes an extremely dressy and pretty garment.

White will be one of the ruling summer colors. White satin and silk are lavishly used for trimmings, and ladies who have old-fashioned cream-colored brocades may congratulate themselves on possessing a material that can scarcely be duplicated. Art rarely succeeds in giving the rich color that time gives to a fine quality of silk brocade.—N. Y. Ledger.

A Savory Steak.

One pound or more of the best rump steak about one inch in thickness, two ounces of bread crumbs, one ounce of butter, six fair-sized mushrooms and a small onion. Chop the mushrooms and onion finely, put in a lined saucepan with the bread crumbs and butter, adding pepper and salt to taste. Cook for a few minutes, then remove from the fire and let the mixture get cool. With a sharp knife slit the steak through the center of the side to make a kind of pocket; fill this with the mixture, then skewer up neatly and firmly; flour, and put into a brisk oven to bake from 12 to 15 minutes, basting with butter or a little Hugen's beef suet. Serve with good gravy, fried mushrooms and potato chips.—N. Y. Mercury.

Rice for Five.

One-half pound rice, one-fourth pound gelatine, one-fourth pound sugar, two glasses cream, a little vanilla; wash, cook, drip, cool and drip again the rice till the water is clear; place in a saucepan with one-fourth pound gelatine which you have soaked for ten minutes in cold water, and then melted in a saucepan (add a little water if gelatine is too thick), add two glasses of cream and cook while stirring for ten minutes; pour this in a cake mould, which you place in an ice box till cold; when ready to serve knock it from the mould and pour over a raspberry sauce made as follows: Pass two pounds raspberries through a sifter and mix with three-fourths pound sugar.—Boston Globe.

—A red sunset indicates a clear day on the morrow, as it shows that the air in the west, from which direction rain most frequently comes, is devoid of moisture.