VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894.

NO. 2.

THE WORLD AT LARGE,

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Brazilian government has given notice to the United States authorities that the reciprocity treaty between this country and Brazil will be abrogated by Brazil on January 1 next.

THE president issued a proclamation on the 27th granting full pardon to all Mormons who had been convicted of polygamy, he being satisfied that the Mormon church was abstaining from polygamous marriages and living in obedience to the laws of the land.

A STATEMENT prepared at the internal revenue bureau showed that the total receipts for August last were \$15,133,-692 in excess of August, 1893.

THE report of the third auditor of the treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, shows the total disbursements for pensions for that year to have been \$137,636,981.

CONGRESSMAN PEEL, of Arkansas, has been engaged as general attorney of the Chickasaw nation at Washington, to succeed Gen. H. E. Paine. The office is a fat one, paying \$2,500 per year and 10 per cent. of all claims and moneys

IT was stated on the authority of a man high in the councils of the administration that Mr. Lyman would retire from the civil service commission in a few days. Mr. Lyman was one of the original members of the commission.

GENERAL NEWS.

MRS. NANCY WILSON, with lamp in hand, went to look at her sleeping grandchildren in their crib on the night defeated Joe Patchen two straight of the 30th at Blocton, Ala., and the lamp ignited a mosquito bar hanging drawn by agreement, paced a mile over the bed, and the bar fell burning with a running mate in 2:02%, the faston her and the children. James Devereaux, her son-in-law, went to the assistance of the group and was badly burned, possibly fatally. Mrs. Wilson 2:05¼. inhaled flame and died soon after-length wards. Her 2-year-old grandchild was the third heat was in :29%. also burned to death.

A FEW of the veterans at the Soldiers' home at Dayton, O., visited the dives in the vicinity of the institution on the 29th, having been paid their ing back into the city. The Big Four pension money the previous day. The next morning three of the old soldiers were found robbed and murdered and their bodies lying in the road. The the danger and threw a swith, turning detectives have fifty suspects locked

CLEARING house returns for the prinweek ended September 28 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 7.9; jured. in New York the increase was 5.8; out-

the volume of general trade through- ment of \$101,257 committed in 1878 and out the country. Wheat, corn and oats 1879. The arrest is the result of a have all declined and the low price of cotton had had an unfavorable influence on business. The distribution of for over thirteen years. Howgate, dry goods from eastern points had de- who organized an arctic expedition in clined on a slackening demand.

Rica of an anarchist's attempt to as- He afterwards obtained permission sassinate President Yglesias during the from Judge Wylie to visit his home were fired.

THE governor of Oklahoma has caused the arrest of a number of squatters in the Cherokee strip who had located on school lands and would not get out.

robbers were trailed to different points, but they were not captured nor were any of the goods recovered.

PRINCETON undergraduates voted in a bedy to abolish hazing.

In Nanaimo, B. C., two men were burned to death, two other men and a on the 28th

czar was considerably worse. The no matter how high it runs he is deterkidney inflammation from which he was mined to follow it." suffering was much increased. Prof. internal complaints has been summoned from Berlin.

STEVE O'DONNELL has issued a challenge to Bob Fitzsimmons to fight.

by Wu-Ta Change, late governor of Hu among his heirs. was regarded as imminent.

RECENT dispatches from Bay St. Paul, great applause. on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, Canada. reported a light earthquake shock lasting about thirty sec-

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., was cut off from communication with south Florida on efforts were rewarded by finding two the 27th by the storm which occurred in the country down south, all the Charles Hunt and infant daughter. wires being down and no trains arriving there. There were rumors that the ancient city of St. Augustine had suffered severely. The orange crop was fered severely. The orange crop was greatly damaged. At Jacksonville the greatly damaged. At Jacksonville the 25th. Sioux City won the pennant The loss will be about \$150,000, the innew union depot was wrecked.

nated amidst intense enthusiasm by and Kansas City third with .539 per Tuskahoma, I. T., on the 1st and will

A REPORT has been cabled from London that on November 9, the birthday of the prince of Wales, the queen of England will abdicate in favor of her Edward VII.

A FREIGHT train was wrecked on the to the wife of the comte. Chicago & Northwestern railway near

killed. winner of the year in the National Baseball league clubs, with New York A sp second, Boston third and Philadelphia fourth. Neither of these clubs, if they win or lose all of the games yet to be played, can be disturbed from the positions they at present occupy.

senger trains in the shell. Conductors

DR. EDWARD VINCENT, surgeon of field, Ill., charges Lieut. Peary with neglect, incompetency and general fraud and says Peary "fooled the people to a large extent and mismanaged

the expedition." In Cincinnati Louis Miller, aged 40, recently murdered his wife and then killed himself. He was drunk and jealous. Their children, two daughters, aged 18 and 12 years respectively, witnessed the double tragedy.

ROBERT J. is still the king of pacers. Before 10,000 people on the Davenport (Ia.) mile track on the 27th he easily heats, and then after Joe had withest third heat by two seconds ever paced. In the first heat he finished in a jog with a lead of six lengths in The second was won by four lengths in 2:05%. The last quarter of

AT Lafayette, Ind., a Lake Erie & Western freight train going east broke in two on a heavy grade 3 miles from town and the detached cars went rushpassenger train from Chicago had just pulled into the Union depot on the main track. Yardmaster Brighty saw the wild train into a side track. The detached cars crushed into the Union depot, entirely wrecked the building cipal-cities of the United States for the and going through South street, ran

side New York the increase was 10.0. | chief of the weather bureau at Wash-BRADSTREET'S weekly report of trade ington, was arrested in New York on 1878, was arrested in 1880 in Washing-News has been received from Costa ton on the charge of embezzlement. at recapture.

A PRESS reporter at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., called President Cleveland's attention to the news of Senator Hill's gating committee. nomination for governor of New York. A GENERAL store at Sulphur Springs, It was the first intimation the presi-Ark., was looted by robbers on the dent had had of the result of the Sara-They loaded their wagon full of toga convention, and when asked for the choicest things they could find. As an opinion, said: "I am out of politics soon as the robbery was discovered the now." The face of the chief executive was a study, but by no word of mouth could he be induced to express either

satisfaction or regret. MRS. PEARY, wife of the explorer, in an interview at Washington, said: "It is a mistake to allude to my husband as a seeker for the North pole. little girl were badly injured and \$100,- His object has been and still is to de-000 worth of property destroyed by fire lineate the northern coast of Greenland. No one can tell how far Green-A DISPATCH of the 28th from St. land extends northward and if it goes Petersburg said the condition of the to the pole he will go there, too, but

It was rumored that Dr. T. E. Tynan, Layden, the celebrated specialist in of Modesto, Cal., who mysteriously disappeared two years ago, had been found at Reno, Nev. A citizen of Modesto was positive that he saw Tynan in Reno three days ago. Tynan has A RECENT special dispatch from been declared dead by the superior Shanghai said that Li Hung Chang court, and his estate, valued at \$300,000, would shortly be superseded as viceroy has been probated and distributed

Peh; Lord Li, late Chinese minister to Bob Fitzsimmons knocked Dan Cree-Japan, had been degraded; Yu Lu, the don out in two rounds at New Orleans military governor of Mukden was to on the 26th before a large audience, succeed Li Hung Chang as superin- establishing his claim as champion tendent of the northern trade, and that | middleweight. At the end of the fight the massacre of foreigners at Pekin the referee announced Fitzsimmons' challenge to Champion Corbett amidst

An empty baby carriage, to which was tied a letter, was found on the bank of the lake at Tolerton's park at Salem, O., on the 25th. In a short time 100 men were dragging the lake. Their bodies which proved to be those of Mrs. The child was strapped to its mother's

Baseball league were played on the with a standing of .592 per cent. Toledo surance being one-half that sum. SENATOR DAVID B. HILL was nomilis in second place with .549 per cent. the democrats assembled in convention at Saratoga, N. Y., for the governorship of the empire state over his deplination.

The other clubs of the league to be in session nearly five weeks. It was thought a bill would be passed acceptable of the empire state over his deplination.

The other clubs of the league to be in session nearly five weeks. It was thought a bill would be passed acceptable of the empire state over his deplination. troit and Milwaukee.

According to a story which is creating a great sensation in France the Due d'Orleans, the supposed son of the Comte de Paris, is not really his son, eldest son, who will be acclaimed as but the child of an Italian jailer substituted secretly for the daughter born

GEN. A. M. WEST, who was on the Woodstock, Ill., and five men were greenback ticket for vice president with Gen. Butler in 1884, died at Holly THE Baltimore team is the pennant | Springs, Miss., on the 30th, aged 76

A SPECIAL dispatch on the 29th from Shanghai says: The Chinese army at Wi Ju, on the Yalue river, which is opposing the advance of the main Jap-anese army in Corea, has mutinied. The men are throwing away their THE Santa Fe railway's agreement arms because they have no ammuniwith the Railway News Co. provides that no peanuts shall be sold on pas-supplies. The Chinese defenses have completely collapsed, and are now only were advised by circular to see that a farce. There is a panic in Peking, this rule was strictly carried out. The peanut shells in the cars are considered terror everywhere. China is perfectly helpless.

A DISPATCH from Pittsburgh, Pa., of the Peary expedition, in a letter to his the 29th said that every tin-plate facfather, Dr. John A. Vincent, president of the state board of health, of Spring- at night and there was no indication at night and there was no indication as to when they would be again put in operation. There was a wide difference between manufacturers and workmen on the subject of wages.

AT Chaska, 20 miles south of Minneapolis, Minn., Louis D. Sharf and his family of five children, while going home from the fair on the 29th, drove upon the ferry to cross the river. It being dark, he drove too far and the pole knocked down the apron, and the team and family drove overboard into the river. Sharf saved himself, but his wife and five children and team were

THE standing of the clubs in the National league at the close of the season on the 30th was as follows: Baltimore, .695; New York, .667; Boston, .629; Philadelphia, .559; Brooklyn, .533; Cleveland, .527; Pittsburgh, .500; Chicago, .432; St. Louis, .424; Cincinnati, .419; Washington, .341; Louisville, .280.

THE steamer Ohio collided with the schooner Ironton 10 miles north of Presque Isle, Mich., on the 26th, and sank inside of half an hour. The crew of sixteen took to the boats and were cued. picked up by the schooner Moonlight. The Ironton sank soon afterwards. Two of her crew were picked up by the steamer Charles Hebard. The remainder of the crew are not accounted for as yet. The Ohio was a propeller of 851 net tons, valued at \$38,000. The Ironton was a barge of 742 tons net, valued at \$18,000.

JIM HALL, the pugilist, has issued a challenge to fight any man in the world, Corbett barred. Hall expresses a preference for a fight with Fitzsimmons.

JACOB ZAHND, a well known contractor from Chicago, who erected sevsaid that there had been a reaction in charges of forgery and the embezzle-Midwinter fair buildings, committed suicide in a lodging house there recently. He turned on the gas and was smothered. He was known to have been despondent on account of financial losses resulting from his contracts. ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE grand jury at Washington have military review in San Jose. Five shots with a bailiff. He escaped through a found true bills against Have meyer window and had since baffled all efforts and Searles, of the sugar trust, and Allen L. Seymour, a stock broker, for refusing to answer questions put to them by the senate sugar trust investi-

THREE masked men held up the Southern Pacific train soon after midnight of the 1st near Maricopa, Ariz. No shots were fired. The Wells-Fargo express messenger reported the robbers got \$160, but there was a rumor they got away with \$20,000 in gold.

THE republican deadlock in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania district has been broken by the nomination of D. B. Heiner, of Kittaning, on the 325th ballot.

THE residence of B. B. Pierce, of Wilmot, Wis., was destroyed by fire recently. Three sons, with ages ranging from 25 to 35 years, and a daughter 18 rears old perished in the flames.

THE German government has made a strong protest to the secretary of state against the tariff act which imposes an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugars imported from those governments which pay an export bounty on the article to their producers. The German government holds that it violates the spirit of treaty arrangements between the two governments.

In Rochester, N. Y., three men were buried by the caving-in of a sewer leadng from the state hospital through Goodman street. Ferdinand Ritz, 44 vears old and Charles Howard, 30 years old, were killed. John Klick was rescued. The accident was caused by removing braces before it was safe to do so.

So confident is Japan, according to reliable authority, of achieving the conquest of China without serious trouble that the Japanese officials are figuring already on dividing the flowery kingdom into independent monarchies which will be placed under the rule of state institutions, not including the native princes, one of whom will be Li Hung Chang.

THE Mirror Lake house, on Lake Placid, N. Y., was burned to the ground recently. It closed for the season a THE closing games of the Western Martin, his family and a few servants week ago, and only the manager, C. E.

THE Choctaw council convened at

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Salina had a \$7,000 fire a few days

D. M. Erb, of Leavenworth, proposes to build an electric car line at Salina. Mrs. Carney, widow of ex-Gov. Carney, died at Leavenworth a few days

During the campaign Senator John Martin will make eight speeches under the direction of the democratic state central committee.

The executive council at a late meeting passed resolutions of respect to the late Gov. Robinson. The resolutions will be placed upon the official records of the council. Prize fights have of late become so

frequent in Topeka and adjacent territory that a large class of the people are protesting and urging that the offenders be prosecuted.

Jeff Jones, a negro who committed a crime at Winfield and fled to Oklahoma, was shot and killed by a policeman at Perry, who attempted to arrest

him, but was resisted. Isaac Landrum, of Kansas City, Kan., recently brought suit for \$10,000 damages against a liquor vendor for selling intoxicating liquors to his wife and thereby wrecking his home.

The jury in the case of Clay Sparks, tried at Medicine Lodge for the murder of his brother Emmet Sparks last August, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

The citizens of Leavenworth failed to raise \$2,000 in rations to secure the state encampment of the National Guard and the idea of holding the encampment there has been given up.

Judge West, of the Sixth judicial district in a late decision at Fort Scott held that the new law governing the mining and weighing of coal in Kansas is unconstitutional. It is the screening

At the Lyons salt works the other day, by the giving way of some supports, George Hamlin, an employe, was buried beneath a great quantity of salt and smothered before he could be res-

The charter of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railway has been filed in the office of the secretary of state. This new company is to succeed the Kansas City, Nevada & Fort Smith Railway Co. The new company will begin the construction of the line of road at a point near Kansas City and extend south over the most practicable route in the direction of Fort Smith.

The story recently telegraphed from Wichita that great bodies of land had sunk in Harvey and other neighboring counties is said by a later report to be greatly overdrawn. A correspondent visited the spot and found one sink rairie about 40 feet in Francisco and secured contracts for diameter and about 20 feet deep. It question yesterday, said in part: was caused by the wet weather soaking up the ground and causing it to labor was held a degradation and relefall into an underground cavity. No damage was done.

The governor recently received a communication from a citizen of Wichita complaining of excessive freight charges by railroad companies. He referred it to Attorney-General Little, who, in an opinion, says that the state board of railroad commissioners reached the limit of its authority when it promulgated a lower schedule of rates for the entire state a few months ago, and the county attorneys must enforce the penalties provided by stat-

ute for violations of the new schedule. In compliance with the order of the state board of railroad commissioners. but under protest, the United States Express Co. has filed in the office of the board a statement of its business in Kansas for the year ended June 30. The company operates on 28,082 miles of railway, of which 1,187 are in Kansas. There are 144 offices and the same number of agents in Kansas. The Pacific Express Co. has also filed a report, but makes no protest. This company operates on 19,423 miles of railroad, 3,284 miles being in Kansas.

The Southwestern Mineral Railway Co. is the title of an organization which filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state the other day. Its capital stock is \$600,000. It will be a branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The object of the company is to construct a road from a point on the main line 71/2 miles southeast of Parsons, through Cherokee county to the Missouri state line, meeting a road to be built from Joplin. This will give the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road access to the Cherokee county coal lands. The ninth biennial report of the

Kansas penitentiary at Lansing has been issued by Warden Chase. The warden has paid into the state treasury from all sources \$88,496.08. Special appropriations to the amount of \$6,458.32 have been issued. Labor expended upon permanent improvements amounted to \$28,433. Coal supplied to penitentiary, amounted to \$26,700.66. Deducting the amount of appropriations for all purposes, including permanent improvements, there remains to the credit of the institution a surplus of \$10,610.51 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894. There was a deficiency of \$9,308.12 for the year ended recently explored by experts and are reported to be in excellent condition. decrease of about 5 per cent.

Fatal Accident on the Wabash Road Due to Wreckers—Five Men Killed on the North-western.

Toledo, O., Oct. 1.-Train No. 42 on the Wabash railroad was wrecked yesterday morning at Maumee, a small town 12 miles south of this city. The accident happened shortly before 7 o'clock, and was the result of a well laid plan to ditch the entire train. Happily, albeit, miraculously the Pullmans kept on the track, and the mail and baggage cars, although badly wrecked, did not contain any victims. F. N. Smith, engineer, of Toledo, was killed and A. H. Day, fireman, of Toledo, fatally injured. S. Holland, mail clerk, of Cleveland, and F. J. Provost, of Toledo, were slightly injured.

The wreck was planned by whoever conceived the plot to occur at the west end of a long siding just beyond the Maumee station. A rail at the lower part of the switch target had been removed and the switch was partly thrown. The target indicated a clear track and Engineer Smith was not aware of any change in the situation until his motor was bumping along the ties. As soon as the train struck the switch it leaped into the air, fell toward the ditch and turned completely over. The trucks of the mail cars followed the engine, but the cars themselves went in an opposite direction. Under them was found the dead body of Engineer Smith and Fireman Day.

At the time of the wreck the train was running at its regular speed, and it is considered a miracle that no lives were lost. The postal car and express cars were torn from the trucks and were lying side by side. The express and baggage cars were literally reduced to splinters, although the occupants escaped unhurt. There were several passengers in the combination smoker, which was wrecked beyond repair, yet no scratches could be shown by any of them. The passengers in the Pullmans were only made aware of the accident by the severe jolting which they experienced.

FIVE PEOPLE KILLED. Woodstock, Ill., Oct. 1.-At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a freight train bound for Chicago was wrecked on the Chicago & Northwestern railway at Grovers' Crossing, about a mile west of this city. When the wrecking crew reached the spot the voice of a man was heard calling for help. His train bound for Chicago was wrecked soluter variey, J. F. O. Wagner, Hoyt, W. D.

Stover.

Middle district—J. R. Meredith, presiding elder. McLouth, J. H. Frazer; Meriden, F. M.

Testerman; Osawkie, F. R. Mitchell; Topeka, S. C. Coblentz; Junction City, E. L. Baldwin; Valley Grove, W. N. Huffman; Lawrence, A. V. Lauderback; Lecompton, N. L. Vezie; Greenwood, E. L. Guyer; Richland, J. W.

Cleaver; Willow Springs, M. L. Roby.

South district—G. M. Huffman, presiding elder. New Lancaster, B. Presson; Peoria City, M. C. Pasley; Richter, M. T. Clarke; Mt. Pleasant, L. S. Tarvin; Lyndon Mission, N. G. Taubian: Osage City, C. Broden: Bushong, S. C. Williams; Council Grove, G. B. Clay; Banner City, H. McAferty; Solomon, E. B. man was heard calling for help. His

Gibbons, in a sermon on the labor Before the coming of Christ manual gated to slaves as being unworthy of free men. Christ, our Saviour, has dignified and ennobled labor by word and example. He was pleased to devote many years of His life to mechanical pursuits and ever since He worked

in the carpenter shop He shed a halo around the workshop. If the profession of a general as ennobled by a Washington, if the profession of a statesman as ennobled by the example of a Webster and a Burke, if the profession of a jurist as ennobled by a Marshall and a Taney, if the vocation of a prelate as ennobled by the example of a Carroll, then the calling of a workingman is dignified by the example of Christ. "Labor has its rights, chief among

which is the privilege of organization without infringing upon their employers. One of the most difficult questions in our times to discuss is the question of strikers. Strikes, as experience has demonstrated, are very questionable for the redress of the laborers' grievances. Statistics furnished show that the loss of the emthe employers lost only one-half this amount. I earnestly hope that some efficient remedy will be found to put an end to our recurring strikes, and arbitration seems to be the most po-tent method that can be conceived of."

TO ABDICATE. A Report That Queen Victoria Will Resign

the Throne in Favor of the Prince of

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 .- The Mail and Express, in its London correspondence, which is perhaps the most reliable cabled across, has the following concerning a report of the proposed abdication of Queen Victoria: The court eavesdropper-and it must be remembered that all the queen's court news that is seen in the English newspapers is accidentally overheard, as nothing beyond the court journal officially is permitted to be published-says that on the 9th of November next, the birthday of the prince of Wales, the an-nouncement of her majesty's retire-ment will be made in favor of her eld-est son, who will be acclaimed as Edward VII.

Six Persons Drowned. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 1.-At Chaska, 20 miles south of this city, Saturday, Louis D. Sharf and his family

of five childen, while going home from June 30, 1893. The mines have been the fair, drove upon the ferry to cross the river. It, being dark, he drove too far and the pole knocked down the The average prison population for the apron and the team and family drove fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was overboard into the river. Sharf saved 883 5-7, and for the last year 844%, a bimself, but his wife and five children and team were drowned.

KANSAS ODD FELLOWS.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge Sustains the State Grand Lodge in the Orphans' Home

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 26.-The Topeka delegates who have just returned from the session of the sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows at Chattanooga, report that the controversy between the Kan-sas lodges relative to the Orphans' home at Silkville was definitely disposed of in a written decision by Chairman Wright, of the national judiciary committee, and approved by the sover-

eign body. The grand lodge of Kansas at its last session made an assessment of \$1.50 per capita to finish the Orphans' home in Franklin county and to sustain that home until its next session. Several lodges thought that the assessment was too high and claimed that the title to the home was not in the grand lodge

at all. The grand master found it necessary to interfere and enforce discipline, to suspend a number of lodges because they refused to pay this assessment. The action of the sovereign grand lodge sustains the grand lodge of Kansas and the grand master, and refuses to entertain the appeal made by these lodges to the grand sire. This sets for-ever at rest any possibility of a sub-ordinate lodge refusing to obey the mandates of the grand lodge of a state so far as paying assessments for an or-

phans' home is concerned. Another important point made by the sovereign grand lodge is that the title of the Orphans' home of Kansas is in the grand lodge of the state and that the trustees cannot under any circumstances misuse this trust by attempting to divert this property in any direction save for the purpose stated in the deed.

KANSAS UNITED BRETHREN.

Assignment of Ministers of the Sect for the Ensuing Twelve Months.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 26.—The Kansas conference of United Brethren, which had been in session the greater part of the week, presided over by Bishop Castle, closed to-day. The stationing committee announced the fol-

lowing appointments:

Banner City, H. McAferty Slade: Detroit, D. J. Cole; Enterprise, J. T. Reynolds.

C. M. Brooke was appointed president of Lane university; J. S. Brooke, professor of mathematics of the same institution, and J. A. Weller and Mrs. E. H. Weller professors in a college at

E. Shepherd, J. C. Winherd and L. E. Paul were appointed conference evangelists.

KANSAS CROPS.

The Past Week Has Been Good Growing Weather—All Crops Doing Well.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 26.—The weekly bulletin of the Kansas weather service says: With but few local exceptions pastures are in fine condition over the state and the week has given good growing weather. Plowing for and sowing wheat are in general progress. Wheat and rye are up in many counties and presents a fine appearance. Apples are growing larger, tomatoes ripening, gardens responding and late cabbage improving. In the far southwest a better second crop of sorghum is expected to be harvested than the first. Alfalfa is all cut and stacked in the northwest. In Barber late peaches are selling from 35 to 75 cents per bushel ployes by strikes for eight years and apples from 75 cents to \$1.00. The amounted to nearly \$78,000,000, while hail did much damage to apples. In the eastern division potatoes have rotted in the ground in considerable numbers, and in some cases those not rotting have begun to grow. In the extreme northwest the ground is getting dry again.

DECREASED EARNINGS.

Last July a Disastrous Month for the Santa Fe Railway.
TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 26.—The report

came to-day from New York city, showing earnings of the Santa Fe railway system for July, the most disastrous month in the history of American railways. There was a decrease of nearly \$1,500,000 from the earnings in July, 1893. The strike injured the Santa Fe system by loss of earnings more than any other railway affected. A decrease of \$125,000 in a month would drive most railway stockholders mad, and a decrease of \$1,500,000 in a year would be a wonderful loss, but that loss in one month is unprecedented. The exact statement of Santa Fe earnings for July is: Gross, \$2,395,951; decrease, \$1,331,720; net, \$217,463; decrease, \$962,-

Sugar Refineries to Close.

New York, Sept. 26.—President Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refining Co., has issued orders for the closing down at once of the refineries under its control and next week the rest of the refineries will be ordered to shut down. This action is taken because of the large amount of refined sugar on hand and also, it is said, because of the operation of the tariff.



the head of the

stable department, had been heard to murmur something not very complimentary about people who went about with "trunks as big as 'aystacks," and who expected to find "carriages and 'osses awaiting for 'em everywhere to drag 'em up the 'ills." Men were glad to be bidden to Harley; they found they could kill time and pheasant more pleasantly there than at other places.

Among the latest arrivals were two young men who were as unlike each other in every respect as two young men could be. Gilbert Hurst was a barrister, whose father owned a certain number of acres of land in the country, and who found like many other fathers of the present day that farming your own land and feeding, clothing and educating a family were pursuits that led to a small balance at your banker's and many sleepless nights. Gilbert was doing fairly well at the bar, and was a steady, right-minded, level-headed young man, with a pair of broad shoulders and a pair of honest gray eyes that told the story of a frank and honest nature. John Beasley, his companion, on arriving, was tall, fair, narrowshouldered, well groomed and very rich. His father had made a large fortune out of small beer and was therefore ripe for the peerage. Mothers smiled on John Beasley, but John Beasley smiled mostly (when he had the chance) on a certain enterprising widow at South Kensington, who gave charming little dinner parties in a house so draped with art silks that it was called "Liberty Hall," the only object in the house that was not overdraped being the widow herself. Beasley senior had heard something about this lady and had lectured his son, and advised him to marry as soon as possible, and if possible to "marry

As Gilbert entered the drawing-room his heart gave a mighty leap when he saw that Dorothy Lane, whom he had been for two years desperately in love with, was helping Lady Harley with the distribution of teacups. He had met Dorothy often in London, and to make her his wife was the cherished had lost his temper and had shot badly; dream of his life; but he feared she he swore at the lad for not being would think he cared for the thousand | quicker with the cartridges, and could a year which she was supposed to pos- have kicked Beasley when he sauntered sess, that he was not well off enough up to him after the beaters were to marry, and, more than all, he feared through and remarked: "Not quite up

John saw her, too. His heart gave kind; but he thought he had never lamps, her dark red dress edged with know something about it." sable at the throat and wrists, fitting her to perfection, and showing every curve of her graceful figure. John remembered his father's advice and, like a dutiful son, promptly rushed into conversation with a Miss Green. who was among the guests assembled. and who was favored by a fortune to the extent of five thousand a year, and who thought John one of the most charming men of her acquain-

He was not pleased later in the evening to find himself next Dorothy at dinner, while opposite him sat Gilbert Hurst, who already seemed on the very best of terms with his neighbor,



44 ARE YOU TWO SAYING YOUR PRAYERS?

Miss Green. After answering some questions of Lady Hartley respecting his journey he looked across the table and said: "By the way, Hurst, I did not see you in the train. Did you get in at Euston?"

'Yes," answered Gilbert. "I came by the 2:10, and was close to you on the platform some time."

'Oh yes, I remember now. I saw you get into a third-class carriage with my

Lady Harley looked up, and won-

dered why her husband had asked John Beasley to stay with him. But John did not wonder at all, and he felt a glow of satisfaction when his servant opened the shutters of his bedroom next morning and his eye lighted minutes and a big, mixed bag was the on the coronet worked in red wool on the blankets, and he thought of the society he was going to distinguish himself in during the next ten days.

everyone that he would be asked again to stay at Harley; secondly, that he would "make the running" with Miss Green, with a view to matrimony and the possession of five thousand a year, at the same time amusing himself with Dorothy, whose looks pleased him mightily; thirdly, that he would write to the South Kensington widow, omitting in his letter any mention of either

Dorothy or Miss Green. He attired himself with great care, in shooting clothes that were a great deal too new, and a soupcon of scent hung about him as he walked with a self-satisfied air into the breakfast room. He cast a sharp and critical eye over Gilbert hoping to find that want of means or want of taste would be-tray itself; but not a fault could be found with the shooting suit that looked worn, but was well worn, and John realized, as he looked, that there was an indescribable something about the wearer that he, John, could never arrive at.

The men started early one morning for an outlying cover that was generally supposed to produce rocketers, and that was kept as a bonne bouche for the end of the week's shoot. The ladies were to drive out to lunch, and Dorothy and Miss Green, who were rival photographers, were to send their cameras out in the luncheon carts.

On arriving at the side of the wood Mr. Ridge, the headkeeper, had a few minutes' conversation with Lord Harley, and then set about placing their guns. "Will you get through that gate, if you please, Mr. Beasley, and stand at the end of that hedge; and you, Mr. Hurst, if you please, will you stop about where you are now?" and Ridge hurried off to place the great men of the party at the corner of the covert, at which point the birds were expected to break, Lord Harley taking

middle place. Soon silence reigned in the ranks; it was a perfect early winter day, and as Gilbert turned his head and looked away over the beautiful English landscape his thoughts were far more of Dorothy than of pheasants, and it was not until a great hare had come loping out of the covert and had run almost between the feet of the keeper's son, who, weighed down with importance and cartridges, was acting as a loader, that he turned his thoughts to the business before him. Soon something more than the "tap-tap" of the "stops" could be heard, and a sound as though Bedlam was let loose gave the pheasants and the guns an idea that it was time to be up and doing.

A few shots at some stray birds, then a muttered "Here they come" from Lord Harley, and soon everyone was blazing away.

Contrary to Ridge's expectation, the birds broke John Beasley's end of the covert, and not only did that gentleman let fly at everything that came his way, but he had a turn at everything that was rightly Gilbert's-a more systematic robbery was never perpetrated; and Lord Harley, who was not getting much shooting, had plenty of time to see what was going on, and to wonder, as Lady Harley had wondered, why he had asked John to stay with them.

Gilbert, though a very good shot, to the mark to-day, Hurst; you let a lot of these birds get away. Heavily no leap-it was not of the leaping handicapped, not having a good loader; my man is a capital chap, was with seen her to such advantage as now, as Lord Greystone, you know, six years, she stood in the soft light of the shaded and has been two with me-ought to

Dorothy and Miss Green came out before lunch to enable them to see a drive down in the low ground. As the guns were placed behind a high, straggling hedgerow John was sorely tempted to ask Dorothy to stand by him to witness his skill and prowess but prudence conquered, and Miss Green was selected as his companion.

"Will you stand by me, Miss Lane?" asked Gilbert. "I am afraid you will not see any brilliant shooting, but I will do my best. Let me unroll vour waterproof and I can make you a comfortable seat here in these dry leaves, and you will be sheltered from the wind.

"I am so afraid," said Dorothy, scanning the sky that had become somewhat overcast since morning, "that it will be too dark for photography, and I wanted so to get a group; it is getting late, too, and the beaters seem a long time getting into line.' She knelt down in the leaves that carpeted the side of the hedge, and peered through a small opening.

"Oh! I can see them now quite plainly. Just look-they are down by the osiers, and will soon be here."

Gilbert knelt by her side, and held back some brambles that intercepted his view, his heart beating furiously and his hands trembling as he found his face so dangerously near to Dorothy's.

A sudden peal of laughter, and John Beasley's voice calling: "Are you two saying your prayers?" brought Gilbert. to his feet and the blood to Dorothy's face.

Angry words sprang to his lips, but he was silenced by an appeal from a pair of very soft brown eyes, and turning toward Dorothy, he said:

"Yes, I was kneeling by your side; can't you guess what—"

"Look out, sir, there's a lot of duck coming over." This from the loader, who had been munching twigs in a ruminative manner.

Gilbert picked up his gun, but it was too late, and he knew that Beasley would have another chance to say something unpleasant about his shooting. After that there was no time for talking; it was hot work for about ten result.

Before lunch was over Dorothy settled to go home by a returning dog In the half hour devoted to his to let supply of cartridges, and as she was time finding the door-but then, you be the judge of what is most economhe made three resolves-first, that he leaving she saw Miss Green preparing see, the room was very dark .- N. Y | ical and best for the animal .- I. P. Robwould make himself so agreeable to her camera for action, a young man Advertiser.

in attendance busy with the tripod and the legs.

John helped her with her wraps, say ing as he did so:

"I am so sorry you are going home. Miss Lane, I wanted you to be in the group;" and then in a lower voice: You know very well I shall not care to have a copy unless you are in it." "Never mind, Miss Green will be there," said Dorothy as she clambered

up into the dog cart.

rugs around her feet, and whispered: description as follows: Thank goodness she will be busy Miss Green's society for one day, and twenty years' experience I have found

plenty to think of during her home- of the pictures I had seen of the way ward drive. She knew very well that ago; they had often met since, and now had been for a week together under the we fasten our Jerseys is by a chain same roof. Surely those gray honest sliding up and down on an iron rod, eyes could not lie; yet why did he so made with five-eighth-inch iron, twenty often avoid her and why did he always inches long, bolted to the side of the make way for John Beasley whenever division top and bottom. All our cows he tried to monopolize her society? Yet surely he must have meant something just now—or was he only amusing himself, and did John really care more for her than Gilbert did?

After dinner that evening she was playing some dreamy German music that seemed to have a particularly soothing effect on Lord Harley, who was half buried and half asleep in a big arm-chair before the fire, when John came up, and leaned over her shoulder till his lips almost touched her hair, and said in a low voice:

"I kept my word this afternoon;

what is to be my reward?" "That you shall be allowed to turn over the next two pages of music for "And this, she answered. after," she added, nodding toward a gardenia that she had left with her gloves and fan on the piano.

Gilbert's jealous ears heard the answer, and he went off with a rage at his heart to lose his money in the billiard room.

The following day it rained in tor-



SHE SEARCHED IN VAIN FOR THE TURRETS OF THE CASTLE.

guests were leaving, and Dorothy went off to the dark room at the far end of the house to develop some negatives that she had taken of a ruined

castle in the neighborhood. She found all in order as she had left it and soon had everything ready for business, developing solution, alum, hypo, all in their respective places, the red lamp lighted, the matches close at hand and the candle blown out. She reached up to the shelf for the slide, took out the negative and slipped it quickly into the developing tray for the preliminary wash and then poured the solution over its surface. gently rocked the tray to and fro in time only. the dim red light and saw the high lights make their appearance one by one. She searched in vain for the turrets of the ruined castle and for the high belt of trees on the hill beyond, and began to fear she had taken the two pictures on the same plate. Presently odd shapes and strange figures began to appear, which, after a little fresh developer had been folding chairs and benches, and Dor- and thrift. othy saw the shooting party at lunch hers and must not be wasted, so it muscle. was left in the alum a few minutes ONE of the greatest troubles in feedand after a wash was left in the hypo ing poor grains is not in the loss as bath; but her quick eyes had seen compared with good grains, but in the enough to tell her that John Beasley fact that overheated or musty grain had lied to her, for fixed in her mem- causes many diseases. ory as surely as it was now being fixed his hand almost touching hers. She liberty and often refuse to eat. sat thinking for some time, and was the door. "Yes, who is it?"

"It is I," answered Gilbert's voice. out easily and rapidly. "They are trying some new music in

wants your help. May I come in?" "Yes; the negative is fixed now, the light will not hurt it. You can come

Gilbert groped his way into the room, and found Dorothy seated at the developing table. "May I see the photograph you have taken? Has the old

castle come out well?" She lifted the plate from under the running water tap, and held it up before the red lamp for him to see. turned her head and their eyes met for and dry pens. They should have some a second as he leaned over her shoul- exercise. As the porkers approach the der, but before he could say a word of time when it is proposed to sell them, surprise there was a sudden flare, a snap and a gurgling sound, and with skim milk. During the last few days one wild flicker the lamp went out and they were in darkness. "Where is the door? I know I shall tumble over neither so well adapted to the feeding something and do some damage. Will of pigs as corn meal. Pigs, like calves, you lead me? You know this room better than I do.'

A small soft hand was slipped into his, and though Dorothy did know that increase it. There is no certain rule cart that had come out with a fresh room quite well they were a very long

THE FARMING WORLD.

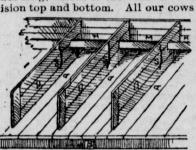
STALL FASTENINGS.

Why a Well-Known Dairyman Uses Chalm for Tying Cattle.

George Redburn, of the province of Quebec, describes and illustrates his method of fastening cows, in the Farmers' Advocate. It is not new, but as we have had recent inquiries which his article will answer, we have had John made a pretense of settling the an illustration made and reproduce his

I would by all means advise the use with her camera; I have had enough of of the chain in tying cattle. After you know very well that at all times I this to be the best way. I shall never forget the first time I saw cattle fastinfinitely prefer yours."

The cart moved off, and Dorothy had ened in stanchious; It reminded me prisoners were punished in the olden she had cared for Gilbert Hurst, and times by being put in the stocks, and that she had cared for him ever since I cannot understand how any entershe met him on the river two years prising breeder would for one moment endure it in his buildings. The way



DAIRY STALLS.

are in single stalls (which is by far the best) four feet wide by seven feet in length, including manger; the divisions are six feet long, three and onehalf feet in height at the cow's head, and three feet behind: this is sufficient to separate them and does not hide them in the least. The divisions are made with one-inch planed boards; posts at each end three by six, and grooved sufficiently to allow the board to be sunk into the post. Opposite where the rod is we put a one-inch board on end between the planed boards, so as to have it solid to hold the bolts firmly. This gives a perfectly smooth division three inches thick and no posts projecting to rub the skin off the animal's hips when it lies down. Our mangers are made so as to slide out like a drawer; they are about four inches above the floor, and can be removed any time to remove any foul stuff that has gathered. We have the front of the stalls boarded up with one-and one-quarter-inch boards, but if water is kept in front of the cows a slide will have to be made above the manger so as to feed by it instead of over the top. This is easily done by having a one-and-a-half-inch plank one foot wide, at an angle of fortyfive degrees, just above the manger, and fastened at every division with

When I make my nightly visit to the stables and notice the comfortable way in which the cattle are resting, with their heads curled round just the best and most humane way.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

POULTRY seldom tires of milk. SAVE some millet seed for feeding

KEEP all hens that moult early. They will be the first to lay. In raising early broilers for market

a good incubator and brooder is necessary. RED pepper is a temporary stimulant and increases the appetite for a short

Nothing will more effectually prevent a hen from laying than an exclusive diet of corn meal.

THE early hatched pullets may be kept for laying, but for breeding a sufficient number of old hens should be kept.

WHENEVER fowls lay soft eggs give them plenty of lime and green food. poured over them, took the form of A variety of food is essential to health

WHEAT and buckwheat are considbefore her. Her hand groped about ered the best grains for eggs. Barley for the match box, but the thought and oats are best to induce a good struck her that the negative was not growth and development of bone and

WHEN fattening a turkey do not on the plate was the picture of that keep it confined more than a week or young man sitting by the side of Miss ten days or it will lose flesh. Turkeys Green, his head turned toward her, are too restless when deprived of their

THE only way to dry-pick chickens only aroused by hearing footsteps in or turkeys is to pick them as soon as the passage, followed by a knock at they are killed, while the body is still warm. If the picking begins as soon as the fowl is killed the feathers come

On the farm where a variety of fowls the drawing-room, and Lady Harley is kept it is not good economy to winter over too many. Poultry requires good feed and care. A small number given good treatment will pay better than a large number given less attention.-St. Louis Republic.

Winter Feeding of Pigs.

Feed pigs one pound of corn corn meal to twenty pounds of skim milk. This will give a nutritive ratio of one to eight, which is a very suit-She able one for winter feeding in warm enjoy a little oil meal, an ounce or so a day per pig. If they incline to get too fat, reduce the corn; if too lean, nor certain ration. The feeder should erts. Cornell Experiment Station.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

Its Value as a Green Manure, as a Pasture and as a Solling Crop.

Crimson, or scarlet clover (Trifolium ncarnatum), is a comparatively new plant which has been steadily growing in popular favor during the last five years. It is an annual variety, of special value as a stolen crop, both for feed and for improving the soil. It is not a substitute for red clover.

The best results so far obtained indicate the latter part of the summer as the best time for seeding. This will give an early spring crop for pasture forage or for green manuring. Crimson clover may be sown in orchards, berry patches, with corn, tobacco, tomatoes, etc., and upon raw ground following potatoes, melons or other early harvested crops. It is not adapted for seeding with wheat or rye.

Twelve pounds of seed should be allowed to the acre. Experience shows that the seed takes better when lightly covered. Failure to secure a good stand results generally from heavy rains just after sprouting has commenced. American seed is superior to foreign.

Crimson clover, in common with other plants, requires good soil for its best development, though it is well adapted for light lands. It will catch readily and grow well where red clover will not thrive, and is also more hardy. It will also make use of the mineral constituents not available to the cereals, hence good crops may be obtained on naturally poor or wornout lands, fertilized with potash and phosphoric acid only. The use of the crop as a green manure will rapidly

improve the condition of the land. Experiments conducted at the Jersey station show that the crimson clover possesses many advantages. A crop six inches high April 24 showed an amount of nitrogen equal to that contained in ten tons of city manure or nitrate of soda to the value of fifteen dollars. On May 12 a crop averaging thirteen inches high contained nitrogen to the value of twenty-five dollars and a half.

Crimson clover provides a good pasture before other crops are available.



CRIMSON CLOVER.

tains sufficient digestible food to propsame as if they were on pasture, I am erly nourish twelve cows for one week. satisfied that the chain is by far the The roots are equal to three tons of city manure.

As a soiling crop it is excellent both for quantity and quality. It is satisfactory for that purpose for about twenty days, during which period an acre will provide sufficient for ten cows in full flow of milk.

The composition and digestibility of crimson clover show it to be superiof to red clover, both for fodder and for hay, the stems being less woody. The advantages derived from the crof when used only as a green manure are but slightly reduced when the crop is used for food, providing the resulting manure is properly saved and applied -N. V. World.

FATTENING SHEEP.

The Most Profitable System Is That As

suring Rapid Growth. Under such conditions as we have in this state, writes Prof. John A. Craig. of Wisconsin-and they represent those of the greater portion of the middle states—the most profitable system of making money is that which has in view high feeding and rapid gain from birth to the block. From the data that I have secured from experimenting during the past three years in the feeding of lambs at all times of their lives until one year old, the most profitable method of feeding is undoubtedly that which keeps them doing the best they can from the start to finish, by liberal feeding of grain, and folding them on green crops. The lambs before weaning should get such grain as bran, and, at ordinary prices, some oil meal; then, after weaning, some oats together with clover aftermath, rape or white turnips, and when put up in the sheds-if the feeding is carried that far-fed for quick gains, so that they weigh 150 pounds when finished inside of a year's time. This system, if rightly understood, is more profitable than the common one which does not provide the lamb with any grain before weaning, but only pasture until fattening starts on the arrival of winter. Considering the cost of the extra food and giving the lambs the same care every way, except that one group was fed grain from the start and the other not, I have found as much as fifty cents per head more profit from those that had grain continuously, even though the grain were charged to them at market prices. It is the greatest gain in flesh, the increased clip of wool and the higher price per pound which they bring, even in our local market, that produces this extra profit. And further, the grain-fed lambs are ready to sell at any time that the market prices are high.-Prairie Farmer.

IF ducks are hatched out late, good care should be taken to secure a vigorous, thrifty growth before cold weather sets in.

It is usual for some breeds to moult lighter each year, and what may be supposed defects are only natural to

"Very foggy weather we are

said the city man. "O, the fog you have in town is not ing to what we have in the country, replied the commuter. "When ourtrain came down the Allegheny valley this morning, it actually got stuck in. the fog, and could not proceed until a

It Was Mutual.

mite."-N. Y. World.

Pater (entering suddenly)-Phur-r-r What do you mean, sir, by thus embracing my daughter? Ethel, I am

hole was blasted through with dyna-

Ethel (bravely)-So are we, poppa, dear, so are we .- Truth.

Distress in the Stomach

time and could not get anything that would do me any good. Last:

February I had Inflammation

of the stomach, and was so bad for a, week, that even light: food would cause **Creat Distress** and vomiting. The doctor's medicine did.

doctor's medicine didme no good and so I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I could eat, anything without having the least bit of distress. I have only tress. I have only tress. I have only the bottles and my general health is much better." Mrs. Ed. CHAMPLIN, Groton City, New York.

Hood's saria Cures



ST. LOUIS,

New York - Boston. Through the beautiful Mohawk Valley and

Lv. ST. LOUIS, 12:00 Noon.
Ar. INDIANAPOLIS, 6:50 p. m.
Ar. CINCINNATI, 10:45 p. m.
Ar. CLEVELAND, 2:20 a. m.
Ar. NEW YORK, 6:30 p. m.
Ar. BOSTON, 9:05 p. m.

SUPERB EQUIPMENT, Wagner Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars, WILL BE INAUGURATED

SEPTEMBER 30. **BIG FOUR ROUTE**

LAKE SHORE & NEW YORK CENTRAL. M. E. INGALLS, E. O. McCORMICK Pass. Traffic Manager. Gen

Two Stepping Stones

to consumption are ailments we often deem trivial-a cold and a cough. Consumption thus acquired is rightly termed "Consumption from neglect."

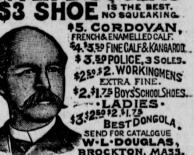
Scott's Emulsion

not only stops a cold but it is remarkably successful where the ough has become deep seated.

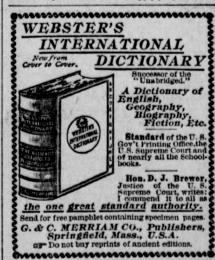
Scott's Emulsion is the richest of fat-foods yet the easiest fat-food to take. It arrests waste and builds up healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggist

. Douglas \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.



BROCKTON, MASS.
You can save money by wearing the
W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.
Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom, work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.



Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good, Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

RIGHT AND PROPER.

Oh! she was the parson's daughter, And he was the deacon's son; He saw her home from meeting, And thus it all begun. He saw her home from meeting, Just as he should have done, For she was the parson's daughter And he was the deacon's son.

He called to see her father Upon a Sunday night: He called to see her mother. They always made him welcome, As they did every one; and then—why, 'twas the parson's And he was the deacon's son.

At length there came a crisis; He took her out to ride, And love o'ercame his shyness, He begged her be his bride, And gossip never wondered For once, at what was done, For she was the parson's daughter.

And he was the deacon's so

The girl was sweet and pretty, And she could sew and bake; And he was tall and manly, And bold in meeting spake: And all was right and proper, The prize was fairly won, For she was the parson's daughter, And he was the deacon's son.

—Persis E. Darrow, in Good Housekeeping.

THE OLD MILL MYSTER

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A. Author of "Miser Hoadley's Secret," "Madeline Power," "By Whose Hand,"
"Isa," &c., &c.

[Copyright, 1892, by the Author.]

CHAPTER XIV-CONTINUED. "You had better sit down, Mary," he said, very kindly and gently, but in a calculated to add to her manner alarm. "I have a good deal to say to

"What is it about, Mr. Gorringe?" she asked. "Please don't keep me in suspense, but tell me what it is at once."

"In the first place, tell me," he said, very seriously and concernedly, "whether you think you can trust me

as a friend." "Yes," answered the girl; "you may know that; otherwise I should not have come to you as I did this morning.

"Then will you tell me why you wanted that money?" The question surprised her, and she

shrank from it almost as if it had been an insult.

"No: I cannot tell you that. I had sudden need of the money.'

"Was it for Tom Roylance?" he asked, with equal suddenness, looking keenly at her.

"I said I could not tell you, Mr. Gorringe. If I had known it was to ask me this question that you wanted me, I should not have come here now. Nay, I should not have come to you as I did this morning;" and she rose to

"Don't go. I wished to see whether you would, as you said, trust me. I see you do not. I know that you wanted the money for Tom. Here is the note that I gave you. It was brought to me by Murstone, who had it from Tom within an hour or two of your being

here. The girl made no answer, but sat down again in her chair. She knew there was more to come.

"Why did Murstone bring you that note?" she asked.

"Will you tell me whether you have heard anything about money matters between the two men? Did you know the purpose for which Tom wanted this money when you gave it to him? If you would tell me it would make me able to speak with greater freedom."

"I know what lies were told about Tom having kept some of the money of the sick fund," said Mary, angrily. 'I thought so too."

"You thought so? Say whether you know Tom to be as straight as I know him to be. Don't say you thought. That means you don't think so now." "That means that I don't-or rather

that I can't-think so now.' Mary rose from her chair, her face flushed crimson and her eyes flashing with angry light.

"This is no place for me, then," she said. "I will stay nowhere to hear Tom-my Tom, my husband that is to be-insulted like that "

"You are right to be angry. I admire you for it. I knew you would be, and that made me hesitate how to speak at first. I know you may think I have some cowardly motive in saying what I have said, and what I have to say. But I can find no one else to say it; and yet you must know all; and you will help me, and help us all, if you do not make it so difficult for me to speak."

His manner impressed the girl, and the fear that there was something really serious to be heard overcame

"If there is anything that I ought to know, I will try to be patient while you tell me; but please do not again make such charges against him, or I may not be able to keep my temper.'

'I will try to give you the facts by themselves, and leave you to form your opinion; but I shall be obliged to ask you a question now and again. You say you know that the trustees of wrong; that, acting under this belief. they went to Tom last night and asked him to explain; that he did not give any explanation which they could understand; that he said he had the proper amount of money in the house; that when he went to fetch it he returned with a broken cash box which was empty; that he said the money had been stolen, and that he took the money which the book showed to be the balance round to them this morning. You know that?"

'I know that some one stole the money belonging to the sick fund which was in the cash box, and that Tom took the full amount for which he was accountable to them to-day."

books in order that no scandal might be made?"

"I know that he allowed himself to be browbeaten out of his books by some threats that they made about publicity," said Mary.

"But do you not know that sub-sequent examination of the books again," and he took other papers. showed a further amount missing of

ten pounds?" "No," answered Mary, emphatically; "and I don't believe it. If these men were fools enough to believe Tom would take money placed in his charge for such a purpose, they would be spiteful enough to try and make the books out to be wrong. But if ten

"It has been paid already," said Gorringe.

"Who paid it?" "I did. I said I knew there must be a mistake, and that I thought Tom would wish the amount paid at once. I thought you would wish that to be done, Mary, when I saw what you had wanted the other ten pounds for." "But why did they bring that to you

at all?" "They came to tell me about it all, and-and the note had my own private mark on it, which Murstone knows; so he-he thought it would be better toto show it me."

"He thought Tom might have stolen it from you to cover the amount stolen from the fund, I suppose?" said Mary, in clear, distinct, scornful tones. "I don't believe a word about any more money being short. I believe it's all a lie from first to last," she said, vigorously. "But you know Tom better than to believe a word of it. You have had him about you here in this office. If any man knows that Tom's as straight as a die, you must know it."

Reuben Gorringe did not speak, and avoided the girl's look. The expression of eager, harassed pain in her eyes was too distressing for him to endure when he reflected that he had to thrust the bayonet deeper into the wound than ever.

"Why don't you speak, Mr. Gorringe? Why don't you answer?"

"I know not how to answer, Mary," he replied, in a tone scarcely above a whisper.

"Do you mean that you don't know that Tom's straight?" she cried, at her heart a great fear.

"I have told you that I would not let myself hold a doubt of him. You know how I have trusted him. how I have had him here in the office. If there is any change in him, I do not believe it is his fault. I know that in some things he has changed. I have heard it. He has spent money-more money than before. He has drawn out all his money from the savings bank. He has been with-with those who will do him no good. But it is not his fault. Nay, indeed, the blame is partly mine."

"Yours?" cried Mary, quickly. "What do you mean?" "It was my fault that the girl ever came here. I did not know-I could not know-what would happen"-he said this as if excusing himself. "I only thought to bring a good hand here at the time of the strike; but I

had never a thought of what might happen."
"Whom do you mean?" asked Mary, her face pale.

"Forgive me if I pain you. I refer to knows—the relations of Tom with the meanor. girl Savannah."

She had felt it coming, but the blow struck her with cruel force. She sat silent, first trying to calm herself, and next trying to force herself to be angry, then to persuade herself that it was all untrue. But she could not do | that." it at once, for all the hard struggle that she made. She could not but feel the truth of what lay beneath what Reuben Gorringe had said, and she longed and yet dreaded to hear more.

"Savannah Morbyn is not a woman to be trusted," said the manager, after a pause. "I know that now. I fear that the money has been spent upon her. And how much has gone I can-

not yet tell." "Do you mean that more of the sick fund money has gone?" asked Mary, in a dull, misery-tuned voice.

"Worse than that-much worse, I fear. When those men came to me to day and told me what you know, I felt | nearly all, and ask him what it meant. that, though I trusted Tom Roylance, I could not do otherwise than look into the books here. I have done so to-

"Well?" He looked at the girl pityingly and sadly.

"Tell me what you believe to be the worst," she said, clasping her hands together tightly and knitting her brows.

"I cannot say how much has gone, but I have found one amount, and a considerable one. And I know that there are others." "And you believe that Tom has taken it?" she asked.

"I cannot believe that he has not," was the reply.

But her concern was not on account of money. She did not for a moment credit the possibility that Tom would do anything of the kind. Her only fear was about Savannah. Thus she surprised Gorringe by laughing at the idea that Tom had acted as suggested.

"It is nonsense-sheer, silly non-sense," she said. "Tom would not rob a millionaire of a penny piece. It is the sick fund believe the books to be nonsense. There is some blunder, or somebody else has taken what you have missed. What does he say to such a ridiculous charge?"

"I have not told him. I have spoken

only to you."
"I suppose that is what you think prudent and brave. To try and set me against him with charges which you dare not make to his face," she burst out; venting on him the anger which she felt on account of the tale about Savannah. "That is the act of a man,

indeed," she added, very bitterly. "If I have deserved that taunt I am sorry. If I have not you should be Whether I have or not you shall judge for yourself. Look here at this book and these papers," and as "Do you know that he gave up his he spoke he spread before her the papers which showed the missing sum. "Why show these to me?" she cried.

"I do not understand them." "Yet they trace the amount to a certain point and then show that it disappeared. But the last person to whom wasn't it, Tom?" asked Mary, pausing daisy and open rose.

again," and he took other papers.

The constitution of the state of

"I don't want papers!" she cried, impatiently, pushing them away from before her and refusing to read them. "I don't understand them. If they stated in black and white that Tom had taken your money, I would not believe them one minute against his word. Where is he? Send for him, and when you are face to face tell him what you have pounds is claimed, ten pounds can be told me. He will have an explanation.

"If he comes here will you ask him whether he has given the money to Savannah Morbyn?" asked Gorringe. "No," she answered, flushing. will not insult him by even hinting at such a thing. What is it to you what | per. he does with his money?"

"It is nothing to me what he does with his," said Gorringe, hastily. It was the first slip he had made during the interview, but he was irritated at finding her so persistent in her belief in her lover's honesty.

She took fire at the words instantly. "You needn't imply by your sneers that he has taken yours for such a purpose. It is easy to sneer at an absent man," she said; but Reuben Gorringe had conquered his irritation before she had finished.

"Have I done wrong to take you into the secret, Mary?" he asked, somewhat sadly. "I would not have done so had I not thought that with your assistance some means could have been devised to put things on another footing. My wish was to try and do him good for your sake: but if it only angers you for me to tell you what has happened, then, indeed, I have blundered. But, at least. I have done nothing to deserve your sneers."

"I am sorry I was hasty," said Mary. "I can see you meant to do what was best. But what do you mean to do?"

"A question of this kind, and all that it may lead to, does not rest with me. It is solely for old Mr. Coode. He will settle what shall be done. What I thought to do was to get you to help in unraveling the cords that seem to bind Tom to a course of conduct that looks like ruin. He can't keep in with such a girl as Savannah without suffering. However, I have made a blunder, I suppose, and I am sorry.'

As he spoke he put the books and papers away in a drawer, locked it, put the key in his pocket and then got up as if the interview was at an end.

'Forgive me, forgive me; I have been bitterly unkind; but you cannot tell what all this is to me. Let me see you again, and try to do nothing till then. I cannot bear any more now;" and with that Mary hurried from the room.

CHAPTER XV.

WHAT TOM HAD TO SAY. Mary left the mill feeling wretched and heart broken. In the gloomy de-'ection which came over her, even the confidence she had felt in Tom's innocence in the matter of the money troubles was shaken, and more than once she asked herself whether any of the terrible accusations could possibly be true.

She went home and tried to assume what everyone in Walkden Bridge something of her usually cheerful de-

"Savannah's been here asking for you," said her mother. "Seem's a good bit put out about something or other. I can't make her out; and I'm blest if tramps were recently arrested at Gal-I'm not glad she's gone. Can't like the litzin. When their haunt in a coke lass, for all her soft ways and voice and oven was examined it was found that ridiculous. "Protection" annually puts the Wilson bill were directly an issue,

"What did she want?" "Didn't say; except that she wanted to speak to you. Seemed mighty curious to know whether you'd come from the mill yet.'

For a moment the mention of Savannah's visit drew away Mary's thoughts from the chief subject; but they soon went back to Tom and the course which she had better take.

She made up her mind before she finished her tea, and she startled her mother by the abruptness with which she jumped up from the table and put on her hat. She would go straight to Tom, tell him all she had heard, or

Tom was at home when she reached the cottage. He was sitting alone, looking so dejected and miserable that the girl's heart went out to him with a great rush of sympathy and love. He looked up when she entered and gave her a smile of welcome-a sad, feeble smile enough, that flickered out quickly, and was followed by a look of anxious, searching scrutiny which Mary could not fail to notice. He seemed as if he was almost afraid of what might be her object in coming to

him. For the moment she could find nothing to say, and busied herself in taking off her hat and jacket, loitering so as to gain time. Then she went to him, and, moved by a sudden impulse, put her arms round him and kissed him. She was so rarely demonstrative in her affection that so unusual an act on her part unsettled him somewhat, and his response to her caress was not

a very warm one. After a short time the stress of the girl's emotion lessened and she grew calmer. Then they began to talk. At first it was about subjects that had no connection with the object of her visit, but presently Tom told her of his visit to Murstone and what had passed. "Did you notice any change in his

manner?" she asked. "His manner is always beastly disagreeable; and to-day I could have struck him for his sneers and insults. In fact, I had plenty of difficulty to

keep my hands off him.' "Did he give you the books back?" "No. On the contrary he point blank refused, and said something about having them overhauled for the whole time I have been secretary. He asked me whether I was sure that the balance which the book showed to be due was all that was really due. I answered, hotly enough, no doubt, that I would have no more to do with the whole business, and flung the money on the table, and left him. We should have come to blows if I'd stopped," said Tom,

growing excited. "It was all the movey that was due,

a moment, in doubt how to ask this The question angered the man.

"What you do mean? Do you mean what he seemed to insinuate-that I'd been keeping something back? Of course, it was all the money. Didn't I tell you so last night? I should have thought you would be ready to believe me, at any rate."

"I do, Tom; of course, I do. But I want to tell you what they say now; and I don't know how to begin.' "What do they say?" he asked. sharply.

"They say that there is another amount of ten pounds due," said Mary, speaking slowly and hesitatingly, and scarcely raising her voice above a whis-

"The liars!" burst from the man's lips. "Who has told you this."
"I heard it from Reuben Gorringe,

"So Gorringe is my enemy, is he?" exclaimed Tom, excitedly. "I thought institutions." I noticed something strange in his conduct to-day."

"I don't think he is against you, Tom-" then she suddenly stopped, remembering the second and graver ac- freedom of trade by the throat and cusation-"at least not in that. He gave Murstone the money at once. it paid at once, and so he paid it." The devil he did! And what right

has he got to interfere in my affairs? To do a thing like that is just as much as to confess that the lie is true. I'll and violence. The trust, with a brazen go and have this out with Murstone treason against the fundamental alone. The villain, to trump up such a dastardly tale against me!"

He got up excitedly from his chair, as if to go out.

But he changed his purpose as suddenly and began walking quickly up and down the room.

"I wonder what on earth it can all mean?" he exclaimed, as if thinking aloud. "It seems as if there was some conspiracy all about me to get me into disgrace. I don't understand it.' "Murstone-is he a straight man?"

asked the girl. "Yes, yes! he's straight enough. He's a disagreeable, sneering beast; trusts are intrinsically despotic." but he's straight enough," was the an-

"Is he not too sharp to make a mistake?" He stopped suddenly, wheeled round

and faced the girl at this. TO BE CONTINUED.

JOYS OF A TRAMP. He Sleeps in a Coke Oven on the Feathers

of Stolen Chickens. The tramps are getting to be a nuisance in the small towns along the Pennsylvania road, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Special Agent Hampton Houghton says they are very shy of the tracks, for they are arrested as soon as they venture on the cars. The gang that doesn't go south for the winter is very fond of the coke ovens. Mr. Houghton adds that a crowd of tramps have taken possession of the ovens at Gallitzin. The owners are afraid to drive them out for fear they will return and destroy property. These loafers are generally monarchs

of all they survey.

They usually select ovens next to others that are in operation. There is enough heat in the walls to take the cold out of the wintry air. Here they live in peace and happiness. Several they had chairs, a table, a mirror and other articles used by polite society. Enough feathers from stolen chickens were scattered around to fill several beds. On these the tramps slept at night and dreamed that the millionaires in their palaces were not more

favorably situated than themselves.

A Mystery Explained. The problem has puzzled many why two pieces of wood sawn from the same section of tree should possess very varied characteristics when used in different positions. For example, a gate post will be found to decay much faster if the butt end of the tree is uppermost than would be the case if the top were placed in this position. The reason is that the moisture of the atmosphere will permeate the pores of the wood much more rapidly the way the trees grew than it would if in the the "hated" income tax treated with opposite direction. Microscopical ex- silent contempt, but next to nothing amination proves that the pores invite is said about what kind of a tariff we the ascent of moisture, while they repel its descent. Take the familiar ease of a wooden bucket. Many may is not promising that his "bravest and have noticed that some of the staves appear to be entirely saturated, while New York Tribune fondly styled it, others are apparently quite dry. This arises from the same cause; the dry ans are again in power. The most that staves are in the same position in

The Best Exercise. Running is the great beautifier of figure and movement. It gives muscular development, strong heart action and free lung play. The muscle comes where it ought to be, the shoulders go back, the loins hold the trunk well balanced, and the feet take their correct positions. It was running which made the Greek figure. The more active tribes of the American Indians have been runners from time immemorial. and from the chest to the heels they are much more beautifully built than the average white man. Running people have usually the firm but elastic texture which is the beauty of flesh.

South Carolina Names.

Even so conservative a state as South Carolina is amusingly polyglot in the manner of geographical names Although the bulk of those names are of English origin, several Indian languages are represented, and there are besides names derived from the Irish, the Latin, Greek, German, Dutch, Spanish, French, Italian and Hebrew. Numerals occur in the geographical names of South Carolina more frequently than elsewhere. The post town of Ninety-six is historical, but there are besides Nine Times. Fifty-eight, Trio, Trinity, Eighteen Mile, Six Mile and Sixty-six.

THERE are numbers of flower-shaped watches in enamel, such as 'the pansy,

"THE TRUSTS MUST GO."

o Says the New York Press, Which Would The New York Press has begun a crusade against trusts. Just listen how it denounces them editorially:

"The American people are face to ace with two great dangers. One of them is the attempt to break down the protection of American industry and educe American labor to the abject and degraded condition of labor abroad; the other is the attempt to build up trusts and make them omnipotent in politics as well as in trade. The free trade movement against American labor tends to do both. It means the breaking down of American industrial independence, the paralysis of industry and the prevalence of strikes, destitution and anarchy. The trusts choke the life out of competition and destroy that equality of right and of opportunity that is at the very basis of free

"Trusts undoubtedly add to the cost of the articles whose production they monopolize. The trusts, by their enormous combinations of capital, take trample out of existence the business He man or firm that dares to compete with said that he was sure you would wish them. Their methods at the best are a menace to the welfare of the com-munity, and are distinctly anarchistic, not stopping short in well known instances of the anarchists' dynamite principles of American liberty, says virtually to every citizen outside of the trust: 'Thou shalt not dare to compete with this business of ours. If we cannot crush you by fair means we will by foul means. American laws pretend to protect you in your right to compete, but we set those laws at defiance and laugh them to scorn.' This is anarchy. There cannot be freedom without the right of competition in legitimate trade. The time has come when the American people must choose between the sovereignty of the people and the sovereignty of trusts.

This is rich! To hear the Press talk about freedom and competition in trade, "fundamental principles of American liberty," and trusts that advance prices and "take freedom of trade by the throat." Just as if "protection" had not created or fostered every one of those hundreds of trusts; and as if it too were not the enemy of freedom and competition in trade and, indeed, of American liberty, which first showed itself in opposition to tariff duties on tea and other articles.

The Press fails to show how free trade

would "build up trusts." In fact there is no American trust that is not in some way benefitted by "protection" and there is no trust that would not be injured by free trade. We challenge such, would be benefitted by free trade and to produce a scintilla of evidence to this effect. Is the sugar trust which owns the republican, and has made traitors of a few of the democratic senators, spending money at Washington to get free trade? Why, then, Havemeyer and Searles go to Washington, after the house bill had made all sugars free? Have the steel rail, the for the "protection" guaranteed them others of the so-called "conservatives" by high tariffs, which "choke the life | manifested by the democrats of their

out of competition." It is refreshing to hear the Press acknowledge that trusts advance prices after it has been declared for years that "protection" was causing a rapid decline in prices. There is a conflict in evidence somewhere or the Press is beside itself, now that its favorite tariff system has gone to pieces and is followed by general prosperity.

OMINOUS SILENCE.

Republican Platforms and Orators Silent as to McKinleyism and the Income Tax. The most remarkable things about the present republican campaign are

the things not discussed. Not only is may expect when the republicans again have full sway. Even McKinley best tariff measure ever passed," as the will be reinforced when the republiche will say is that the country must which the tree grew, while the have "protection" and will not survive saturated ones are reversed.

without it. Harrison and Reed are, if without it. Harrison and Reed are, if possible, more unsatisfactory than Me-Kinley upon this point. They confine their efforts mainly to the "hard times" that are the result of democratic rule, neglecting to state that these hard times began while republican laws were still enforced by republican officials and that prosperity has begun to return swiftly as soon as the McKinley law was abolished. Thus far only one republican orator

could be inveigled into making any definite statements as regards the prospects for future tariff legislation under republican supremacy. In Illinois Senator Cullom was asked by Franklin Mac Veagh, the democratic candidate for United States senator, if has been turned" is manifest. This the McKinley law would be reenacted if the republicans regained The senator hazarded power. the prediction that the McKinley law would not be re-enacted in its entirety. He said that after it had been in force four years it needed revising and that if the republicans had continued in power they would undoubtedly have revised it in accordance with their

policy in the past. The senator did not explain his Delphic answer by Kinley bill to us again and of course ist system."

they can't promise to do just what the democrats are doing. But it don't matter much anyway. Republicans will never again make any tariff laws for us. There may be a few republican victories this fall; but they are possible only because the people know the republicans are powerless to do harm. After one or two years of sober reflection, under a democratic tariff law, the people will conclude that they have no more use for a party that stands for monopoly and nothing but monopoly. -B. W. H:

RATTLED WOOL GROWERS.

They Howl and Howl, but Market Reports
Are Against Them. The Ohio wool growers met in an-

nual convention for the thirtieth time a few days ago, and we do not wonder that they were filled with impotent rage as they contemplated the fruit of their labors for a generation. In 1867 they succeeded in getting monstrous duties laid for their benefit, only to see them lowered in 1883. Then they persisted in exacting the uttermost farthing from McKinley in 1890, with the result of stirring up such indignation against their whole crew that they are now left without any protection at all. Meanwhile the price of wool has been steadily going down year by year. For more than a year the laws of trade have been setting protection on wool at defiance, and American wool has been practically on a free trade basis. "Our property (that is, the right to levy taxes)," says Judge Law-rence, "has been annihilated." This may be admitted, with rejoicing. But the real property of wool growers, in the sense of their actual sheep and actual wool, as distinguished from sheep and wool for platform purposes only, has not been touched by the new tariff. One audacious man rose to affirm as much in the convention, and to point out that the price of American wool was actually advancing, Such heresy took away the breath of the "wool kings" for a time, but they soon recovered it sufficiently to villify the unhappy farmer who ventured to set up as a student of markets, not of maxims. But, though they howled him down, they cannot howl down market reports. Here is one sent from Chicago, just as the wool growers' convention was meeting, which speaks of the woolen markets as "firm," with holders determined not to "reduce values." and which lavs down the broad proposition that "the great medium grade of wool which is produced in the United States, both staple and clothing, will no doubt hold its own against

all foreign wool of the same quality." -N. Y. Post. Turned-Down Collars Haines. Eight of the twenty-eight democrats in the New York delegation voted against the tariff bill when it passed the Press to name a trust, which, as the house last February - Bartlett, Campbell, Cummings, and Sickles, of this city, Hendricks, of Brooklyn, Covert, of Long Island City, Haines, of Kinderhook, and Schermerhorn, of Schenectady. The first of the eight to learn the sentiments of his constituents is Mr. Haines. His district comprises Columbia and Rensselaer counties, and the democratic convention in the former county elected a whisky, the wall paper, the borax, the delegation which will vote as a unit Standard oil or the coal trust kept lob- against him. As this is his own counbies in Washington for years for free ty, its repudiation of Haines insures trade in these products. The idea is his defeat. His vote and speech against hundreds of millions of dollars into the and the refusal of his party to indorse pockets of these trusts. The most of his attitude is in harmony with the them would never have been born but bitter opposition to Gorman, Brice, and

> states.-N. Y. Post. Cheaper Pocket Knives.

Boys need not wait this year for Santa Claus to bring them a pocket knife. They will be surprised at what a good knife they can buy for 10 or 12 cents. The Iron Age says that cheap pocket knives which cost 56 cents per dozen under the old tariff can now be imported at 371/2 cents, a reduction of one-third. On high priced knives reductions will be less. Not only will prices be cheaper, but the knives will be better. "There is no doubt," says the Iron Age, "that when the McKinley bill went into operation many patterns of pocket knives were cheapened at the expense of quality, the general appearance and style being retained so successfully as to deceive the trade. Under the new law importers consider it probable that such economies, which were in a sense necessitated by the Mc-Kinley law, will be in many cases discontinued and better goods turned

Cheerful Signs.

From every section of the country come reports of improvement in all branches of trade, and a feeling of confidence permeates the business atmosphere. In New England the carpet mills have not only started up after an idleness of nine months, but in some instances the 10 per cent. reduction of wages, enforced under the McKinley act, has been restored, showing that under the democratic tariff the manufacturers expect to do an increased business and to be able to pay better wages.-Wheeling Register.

Charged With New Hope.

The very atmosphere of business and financial circles is charged with new hope and fresh life. The prevalence of a decided opinion that "the corner opinion isn't a doubtful, hesitating half-way sort of a belief that lacks the element of sincerity. Neither is it the expression of an empty hope that bet ter times are coming. Better that this, the conviction is based on sub stantial grounds. It is the outgrowth of the renewed hum of the wheels of

industry.-Boston Globe.

"The trusts," says the Baltimore stating if he meant a revision upwards Sun (dem.), "have plotted their owr or one downwards. The "policy" of destruction. Their amazing audacity republicans, as stated in their platin throttling the senate to secure their forms, is to reform downwards; their greedy aims filled the people at first practice has been to reform upwards. with indignation and alarm. These This leaves us still in the dark-just feelings have been succeeded by a de where all shrewd republicans intend termination to clear out and destroy, to leave us. They don't dare say Me- root and branch, the whole protection The Chase County Courant W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

For Governor, DAVID OVERMYER. of Shawnee county. Lieutenant Governor. SIDNEY G. COOKE, of Dickinson county. Associate Justice, J. D. M'CLEVERTY, of Bourbon county. Secretary of State, E. J. HERNING, of Sumner county. Attorney General, JAMES M'KINSTREY. of Reno county. Auditor, W. E. BANKS,

of Russell county. Treasurer. BARNEY LANTRY. of Chase county, Superintendant of Public Itstruction,

MILES H. WYCKOFF. of Atchison county. Congressman at Large, JOSEPH G. LOWE. of Washington county. For Congressman, 4th District, T. J. O'NEILL, of Osage county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. For Representative, J. L. COCHRAN. For Clerk of the District Court, A. LEHNHERR.

For Probate Judge, S. E. YOEMAN. For County Attorney, J. T. BUTLER. For County Superintendent,

GEO. SWAINHART. For County Commissioner, 2d Dist J. P. KUHL.

> FALLS TOWNSHIP TICKET. For Trustee, WM. MARTIN, SR. For Treasures, L. W. HILLERT. For Clerk. L. M. SWOPE.

For Justices of the Peace, C. W. WHITE and J. B. SHIPMAN For Constables,

BEN. W. DODGE and M. A. RICHARDS.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. The Democratic party of Kansas, in convention assembled, declares its abiding faith in the eternal principles of Democracy. among which are:
Strict construction of public powers, to the
end that the government may not be sub-

verted and liberty menaced by constant assumption of unauthorized powers by public functionaries.

Local self government, the largest personaliberty consistent with the protection of rights, unyielding hostility to all forms of centralization, constant distrust of powerigid economy in public affairs.

We endorse the wise and patriotic action of President Cleveland, and the efforts of all

of President Cleveland, and the efforts of al true Democrats in executive and legislative stations in all that they have done to carry out the principles of the last Chicago plat form. The administration assumed contro of the government at a time when Republican extravagance, profligacy and dishonesty had left the public treasury exposed to bank ruptcy, beset with trials and perplexities rarely experienced by statesmen, the direct results of the wasteful extravagance and in famous legislation of the Republican party But it has met every responsibility, brave every peril and risen equal to every emergency.

But it has met every responsibility, braved every penil and risen equal to every emergency.

We endorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles as announced by the Democratic national convention on the 22nd of June, 1892, at theago, especially the provisions of the platform which declare that "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the beneit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional right to impose and collect sariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered," and we demand such speedy legislation along the lines of tariff reduction as expressed in the Wilson bill and the last national Democratic platform as will lift the load now burdening the industeries of the land, lend new life to business, and open new avenues to labor.

Believing that wealth should bear a fare share of the public taxation we favor an in come tax as opposed to the indirect burdens of tariff taxation, and hall with decight the action of a Democratic Congress in adopting that feature as a part of our system of taxation.

We again declare in favor of a bimetallic

ation.

We again declare in favor of a bimetallic currency and the free coinage of both gold and silver upon equal terms at a fair ratio and without discrimination, to the end that the growth of the currency may keep pace with the growth of business, and that the debtor may not be met with constantly reducing values for the products of labor. We favor, however, a ratio of 16 to 1, and that all currency be kept at a parity, and of equal value.

favor, however, a ratio of 16 to 1, and that all currency be kept at a parity, and of equal value.

We favor a sufficient appropriation by Congress to thorounly test the question of irrigation in western Kansas.

We reccomend the establishment by our government of a non-partisah national commission on immigration, to examine into the cause and effect of foreign pauper immigration, and to devise some efficient means of securing to American wage estiners some of the protection that has in years past been so lavishly bestowed by the Republican party upon party beneficiaries.

Recognizing that a fundamental principle of our government is religious liberty, we denounce any party or association which attempts to make religious convictions a test or qualification for office. Total seperation of church and state must ever be maintained Recognizing, as we do, the legal rights of capital and labor, of corporations and individuals, we approve of such legislation—national and state—as will preserve the just rights of capital and fair compensation for labor, both must be in harmony and each must respect the rights of the other and the law must protect them both.

We affirm the natural and legal right of all wage earners to organize themselves peaceably together for the protection of their rights and the advancement of their special vocations, and condemn as autocratic, tyrannical and vicious the spirit that would deny that right.

We congratulate the Democrats of Kansas

We favor the improvement of public roads, and the passage of reasonable laws necessary to accomplish such result.

We demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of bonds for any purpose other than public buildings and free bridges upon public roads.

Owing to the vastly changed condition of our people since the adoption of our State constitution, we are in favor of a constitutional convention, to the end that many evils may be abolished and many wants provided for. Pending the meeting of a constitutional convention and considering the fact that the shameful delay in the administration of public justice in the supreme iudicial tribunal of justice, we are in favor of just legislative action in the way of assistance to the Supreme Court as will guarantee to litigants a speedy decision in their cases.

The Democracy of Kansas again demand a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the vote of the electors of the commonwealth, believing that experience from year to year since its adoption has demonstrated that it was the work of folly and fanaticismithat it has not in the slightest degree lesson; ed the evils of intemperance and has been the fruitful parent of fraud, bribery, perjury and official corruption, and in lieu thereof we favor a system of high license and local option and demand the repeal of the iniquitous laws passes for the purpose of carrying into practical effect the purpose and intent of said amendment.

We oppose woman suffrage as tending to destroy the home and the family, the true basis of political safety, and express the hone that the helpmeet and guardian of the family sanctuary may not be dragged from the modest purity of self-imposed seclusion to be thrown unwillingly into the unfeminine places of political strife.

The disgraceful board proceedings of the last election, worthy of the palmiest days of carpetbag corruption, resulting as it did in the unlawful larceny of the lower House of the Legislature, as also the subsequent disgraceful proceedings of both Popullist and the pub

the Legislature, as also the subsequent disgraceful proceedings of both Populist and Republican parties deserve the patriotic attention and condemnation of the people.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.

OCT.	MARTIN.	PLAC
10		Atchison
17		Abilen
22		Ottaw
26 29		Parson
31		navil Grov
Nov. 2		Wichit
OCT.	GOV. GLICK.	
4	(Farden Cit
8		Topek
10		Atchison
11		Valley Fall
12		Lawrence
17		Salin
18		. Hays Cit
24		Wienit

It is not so much a question of his

urer is one of the most popular candidates in the field and Mr. Atherton on the Republican ticket from Russell county will have to rustle for votes or Lantry may step in, - Emporia Repub-

When the women of Kansas [shall have been granted the right to vote at any and all elections within our borders will the women of this State become more womanly and the men less manly? If not, will it not be inequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been attained?

The sugar trust is so grateful for Democratic favors that it is reported to have promised not to further advance the price of sugar until afte the Congressional elections.-Republican Exchange,

This is a most ingenious way of telling the people that, under penalty from advancing the price of sugar.

The Democrats of Kansas will have a grand rally at Topeka, next Monday night, and the Kansas Democratic Flambeau Club will make one of the finest displays of fire works ever seen on the streets of Topeka. The parade of the Flambeau Club will be followed by speaking, in Hamilton Hall, in which those old warhorses of Democracy in Kansas, Senator Martin, ex-Gov. Glick and Gen. C. W. Blair, will take part; and who says the Democrats of Kansas are not united, and are not 11:30 contending for Democratic supremacy in Kansas, at the coming election?

"Tell us not, in mournful numbers, ife is but an empty dream. and he is dead who slumbers, and things are not what they seem," but do tell us when the right to vote at any and all elections in this State will have been conferred on the women of this Commonwealth, will the people of Kansas, in speaking of things that are lovely graceful, beautiful, gentle, and effeminate, refer to them as of the masculine gender; e. g.: Will we say: "The moon, master of the night, sheds his gentle light on the young lovers as they stroll along the road, and gives them his benediction while they are hanging on the gate; and he also guides the lonely traveler on his way." And. of the sun, will we say: "The queen of day has arisen in the east, and will shed her glroy on all things earthly making them smile as the rose; and when she sets in the evening all nature, with her, will sink to rest?" If not, will it not be inequal, and hot equalsuffrage that will have been secured?

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS On Oct.9th the Santa Fe Route will sell round trip tickets to all points on or reached via these lines, in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arkansas, Tennessee (except Memphis), Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana (except New Orleans), all points on the K. C., F. S. & M. east of Springfield, Idaho (east of and includtyrannical and vicious the spirit that would deny that right.

We congratulate the Democrats of Kansas upon the election of Hon. John Martin to the Senate of the Un ted states, commend his fidelity to the interests of the people and his course in the United States Senate.

The Democratic party in the future as in the past, favors liberal pensions to all loyal and deserving ex-soldiers, in recognition for their loyalty and devotion to their country, and the present commissioner of pensions is entitled to the thanks of all deserving soldiers for his efforts to make a deserved pension a badge of honor.

Music free To YOU.

We will send 163 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to American Nation, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Ta ra Room de ay. I Whistle and Wait for Katle, After the Bail, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and Iso Midland. Rate—One fare plus \$2.00 for round trip. Good returning lowers, and the present commissioner of pensions is entitled to the thanks of all deserving soldiers for his efforts to make a deserved pension a badge of honor.

TWO SINNERS.

There was a man, it was said one time, Who went astray in his youthful prime. Can the brain keep cool and the heart kee When the blood is in a river that's run ning riot? And boys will be boys, the old folks say, And the man's the better who's had his day

The sinner reformed, and the preacher told Of the prodigal son who came back to the And the Christian people threw open the

With a warmer welcome than ever before

Wealth and honor was his to command, And the spotless woman gave him her hand, And the world strewed their pathway with flowers a-bloom. Crying "God bless lady and God bless groom."

There was a maiden went astray, In the Golden dawn of her life's young day; She had more passion and heart than head, And she followed blindly where fond love led, And love unchecked is a dangerous guide, To wander at will by a fair girl's side,

The woman repented and turned from sin But no door opened to let her in; The preacher prayed that she might be forgiven, But told her to look for mercy in heaven;

For this is the law of earth, we know, That the woman is scorned, while the ma may go. A brave man wedded her after all, But the world said, frowning, "We shall not call."

REDUCED ONE WAY RATES TO ST LOUIS AND CHICAGO. The Santa Fe Route will sell one way continuous passage ticket to Chicago, St. Louis and all points east,

at greatly reduced rates, on Sept. 28th to Oct.6th,inclusive: Chicago,\$10.70 St. Louis, \$8.10; all other points in same proportion. Inquire at ticket office for further particulars. PETIT JURORS.

The following is a list of the jurors drawn for the November term of the District Court: P.B. McCabe, Wm. Norton, John Kelly, Lot Leonard, of Bazaar township; J. M. Yoakam. A. W. Park, A. A. Nickerson, of Cedar; William Dawson, Lewis Duehn, of Cottonwood; F. G. Collett, Robert Brash, John F. Shrader, of Diamond Creek; Odile Roberts, Wm. Haney, David Rettiger, W. A. Waddell, Ed. Williams, Newton Stout, F. Hartman, Williams, Newton Stout, F. Hartman, of Falls; Wm. Ridge, of Matfield Green; W. C. Lee, W. T. Ward, W. L. Woolwine, John Erickson, of Toledo.

About 7 o'clock, last Monday night, quite a heavy rain and wind storm visited this county, the wind doing considerable damage at Strong City and election, as it is of how big will be the majority of Gov. Overmyer.

siderable damage was a strong City the residences of Reynolds Klauttand Lee Capt. Barney Lantry. candidate on the Democratic ticket for State Treasurer is one of the most popular candiwere demolished. Timber on Fox creek was torn up by the roots, and telegraph poles and wires blown down. The crusher buildings were badly damaged. West of this city, near the State road crossing, a small residence, belonging to J. W. Holsinger, was scattered over a ten-acre field, as was also a lot of grain. Sam Comstock had 25 acres of shocked corn scattered and lost. Shocked corn was badly scattered on Fox creek also.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Annual Convention of the Chase County Sunday School Association will meet in the M. E. church, Elmdale, Friday evening and Saturday, Oct. 12 and 13.

PROGRAM-FRIDAY EVENING. 7:30-Thankfully, supplicatingly for mercies convention, by Pastor of the M. E. church. Saffordville charge Song and Praise, Rev.T.B. Mackenzie, Cedar Point.

What are we here for? Paston 8:00-M. E. church, Strong City. The Christian obligations to the Sunday-school, by Rev. C. C. Hoffmeister, Cottonwood Falls. -Music.

Appointment of committees. SATURDAY MORNING. 10:00—"Looking at our Leader," Isa., XLV:22, Bible reading, by Mrs. E. V. Schriver, Cedar Point. -Teaching temperance in the

Sunday-school, by J. E. Perry, Matfield. -Two essential points to be aimed at in Sunday-school work, by Rev. Thos. Lidzy, Cottonwood Falls.

-How to improve ourselves as workers, J. F. Drake, Gen. Sec. Topeka. 12:00 to 1:30—Basket dinner.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Song service, R.F. Riggs, Home-

-Reports and election of officers,
-Derilect parents, Mrs. E. W.
Pinkston, Cedar Point. -How to reach and hold the boys Rev. H. E. Mills, Strong City. 3:00—What is the Sunday-school doing for the Church and for the nation? Rev. Veile, Flor-

-Normal drill, by J. F. Drake Drill suitable for the Sunday school lesson following Sabbath. 4:00-Adjourned.

LOCAL COMMITTEE On arrangement, P. C. Jeffrey, Ch. On entertainment, Mrs. S.B. Stotts, On music, Mrs. May Wright, Ch.

Gospel Hymn will be used.

Superintendents and Pastors:
Please announce and read program to your schools and congregations. This is a mass convention and Sunday-school workers are cordially invited. W. G. PATTEN, President.
D. B. SMITH, Rec., Sec.
JESSIE F. SHAFT, Cor. Sec., Treas.

LETTERLIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct.

Mrs. Ernstena Hoffmann, Lars Perssan (foreign). All the above remaining uncalled for, October 17, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy of Sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONRY.—

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

ap27-ti



I take my meals at MEALS AT ALL HOURS, AT BAUERLE'S.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

THOS. H. GRISHAM. E. Y. GREEN CRISHAM & CREEN. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federa

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

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder al courts

PHYSICIANS. F. JOHNSON, M, D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of nedicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan'

BROADWAY

DENTIST. S. E. NORTHINGTON of Emporia, will be at his branch office a

Cottonwood Falls, on the first and third Thursdays of each month, for the practice of his profession. Does bridge and crown work. Teeth extracted without pain. \$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Bills

\$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Blue only five cents each; \$100 and \$50 bills ten cents each. 25 and 50 cent shin-plasters ten cents each. \$1 and \$2 bills 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, CHAS. B. BARKER.

West Atlanta, Ga.

For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps.

POPULAR NOVELS

POPULAR AUTHORS

We have secured from one of the largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world. Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition, Send us a one cent stamp, write your address plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you make your own selection.

Address DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y.

Notice by Publication.

In the District Court of Chase County, Kar

Belinda L. Surles, Plaintiff. Isaac L. Surles, Defendant.

Isaac L. Suries, Defendant.)

Said defendant will take notice that he has been sued in the above Court, where the plaintiff's petition is now on file. That the names of the parties are as above stated, and you must answer said petition on or before the 16th day of November. 1894, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgement rendered accordingly, in favor of plaintiff, for devorce against defendant. And for costs and such other, and further relief as may be just and proper.

MADDEN BROS., Att'ys for Piff.

Attest: Geo. M. HAYDEN, Clerk.

Notice of Application to Par

chase School Land

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will, on the 13th day of October, 1894, make an application to the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, to purchase the following-described school land, situated in the organized county of Chase, Kansas, viz; The nw quarter of ne quarter of section 7, township 22, range 9. He names the following persons to prove his settlement, continuous residence, and improvements, viz: H. T. Burk, residence Thurman, and C. A. Johnson, residence Thurman. Thurman.

Done at Cottonwood Falls.county of Chase,
Kansas, this 2d day of October, 1894.

C. I. BURK,
Petitioner.

Supplemental Delinquent Tax List for 1893.

State of Kansas, as County of Chase, ss

I, David Griffitts, Treasurer in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the fourth Monday in October, 1884, and the next succeeding days thereafter, sell at public auction, at my office, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of each tract of land and town lot hereafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1893.

Ripans Tabules.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DISORDELED LIVER. OF BAVE A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. OF YOUR COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizzinesss. distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested

They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many Doctor's Bill.

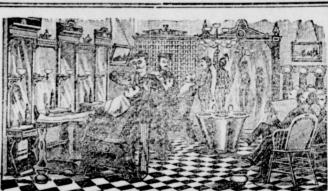
SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHCMICAL CO. NEW YORK CITY.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe,

Hose and Fittings

KANSAS.



DO

OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PELIGREE SEEDS

NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS, WILSON'S 112 PAGE SEED CATALOUGE, PLANT, TREE AND LIVE STOCK ANNUAL. The most reliable work of the kind published in America. Sent free to all who are interested in Agriculture, Horticul-Floriculture, Live stock or Gardening No others need apply.

Addres SAMUEL WILSON, MECHANICSVILLE, PA.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.



\$43.00

No. 3, Farm Wagon.

Hardware.

Stoves,

Tinware.

Machinery

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Farm

Have soid to consumers for 21 years saving them the dealer's profit. We are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory, Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent 81 to \$50 to order for you? Write your own order Boxing free. We take all risk of damage ir shipping. WHOLESALE PRICES.



RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS nt. off for eash with order. Send 4e

Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

WE CLUB WITH

THE LEADING FARM WEEKLY OF THE WEST.

Eight pages, fifty-six columns of the choicest reading for old or young. Fourteen distinct, ably edited departments, and a superb corps of carefully assembled, paid Western contributors. The JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, above all things, is PRACTICAL. It is a recognized authority and safe guide in all the varied interests within its scope. No farmer, dairyman, stock or poultry raiser, or fruit grower, who intends to Succeed in his business, should be without it. It is the MOST INTERESTING, and in its practical teachings the MOST VALUABLE, of any Farm and Home weekly in the world. (Every subscriber gets the new and wonderfully popular Journal of Agriculture Cook Book, 328 pages, nearly 2,000 original, competitive cash prize Receipts, for only 30 Cents. The most complete, practical and economical of all Cook Books.)

OUR GREAT COMBINATION OFFER!

The Journal of Agriculture Being \$1.00, the Two Papers, Singly, Would Be \$2.50. JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE and THIS PAPER, TOGETHER, for \$1.90. Or, THE TWO PAPERS ONE YEAR and THE NEW COOK BOOK, \$2.20. Do not delay! Remember our arrangement covers a limited time only.

N. B.—The JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE only consents to the above arrangement for persons not now taking that paper, and to such it will send sample copies free on application.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS under above Great Combination Offer hand or send to W. E. Timmons, Publisher of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, Cottonwood Falls,

Notice of Appointment.

Notice of Appointment.

Done at my office, in Cottonwood Falls' this 19th day of September, 1894.

David Griffiths, Co. Treas.

If IT CROWS IN TEXAS, 17'S COOD.

The Texas Coast country vies with Califorial raising pears, grapes and strawberries.

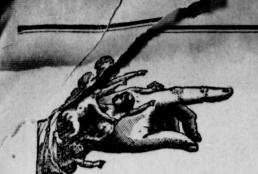
The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitch cock, Tex., who raised nearly 86,00 worthof pears from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphiet telling about Texas.

STATE OF KANSAS, 188

County of Chase, In the matter of the estate of Catherine Whalen, deceased, late of Chase county, Kansas.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1894, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Catherine Whalen, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

ALBERT BANDALIN, Executor.





OUR STORE IS FULL OF NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES FOR THIS surpassed this season and we can show a better line of DRESS 600DS than ever before, and the prices are lower than ever before. We show MORE and BETTER ALL WOOL DRESS

600DS this season at 50cts. per yard, than ever before. We have at 50cts. per yd., a lot of goods that we could never before sell at less than 75cts. per yd. We want you to see these 50 cent goods. In better goods we show some elegant new things at 75c, 95c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yd., with trimmings to match. In the cheaper goods we show a good assortment at 10, 15, 20 and 25cts. per yard, that we have never before been able to sell at such prices.

SEE our boys' suits at \$1.25, and our boys' knee pants at 25cts. If you want a good thing see what you can buy of us in the line of Men's Suits at \$7.00, \$8.00 and 0.00 per suit. We sell good goods cheap, call and SEE,

RESPECTFULLY, \$10.00 per suit. We sell good goods cheap, call and SEE,

CEO. B. CARSON, COTTON WOOD NEAS.

The Bhase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4,1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."



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

BAST. Col.L. Chi.L. At. X. KC.X. W.ft. Cedar Grove. 4 14 11 31 1 43 10 13 11 15 0 16 ments. 4 22 11 39 153 10 23 11 39 Elmdale. 4 32 11 51 2 10 10 36 12 20 Evans . . . 4 36 11 55 2 15 10 40 12 35 Btrong. 442 12 03 2 35 10 48 12 57 Ellinor. 4 48 12 10 2 45 10 57 1 25 Saffordville. 4 53 12 16 2 53 11 03 1 45 west. Cal L. col.L. col.x. Tex.x. w. ft. pm pm am pm am pm am visited friends

C. K. & W. R. R.

Mixed Bazaar Pass. Frt. Strong City.....3 10am 8 30am 5 20 Evans......3 20 8 45 Hymer,......3 40 9 15

[First published in the COURANT, July 26, 1894] PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS NOS. 1 AND 2.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Kansas: two-thirds of the members elec-ted to each house thereof, concurring there-

in. SECTION 1. The following proposition to SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval, or rejection, namely: That section one, article five of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended so that the same shall read as follows: "Section 1. Every person of the age of 21 years and upwards belonging to the following classes, who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which she or he offers to vote, at least 30 days next preceding such election shall be deemed a qualified elector. Ist: citizens of the United States. 2nd: persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become sitizens of the United States conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization."

laws of the United States on the Subject of naturalization."

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election of the representatives to the legislature in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, for their approval, or rejection; those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the suffrage amendment to the constitution." the sufrage amendment to the constitution;" those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the sufrage amendment to the constitution;" said ballots shall be received and such vote taken, counted, canvassed and returus made thereof, in the same manner and in all respects as provided for by law, as in the case of the election of representatives to the legislature.

and in all respects as provided for by law, as in the case of the election of representatives to the legislature.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statue book.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the senate, January 16, 1893, and passed that body, February 8, 1893. PERCY DANIELS, President of Senate. W. L. BROWN, Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House March 1, 1893. GEO. L. DOUGLASS, Speaker of House. FRANK L. BROWN, Chief Clerk of House. Approved March 6, 1893, 3:50 P. M. L. D. LEWELLING, GOVERNOR.

STATE OF KANSAS.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I. R. S OSBORN. Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statue book May 18, 1893.

IN TESTIMONY, WHEF EOR, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 25th day of July, A D. 1894. R. S. Osborn, [L. S.] Secretary of State

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Go to M. A. Richards for your fresh Charlie Giese went to Kansas City. Monday.

A. R. Palmer took a lot of cattle to Kansas City, Monday. Miss Maudie Strail went to Kansas

City, Tuesday, on a visit. Fresh oysters, in every style, at MA. Richard's restaurant.

A team and phæton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House. je28 tf John McCallum, of Strong City, came in from Arizona, Sunday. Miss Lucy Jones went to Kansas

City, Monday, for a week's visit. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

Miss Nellie George, of Hutchinson, visited at Mr. J.M. Tuttle's, last week

Geo. U. Young, formerly of Strong

City, is now a fireman on a railroad in Arizona. W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, transacted business in Emporia, one day

ed friends and relative at Strong City,

last week.

per dozen.
Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere.

John McCallum and Everett Wilson,

Mrs. Bert Dunlap, of Strong City, \$4 in money taken therefrom. wisited friends and relatives at Quene- Mrs. J. M. Kerr, Mr. and Mr

mo, last week. Mrs. D. K. Cartter and Miss Nettie Cartter were visiting down at Emporia, Monday.

Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's. Matfield Green. Ed. Beck, on the high prairie, near Elmdale, bad some very fine corn at

the County Fair. You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city.

Freddie Romigh has, at last, got his leg straightened sufficiently to begin to walk a little on it.

Ray and Harold Blackshere, of Elm-dale, have gone to Lawrence to attend the State University.

Dan McGinley, of Emporia, visited at his father's, D. H. McGinley, in Strong City, last week. John B. Shipman returned home,

this morning, from his visit at his old home, at Marietta, Ohio.

car does the finest work that has ever been done in Chase county.

Mrs. Nancy Neely, daughter of James Link, of the Elmdale mills, has A. C. Woodward, successor of C. 1 returned home from a visit at Topeka Talkington & Son, of Matfield

Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. If you want your best girl to have some most delicious ice cream, take her to E. F. Bauerle's Ice Cream Parlor.

Rev. Hoff meister is attending Synod at Salina, and there will be no preaching in the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood I'alls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging. Mrs. Joseph George, of Hutchinson,

who was visiting at Mr. J. M. Tuttle's and other friends'in this city, returned home last week. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Holmes, of Elm-

Antonio, Texas. Adam Brecht is having his store building in Strong City extended back towards the alley, so as to make it six-

ty feet in length. The premium beets at the County

S. F. Perrigo returned home, Tuesday night, after more than a year's absence in Chicago, where he has a

position in a hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McDonald and John O'Donnell, of Strong City, visit-ed at Mr. J. H. Mayville's, in Emporia, the fore part of the week.

Phil. Goodreau, typo on the Revielle, s quite sick, at his home in Strong City. Roll Watson is working in his place during his sickness.

Go to the Star Meat Market, one door south of Holsinger's hardware store, for all kinds of sausages, dressed chickens, fresh and salt meats.

JOHN ENGLE, Prop. The Republican County Central Committee have rented rooms in the Central Hotel where they will have

headquarters during the campaign. On account of illness in the County Clerk's family, the County Commissioners adjourned, Tuesday, until next Thursday. Proceedings next week.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and

Mrs. Chas. P. Gill, who was visit-ing at her father's, E. D. Jones, has

Elmer Nolan, the youngest son of broncho.

According to the Assessor's enum erations of the State for 1893 and 1894,

narrow escape.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Carson of this city, accompanied by Mrs. Carson's weeklies in Kansas. mother, Mrs. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, The secretary of Patrick Raleigh is putting up a went to Kansas City, Tuesd house in Strong City, north of D. H. Priests of Pallas festivities.

of Strong City, visited at Emporia, one the safe opened and a watch worth about \$10, a check for \$63, and about

Mrs. J. M. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Breese, Mrs. J. W. Griffis, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hilton and Mr. T. M. Gruwell went to Kansas City, Tuesday, to the Priests of Pallas festivities. Mrs. Hugh Jackson and Mrs. Nellie

Fuller, nee Gillett, and entire family, all of Burlington, were here, last week, visiting their mother, Mrs. Barbara Gillett, and attending our County Fair.

quite a success and a very enjoyable

The People's party County Central Committee will meet in this city, at 10 o'clock, a. m., next Saturday, October 6; and all candidates of that party are requested to meet with the Com-The reason of the non-attendance of

County Commissioner N. E. Sidener, of Wonsevu, at our County Fair, last Remember the Palace R. R. Photo Thursday, September 27, 1894. Cast your ballot for Billy Mart

Trustee of Falls township, and it will FOR SALE.-A good second-hand not be lost. He is a man who, at all piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bone-well, at the Eureka House, this city. low men and will show favor or parti-A. C. Woodward, successor of C. D.

Wood in the Missionary American Sunday-school Union work for Morris and Chase counties, with headquarters at Council Grove, is now in town, and may remain here for a month or more. Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw

this advertisement. For Sale or Trade-A ten room residence, conveniently located to business, with good well, and cistern in kitchen, good cellar, and storm cave, closets, etc. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Edgar W. Jones, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, who was here visiting his sister, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, left, Sunday dale, are enjoying a visit from their afternoon, for his home, accompanied daughter, Mrs. D. Hughes, of San by his mother, Mrs. Judge T. S. Jones, afternoon, for his home, accompanied and his sister, Mrs. Doolittle, and her son, J. Dualey Doolittle.

FOR SALE-A good hotel, furnished throughout, doing a good business, centrally located, opposite Court house, with a good stable; price \$,6,000; Fair, were left with ye editor of the \$2,000 down, balance on easy pay-COURANT, by S. P. Clyburn, for which he has our thanks.

State of the \$2,000 down, balance on easy pay-ments. Inquire at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Fails, Kansas.

Married, on Monday, October 1st, 1894, by the Rev. Mr. Simmons, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Matfield Green Chase county, Kansas, Mr. Edward G. Crocker and Miss Maud Brandley, daughter of Capt. Henry Brandley, all of Matfield town-

The following is the Falls township People's party ticket: For Trustee, E. M. Gauvey; Clerk, Wm. P. Rettiger; Treasurer, James O'Byrne; Justice of the Peace, M. C. Newton, Constables, Fred Smith, of Strong City, and T. C. Strickland, of Cottonwood Falls. No nomination for Justice at Strong City.

On Thursday, September 20, 1894. Charles Huston, a well known cattle dealer of this county, died from consumption, at the home of his brother. at Kansas City, Mo., and his remains were interred at the home of his parents, at Creighton, Mo. Cal. Pendegraft, of this county, was in attendance at the funeral.

A. Lehnherr was at Topeka, the force part of the week, in conference with the Democratic State Central Comfastest race ever trotted on this track. part of the week, in conference with the Democratic State Central Com-mittee. He will canvass the western part of the State in the interest of the Democratic State ticket; hence, will Dave Knapp, Yard Master at Strong City, was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

S. F. Jones, of Strong City, is having a new residence built in that city. Is a visit.

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Demodrate State ticket; hence, will was visit.

for fine cabinets, only 99 cents per doz.

Mrs. P. Fogerty, of Strong City, intends building a new residence in that city.

There will be a meeting of the German-American League held in Strong her household goods, and shipped her piano and some other things to San Diego, California, will, after visiting a present. Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the Courant office.

Geo. U. Young, formerly of Strong

Elmer Nolan, the youngest son of Mike Nolan, living on the Prather farm, was seriously kicked over the left eye, the other day, by a Texas ANT wishes them a safe journey, and great prosperity in their new home.

In the hurry and rush of business, last week, we neglected to say that Charles Stackhouse one of the editors w. A. Doyle, of Strong City, transcted business in Emporia, one day
ast week.

Miss Lizzie Clay, of Emporia, visitdefineds and relative at Strong City,
ast week.

The R. R. Photo car will remain but
after dozen.

Mrs. J. M. Coutts, of Britt, Iowa, is
visiting her mother, Mrs. John Shofe,
of this city. She was in the wreck
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and proprietors of the Osage City
Charles Stackhouse. cy in this Congressional district, and is getting out one of the best country

> The secretary of the Elkhart Carwent to Kansas City, Tuesday, for the Priests of Pallas festivities.
>
> The Santa Fe depot at this place was burglarized, Monday night, and the safe opened and a watch worth line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of the COURANT to remember this

> suggestion.
> Since the last issue of the COURANT, we have received, on subscription therefore, \$3 from Chas. Schurffius, \$150 from P. L. Hawkins, \$1.50 from Mrs. Richard Powers, 75 cts. from Geo. Guyton, \$1.50 from Mrs. Jane A. Park; total, \$8.25, or an average of \$1.371 per Notwithstanding the inclemency of day, which many of our subscribers the weather, the German-American would consider poor wages for a day League picnic, in Rettiger's grove, laborer; and we have to pay our exnear Strong City, last Saturday, was we are getting rich.

A Successful Fair.

The third annual fair of the Chase County Agricultural Association, which closed last Friday, was the most successful in point of attendance, display and financially, in its history.

The weather during the previous three week, was because a bran new son put months, the hog cholera scare, and the in an appearance at his house, on prospective price of cattle, was very discouraging to the board of directors, who could see nothing but failure ahead, and at one time it was decided to abandon the fair for this year. But, through the percistency of C. M. Gregory, secretary, and J. C. Farrington, vice president, the action of the board was reconsidered and the work of preparation was pushed with renewed energy to the most successful termination. The conservative members of the board had grave doubts about some of the apparent expensive measures advocated by Secretary Gregory, but the outcome sustained his judgment and the as-

sociation comes out ahead. In spite of the unfavorable year, the display of corn and apples surpassed all previous displays, and the exhibit in the womens' departments was exceptionably large and good. In fact, with the exception of cattle and hogs, every department was a success.

Owing to the high wind prevailing during the fair, the bicycle races did not came up to expectation. In the half-mile novelty there were only three entries. Fred Kerr won the 1st premium and Charles Harden second. Four entries were made in the mile race, open to all, and Kerr and Harden again carried off the prizes.

The speed ring, as usual, was the center of attraction each afternoon, and Sunrise Prince's exhibition heats were the principal features and proved a great drawing card. The result of the trials in the speed ring were as tollows: GREEN TROT.

G. W. Hays' Queen Brother, 1 R. M. Ryan's Smiler 2 2 S. J. Evans' Daisy 3 Time 3:61/6. RUNNING-HALF-MILE. J. L. Kellogg's Little Restless......1st Charles Massey's Queen of the West..2d Riley Funk's Harpool3d Snowden & Park's Bob......

Time, 531/4. THREE-MINUTE TROT.
Kelso Brothers' Capt. Medium ...1 1 Time 3:14. RUNNING, HALF-MILE AND REPEAT.

D. K. Cartter's Queen of the West....1st

Snowden & Park's Bob......4th Time 534 and 54. FREE FOR ALL TROT AND PACE. D. K. Cartter's Sunrise Prince....1 1 W. A. Willis' Burlee F....... 2

RUNNING-ONE MILE NOVELTY.

Time 1st 27, 2d 55, 3d 1:26, 4th 1:58 WOMAN'S DAY. The day set apart for the women and

children was the big day of the fair. About 700 children marched into the grounds together-one solid young army. The teachers managed the procession so ably, that there were no balks or breaks. The procession was led by the city pri- by W. S. Romigh. mary, the little tots headed by the tiny drummers. At the foot of the hill they sang Columbia in a grand chorus, after which they broke ranks and promiscu- tle, of the silk quilt. ously headed for the candy tent. The Woman's Amendment Club had prov ded speakers for the day, and a beautifully decorated stand was placed at the north side of the building." It was radiant in the National colors, supported and upheld by the Suffrage yellow. Sunflowers and golden-rod nodded in the breeze, and the audience grew large, when the speakers were introduced to the audience.

Mrs. Bina L. Otis, wife of ex-congressing talk for suffrage. She was followed by Mr. A. H. Vance, of Topeka, one of the best lawyers in the state, who gave a dealing with it largely from a legal standtremely attentive audience. The ladies are strong in their praise of the kindness diploma. of the officers of the Association, who gave them all the assistance in their

THE FAIR WEDDING.

Probably nothing connected with the fair attracted so much attention as "the wedding." Jessie N.Golay and Katie Sells entered their names jointly for the premium attached to the couple who would be married on the fair ground on Thursday. As soon as it was known the ladies having cake, etc., in the display began gathering donations from class J that the young couple might have a full larder. The wagon used for the speaker's stand on Woman's Day was used as a dais for the ceremony, and T. H. Grisham gave away the bride. A sea of faces gazed upon the newly wedded, as the ceremony was performed by Rev. Hofmeister. After the ceremony many went and wished them a happy future, and the following presents were given them by the parties

named: L. W. Hillert-Platform Rocker. J. M. Tuttle—Queensware. W. B. Hilton—One kitchen lamp. G. E. Finley—Silver butter-dish. Smith Bros.—One sack best flour. County Officers-One set of silver

knives and forks. H. F. Gillett-Stove furniture. Geo. M. Harlan-Photos of bride and

W. A. Morgan—One year's subscription to Chase County LEADER. Mrs. Wm. Hilert—Bread and rusk. Mrs. E. T. Baker—Cake. Mrs. A. R. Palmer-Cake.

Mr. Alexander—Apples.
Mahlon Lewis—Cabbage and potatoes John Montgomery—Apples. Dottie Drummond—Rolls. Mrs. Emma Shaft-Rusks and doughnuts.

The Probate Judge issued the license and certificate free of charge, and Rev. Hofmeister performed the ceremony without charge.

FAIR NOTES. Mrs. E. T. Baker had the best tasted sponge cake in class J.

Mrs. Frank Alford had the best loaf of bread in the collection.

Miss Maggie McDowell took the Beach premium for the best loaf yeast bread. John Lind took the Holmes & Gregory premium for the best 12 ears of corn raised in Chase county.

Miss May Childs took the Geo. B. Carson premium on canned fruits, made by a little girl not over 15.

The courtesy of the president and secretary was received with grateful recognization by the exhibitors.

Little Miss Barbara Hungerford took the special premium offered by W. B, Hilton, of a handsome infant toilet case, for the finest girl baby over one year old. John Lind returned last week, from a trip to Sweden. His face was a welcome onewhen he put in an appearance at the fair.

Mr. Wm. Stevenson had a splendid display in the poultry showing. It included white turkeys, white guineas and Chinese geese.

Mahlon Lewis, our nursery man, had a splendid assortment of vegetables. The ladies declared that one onion was enough for a meal.

Mrs. Emma Shaft, of Clements, had a fine display in class J consisting of rusks, doughnuts and cakes. It was unsurpassed in the exhibit.

Mrs. Beach had a lovely cottonplant

on the secretary's table, that attracted much attention.

Mrs. Will Wyatt and Mrs. C. Schimpf took the prizes of 50 and 25 cents for the 1st and 2d best pound of butter, offered

Mr. James Barker and wife. who have been married nearly sixty years, received the special premium offered by J. M. Tut-

Lew Palmer struts proudly because his young son took the Hamme & Conaway premium of a gold medal for the finest boy, two years old and under.

Mrs. A. R. Paimer had a box of cake and other goodies that bristled with blue and red ribbons. Now we know why A. R. carries such ample proportions.

John Montgomery had the thanks of the workers in the main building for a man Otis, led and gave a bright interest- basket of apples. He kept the basket constantly filled, and grateful people 'munched."

A handsome bridle, made by Eddie Histraight logical talk on the same subject. note was the only thing in that line offered. A diploma was all that the prempoint, and the justice of equal suffrage. jum list promised for this, so the ladies Both speakers were listened too by an ex- appreciating a boy's work, took up a tencent collection, and added a dollar to the

The running horse Harpool, owned by Riley Funk, attracted a great deal of attention and it was the general opinion of experts that with proper training and a reduction of flesh he would be one of the fastest in the state. Mr. Funk refused a cash offer of \$500 for him.

Isaac Alexander had on display, but not in competition, a splendid assortment of apples and quinces. A few weeks ago a wholesale dealer from Hutchinson visited his orchard on South Fork, and then made the statement, that it was the finest one he had seen, and he had been making a purchasing tour in Missouri and eastern

Election Proclamation.

State of Kansas, County of Chase.

The State of Kansas, to all whom these

presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that I, the undersigned, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do, by this proclamation, give public notice that

On the Tuesday Succeeding the First Monday in November, A. D. 1894, there will be held a General Election.

and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit:

nd the officers at that time to be chosen are stollows, to-wit:

One Associate Justice,
One Governor,
One Lieutenant Governor,
One Secretary of State,
One State Treasurer,
One Attorney General,
One State Auditor,
One Superintendent of Public Instruct'n,
One Congressman at large,
One Congressman at large,
One Congressman for 4th District,
One Representative for 55th District,
One Clerk of the District Court,
One County Superintendent of Schools,
One County Superintendent of Schools,
One County Superintendent of Township Officers throughout the county, and to fill any vacancies.
Also to vote on a cortain constitutional amendment.
In votes of electors for said officers will be amendment. And votes of electors for said officers will be received at the polls of each election district

in said county.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office at Cottonwood Falls, in said county, this 2d day of October, 1894. J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff of Chase County, Kas.



CHICAGO. A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERI-ENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE

IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN THE" LEADER LINE"OF

STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES

FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES. COLLINS& BURGIE CO., 225 W. 12th St., Chicago.

VOORHEES AT WORK.

The Indiana Statesman Opens the Democratic Campaign.

The Tariff Situation Reviewed and the Republican Methods Condemned-What the Democratic Senate Has Accomplished.

A huge audience of Indiana democrats assembled at Terre Haute, on the evening of September 22, to hear Senator Voorhees speak at the opening of the state campaign. The senator spoke at great length upon the tariff law and kindred topics as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: The theory of this government is that the people govern themselves through their representatives chosen at short intervals, and at free, untrammeled elections. In framing and adopting the constitution under which we now live our great forefathers planted it firmly and squarely on the broad doctrine of self government. The democratic party has never recognized any control of the people except their own, nor any master except themselves. There is not an official personage in all this broad land, from your township trustee to your president at Washington, who can add to or take away one jot or title of your supremacy. You are the only people on the face of the globe to whom are guaranteed the face of the globe to whom are guaranteed the pollute popular elections or overthrow the inalienable rights of man in a written consti-

"In thus pointing out the plenitude of your power and your unassallable sovereignty in the administration of your government, I have, on this occasion, a distinct object in view. I am one of your public servants, now many years in your employment, and I fully recog-nize, as I have always done, the duty I owe in rendering an account, on all proper occasions, of the stewardship with which you have intrusted me. I also stand to-day, as I have stood for more than the third of a century, for the honor, the integrity, the justice, the patriotism and the triumph of the democratic

"And now, citizens of Indiana, let us take a survey of the political situation, and by the solemn light of recorded and undisputed facts fix the responsibility of parties and vindicate the truth. What a vision rises to our view as we look backward for the causes which have led up to the present condition of the country.

A solid mass of republican legislation from 1861 to 1893 confronts us.

"I defy the ingenuity of man to show where, and in what instance, the leaders of the re-publican party ever devised, framed or enacted a financial measure of any kind into a law which was not originated and dictated by organized capital and against labor, whether organized or unorganized. Every concession ever made by statute to the greed and lawless avarice of the money power, since the spring of 1861, is the work of the party so long in control of legislation. During the past twelve months hard times and financial distress among the people have been everywhere felt, and the responsibility for such a condition of the country has been the theme of constant and, at times, of violent and acrimonious discussion. I challenge history on this subject. The republican party, by virtue of its general financial policy, and the great body of its onesided and unfair financial legislation, has been the author of every period of hard times, scarcity of money in circulation, bankruptcy, business prostration, and unemployed labor since the first ascendancy of that party to the control of the government.

Power of Money Kings. The fact that the amount of money in actual existence is less than the active business interests of the country demand is a most oppressive evil, but the power of money centers and of money organizations to contract the cur-rency without limit or restraint, to virtually strip the country of the money it so much needs, and to hoard it away for purposes of usury and speculation, is perhaps the blackest and most pernicious crime provided for in the whole body of republican financial legislation. The vicious machinations of republican law-makers, surrendering every interest of the people to the control of financial corporations, authorizing them to contract the currency and to deprive the country of its circulating melium whenever the hardened villainy of avarice desires to make huge profits, may be prop-erly styled the giant national curse of the age in which we live. No deep, dark, rotten, miasmatic fen or swamp was ever more certain to propaof money contraction, lodged in the hands of private greed, to blight and destroy the genera welfare of the country. The idea here pre sented is an appalling one. No other governent within the boundaries of civilization as far as I can learn, has ever committed to private parties the power to make money plenty or to make money scarce; times easy or times hard; create business prosperity or business bankruptcy; the power, in fact, to circulate the government's own currency or to withhold it from circulation

at such times and under such circumstances

and in such amounts as will inure to the benefit

of private speculation and personal gain rather than to the public interest. Yet such is

exactly the terrible power wherewith the re

publican party has endowed the great money corporations of the country, and such is the

fatal power they have so often called into dis period of pecuniary distress, every active in-fluence for evil and unnatural disturbances in the channels of trade, every discrimination against honest industry and in favor of idle hearded, interest-eating capital, every huge implacable trust, whether in sugar, whisky coal lumber or salt, every grinding monopol of whatever kind or description, every corrupt, gigantic corporation, combination, syndicate or pool known to consolidated wealth and educated villainy, every cruel, dishonest reduction of wages, every malignant denial of justice to organized labor, every strike thrust upon laboring men and women to be put down by force in the interest of corporation wealth, every life lost in such conflicts and every tear and sob and groan in the humble homes of en slaved toil throughout all the states of the American union, are as directly chargeable and traceable to the bad laws fastened on the American people by the republican party as the bitter waters of a polluted spring are to

ous fountains from which they flow. Mr. Voorhees spoke of the millions of dollars of mortgages on the property of the people. Their burdens, he declared, had never been lightened by the republicans, but on the contrary

had been increased. Conditions When Congress Met.

When the Fifty-third congress met the country was being robbed by the McKinley law and the treasury was empty. Public credit was menaced by vicious silver legislation. He continued:

"I drew the bill which repealed the Sherman tion to the general welfare. I was careful to substantially reassert the democratic national platform of 1892, wherein it is declared that we hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without dis-criminating against either metal, or charge for mintage, but the dollar mint of coinage for both metals must be of equal intrinsic or unchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shell insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the mar-kets and in the payment of debts; and we de-mand that all paper currency shall be kept at leemable in such coin.

He declared him self a bimetallist, and then told what the democrats have done, saying:

"After a severe and protracted struggle and much vexatious delay, occasioned by the mis-erably defective rules of the senate, this republican nuisance and standing menace to the business of the country was removed, the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was pealed. For some months past you have often

neard the sneering and somewhat idiotic inquiry as to what the democratic party has done since it came into power. I would say, in all kindness to our republican friends, that we have been engaged thus far, day and night, and to the point of utter exhaustion, both physical and mental at times, in undoing and reforming the wretched and dangerous work you left when the people rose in their majesty and turned you out. The author of the Sherman act himself, and every leading republican newspaper organ in the United States, de-nounced it as fraught with business ruin, and clamored to Mr. Cleveland's administration for its instant repeal.

"The next great achievement of the demo-

cratic party in the order of events as they occurred in the Fifty-third congress was to wipe out a system of federal election laws fastened upon the country by the republican party more than a quarter of a century ago—a sys-tem inimical to liberty, an impeachment of the people's capacity for self-government, ar invasion of natural and inalienable rights more edious and indefensible than the British stamp act against which our fathers took up arms more than a hundred years ago. I will not dwell at this time and place on the repeal of the federal election laws further than to rejoice with you that the gleam of the bayonet nor the threat that it is coming will ever again be seen or heard in the sacred pre cincts of the American ballot box. We may pollute popular elections or overthrow the fundamental principles of free government. When some one again asks what the democratie party has done in the past year it can be answered that, among other good deeds, it has restored the freedom of the ballot box and the purity of the elective franchise. In fact, the whole body of the public service was so filled, erammed and choked up with partisan, corupt and unpatriotic legislation during the long ascendency of the republican party that the task of reform appears on every hand and wherever we turn. When I look out on the vast and difficult work to be done, the exten-sive reformations required before the government can again yield harvests of prosperity and happiness to the people, I am sometime reminded of an old farm which for many year has been in bad hands and has ceased to be productive of wholesome crops. Its fields will be found breeding briars, brambles, poison vines, thistles, cockle burs, beggan lice, gimpson weeds, dog fennel. smart grass, skunk cabbage and yellow jack-ets' nests. Old snags and ugly stumps also cumber such fields and hinder the work of the plow and destroy the patience of the plowman. When a farm in this condition has the good fortune to get a change of owner ship and to pass into the hands of a skillful and honest farmer, you would hardly expect him to clean out all its noxious obstructions and put it in perfect order for corn, wheat oats, hay and clover in a single season. You would grant him at least two or three years to overcome the evils with which his farm was afflicted before he took possession. The benefit of this illustration, and the same indulgence you would extend to the farmer in his work of agricultural reform, are all I ask for the democratic party in its present attitude. We have begun our work nobly and well; much has been done and yet much more remains for us to do before all the foul growth in the political fields for more than thirty years past can be entirely

The Tariff Law. Senator Voorhees said one of the greatest of democracy's works was the repeal of the McKinley law, and

"I do not desitate to declare that the bill which passed both houses of congress and be-came alaw on the 28th day of August, 1894, whatever its other merits or defects may be, will do ore in the aggregate toward the inevitable reduction of duties, and consequently will make a longer stride in the direction of free-dom in trade and commerce, than any other measure ever enacted into law by the Amer-

Of the income tax he said: "We provided that at least thirty million ollars a year should be collected hereafter from people who have good, net incomes, rather than from people who have nothing but their wants, and their labor with which to meet them. What is this but a transfer of taxation for the support of the government from the laboring man to the idle and comfortable rich? What is it but a relief from high protection and a direct and powerful blow to the whole protective system? On the floor of the senate I said:

'The proposition contained in the pending bill to levy a tax of two per cent. on all net incomes of corporations and of individuals in excess of four thousand dollars per annum is so just and equitable toward the hardworking taxpayers of meager resources throughout the entire country that not a word in its defense or explanation would seem necessary here or anywhere else.' But the narrow and coroding selfishness of riches has been aroused by this simple measure of justice into fierce resentment and contention. We hear on all hands the dictatorial voice of individual and orporation wealth demanding that it shall not be disturbed by the slightest touch of the tax gatherer, whatever may be the demands of the overnment or the oppression of the toiling

"On all the wants and necessaries of life the man of wealth, with a heavy income, pays less rates of tariff tax under existing laws than the laboring man or laboring woman whose wearing apparel is of coarser material and whose household living is supplied with cheaper goods bearing higher rates of duty. His bonds, his accumulated riches of all kinds, and all incomes arising from them, are exempt from all government burdens, remaining not only diminished and unmolested, amidst the darkened homes and flagrant distress, but growing fat-ter, stronger and more defiant as the days and the years go by. He who has spent all his life in making an amassment of wealth looks out upon the poor, tired, toiling world as if from a fortified castie. He feels himself sumptuously, provisioned against all wants and amply pro-tected against all contact or concern with the abor-stained millions who struggle from one

ocean to the other for the means of existence Mr. Voorhees then entered into an elaborate explanation of the tariff, and said: "I stand with Grover Cleveland on tariff reform, and with him I believe in the curative processes of future legislation.

"The tariff on sugar has been greatly reduced," said Mr. Voorhees, and

"It is needless for me to say that we would have wiped it out if we could have done so. A solid phalanx on the republican side of the senate chamber, ailied to a small but well known contingent on our side, is the only reason why the trust has one-eighth of one cent a pound left to swear by, or rather to swear at, as it has been doing ever since the senate bill became a law.

"The brightest feature of this tariff is found in the fact that it is a turning point in the his-tory of our economic legislation. It signalizes the final stage in the most costly experiment ever tried by a peaceful nation. For an entire generation of men this country has continued to apply the doctrines of an unscientific, narrow, provincial school of economists who teach that a people enrich themselves by diverting their energies from more or less produc tive industries, by taxing, hampering and dis-couraging those activities for which their soil, climate and abilities are adapted, and fostering those which are unnatural to them. As all economists of worldwide repute have taught from the first, such an effort must fail, and the semblance of success can only be maintained as long as the taxes and discriminations the system requires continue to grow heavier. Ac-cordingly tariff after tariff has been passed in successive years, each more burdensome and more unjust than its predecessors, until in the McKinley law of 1890 the protective system reached its culmination and broke down. experiment has failed. In the new law the na-tion has turned its face toward justice, toward economical truth, toward lasting prosperity toward ultimate freedom of trade; and the movement henceforth will be in that direction

close, perhaps some one in my audience—some kind friend, democrat or republican, no matter which—here to-night wants to inquire again, and something more in detail, what the Fity-third democratic congress has done thus far. Let me answer in the splendid language of Spacker Crien.

Speaker Crisp:

"We have not done all we hoped to do: we have done more in the past year to redress the wrongs of the people; we have done more for their relief than was ever done by any party in the same length of time in any country under the sun. These are bold words, yet I hold my-self at all times ready to defend them Coming into power at a time of panic, when business was at a standstill, when labor was unemployed, when our treasury was empty, with courage and fidelity we entered upon a strugwith the enemies of the people

emerged from that struggle victorious in this
"We have repealed the McKinley law. "We have greatly reduced taxation.
"We have made living cheaper.
"We have made all money taxable.

"We have restored freedom of elections.
"We have reduced public expenditures, and we have declared undying hostility to all trusts and monopolies organized for the oppression of the people. On these foundations we "build our house:" on these issues we go before the people. For them we have "fought the good fight;" to them we have kept the faith, and we have no fear.'

"We have taxed surplus incomes

A PROTECTION BOGIE.

Some Plain Facts Concerning the Sugar

Business. The bugaboo which has been held up before the public that the repeal of the iniquitous McKinley law would be followed by an enormous advance in the price of sugar has proved a myth. There has been no advance in the price of sugar, and there will be no change in the value of that commodity except such as the natural law of supply and demand may create. The free breakfast table is freer than ever, for the reason that the excessive tax on china, spoons, cutlery, earthenware and glassware has been reduced to a revenue basis, with incidental protection. The bogie man is a bogus apparition. He has neither spurs nor carbine. He is harmless.

"There has been no advance in the price of sugar, even to the extent of a nickel on a million pounds, since the new tariff law went into effect," says the head of a large mercantile company of this city. "The retailers have made the trifling advance during the canning and fruit preserving season this year that they made last year and made every year. It is the logical consequence of an extraordinary demand. But the tariff legislation had nothing to do with it, direct or remote. There has been no increase to wholesale purchasers, whether the demand is for English, Scotch, German or domestic product. The delay in legislation and the protracted session of con-gress impaired business," he added. but the new congress has not increased the price of sugar."

These are the plain facts in the case. It is for these reasons that the sugar trust and its agents, the republican senators, fought so vigorously for the perpetuation of the McKinley law. The refiners are restrained by the antitrust feature of the new law from advancing the price of the product of their works, and are obliged to pay the tax which the new law provides from the bonus the McKinley law afforded them. It is an expensive change to them, but not such a one as will cripple the industry. The American sugar refiners can compete with and conquer the world. The difference is that now they have to be content be plundered for their benefit.

It having thus been shown that there has been no advance in the price of sugar, it is easy to ascertain the exact advantage of the new sugar schedule to the people. Under the McKinley law a bounty of two cents a pound was paid to sugar producers. That bounty amounted in the aggregate to \$12,000,000 last year. The sugar refiners got a differential protection of one-half a cent a pound, which amounted last year to \$20,000 -000. Of this sum not a dollar went into the treasury, though the people paid it in the shape of taxes on their sugar. This tax on the food of the people is released absolutely. On the other hand, the new tax will produce to the treasury \$45,000,000 annually, and, as there is no advance in the price of sugar, this is a clear gain. Adding the three sums together and the total is \$77,000,000, which is the change in the tax law in the matter of sugar.-Kansas City Times

Erroneous Information

"The people of the United States," says a republican oracle, "consume sixty-two pounds of sugar per capita, which means that on the total amount consumed in a year under the present tariff law they will pay \$40,000,000 more than they paid for the same amount under the McKinley law. This is one of those plain and practical North American political facts which the average citizen can readily comprehend." Without stopping to consider the accuracy of these figures, it is sufficient to say that if the people pay \$40,000,000 more on sugar than they did under the McKinley law, they not only had to pay that \$40,000,000 on other articles under the McKinley law, but in paying the \$40,000,000 into the treasury they paid out fully a hundred million more on the same articles which never got to the treasury. It is considerably cheaper, therefore, to pay \$40,000,000 than it was to pay \$140,000,000. "This is one of those plain North American facts which the average citizen can readily comprehend."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

A THIRD American Arctic expedition that of Lieut. Peary, has returned disconsolately home without having reached the limit of previous explorations. This seems to be a bad year for Arctic expeditions, somehow, or else the temper of the explorers who have undertaken to reach the pole during the last twelvemonth is not of that sterling quality which made their predecessors famous.

WHEN the new president of Wells college, Dr. William Waters, was a tutor at Yale, his merry countenance won for him the pleasant nickname of "Minnehaha," Laughing Waters. "But now, as my remarks are drawing to a

HILL ON THE TARIFF. The New York Statesman Roundly Roasts

The san the said with the

the McKinley Law. Senator David B. Hill was warmly received at the New York state democratic convention at Saratoga on Monday, September 24, by a host of democrats. He was elected temporary

chairman, and, on taking his seat. said: "The unterrified democracy of the Empire state assemble here to-day, undismayed at the premature boasts and assumed confidence of our adversaries. We are not unaccustomed to their annual and moss-covered game of polit-ical bluff, although renewed this year with extraordinary vehemence and unblushing ef-frontery., If vain boasts alone could bring victory their battle is indeed won before it is actually commenced: but we beg to remind them that there has not been a campaign in this state during the last twelve years when they did not assume in August or September that they had carried it, when in truth and in fact during that whole period, with a single exception, victory has perched upon our ban-ners the first Tuesday in November in each year. We win our victories election days and not by exuberant bravade in convention halls.

Republican Heads Turned by Victory. unexpected victory of our opponents last fall has turned their heads and rendered them arrogant and opinionated. They fail to recall the fact that the total vote polled was nearly three hundred thousand short of the full vote of the state, a victory which they themselves did not anticipate, and which their surprised and astute leaders the next day after election humorously attributed to Divine Providence and not to republican strength. With a united battery and a united vote New York is still a democratic state, and if we are true to ourselves will this year resume her place in the democratic column

"Our opponents, by the vigorous beating of olitical tom-toms and the insistence upon petty and misleading local issues, seek to divert the public attention from the unenviable rec-ord they made during their recent four years control of the federal government. The ple, however, have not forgotten the fact that it was a republican administration which in that ill-fated year of 1890 saddled the country with unwise and vicious legislation which has since crippled its prosperity, endangered its finances and augmented its public burdens. People remember that the Sherman bullion purchase law was the product of republican statesmanship, against the enactment of which every democrat in congress voted. It should be borne in mind that the financial panic was a republican panie in its inception, continuance and disastrous effects. It was under a national democratic administration that the Sherman and federal election laws were repealed. Within the first year of our administration and at the ensuing congressional elections the spectacle will be witnessed for the first time in twenty-four years of state elections conducted as they ought to be—without federal interfer-ence, dictation or intimidation.

Scores the McKinley Tariff. "The enactment of the McKinley tariff law was the culminating atrocity of republican recklessness in legislation. It was the very personification of protectionism run mad. It was the inauguration of a huge scheme of gov-ernmental partisanship with private business interests. The reaction which followed in the elections in the elections in the fall of 1890, and was reiterated in the election of 1892, was the natural and legitimate expression of the popular indignation at the party which had basely surrendered to the mercenaries within its own ranks and had bartered away the public good for selfish greed. We promised the people that if intrusted with power this vicious, un-American and objectionable law should be repealed, and we rejoice to-day in the fulfillment of that pledge. The McKinley law has gone where the woodbine twineth gone to stay-never to be reenacted again by

any political party.

"Without retracting a single word which I uttered in the senate in criticism of the meas ure while engaged in the effort to perfect it and render it more acceptable, now that it has been passed and become a law it must be con-sidered as a whole, treated largely as a party measure and contrasted with the McKinley iaw. Uninfluenced by any personal disap-pointments or any pride of opinion I may be permitted to speak of the measure as it is— nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice. Of its strictly tariff features it may truthfully be argued that it is a vast improve-ment over the McKinley law, and will clearly with the fair profits of a legitimate demonstrate its superiority as time rolls on business. The people will no longer and the business in this country shall adjust itself to its provisions. at least, the democratic doctrine of free raw

raw materials.
"It may be safely asserted that the new law will not cripple nor embarrass a single indus try in the land, nor throw out of employment a single workingman, nor unduly stimulate overproduction on the one hand or exorbitant

importations on the other Fellow democrats of the Empire state and of the country, the duty of the hour is not harsh criticism of democratic leaders or democratic measures, not mutual recriminations or conflicting councils, but it is a time for conciliation, for unity of purpose, for aggressive action. The control of both legislative departments of the government is at stake in the coming election. Interparty strife must now cease and our attacks be reserved for the foes who are already forming their lines of battle against us. Democratic national and state administrations must alike be loyally supported. Praise for Cleveland's Administration.

The administration of President Cleveland has been clean-handed, economical, painstaking and patriotic. The various departments of the national government have been conducted with success, and the democratic party as a whole is entitled to the confiden the total is \$77,000,000, which is the masses of the people. whose interests it endeavactual gain to the people from the ors faithfully to serve. The democratic party stands in this state, as it has ever stood for that religious liberty which is guaranteed them by our constitution and I arraign the republican party for its covert sympathy with and encouragement of the proscriptive spirit which attempts to set up a religious text as a qualification for official preferment in this land of the free, and which is propagated by a certain political organization which deserves execration at the hands of every fairminded man, but which the republican state convention last week distinctly refused, though earnestly urged, to condemn.

Very Trying.

There are cases in which a correct musical ear causes its possessor a good deal of discomfort.

"I suppose you heard Squire Sampson's daughter's voice pretty loud in the hymns, my dear?" said Parson Fawcett, inquiringly, to his little wife at the close of the morning service. "I used to think when she lived here before her marriage that her voice was very strong, but not-er-not exactly reliable, perhaps, as to pitch."

"Mr. Fawcett," replied the minis ter's wife, while a flush rose to her thin cheeks, "I suppose she that was Arabella Sampson thinks she is praising the Lord when she sings; and far be it from me to say that she doesn't; but I must say that it's all I can do to praise Him at the same time!"-Youth's Companion.

A BATCH OF SCIENCE.

THE barking of a dog on earth can be distinctly heard by balloonists at an elevation of four miles. A STAR 25,000,000,000,000 miles away

would be considered quite remote by anyone except the astronomer. THROUGH telescopic observations we have learned that when en route birds travel at an altitude of from one to

three miles above the earth. BATHING is often conswerable for aural disease when ducking the head is practiced. It should be borne in mind that the ear is intolerate of cold

WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS. A Thorough Revival of Party Spirit in Demand

This year's campaign brings the voters back to a choice between the two conflicting and enduring ideas of free government and class govern-

Third, fourth and fifth parties have declined into insignificance. The mugwump can scarcely be heard. The populist is important only in the Rocky mountain states, where he promises to vote a market for bullion at the old price. The prohibitionist, who a few years, ago foresaw the growth of a great national anti-saloon party, now expects nothing more than to hold his weakened organization together.

Mugwump, populist and prohibitionist have had time to prove that they are not capable of conducting to tangible results such beneficial reforms as they may support, even when they are intrusted with power for that purpose. Like amateur musicians, they can set up ideal standards for others and can rail at faults, but fall further below their standards and prove themselves less capable of sustained and concerted action when brought to the test of public performance than the poorest of those they have attacked.

The populist has been a conspicuous failure. He started out to revolutionize not only the whole scheme of government but the whole constitution of society. He obtained some power and could not even learn to administer decently the laws he found. With no exception populism has been shallow, ignorant and trifling in office. It has been a damaging experiment wherever tried. It has all the vices and weaknesses of former political parties and little of the capacity for public business which to some extent the worst of the strong parties in the history of the disgrace. United States have exhibited.

The line is drawn distinctly between the party which believes in the people and the party which distrusts the peo-

In 1889 an administration handed to its successor a government embar-rassed with one difficulty—too much likely to produce similar results elsesurplus money in the treasury. In 1893 an administration handed to its suc- dissatisfaction shall anywhere be

they are kept fighting, men in public life find it very tempting and very con-venient to quietly agree on robbing the distant public.

Democratic principles are worth fighting for. Republican principles deserve to be fought out of existence. The people must eternally fight for their liberties or combines of power will steal away every liberty in the constitution. The democratic party has grown, and with it have grown democratic principles, when party spirit ran high. Nothing can beat the democratic party when its spirit is aroused. And the republican party behaves itself better when it has to confront the battle spirit of the democracy. Dallying with the federalist element is a sure surrender of something from the people's rights.

What the country needs is a revival of party spirit .- St. Louis Republic.

A GOOD WAYS OFF.

Changes Will Come Before the Next Presidential Campaign Is On.

It becomes necessary again to re-mind exultant republicans and depressed democrats that 1894 is not

There has not been for the past four months any doubt that the republicans would gain in this fall's elections.

No party has ever won on a general revision of the tariff taking effect shortly before the election. The country feels the evil effects of uncertainty. without time to get the good results of the change. In the present instance, while the benefits of free raw materials and reduced taxes could not be experienced before the early elections, the shame of the exactions enforced by the trust combinations was plain to all. The democrats have suffered both from the delay and the

It is possible that a continued and increased revival of prosperity may help the party in some of the November elections, particularly at the west. But the causes which kept democrats in large numbers from where-especially if the prevalent

HIS FACE TOWARD THE MORNING.



CAN THEY FOOL HIM AGAIN ?-Chicago Herald.

abilities so heavy that distrust of its candidates. currency had produced a panic which treasury was empty, though the necesnot increased. In eighteen months trade had begun to revive fast, the purchases were stopped, federal ex- ready begun. penses were cut down, department barnacles were scraped off and fears leyism will, in all likelihood, be as of forcible interference with home rule in elections were set at rest.

There is nothing in populism, prohibition or mugwumpism for sensible upon?-N. Y. World. men to waste time over. All of them have proved that if they had power without opposition their members could not conduct government. The money and the party that corrupts the suffrage with the bribe of appropriations and grants of monopoly; between the party which multiplies offices to swell power and the party which tariffs of the McKinley law are the abolishes unnecessary offces to dimin- first to reduce them under the lower ish taxation; between the party which tariffs of the new law.-St. Louis Reencourages disorder by inviting classes | public. tograb from the general fund and the party which suppresses disorder when laws made for the protection of equal rights are violated.

And as the line is between the two old forces which have contended since the opposition are adapted especially our government was founded, it will be a benefit if the fight can be made fierce and aggressive on both sides. The fiercer the fight, the stronger the men who will be developed into leaders. We need bold criticism, aroused the furnaces in blast had a capacity of feeling and unsmirched loyalty

party as the exponent of principle. Every flaw in the proceedings of the recent session was due to a slackness al republican calamity howler. - Louisof party spirit. There was too much visiting between the lines. There was too much mixing. It got so bad that diction, in his interview in London, on the tariff, the great central issue that neither Reed nor McKinley-and of the preceding campaign, you could he might have added Harrison-will hardly tell some democratic senators from their republican cronies.

Brice and Murphy could not live in a genuine, old-fashioned political fight. like Allison." McKinleyism is gone McKinley and Harrison could not lead | to stay .- N. Y. World. corporals' squads, Such men should be trodden down and lost.

fondle each other. When they do look many pay tribute and are subject to out for plundering on the sly. Unless I the few.—Kansas City Times.

cessor a government embarrassed with aggravated by a display of arrogant a deficiency so great and demand li- bossism or the nomination of unfix

But the conditions will be wholly affected all business. In two years different when the great battle of after Harrison went to Washington 1896 shall come on. The undoubted the country knew that the national good effects of the measure of tariff reform secured will meanwhile give sary expenses of the government had object-lessons in every family. There is a good chance that the edious tax after Cleveland took the oath of office for the benefit of the sugar trust may be repealed. The faithless repretariff was reformed in the right direc- sentatives who betrayed their party tion, if not quite far enough, bullion will be repudiated: the work has al A proposed restoration of McKin-

erazy polities in 1896 as would be the revival of the force law. What else will the republicans have to stand

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

-It is authoritatively announced that Benjamin Harrison is not a candichoice is between the party that saves date for a renomination in 1896, unless the grapes are located within his reach. Boston Herald.

-The concerns which refused to advance wages under the increased

-Like all other republican platforms of this year, that adopted by the state republican convention of New York is built purely and simply as a vote catcher. The professions of to the respective communities to be reached.-Detroit Free Press.

-On June 1 of this year the pig-iron furnaces in blast had a capacity of 62,517 tons per week. On September 1 151,113 tons per week. And every one of these additional tons falls with a dull thud on the toes of the professionville Courier-Journal.

-Stick a pin in Mr. Wilson's prebe the republican candidate for president in 1896, but that the party will "probably choose a tariff conservative

-That the American people consume food which is uniformly adulterated to Nothing stops abuses, accentuates the extent of 15 per cent. is not because principles, drives out the thieves and they prefer it that way. The fact is breeds statesmen like a political fight the infant adulterating industries of that is for political blood in every en- the country have to be protected, and the only means of protection known Parties are not made to agree and to this country is that by which the Beionce to Be Applied as an Assistant to Nature.

How the Bivalves Are Bred Artificially-The New Method to Be Employed by the United States Fish

(Special Washington Letter.)

We must have more oysters. The United States fish commission has decreed that the bivalves shall be propagated, and not exterminated. Science is to be applied as an assistant to nature. The skillful hand of man is to require the mollusks to heed the injunction to "increase and multiply." When obedience to this command is compelled, the oysters will "replenish the earth."

Strange as it may appear to the casual or superficial reader, it is a fact that at present the supply of oysters is but a fraction of the demand. What the fish commission desires to accomplish is to bring the mollusks within reach of all. To accomplish this end it proposes to establish at least one station devoted to breeding oysters by methods newly invented.

The young oysters thus obtained, called "spat," are to be planted in all the oyster-producing waters of the United States. Up north, on the Connecticut shore of Long Island sound and in the river and estuaries of New York state, the fishermen are most anxious to be assisted in this way, and down south a widespread desire is fell to make use of fresh scientific discoveries for the purpose of creating a new industry. It is only in Maryland that an entire apathy seems to be felt on the subject, and the oyster beds of the Chesapeake are being permitted to go to ruin, simply because the state does not realize that they are worth keeping up. Within a few years, if things continue to go on as they do now, the Chesapeake will have ceased to be an oyster ground. At all events, so the fish commission says. And the officials of the fish commission know all about those matters aquatic and piscatorial.

In the city of Baltimore hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in the oyster business. There are oyster dredges, oyster steamers, oyster wharves, oyster canneries, wholesale pyster houses; and thousands of men are engaged in handling the business in detail. And yet, because nature has supplied this excellent food fish in great abundance, the people assume that the production will continue forever in spite of the assaults made by

The scientists engaged in the proparation of aquatic animal life say that only by careful and determined effort can the oysters be preserved. There are two methods employed for oyster propagation by artifice. One is wholly artificial and the other only partly so. By the former a quantity of breeding oysters are placed in an inclosure to which the tide has access, baskets filled with shells and other suitable materials being so placed as to catch the adhering spawn as it flows in and out with the tides. The other process consists in chopping up together the reproductive portions of the male and female oysters while they are in the breeding condition. Not so very long ago it was supposed that the oyster and no sex. Now, however, it is known that these bivalves are both male and female. In the breeding season the female expels its myriads of eggs into the flowing water and only those of them become oysters which happen to come into contact with the germs distributed in the same manner by the male. This, of course, implies that only a small percentage of the eggs become oysters, but the fish commission proposes to apply this bivalvular fecundity



AMONG THE OYSTER BOATS.

in such manner that a dozen bushels of grown oysters shall produce one thousand million of young, or something like it.

To accomplish this it is simply neces sary to mix the male and female milt and eggs together at the breeding sea-Experts in this subject are able readily to distinguish the sexes in the oyster by mere coloration, and the process can be performed without any material difficulty or expense worth mentioning. It is commonly imagined that the oyster is a creature without any anatomical structure worth mentioning, but the fact is that it is rather elaborately put together. The hard substance which is called the "heart" is in reality the muscular structure of the animal. Just behind it toward the rear of the oyster is the real heart, while the mouth is situated close to the hinge that connects the shells.

In thus making an anatomical study of oysters the men of science have been enabled to understand the best methods, not only of propagation, but of feeding and nursing the mollusks. It is stated that the French people were the first to introduce oyster culture upon a commercial basis, and in this country the state of Connecticut led the way in taking it up. Ten years ago a law was passed there directing the state to sell, as if it were so much real estate divided into lots, the bottom of Long Island sound outside of Life

the natural oyster beds near the shore. Since that time ovster farming has become a large industry in Connecticut. those who pay proper attention to the closed. work. Such beds are not usually selfproduce several hundred fold. The part covered with the salve. production of young oysters for plantmost scientific basis.

Carolina, Florida and Georgia, the fish the crust.-Housekeeper. commission has actually ascertained the limits of existing oyster grounds, warm water, a few drops of ammonia plain bodices, and one bodice may be ter industries. During the coming marble or glass, gently pulling out or trimmed. prised and startled. We will hereafter lasting thrice as long as before. be able to purchase this salt sea food

or farms, the bottom of the sea is first and boil it until the seum ceases to rise covered with what they call "cultch," then put in the tomatoes and boil ing. which is usually composed chiefly of gently for twenty minutes. Take out oyster and clam shells or any stuff of the fruit with a skimmer and lay on a warmly. that sort. Thin shells of whatever dedish; boil the sirup until it thickens, scription may be most readily obtaina- adding the juice of a large lemon. Put ble are desirable for the purpose, inas- the tomatoes in jars and pour the hot much as they soon rot and fail to sirup over them and seal at once. - Ohio pieces, thus distributing the individual Farmer. oysters attached to them. It is important that the young oysters should into desired size, put in a stone jar and



FISHING FOR OYSTERS. be distributed as much as possible, because when a lot of them attach themselves to a single permanent object, like a small rock, they overgrow one another and aggregate themselves into a mass less useful commercially, while their growth is itself impeded incident-

When an oyster bed is prepared for planting, the commission buys oysters pepper and salt to your taste. Have from dredgers, who sell them in the ready in a frying-pan equal proportions shape of old shells and all sorts of such truck scooped up from below, which is found to be incrusted with young oysters of various ages. From thirty to fifty cents a bushel is charged for this material in the crude, and the commission simply throws it into the As the shells decay they will distribute themselves, and soon each planter will have an oyster bed of his own. Each year he dumps in as many more bushels of young oysters as may be necessary to recruit the supply, and the crop is as sure as any other so long as care The gentleman in question has been a is taken to keep away the enemies which may attack it. These enemies are the starfish, the winkle and the

The starfish is a strangler. It envelops the oyster with its arms, presses its body against the natural opening, and smothers its victim until it dies, and then, when its muscular power is

Scientific study has developed the in southern waters, and that the drill is consequently the fish commission believe that the really prosperous and successful oyster farms of the immedi ate future will be in the southern electric car, and, walking confidently waters of the Atlantic coast. For some reason yet unknown, the waters of the Pacific are not adapted to successful the agent finished blotting a receipt, oyster culture. The best and most healthy specimens of the oyster family have been planted and cultivated in Puget sound and along the California coast, but they dwindle into pigmies of their class, and cannot be successfully cultivated there.

SMITH D. FRY.

Her Object. Rambler-That Bartlett girl thinks was going around the world she asked me to be sure and write her from every place I visited. Wilter-Yes; she is collecting post-

age stamps.—N. Y. Sun. Ye Family Filter. Little Dick-Is this the filtered wa-

Little Dot-I don't know. Taste it. "It tastes like old straw." "Yes, that's filtered."-Good News.

From the German Instructor-What does the soldier do when he dies?

Soldier-I don't know. Instructor—Don't you know, you donkey, that when the soldier dies he simultaneously severs his connection with the army?

Quite Different. She-He is a poet, isn't he? He-Oh, no. He writes verses for the leading magazines.-Judge.

You Bet They Would. She-Boys will be boys. He-So will the girls, if they could .-

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

-Teach your little girl to breathe Oyster beds for many miles out into the sound are cultivated just as potato fields might be an all of the sound are cultivated just as potato fields might be, and with great profit to

-For a very bad burn melt beeswax sustaining, as are the natural ones in- and into this pour sweet oil until it for one skirt will outwear two or more shore, but by planting them each year makes a salve which can be readily with young oysters they are made to spread with a soft brush. Keep every

-- Cranberry Tart Pie. - Line a pie tin ing in this way has grown to be an im- with good crust rolled rather thin. portant part of the business, and the Spread with cranberry sauce, and lay planting of them has been reduced to a narrow twisted strips of the crust vantages of bands allowing the weight After making scientific surveys of the coasts of North Carolina, South top. Bake just long enough to bake on the hips is obviated by making the bands comfortably loose and buttoning or hooking skirt and waist to-

-By putting lace handkerchiefs in and what points are suitable for the es- and using castile soap, they are easily tablishment of oyster farms. Success- washed and made a beautiful, clear ful plantings have been made and now white. Then do not iron, but spread those states are developing great oys- the handkerchief out smoothly on the use of one single material unwinter we expect to get some very good shaping the lace. Just before it is enoysters from the Carolina coasts, and tirely dry, fold evenly and smoothly at prices so moderate that the robber and place under a heavy weight of some barons of the Chesapeake will be sur- kind, and you will find handkerchiefs

-Tomatoes Preserved Whole.-Peel at rates made reasonable by competi- three pounds of small yellow tomatoes, add three pounds of sugar and let them ruffled condition of temper. In establishing new oyster grounds, stand over night. Drain off the sirup

-Watermelon Pickle.-Cut the fruit pour o er enough scalding vinegar to cover. Heat the vinegar three successive days and pour over the fruit.
Then weigh the fruit, and to every five pounds add three pounds of white and seventy-five cents, so I got three sugar, one quart of vinegar, cloves, Her husband—Heavens and earth cinnamon and allspice to suit. Boil all together until fruit is tender, put the fruit into jars, boil down the sirup until there is just enough to cover, and pour over scalding-hot and seal.—N. Y.

-Baked Tomatoes .- Cut a thin slice from the blossom end of twelve solid, smooth, ripe tomatoes; with a teaspoon remove the pulp without breaking the skin. Chop one onion fine; mix with powdered bread crumbs and tomato pulp; season with pepper, salt and sugar, adding a cup of good sweet cream. Fill tomatoes; put each slice in place, lay the fruit stem end down in a buttered baking dish, with a little water and a small lump of butter on each. Bake till done; place a bit of butter on each and serve in the same dish.-Housekeeper.

-Corn Drops.-Take twelve ears of large, young, sweet corn and grate all the grains off the cob as fine as possible. Mix with the grated corn two large tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, the yolks of four well-beaten eggs, and of lard and fresh butter. Hold it over the fire until it is boiling hot, and then touch each other. Fry them brown, sides, and send them to the table hot .-Ohio Farmer.

HOUSE HUNTING.

One Man's Experience That Almost Led to Suicide. Hard luck stories, as a rule, are more

or less prosy, but a friend tells just LA one more that seems worth printing. Po grass widower for over a year, his wife Two weeks ago he was made exceed-ingly glad by the tidings conveyed to him that his wife and young son would soon return to him, whereupon he set out to hunt a house, get his furniture L out of the storage warehouse, etc. But exhausted, and the shell is opened, the he experienced great difficulty in findstar fish absorbs it. The drill bores ing just the house he wanted, notwithfeet, and sucks the soft jelly-like victim through the hole thus made.

Ing just the house he wanted, notwithstanding the fact that there are all sorts to let at this season of the year.

After a ten days' chase he suited him. After a ten days' chase he suited himself exactly, however, and rushed off fact that the star fish does not flourish to the agent whose card adorned the PORK-Mess... windows and doors to secure the prize. almost unknown south of Norfolk; and The balance of the story is best told in his own words:

"I whistled softly to myself as speeded my way downtown on an into the agent's office, demanded the which he politely handed to a lady in waiting, and then, as she turned away. he informed me that my desire could not be complied with; the lady had just paid three months' rent in advance for that particular house and secured a re ceipt. Tired and disappointed, I wend ed my way to my room and went to bed to get an hour or two of needed rest before going to work. I soon fell asleep a great deal of me. When I told her I and was dreaming of happier days and better luck to come, when a carpenter came along and began to whistle and drive nails near my room. This put me out so badly that I dressed myself and started out through the office of my hotel. A friend who knew I had just retired to seek rest inquired as to what was the matter. I poured my tale of woes into his ears and passed on, declaring that I was going to jump off the bridge. As I got half way down the stairs this friend called to me and said: 'Say, old boy, better try dynamite or prussic acid; I tried the bridge myself once, when in hard luck, and hang me if I didn't light in a net."-St. Louis Republic.

Take six apples, four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful of cinnamon and one gill of sherry. Pare, core and cut the apples into very thin slices. Put a layer of these slices in the bottom of a glass dish, sprinkle them with sugar and a little cinnamon, then another layer of apples, and so continue until all is used. Pour the wine over, and stan' away in a cool place for one hour, and it is ready to use.-N. Y. World.

SCHOOL DRESSES.

Brief and Timely Memoranda of Interes This subject, which lacks interest

but two or three months in the year, is particularly interesting now. The vogue of shirt waist and extra

waist generally is a boon to mothers, waists, and these latter are easily made as a rule.

A school gown consisting of a plaid skirt with two waists of different plain colors would give variety and double the service of one gown. The disadacross; or cut cirles of crust with a on the hips is obviated by making the ing or hooking skirt and waist together.

Striped skirts also look well with made of the same with collar or some portion in plain material to relieve the monotony that always results from

Plain skirts look well with waists of plaid, stripes or checked materials.— Domestic Monthly.

Somewhat Hampered.

The clerk at the ribbon counter had rubbed the fur of the lady customer the wrong way, and she was in a very

"I'd like to tell you what I think of you," she said with ill-suppressed feel-

"Why don't you do it?" she asked "Because," she exclaimed, "I'm a

lady, and the language I should be compelled to use would be very unbecoming in a lady, that's why," and she flouted out of the shop.—Detroit Free

Mrs. Youngwife-You know those lovely nine-dollar dining-room gongs we saw the other day? Well, to-day they were marked down to six dollars they were marked down to six dollars Her husband-Heavens and earth!

what did you get three for. Mrs. Youngwife (sweetly)—Why, one for each meal, of course.—Judge.

-Mme. Pommery, who died not long ago, was a remarkable woman. It was due to her business tact alone that the wine bearing her name became the wine of the aristocracy. On the death of her husband she assumed the entire management of her vast interests, and how well she succeeded is known to all. She has a discerning judgment that taught her to appoint the right man to the right place. Good judgment was the secret of her success

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS	CI	TY,	O	et.	1.
CATTLE-Best beeves \$	3	70	0	5	85
Stockers	2	00	00	3	50
Native cows	2	20	@	2	35
HOGS-Good to choice heavy				5	55
WHEAT-No. 2 red		45	0		46
No. 2 hard		46	0		461/2
CORN-No. 2 mixed		454	600		4614
OATS-No 2 mixed		29	0		2934
RYE-No. 2					56
FLOUR-Patent, per sack		40			
Fancy	1	90			
HAY-Choice timothy	8	50	0	9	00
Fancy prairie		00			
BRAN (sacked)		56	0		58
BUTTER-Choice creamery					23
CHEESE-Full cream					11
EGGS-Choice		124	600		13
POTATOES		45	@		50
ST. LOUIS.					
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3	00	0	4	35
Texans	2	00	@	3	10
HOGS-Heavy	4	00	0	5	45
SHEEP-Fair to choice		00	0	2	85
THE CHEEK CO. I	-		-	-	

Texans	2	00	@ 3	10	
GS-Heavy		00	@ 5	45	
EEP-Fair to choice	2	00	@ 2	85	
OUR-Choice	2	00	@ 2	45	
HEAT-No. 2 red		47	@	471/2	
RN-No. 2 mixed		50	@	501/8	
TS-No. 2 mixed		281	600	28%	
E-No. 2		48	@	49	
TTER-Creamery		20	@	24	
ED-Western steam	8	374	60 8	40	
RK	13	85	@13	871/2	
CHICAGO.					
TTLE-Common to prime	3	75	@ 5	25	
GS-Packing and shipping			@ 5		

L'ECCTE WHITE WHEAT	0	20	(C) 7	40
WHEAT-No. 2 red		50%	. @	5114
CORN-No. 2		48%	(2)	481/
OATS-No. 2		2714	(@)	271/
RYE		51	0	5114
BUTTER-Creamery			@	
LARD		55	@ 8	571/
PORK		40	@13	50
NEW YORK.				
CATTLE-Native steers	4	00	@ 5	40
HOGS-Good to choice			@ 6	
FLOUR-Good to choice			@ 4	
WHEAT-No. 2 red		5436	(6)	5514
CORN-No. 2		54	@	541%
OATS-Western mixed			@	3314
BUTTER-Creamery		20		251/
POPE Mass				W.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with

ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from

neys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from
every objectionable substance.
Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup
Co. only, whose name is printed on every
package, also the name, Syrup of Figs,
and being well informed, you will not
accept any substitute if offered.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking

There is advantage in making a good start in life, but the young man who goes to the bat with the sole ambition of knocking a sir, but you see the clock struck four just at that point, and I didn't care to work overtime." Chief apologizes, and writes to the secretary in regard to allowance for extra time.

In the Adirondacks—"If words are the secretary in the s

In the Adirondacks—"If you should lose your way in these woods, Jack, what would you do?" "Walk straight ahead," said Jack. "The world is rounded, and I'd be sure to get back home that way sooner or later."—Harper's Young People.

STERN Employer-"I hear you were at the ball game yesterday afternoon?" Office Boy—"Yes, sir." Stern Employer—"I sup-pose you were on the qui vive?" Office Boy —"No, sir. I was on de fence."

A MINISTER who had difficulty in keeping bis parishioners' eyes fixed upon him during the sermon solved the difficulty by placing a clock directly behind him.—Kansas City

Are You Going Abroad

Are You Going Abroad
For health, pleasure or business, and
would not have your voyage marred by seasickness? Then take along with you Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and when you feel
the nausea try a wineglassful. It will effect
a magical change for the better in your interior, and a continuance of it will save you
from further attacks. As a means of overcoming malarial, kidney, dyspeptic, nervous
and rheumatic troubles the Bitters is unand rheumatic troubles the Bitters is unequalled.

DINKLE—"Strange you should be overcome by the heat." Dankle—"Great Scott, man! I lost ten dollars on it."—Buffalo Courier.

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

Much as we dislike trouble we are dom willing to admit that anybody else has as much as ourselves.—Young Men's Era.

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

PEOPLE are usually willing to do their duty, but they do not like to do too much of it.—Atchison Globe. HEALTH, comfort and happiness abound homes where "Garland" Stoves and langes are used.

A man's domestic relations do not trouble him as much as the relations of his domes-tic.—Truth.

Light beams in splendor on us proportionately as we shod its brightness upon

TAKE STEPS in time, if you are a suf-ferer from that scourge of humanity known as consumption, and you can be cured. There is

can be cured. There
the evidence of
hundreds of living witnesses to
the fact that, in
all its early
stages, consumption is a curable
disease. Not
every case, but a
large bercentage

FOND MOTHER—"If you children don't behave yourselves better, you shan't have a bit of that nice, sweet medicine to-night."—
Indianapolis Journal.

COMPLIMENTARY friend—"Very striking woman, Mrs. Van Snort." Mr. Van Snort.

"Yes; she hit me for ten this very morning."—Judge.

HUNGRY HORACE—"Say, gimme ten cents for a bed, will yer?" Bergnoski—"Cerdenly, my frendt. Vere is der bed?"—
Truth.

HUSBAND—"H'm—er—what's the matter with this cake?" Wife (angrily)—"Nothing at all. The cook-book says it's the most delicious cake that can be made."—Puck. instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty codliver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

in vain.

The photographs of a large number of hroughitis. those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write to those who have been cured and profit by their been cured and profit by their ex-

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



Sure Cure for Sprain, Bruise or Hurt ! Use ST. JACOBSOIL You'll Use it Always for a Like Mishap.



NO OTHER SOAP DOES ITS WORK SO WELL. ONE TRIAL WILL PROVE THIS. SOLD EVERYWHERE

MADE THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.



Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3.000 TONS.

SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE.
MOTSE Bros., PROP'S. CANTON, MASS.

A. N. K.-D 1520

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

A TORNADO.

Great Damage Done by a Windstorm Around Wichita, Kan.

SEVERAL PEOPLE REPORTED KILLED.

A Conflagration in Marceline, Mo., Causes a Loss of \$50,000-The Work of an Incendiary-A Flouring Mill Destroyed.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 2.-For twenty years Wichita has felt easy about tornadoes on account of an Indian legend, which said none ever visited it or would visit it. The legend was discredited last night when a terrible storm burst upon the city. The Twelfth street de-pot of the Missouri Pacific road was completely demolished, the roof striking a stable two blocks away, crushing it like an egg shell. Twelve men were in the building at the time, but, strange to say, none of them were hurt. The storm passed east about a mile, accomplishing all of its destruction in less than two minutes. About thirty houses and barns were wrecked, and probably 500 shade trees were torn up by the roots and strewn about in all direc-

The path of the tornado was about 50 feet wide. It progressed with a fearful roar, and was a regular twister. Three children were hurt and two men were reported killed at police headquarters, but their names could not be ascertained. Owing to the terrible rain which accompanied the storm it is impossible to learn the full extent of their injuries. Lightning struck a little boy named Fitzgibbons and killed Lightning also struck the Fifteenth street depot and car stables of the electric street railway and completely consumed it with all its contents. The Fairmount electric street railway wires were completely destroyed

Roughly estimated the loss in the city will be \$50,000. Reports from Kechit township say that the storm played havoc there, but owing to the continuance of the rainstorm it is impossible to obtain any details.

BIG BLAZE AT MARCELINE. MARCELINE, Mo., Oct. 2.-Marceline had one of the most disastrous fires in the history of the town yesterday morning. About 4:30 o'clock Rolla Ward, the call boy at the Palace hotel, discovered some one in the Racket store, owned by Finnell & Dawkins, and the boy, seeing an attempt was being made to fire the building, opened fire on the incendiary, who ran out the back way, leaving open the rear door. The inflammable nature of the stock was so great that in a few moments the building was in a mass of flames. The adjoining place was the fruit store of Jones Bros. Then the fire began to spread on both sides of the burning building, which was situated near the center of the block, and in a short time the Racket, Jones Bros.', the grocery stores of Bert Crane and James Hier, the Santa Fe Exchange bank and the Palace hotel were in ruins. The loss on buildings and stocks will not fall short of \$50,000 and the insurance was very light. The city has no fire service and it is impossible to check a fire when it gains much headway. The Masons, Odd Fellows and Good Templars lose all their furniture and paraphernalia, which was partially insured.

FLOURING MILL DESTROYED. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 2.-The R. C. Stone flouring mills at Republic, this county, were destroyed by fire yester-The loss is estimated at \$60,000. Small insurance.

PROF. DYCHE AT HOME.

The Eminent Kansas Zoologist Arrives

from His Arctic Trip.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 2.—Prof. L. L. Dyche, who left here in June to make a trip to the northern regions for specimens for the Kansas university, and who went as the naturalist of the Cooke expedition, reached home yesterday afternoon. He says that the voyage was one continuous train of accidents. and from the time the start was made till the members of the expedition were taken in from their shipwrecked boat they were delayed in innumerable ways. Prof. Dyche lost 5,000 specimens, besides thousands of dollars' worth of equipments. He expects sometime to make another trip and make good his losses.

Kansas Bank Matters. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.- The comptroller of the currency announces that the First national bank, of Lincoln, Kan. has gone into voluntary liquidation by resolution of its stockholders approved by the department. Owing to a hitch the comptroller was unable yesterday to announce the appointment of a receiver for the Hutchinson national. Col. Ritts, of Wellington, is pressing his claims for the appointment. The friends of Sims Ely, of Hutchinson, who for some time was Senator Martin's private secretary, are insisting that he be appointed to fill the vacancy

who was the son of Senator Martin. Funeral Directors in Session. St. Louis, Oct. 2. - A meeting of the Missouri Funeral Directors' association began at 2 o'clock yesterday in the ordinary of the Planters' hotel, being called to order by Vice President George G. Bigley, of Poplar Bluff. The meeting was for the purpose of electing officers and preparing reports for the national association. The national convention of the Funeral Directors of America will last three days, beginning to-day at 10 o'clock. President S. Merritt Hook, of New York city, will call the convention to order.

created by the death of the receiver,

File Your Certificates. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 2.-Secre tary of State Lesueur reminds all whom it may concern that the last day for filing certificates of nominations in the department of state is the 17th instant. He states that there is much dilatoriness in this important matter. The re-publicans, people's party and prohibi-tion party have not yet filed their nominations for state officers.

AMNESTY TO MORMONS.

The President Issues a Proclamation Granting Them Full Amnesty and Pardon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The president dent has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Congress by a statute approve March 22, 1882, and by statutes in furtherance and amendment thereof defined the crime of bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the territories and other places within the jurisdiction of the United States, and prescribed a penalty for such crimes; and

Whereas, On or about the 6th day of October, 1890, the Church of the Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon church, through its president, issued a manifesto pro-claiming the purpose of said church no longer to sanction the purpose of said church no longer to sanction the practice of polygamous mar-riages, and calling upon all members and adherents of the church to obey the laws of the United States in reference to said subject matter: and.

Whereas, On the 4th day of January, A. D. 1893, Benjaman Harrison, then president of the United States, did declare and grant full pardon and amnesty to certain offenders under said acts upon condition of future obedience to their requirements as is fully set forth in said proclamation of amnesty and pardon;

and, Whereas, Upon the evidence now furnished me I am satisfied the members and adherents of said church generally abstain from plural marriages and polygamous cohabitation and are now living in obedience to the laws, and such offenders as have complied with the conditions of said proclamation, including such

of said offenders as have been convicted under the provisions of said act; Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, presi-dent of the United States, by virtue of the powers in me vested, do hereby declare and and grant a full amnesty and pardon to all persons who have in violation of said acts committed either of the offenses of polygamy, bigamy, adultery or unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamous or plural marriage, or who, having been convicted of violence of said act, are now suffering deprivation of civil rights in consequence of the same, excepting all persons who have not complied with the conditions contained in said executive proclamation of January 4, 1893. GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE STRIKE COMMISSION. Its Work Concluded-Difficult Problems to

Washington, Sept. 28.—The United States commission appointed to investigate the Chicago strike, after a twolays' executive session for the purpose of discussing and deciding on the nature of the report to be submitted to the president, adjourned yesterday evening until the last week in October. The commission was able to harmonize such differences of opinion as existed, and there will be no minority report. The report will be a full document, so one of the members of the commission said last evening, and will, after summarizing the facts as set forth in the testimony and discussing at considerable length the schemes suggested for adjusting and avoiding differences between labor and capital, give its conclusions. These conclusions the commission has decided not to make public. It would, they say, be discourteous to the presi-

dent to do so. "The solution of the problem with which we are to deal," said one of the commissioners, "is a more difficult one than that of the civil war. The government knew what it had to do-meet force with force. This problem is beset with all the perplexities that surround the rights of capital and of personal liberty. We have had the experience of other countries to guide us. The report will discuss the question in all its phases and I think offer something practical, although, of course, E. Searles, of the sugar trust, and Al- presented for governor, so was the name

any legislation must be tentative." ment of future difficulties.

LI HUNG CHANG. The Famous Viceroy to Be Deposed from

His Position.

London, Sept. 28.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that Li Hung Chang will shortly be superseded as viceroy by Wu Ta Change, late governor of Hu Peh. Lord Li, late Chinese minister to Japan, has been degraded. Yu Lu, the military governor of Mukden, will succeed Li Hung Chang as superintendent of the northern trade. The massacre of foreigners at Pekin is regarded as imminent. The legations have asked that blue jackets shall be landed to protect them. One hundred and eighty thousand men,

fortnight has elapsed. In an imperial decree issued yesterday the dowager empress commands a curtailment of the festivities in celebration of her birthday. She will dispense with the grand ceremonial of congratulation, and everything will be on a reduced scale and in the "forbidden city" only.

mostly rabble and some ill-armed cav-

alry, have assembled to defend Muk-

den. A battle is expected before a

HURRICANE IN FLORIDA.

Fears That the Ancient City of St. Augus-

still cut off from communication from which marks a further step in the adsouth Florida. Since Tuesday not a vance of electrical science, This conword has been received from eastern tract is with the Sacramento Electric points, where the storm is supposed to Power & Light Co., and calls for the have been most severe. All the wires transmission by electricity from leading to the south are down and no a water power at Folsom, Cal., trains from that section have come in | 20 since Tuesday. Nothing has been heard eral thousand electrical horse from St. Augustine since Tuesday and power to the city of Sacrathere are rumors that the ancient city mento to supply light, heat, power, has suffered greatly. Communication etc., to an extent that will practically with the south will be opened up to- supersede all the present steam plants day. It is certain that the orange crop now in operation. This will make the has been greatly injured, but it is longest transmission by electricity of hoped no lives have been lost. In power in large amounts installed in Jacksonville the damage amounts to the world. about \$75,000. It is being rapidly repaired. The wreck of the new Union depot, in process of construction, was the most serious loss.

A New Counterfeiting Dodge. FORT DODGE, Ia., Sept. 27. - John Leonard, of Belmond, was tried before the United States commissioner in this city for counterfeiting, and placed under \$1,000 bonds. His partner, Frank Lord, of Dubuque, testified against him. Their method of operating was very simple. They would take a new 25 cent piece, cut off the make the "r" into an "n," making it read "ten dol." Both sides were then covered with gold-leaf. The fraud was "quar" from the word "quarter," and easily detected, but by passing them at night they were quite succeesful is cocaine used in the wrinkle cure.

GERMANY KICKS.

An International Question Raised by the New Sugar Schedule.

IT OPPRESSES GERMAN PRODUCERS.

True Bills Found by the Grand Jury Agains Havemeyer and Searles, of the Sugar Trust, for Refusing to Answer Questions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—An international question involving the United States and Germany has been raised by that feature of the new tariff law which inspired the most domestic trouble-the sugar schedule. The German government, through its ambassador, Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch. has made a strong protest to the secretary of state against that clause of the act which imposes an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugars imported from those governments which pay an export bounty on the articles to their producers. The the time has now arrived when the interests of public justice and morality will be promoted by the granting of amnesty and pardon to all the city from his summer trip, but the protest was conveyed to the department of state by the official of the embassy acting as charge d'affaires in his absence and has been the subject of a conference.

It is held by the German government that the feature of the new tariff act is more oppressive in its action against the sugar producers of that country than any other, and violates the spirit of the treaty arrangements between the two governments, particularly in view of the concessions by which the embargo against American pork, for a time enforced by Germany, was raised, Germany thinks her commercial inter- decade. It was a strange situation of ests in the matter should be upon the the presiding officer of a convention, Europe. Her representatives here, tion. however, understand the nature of the that step.

The German ambassador said last night that protest had been entered in more unfavorable to the German sugar markets. With this discrimination removed, he said, the German sugar growers would be able to conduct a States. The ambassador was very hopeful legislation would be adopted ate the discrimination against his country.

SUGAR MAGNATES INDICTED.

Washington, Oct. 2. — The grand cratic policies."

Jury yesterday brought in indictments When the non indictments each cover twenty-eight pages of large typewritten sheets. The history of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill is rehearsed in the contents. These indictments differ somewhat from the others from the fact that the pertinency of the queries are somewhat further removed, and that two members of the investigating committee held the questions which Havemeyer and Searles refused to answer were not pertinent. The questions requested the specific amount con-tributed in the different states to campaign funds and one point urged was that these contributions were not to national campaign funds.

New indictments against J. W. Mc-Cartney, of Washington, and E. E. Chapman, of New York, were made for the purpose of correcting the wording of the former indictments.

TRANSMITTING ELECTRICITY.

A Contract Made in New York Shows the Advance Made in Electrical Science.

tine Has Suffered Greatly.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 28.—Storm news is very meager. Jacksonville is Electric Co., has just closed a contract miles distant, sev-

> West Wins Every Point. CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—By the decision of the United States court of appeals, handed down yesterday by Judge Woods, James J. West wins every point in the suit brought against him by H. J. Huiskamp and others to settle the question of ownership of 5,001 shares of stock in the Chicago Times Co. and Olympic club arena valuable property belonging to the Story estate.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the inquest on the body of Miss Belle White, who died in Dr. Sophia Santa's

HILL NOMINATED.

The Senior Senator from the Empire State ously Nominated for Governor. SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 27.-A scene such as no delegation in the state democratic convention ever witnessed before and which is without parallel in the history of conventions, except, perhaps that in 1876, when Seymour was nominated by acclamation, took place vesterday, when all mentioned candidates were forgotten and the advent of David B. Hill's name caused a stampede in his favor. Fifteen hundred people stood on their feet yelling themselves hoarse, two bands of music tried to drown the tumult and Senator David B. Hill pounded violently, but ineffectually, with his gavel in attempting to restore order.

It was a scene of enthusiasm that



same plane as the most favored nation evidently against his will, being -to use the common treaty term of forced to accept a unanimous nomina-

It was nearly 2 o'clock when Chaircase; that it is not in the power of the man Hillcalled the convention to order. state department or treasury depart. The committee on permanent organizament to change the workings of exist- tion then reported recommending Sening laws; that it is the prerogative of ator Hill permanent chairman which congress alone by legislation to take was adopted, and the committee on resolutions made a report.

The resolutions congratulate the people upon the repeal of obnoxious legisa friendly spirit. While the feature of lation by a democratic congress; conthe law to which his government had demn the unsound legislation that objected operated also against France, drives out gold and threatens a silver Austria and Belgium, it was much standard; rejoice at the repeal of the Sherman law and that faith has been interests because the export duty paid restored in the ability of the governby Germany was lower than that ment to maintain a constant parity begranted by either of the other coun- tween its gold and silver coinage; that tries mentioned, so much lower that the by the repeal of the McKinley tariff German exporters were placed at a law the taxation of the many for the decided disadvantage in competing benefit of the few has been notably diwith their neighbors in the American minished, but deprecate the engrafting upon the new tariff bill of the income tax feature; ask for the rigid enforcement of all laws to prevent and conprofitable business with the United trol trusts, and indorse "the honest purpose and high ideas which have characterized the administration of at the short session of congress to obvi- President Cleveland and pledge their earnest support in all his efforts to secure the enactment of democratic measures and the carrying out of demo-

When the nominations were reached against Henry O. Havemeyer and John | the name of John Boyd Thatsher was lan L. Seymour, of the stock broker- of Senator Hill, at which the convenspecial stress on arbitration and will fusal to answer questions put to them the honor, but the delegates refused to offer a general scheme for the settle- by the senate sugar trust investigating listen to him and upon a roll call every Idaho, 1; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 1; committee. The grand jury also county cast its vote for Hill, and he was brought in an indictment against Mr. made the unanimous choice of the con-McCartney, of the firm of Carson & vention for governor. Hon. Daniel B. McCartney, this last, however, being Lockwood, of Buffalo, was nominated merely to perfect a previous report. for lieutenant governor and James G. All of the cases will come up for argu- Gaynor, for judge of the court of apment on demurrers on October 12. The peals. The convention then adjourned.

> MOVING ON PEKIN. A Large Japanese Army Embarks for the

Chinese Capital.
Washington, Sept. 27.—Yesterday's advices from Tokio stating that a second Japanese army of 30,000 men sailed from Hiroschima



here as she first move in the advance on the Chinese capital, Pekin. It is there is no need of ments in Corea, as since the battle in Ping Yang the Ja-

Tuesday is regarded

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. panese have had practically possession of Corea and their first army of 15,000 needs no additions. It is believed by diplomats that the Japanese have turned their attention from Corea with a view of invading China. The Gulf of Pechili, which the dis-

patches give as the probable destina-

tion of the army, is the entrance of the river leading to Pekin. It is said, however, that the forts at the entrance of the river are practically impregnable, owing to a stretch of mud flats around them. It is not believed, therefore, that any advance on Pekin would be made up the river, but that the 30,000 men would be landed at some other port, whence a short overland march would take them to the walls of Pekin. Another dispatch from Tokio received yesterday confirms the advices received from Yokohama, Japan, via Victoria, B. C. In those dispatches it was stated that any day might bring news of a battle in northern Corea and of the sailing of 50,000 troops for some point on the inner coast of the gulf of Pechili.

Fitzsimmons Wins. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Again has Bob Fitzsimmons demonstrated that he is the king bee of the middle-

weights. In the last night before 5,000 spectators he practically smothered the much advertised Dan CreeHOWGATE CAUGHT.

The Former Chief of the Weather Bureau Finally Run Down—His Escape Thirteen Years Ago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Capt. Henry Howgate, formerly chief of the weather bureau at Washington, was arrested in this city yesterday on charges of forgery and the embezzlement of \$101,257 committed in 1878 and 1879. The arrest is the result of a search which has occupied the attention of the United States secret service for over thirteen years. About two weeks ago it was suspected that he was keeping an old book store in the basement of 80 Fourth avenue, under the name of tries had not entered into reciprocity Harvey Williams. Not being sure arrangements. of the man's identity, the authorities partment who had been formerly associated with him in the weather bureau was sent here. He met Howgate, but hides. These rates have since applied gaging him in conversation, the clerk goods. It had the effect of cutting off at length became convinced that the most of the exports of the three counman was Howgate and a warrant for tries to the United States. his arrest was procured from Commissioner Alexander.

Howgate, who organized an Arctic expedition in 1878, was arrested in 1880 in Washington, on the charge of embezzlement. This created intense excitement at the time. April 13 he obtained permission from Judge Wylie, who afterward tried Guiteau, to visit his home with a bailiff. He escaped through a window, and had since baffled all efforts at recapture. With Howgate there went a notorious woman of Washington, for whom it was alleged he robbed the govern-

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Some Figures by the Politicians as to Its Probable Complexion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-As the conressional elections are approaching campaign headquarters claims are publican elections. The following lists have been obtained at each head-quarters:

| particularly in view of the action defined at the particularly in view of the action depth of the action of the color of wheat (and flour as well as wheat), both coasts, United States and Canada, this week have fallen off some, amounting to the action of the action o

list: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 11; Illinois, 9; Indiana, 5; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 9; Louisiana, 5; Maryland, 5; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 2; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 11; New Jersey, 3; New York, 16; North Carolina, 8; Ohio, 5; Pennsylvania, 6; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 11; Virginia, 7; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin. 3. Total. 157.

The republicans have on the sure list: California, 3; Connecticut, 2; Illinois, 11; Indiana, 6; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 4; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 11; Michigan, 8; Minnesota, 6; Missouri, 2; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 4, New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 4; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1: New York, 17: Ohio, 14: Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 24; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 2; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 1; Washington, 2; Wisconsin, 6; Wyoming, 1. Total, 156.

Louisiana, 2; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 2; Nevada, 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 1; Ohio, 2; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 3; Texas, 2; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 1. Total, 43.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Annual Meeting of the Missouri Confederate Home Association Takes Place. HIGGINSVILLE, Mo., Sept. 28 .- The annual meeting of the Confederate Home association was held at the home near this city yesterday and to-day. The Daughters of the Confederacy also held an informal session. The election in official circles of officers and executive committee took place, the result being as follows: President, James Bannerman, St. Louis; vice president, Harvey W. Salmon, Clinton; treasurer, H. A. Ricketts, pointed out that Mexico; secretary, W. P. Barlow, St. Louis. Executive committee-First Japanese reinforce- district, K. F. Peddicord, Palmyra; Second district, F. L. Pitts, Paris; Third district. A. C. Cook. Plattsburg; Fourth district, Elizah Gates, St. Joseph; Fifth district, Blake L. Woodson, Kansas City; Sixth district, W. C. Bronaugh, Lewis station; Seventh district, Thomas P. Hoy, Sedalia; Eighth district, Robert A. McCulloch, Pisgah: Ninth district, W. H. Kennan, Mexico; Eleventh district, A. G. Anderson, St. Louis: Twelfth district, Frank Gaiennie, St. Louis: Thirteenth district Ed. eleventh district eleventh elev nie, St. Louis; Thirteenth district, Ed- elected." mond Casey, Potosi; Fourteenth district, O. H. P. Catron, West Plains; Fifteenth district, C. T. Davis, Nevada.

> Van Horn for Congress. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 28 .- The republicans of the Fifth congressional district met at Turner hall this morning to formally nominate Col. R. T. Van Horn as their candidate for congress at the approaching election. The nomination was practically made by the republican voters at the prichoice of the republicans made at vesterday to conform with the date of the primaries. the primaries.

Desperate Cherokee Negro.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Sept. 28.-Charlie Smith, a Cherokee negro, who has recently served eight years in the peniery wagon in town and because John liner. She was a vessel of 2,010 tons. Welch, another negro man, remonstrated with him against it, grabbed a pistol from the belt of a bystander and shot him three times and mortally wounded and forty seconds of actual fighting, the Bob fitzsimmons. battle ending near the middle of the second round. The knock-out blow was a terrific left-hand blow on the jaw.

The knock-out blow in jaw.

THREE REPUBLICS

Venezuela, Hayti and Colombia Will Profit by the End of Reciprocity. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The representatives of the republics, Venezuela, Colombia and Hayti take considerable satisfaction out of the fact that while the new tariff law in this country abrogates the reciprocity treaties between this country and Brazil, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and other countries, it has the reverse effect as to them, as it does away with the retaliatory policy which President Harrison announces by proclamation against them because the three coun-

This proclamation suspended the free in Washington were asked to send a list on sugar, coffee, hides and moman to the city who was acquainted lasses, and established a duty of 3 cents with Howgate. A clerk in the war de- a pound on coffee, 1% to 2 cents per pound on sugar, 4 cents per gallon on molasses and 11/2 cents per pound on at first was uncertain about his iden- to only these three republics, while tity, as the latter had changed consid- their neighboring republics enjoyed erably in thirteen years. After en- free entrance to this country on these

Colombia, Venezuela and Hayti are now restored to the position occupied by other Southern republics. It promises to revive the former extensive trade these countries had with the United States.

THE WEEK'S TRADE

The Low Price of Cotton and Decline in Grain-Exports of Breadstuffs. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Bradstreet's to-

The feature of general trade throughout the country is found in moderate reaction during the week, more particularly in the volume of purchases of staples west, where trade has been quite active and at eastern points in the course of prices, the week failing to show any upward movement of note in this line, and in the check to business south, together with damage to the rice and orange crops. Leading jobbers at distributing points, which for a month past have reported relatively most favorably concerning the course of business-Baltimore, St. Louis, Nashville and Chiboth campaign committees are begin-ning to count the congressional chick-ens, even though in many cases nomi-nation eggs have been set. In each has had an unfavorable influence on the tone made for certain democratic and re-

2.562.000 bushels, against 3,537.000 bushels last week and 3,475.000 bushels in the week a year ago. Two years ago the total was 4,050,000 bushels; three years ago, 3,405,000 bushels, and four years ago, 1,598,000 bushels. General trade is quiet at Boston in all lines, but Baltimore jobbers are advised by trayeling

but Baltimore jobbers are advised by traveling salesmen of a fair business. Philadelphia manufacturers of cotton and woolen dress goods are well employed, but orders for dry goods and groceries have fallen off. At Pittsburgh the volume of business is fair, but prices tend lower and there is less request for iron and steel. and steel.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

The Disbursements for the Last Fiscal Year Were \$137,636,981. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The report of the third auditor of the treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, shows the total disbursements at pension agencies on account of the pensions for that year have been \$137,-636,981. The amounts paid to pensioners under the general laws were follows: Invalids, \$58,682,119; widows, \$13,412,021; minors, \$1,010,204; This leaves in the doubtful column. dependent relativies, \$3,681,961. The or with the populists: Arkansas, 1; amounts paid under the act of June 27, It is believed the report will lay age firm of Seymour & Young, for re- tion went wild. Senator Hill declined California, 3; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 1890, were as follows: Invalids, \$43,-1; Delaware, 1; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 2; 666,991; widows, \$9,856,892; minors, Idaho, 1; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 1; \$697,004; dependent relatives, \$1,709,829; helpless children, \$8,065. To pen-

sioners of the war of 1812 the following amounts were paid: Survivors, \$5,312; widows, \$645,297. Under the Mexican war survivors were paid \$1,388,701 and widows, \$808,345. Indian war claims paid amount to \$377,883 to survivors, and \$456,652 to widows. Army nurses received \$65,682. About \$650,000 was paid to pension examining surgeons and the balance of the total disbursements were for expenses of pension agencies.

LAMONT TALKS OF HILL.

The Secretary Can See No Reason Why Hill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. - Secretary Lamont, when asked yesterday about the democratic nomination in New York and the situation as to the gubernatorial case, said: "I see no reason why Mr. Hill should not be elected. New York is a democratic state and has been for thirty years. Mr. Hill is a vote getter, and the campaign will undoubtedly be an active one. There may be some men of greater or less prominence, with more or less of a following, who will refuse to support him, but he not be concerned about that. He has his own way of making a canvass and will look elsewhere for his votes. He has unquestionably looked the ground

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS. The "Regulars" May Be Shut Out from Fil-

ing Certificates of Nominees.
OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 29.—To-day the regular state democratic convention officers will attempt to file the certificate showing the ticket selected by that body Wednesday. It is understood the secretary of state will refuse to receive it on the theory that the certificate filed by the bolter's convention settles the question as far as his auby the republican voters at the primaries held in this city and county early in the week, and was merely a ratification of the expressed too late. The bolters filed a certificate

British Steamer Wrecked.

Lisbon, Sept. 29. - The British steamer Dorunda, from Brisbane, August 1, via Colombo, August 30, for tentiary for killing a man several years | London, has been wrecked at Penichee, ago, yesterday added two more to his Portugal. All on board were saved. death list. He cut the lines to a deliv. The steamer was a regular Queensland

> Minister White a King's Guest. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 29.—Andrew D. White, United States minister to Russia, and Mrs, White had an audience