

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894.

NO. 1.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

JEREMIAH O'ROURKE, supervising architect of the treasury, has resigned. The secretary of the treasury has asked the secretary of state to instruct the United States consul at Hamburg to detain all immigrants from East and West Prussia, Bosen and Silesia during the prevalence of cholera in those districts.

The war department has been notified of the success of the dynamite gun batteries which have been tested at Sandy Hook, N. Y., consequently the battery and plant will be accepted and work will be pushed on the dynamite gun battery for San Francisco harbor.

The supreme court of the District of Columbia has directed Secretary Carlisle to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling him to continue the inspection of sugar plantations required by the McKinley sugar bounty law.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has been served with the papers in the mandamus proceedings brought by the Miles Planting & Manufacturing Co., of Louisiana, to compel the inspection of their plant under the bounty provision of the McKinley law. The papers are returnable October 4.

An examination of the tariff law at the treasury department disclosed the fact that it contained no provisions whatever for a duty upon imported fruits, preserved in brandy or other spirits. It is probable, however, that the department will decide the best way out of the dilemma is to assess duty on the spirits, and the fruits subsequently according to the rate provided for each tariff in the act.

The secretary of the treasury denies that there is any discrimination made against women in reducing the force of clerks in his department.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE total bank clearings of all the clearing houses of the United States for the week ended the 23d were \$897,307,333, against \$872,919,182 the previous week and \$775,041,411 the corresponding week last year.

Mrs. B. F. PIERCE, wife of an employe of the Union Pacific Coal Co., of Rock Springs, Wyo., claims to have proof that she is the oldest daughter of the late Jay Gould. She says that her mother, Jay Gould's first wife, from whom it is claimed he was never divorced, is still living at Rouse's Point, Clinton county, N. Y.

A DISPATCH from Australia of the 23d said that the feature of the Victorian elections held recently was the annihilation of the free trade party. An analysis of the returns showed sixty-five protectionists and fourteen free traders, the remaining twenty-nine members favoring an ad valorem duty on imports of 25 per cent.

The Japanese government has decided to follow up the advantage it has gained against the Chinese and push the war with all possible vigor before the arrival of winter. Orders have been issued for 80,000 troops to depart immediately for the front. The national enthusiasm aroused by the success of the Japanese forces is unbounded.

THE Hebrew-speaking shirtmakers of New York to the number of nearly 3,000 went out on a strike on the 23d. Resolutions were adopted declaring before the strikers went back to work manufacturers must raise wages on piece work back to the old scale, which is double the present one; that they must deposit \$200 each with the union as a guarantee of payment of wages and \$100 as a forfeit in case of any reduction during the next six months.

A BROKEN switch threw the engine and two cars of the New York and Boston express on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad from the track at Chicago, the engine ran into a switch tower and the towerman, N. Bowrin, a colored man, was badly bruised by the fall of the tower. The passengers on the train, beyond a severe shaking up, were uninjured.

An official dispatch from the Japanese headquarters at Hiroshima said that the loss of the Japanese at the battle of Ping Yang were eleven officers and 154 men killed; fifty officers and 521 men wounded, and forty missing. The Chinese, the official dispatch said, lost 2,000 killed. The number of Chinese wounded was not known, but it was supposed to be very large.

Mrs. F. K. HUNT, the president of the Women's Anti-Breckinridge association, of Lexington, Ky., has received a letter from Miss Mary Desha, sister-in-law of Col. Breckinridge, now residing in Washington, thanking her for what she did in defeating Breckinridge for renomination.

The arrest of A. V. Holey, alias Waterman, at Ashley, Ill., is regarded as a very important capture by Chief of the Secret Service Hazen. The plate which he counterfeited (the \$20 Manning note), was so well calculated to deceive that an Arkansas sheriff, who made the first arrest in the case, sent to the treasury department a genuine note along with one of the samples of the counterfeit. The plate was made by a photograph engraving on copper.

A DISPATCH from Philadelphia of the 21st said it was reported that the convention of letter carriers to meet in that city in a few days was called for the purpose of organizing the letter carriers as a branch of the Knights of Labor.

EARLY on the 23d an eastbound Big Four freight train collided with a west-bound train running ahead of time near Dayton, O. George Muns, of Springfield, O., was killed and three tramps were seriously, perhaps fatally injured. The property loss was heavy. A NARROW strip of country 300 miles long, in Iowa and Minnesota was laid waste by a hurricane on the night of the 21st. Ruined towns, devastated farms and many dead and injured people marked the course of the tornado. It started about 10 miles south of Spencer, in northwestern Iowa, and sweeping across the state, wiped out the little town of Cylinder, and injured the country districts badly. It then crossed into Minnesota, ruining the little town of Leroy and damaging severely Homer and Lowther. The number of lives lost are variously estimated at from fifty-two to 100.

The sovereign grand lodge and the grand sire, I. O. O. F., have sustained the action of the grand master of the Kansas lodge, thus dissolving the recalcitrant lodges in Kansas until they meet assessments for charitable purposes.

LOUIS C. BOYD, a wealthy young man from New York, who about two years ago purchased a coffee plantation near Orizaba, Mex., had trouble with a Mexican planter, Juan Borega, over the question of boundaries. The feud has been settled by the two men meeting in a duel, which resulted in Boyd being shot dead and Borega seriously wounded.

An immense meeting in favor of the granting of amnesty to the Irish political prisoners was held in Phoenix park, Dublin, on the 23d. Addresses were made by John Redmond, Timothy Harrington and Dr. Joseph Kenney. It was estimated fully 15,000 people were present.

It was reported that the czar of Russia had had an attack of apoplexy, but his real condition was kept secret.

THE democratic congressional committee of the Ashland, Ky., district decided that W. C. Owens was the nominee of the party for congress. W. C. P. Breckinridge filed a protest, but closed with the statement that he would give the nominee his support.

IMMENSE deposits of mineral paint have been discovered near Guthrie, Ok., at one place fully a thousand tons being in sight, and a company was being organized to put in a large paint mill and fully develop the find.

THREE attempts were made in thirty-six hours to set fire to the oil storehouse of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. at Beach and West Taylor streets, Chicago, and at night fourteen watchmen guarded the Chicago Sugar Refining Co., whose oil warehouse adjoins that of the railroad company, while those of the railroad company again suppress any blaze and the employes who form the fire brigade of the establishment were on fire duty.

IN Detroit, Mich., in a savage little fire, caused by an explosion of chemicals in the laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co., four men were badly burned, one of them fatally.

AN open horse car on the Eighth avenue line was held up on the night of the 20th near Abington square, New York, by a gang of about forty hoodlums, some black and some white, and the twelve passengers were robbed. One man lost a gold watch and a woman a pocketbook containing \$25, while several others were relieved of smaller sums. When the police arrived the young toughs were in retreat and only two of them were caught.

EDMONIA ANDERSON and Irene Washington, two octoroons, fought to the death with knives at Swift, Ala., about a white man, Ben Olson. The Washington woman died from twenty-one stab wounds. The Anderson woman then stabbed herself to the heart.

A FRESH shipment of firearms has been made to Union county, Ky., to arm the taxpayers of Lindell and Caseyville precincts who are resisting the collection of the railroad tax. About 700 are now armed with Winchester and dynamite, and are awaiting the arrival of Collector Blackwell and his 100 armed deputies. Capt. Blackwell said that he would collect the tax if it took military power to do it. The people said that they would resist to the death.

The report of the formation of a new baseball league has been confirmed. Ex-Manager Buekenberger, of the Pittsburgh club, and A. K. Scandrett, ex-secretary of the same organization, stated the new league had already been organized. The circuit is to be made up of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Detroit, Providence and Chicago or Buffalo, and that the new organization is to be known as the National association.

Two persons were killed and twenty-six wounded by the falling of a platform at Akron, O., recently.

IN Boston on the 20th, acting upon the instructions of the Clothing Trades council No. 2, the garment makers of that city to the number of two thousand struck.

THE republicans of Connecticut nominated ex-Congressman O. V. Coffin for governor.

MONROE SALISBURY'S wonderful 2-year-old pacer, Directly, sent the 2-year-old record down from 2:30 to 2:07 1/2, and at the same time reduced his own record 2 1/2 seconds at Galesburg, Ill., on the 20th.

The Washington state republican convention at Spokane had a tilt over the silver plank in the platform. Finally the plank providing for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 was beaten by a vote of 234 to 261.

THREE negroes broke into the store of H. C. Patton at McGhee, Ark., and beat him into insensibility, then cut his throat and rifled the store. They were captured and at the coroner's inquest broke down and confessed their crime. The negroes, who outnumber the whites in that section, passed word around among the whites that they would take the case in hand and accordingly a mob of 300 met the sheriff and strung the prisoners up and hundreds of guns were then discharged at the writhing forms.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at Portland, Ore., on the 23d, elevator and dock property being destroyed amounting to \$1,500,000. The elevator contained nearly 500,000 bushels of wheat. An entire train containing the expensive plant of an electric light company was burned and also 200 freight cars, eighty of which were loaded. The dock contained tons of wool, salmon and general merchandise, all of which was destroyed. A large steamboat was also consumed. Three men were thought to have been burned in the elevator.

THE Park opera house at Erie, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the 23d. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$28,000. Supposed to be incendiary.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities of the United States for the week ended September 21 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 12.0; in New York the increase was 11.1; outside New York the increase was 13.5.

BRADSTREET'S review of trade for the week ended the 21st said that it was an improvement over the week previous. Great activity was shown in dry goods, clothing, millinery and shoes. Heavy exports of wheat were made from New York and San Francisco. The price of cotton was downward. Cattle and hogs declined at western markets on account of heavy shipments.

AT Pittsburgh, Pa., George Schmons was hanged in the Allegheny county jail for the murder of his family.

MANAGER BARNIE, of the Louisville baseball club, was in Milwaukee on the 20th and practically completed a deal for the transfer of the Louisville National league franchise to that city. Secret negotiations for this purpose have been going on for months, but were delayed until President Byrnes, of Brooklyn, looked over the field at Milwaukee and favored its admission to the National league. The terms have not been made public. No change will be made this season.

THE greatest anxiety prevailed at Colon, Colombia, on the 20th in regard to reports in circulation about the health of Dr. Rafael Nunez, president of the republic of Colombia, who has been ill for some time. All telegraphic news was subject to press censorship and was liable to be suppressed.

Two fraudulent bonds of \$1,000 each, purporting to have been issued for school purposes by the school district commissioners in Vernon county, Mo., have appeared in New York.

JOHN POYNTER was hanged in the United States jail yard at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 20th for a double murder committed on Christmas eve, 1891.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THREE bulletins have been issued from the census office at Washington showing the land ownership and debt in the states of Kansas, Arkansas and Alabama.

JUDGE ROSS, in the federal court at Los Angeles, Cal., sentenced Gallagher and Buchanan, A. R. U. strikers, to eight months imprisonment and a fine of \$500. The outcome of the trial has caused a sensation. There are many other cases pending of similar import.

THE commission appointed by the president to investigate the recent Chicago labor troubles will be in readiness on and after September 26, at the department of labor at Washington, to receive in writing any suggestions bearing on the late controversies.

THE iron ship Glenesly was sunk in the East river, near Brooklyn, as a final resort to extinguish a fire that broke out on board. The loss on the cargo of oil was \$25,000, while the vessel was thought to be damaged to the extent of \$20,000. The vessel will be raised as soon as possible.

ST. MARY'S college at Oakland, Cal., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000 on the 24th; insurance, \$80,000. The inmates escaped.

AT a christening party at Patapsco neck, near Baltimore, Md., John Bond took up an old army musket, supposed to be unloaded, and proceeded to explain how it was used during the war. The gun exploded, killing a child named Charles Zeigelhoefer and dangerously wounding the mother.

FIVE laborers were buried under a mass of earth, almost as compact as stone, while at work at Philadelphia making an excavation for the foundation of a retaining wall. One man was fatally injured and died in a few minutes after his body was recovered. Four others were seriously injured.

A FIRE which started in the city kiln of the Arkadelphia, Ark., Lumber Co.'s yard destroyed the mill and several thousand feet of lumber. The plant destroyed was the largest in the state. Loss, \$50,000.

Mrs. MATTIE OSBORNE, her four children, and W. E. Hunt, a boarder in the family, were poisoned in Memphis, Tenn., by arsenic in their coffee, which Mrs. Osborne had herself prepared. Mrs. Osborne, her son Willie and daughter Mattie and Hunt were reported in a critical condition. There was no clue to the mystery of the poisoning.

THE DEADLY CYCLONE.

It Sweeps With Fatal Effects Over Iowa and Minnesota.

Men, Women and Children Hurled to Death by Its Terrible Force—A Scene of Terror That Beggars Description—The Details.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 23.—A tornado starting in north central Iowa swept through Palo Alto, Hancock, Kossuth and Worth counties, that state, and through the southeastern portion of Minnesota and passed off into Wisconsin. According to the most reliable reports so far received from the stricken region over forty persons were killed and a score or more injured, while great damage was done to villages and farms.

A message from Emmetsburg, Ia., reports that twenty people were killed there.

At Osage, Ia., five or more persons were killed and great damage done.

Near North Cero Gordo, the tornado destroyed eight farm houses and killed Ellery McKecher, John Patterson, D. L. Haddow, Miss Maggie Baker, Harold McKecher, Alice McKecher, Miss Edith Bentley and James O'Neil, Sr., were fatally injured.

There was much destruction of life and property at Algona, Ia., and east of there.

At Lowther, Ia., a town of 100 people, the storm destroyed the Chicago Great Western depot and grain elevators, a store and several dwellings.

The villages of Riceville and New Haven, Ia., were badly damaged by the storm, many houses being wrecked and several persons being injured.

North of Mason City, Ia., two persons were killed and Mr. and Mrs. Haddon and a little child were blown half a mile and fatally injured.

The storm struck Spring Valley, Minn., at 10 o'clock at night. The Winona & Northwestern depot, windmill, water tank, oil tank and cold storage house of the Schellhus Brewing Co., of Winona, were utterly destroyed, together with a dozen or more houses. Three persons were killed and twenty others injured, some of whom will die. A temporary hospital has been opened for the injured, while others are taken care of by friends.

The dead are: Mr. and Mrs. N. Dodge and a child of Frank Mashek, C. G. King, Mrs. Louis Rose, Lena Rose, Mrs. Frank Mashek, John Ness' child and Charles Dodge are probably fatally injured.

The tornado next struck Homer a village 4 miles south of Winona, injuring several people and destroying three barns, the new town hall, a general store and two houses and unroofing another.

The storm then passed across the Mississippi river to Marshalland, on the Wisconsin side, destroying several houses and other structures, but injuring no one as far as reported.

At Dodge Center, Minn., a large warehouse was blown down and another partially destroyed. Several barns and smaller buildings were damaged. Considerable damage was done about the town.

In the village of Leroy the business portion was totally wrecked by the tempest which swept up from the southwest. The loss of life was small, only four people being killed, but this was owing to the fact that the residence portion was largely spared, but barns were blown away, cattle killed and shade trees uprooted. Among the buildings wrecked were the Milwaukee depot, three elevators, three flax warehouses and the opera house. In the last named a party of about thirty couples were enjoying a dancing party. Two dead bodies, those of young Finley and Gilbertson, have been taken up. The others were injured and bruised, but probably not seriously. The family of J. M. Wyckoff were on their way to the cellar when the cyclone struck their home, but they escaped with only slight injuries.

During the storm fire broke out in Palmer & Brown's shoe store next to the Caswell hotel. This building was filled with a new stock of goods. The building and contents were totally consumed. The fire communicated to Smart & Butler's hardware store and this was also burned, as was also the Caswell hotel, the bare brick walls alone remaining. Strenuous efforts of the citizens saved the town from further ravages by fire.

Later Details.

ALGONA, Ia., Sept. 24.—This has been a day of sorrow for Kossuth county. Nineteen funerals were held yesterday and others will be held to-day of the victims of the tornado which passed over here on Friday night. The injured are reported as thirty-one in number.

Prof. A. J. Lilly, of the Northern Iowa normal school, came in from Garner, and reports thirteen dead in Ellington township, north of Garner; twelve near Manly, Ellington township, and sixteen north of Britt. Coffins for the dead are piled up at every station, and scenes of the wildest grief are being enacted.

Particulars are coming in all the time, which indicates that half of the horrors of the cyclone have not been told. The scene of desolation was visited all day by great crowds, all available conveyances being chartered. The destruction of property will be less than \$100,000.

DISASTROUS FLAMES.

Portland, Ore., Visited by a Destructive Conflagration—Loss, \$1,500,000—Three Supposed Victims.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 24.—The most disastrous fire in the history of this city broke out at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the dock of the Pacific Coast Elevator Co., and raged for three hours, destroying property valued at nearly \$1,500,000. All day long heavy wind was blowing and nine alarms had been turned in. The fire department was scattered about the city, looking after the small fires when the alarm from the elevator was rung in. The scene of the fire is in Lower Albina, across the river from the main part of the city, and it was at least fifteen minutes before more than one engine could respond to the general call. When the engines arrived the fire was beyond control and in half an hour from the time the fire started the docks for half a mile were on fire. Nothing could be done but let the fire burn itself out.

The fire started in the dock below the Pacific Coast Elevator Co.'s main building and the wind soon drove the flames to the elevator itself. The flames shot into the air 200 feet, making a beautiful sight in the twilight. The coal bunkers of the North Pacific Terminal Co. on the west were next attacked and soon were a mass of flames. On the east was the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.'s wharf, 400 feet in length, and this, too, was soon on fire. There were no means of getting water on the fire except from the river, and the fireboat is an improvised old scow and of very little service.

The elevator contained nearly 500,000 bushels of wheat. The new plant of the Portland General Electric Co., which had just arrived from Lynn, Mass., was standing in the yards of the Terminal Co. on the cars, not yet having been unloaded. The plant occupied an entire train, and the machinery was of the most expensive kind, the most of which was destroyed and the remainder badly damaged. Two hundred freight cars, eighty of which were loaded, were destroyed. On the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s docks there were 1,500 tons of freight consisting of wool, salmon, general merchandise and cement, all of which was destroyed with the dock. There were stored on the dock about 12,000 cases of salmon from the lower Columbia river and Puget sound, awaiting shipment for the east. It was valued at about \$40,000 and was partially insured.

Three men are supposed to have perished in the elevator.

REPORT UNDER PROTEST.

Business of the United States and Pacific Express Companies in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 21.—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 capital stock of the company is given as \$10,000,000, the market value of which is about \$2 cents on the dollar. The company has personal property valued at \$750,000, only \$500 of which is in Kansas. There is no funded debt. 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 company has contracts with only two railroads in Kansas, viz., the Rock Island and the Hutchinson & Southern. The gross receipts of the company on Kansas business for the year were \$29,750. The dividends declared in 1893 and 1894 were 2 per cent each year.

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 capital stock is \$6,000,000. The dividends during the year were 4 1/2 per cent or \$70,000. The cash assets of the company are \$473,910.75. The gross earnings of the year were \$3,507,167.85; operating expenses, \$3,298,064.23, of which sum \$1,699,330.83 was paid to the railroad companies. The company's average daily wages to employes is \$2.09, as follows: Ninety-four general clerks, \$3.04 each; 1,550 city officers and employes, 87 cents each; 1,561 agents (paid by commission), 65 cents each; 436 messengers, \$1.33 each. The average of 4,110 employes is 91 cents a day each, the total compensation to all being \$1,189,897.45 a year. The average of all the company's employes in Kansas is \$1.09 per day. The report explains that the company does not keep an account of tonnage, nor does it separate its earnings by states.

OWENS THE NOMINEE.

The Ashland District Congressional Committee Unanimously Decide Against Col. Breckinridge.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 24.—The democratic congressional committee of this, the Ashland, district decided unanimously Saturday afternoon that W. C. Owens was the nominee of the party for congress by a plurality of 255.

When the committee met soon after noon all the members were in attendance. W. C. Owens was on hand with a big delegation of friends. W. C. P. Breckinridge's interests were looked after by his law partner, John T. Shelby, and a large delegation of prominent men. Chairman Field McLeod presided. A protest against McLeod voting and a decision of Chairman Carroll of the state committee, that McLeod could vote only in case of a tie was filed in behalf of Breckinridge.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Congressman Lafe Pence, of Colorado, will make five speeches in the Seventh district in the interest of Jerry Simpson.

The republican state central committee has arranged for three meetings in October for Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine—at Argentine, Wichita and Salina.

The first annual report ever made in Kansas by an express company was submitted to the state board of railroad commissioners recently by John J. Valentine, president of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express.

While John Hugg was recently feeding a threshing machine at the Chalfant ranch, 15 miles southeast of Larned, his left hand was caught in the drive belt and wrenched almost off between the elbow and wrist. He received other injuries that may prove fatal.

John N. Reynolds, the well known ex-politician, preacher, convict and lecturer, who was incarcerated in the asylum at Oswatimie last December, is said to be a raving maniac. He is so violent that it is necessary for two attendants to remain with him constantly.

The annual report of State Mine Inspector A. C. Gallagher has been submitted to the governor. It shows that there are 243 coal mines in the state, employing 9,801 men, and producing 72,048,568 bushels, or 2,881,930 tons, the estimated value of which, for the year 1893, was \$3,950,331.64.

The Wyandotte County Fruit Growers' association at a late meeting in Kansas City, Kan., decided that \$1 per barrel for winter apples is not sufficient and members will hold their apples for a better price. The association controls over 60,000 bushels of apples, which it proposes to store.

In addition to the towns selected for Gov. McKinley to speak in on his way from Kansas City to Hutchinson, October 3, on the Santa Fe road the republican state central committee will have him make short addresses from the Rock Island special to be run from Hutchinson to Lincoln, Neb.

The agitation of the pass question will, it is thought, cause the next legislature to enact a law prohibiting railroad companies from free transportation to any state officer or other public official, and officials from accepting such favors, and fixing a heavy penalty for the violation of the act.

W. T. McDonald, who was peddling an oil manufactured by himself, was found unconscious in his room at the Windsor hotel in Lawrence the other day from the effects of morphine and died soon after. His residence was Kansas City, Mo., where his wife resides, but who had separated from him.

W. S. Hebron, ex-postmaster of Kinsley, was recently sentenced in the United States court at Wichita to eighteen months in the penitentiary and fined \$500 for embezzling government funds. His sentence had been suspended to give him a chance to reimburse the government, but he failed to do so.

The remains of Eli McDaniels, who mysteriously disappeared from Atchison over 20 years ago, were found the other day near Kickapoo, Leavenworth county. There was nothing but a skeleton in a badly decayed suit of clothes. The body had probably been buried all these years in the sand, which preserved the clothes.

Henry Oelschlager, of Leavenworth, treasurer of the Kansas district German Lutheran synod, has received from the treasurer of the general synod of St. Louis \$1,000 to be distributed among the drought-stricken people in the western part of the state. The money will be expended through the German Lutheran churches.

Investigation by the state veterinarian has led to the discovery that the second growth of sorghum is poison and ought not, therefore, to be fed to stock. He recently made an investigation in Sedgewick county, where a well known farmer lost several head of cattle in a day. The cattle were turned into the field after the crop had been removed to eat the scatterings and a number died within a few hours.

The latest crop bulletin shows a decided improvement in the southern half of the state, gardens, meadows, pastures and late crops looking green and thrifty; late peaches, apples and stockwater much improved; volunteer wheat, oats, rye and flax are coming abundant on fields harvested this summer. The general improvement has extended into the northern half of the state. Fall plowing and seeding have become more general, and correspondents report that a large acreage will be put in wheat.

In the United States court at Wichita the other day a case was decided by Judge Williams that is of much interest to sheriffs. While J. H. Holloway, was sheriff of Harper county, he was given an execution to serve and he returned it with the indorsement: "No property found." The plaintiff in the case sued the sheriff on his bond for \$7,000 damages and judgment was given for that amount. The plaintiff alleged that the sheriff did not use due diligence in an effort to find the property and sued him and his bondsmen for the amount of the execution. The judge held that officers should use the utmost diligence in such matters and when they failed to do so they became responsible.

A BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

ACK and I had quarreled at the Hornes' dance last night. I hardly knew what it was about in the first instance, but it grew and grew until it seemed to me there was nothing we weren't quarreling about, and Jack was soon terribly in earnest.

"As you please," he said, speaking quietly all of a sudden. We were in the conservatory, and the dance music in the drawing-room must have drowned the sound of our voices half a dozen yards away.

"But—Jack—?" His face was set and white. He never even looked at me. The music ceased. Celia and several other dancers then strolled into the conservatory and he left me.

"Hark! some one is crossing the hall. Surely Jane wouldn't be so foolish as to show any one in here now.

In another moment "Mr. Dayton" is announced and Jack himself stands before me.

"Jack!" I start to my feet, and all his treasured documents fell rustling to the floor, but I never think of them. Who thinks of love letters in the presence of the writer? Jack is here, my Jack, and—

But—is he indeed my Jack? The first glance of his face recalls me to myself and reminds me that he is no longer my Jack, or Jack at all to me.

I told him I wished our engagement to end, and he remembered it, evidently, though I for one brief instant have forgotten. Oh, Jack—Jack!

He waits till the servant has left the room, and then takes a small packet from the vest pocket of his coat and turns to me.

"This must be my apology for disturbing you," he says, very informally. "I thought I had better bring it myself, in case of accidents."

"For me?" I speak vaguely and without offering to take it. I want to gain time.

"Yes—your letters. I have no right to them now."

"How—how beautifully you have packed them!" He turns away with an impatient gesture and lays them on the table.

"I need not detain you any longer now my errand is done," he says, quietly.

"But—there is something else. Oh, you forget?" as he looks at me questioningly.

"You have returned my letters promptly enough (how can I thank you for such promptness?), but you forget your own. As you say I have no right to them now."

"You wish me to take them? Very well."

But I do not wish him to take them; anything but that; I want to postpone the moment of parting. That is all.

"Will you be good enough to fetch them?"

"They are here on the floor. Will you be good enough to help me pick them up?"

He does so without a word. Together we stoop and collect them. Together we lay them on the table. Together for the last time!

I bring paper and string and proceed to pack them up, while he watches me in silence.

"I fear this will not be such a neat parcel as yours," I say, speaking as steadily as I can, and bending over the table to hide my troubled face. "You know I am never good at this sort of thing."

"I can't do it," and a great tear splashes on the packet. "I'm sorry, but—"

to compare with Horne's, if you like. I don't care."

"How can you insult me so? What right have you to think me so mean, so heartless?" I cry indignantly.

"And you cared for me once, or pretended to."

"I did care; I care now, though I know I'm a fool for my pains," bitingly. "Heartless, do you say? How can I help thinking you heartless after your conduct last night?"

"My conduct. And what of yours? If I danced with Frank, and, yes, I flirted with him a little, you were flirting all the time with Celia and Mollie, and, oh, there wasn't a girl in the room that you didn't flirt with. You know there wasn't."

"Yes, and you should know that there is safety in numbers," he retorts, fixing his dark eyes on mine reproachfully. "But you, Maud, you flirted with Frank all the time, and no one but Frank. A very different thing."

"And what was I to do when you deserted me? Sit still and look miserable? Thanks, no. Really, you are unreasonable."

"You forget that I did not desert you, as you call it, till after you gave me to understand that I wasn't wanted. You told me to go, and I went."

"You did—on the instant."

"And you blame me for that now? Did you not mean me to take you at your word?"

"Not like that," slowly. "You meant—oh, yes—as if you were glad to go. I dare say you were, but you needn't have betrayed your feelings quite so plainly."

"I haven't the smallest intention of betraying my feeling for your gratification," he says, with some warmth. "You have treated me shamefully, but I see little use in discussing it now. I don't want to reproach you for jilting me. You've done it, and that's enough."

"Jilting you! Oh, Jack!"

"Call it what you please, and he turns away wearily. "We won't quarrel about that. Celia was right, I see."

"Yes. She said I would only make matters worse if I saw you. I didn't believe her, but—"

"Celia tried to stop your coming?"

"If you like to put it that way, yes, with a look of surprise. "But I thought I ought to bring those letters myself, so I came."

"Celia seems to have been unwarrantably busy with my affairs," I said, coldly. "I don't know, of course, what she may or may not have told you, but this I do know, that I never trusted her, and I trust her less than ever now."

"You are ungrateful, surely. She tried to spare you this interview."

"Had it not been for her it would never have been necessary. But go to her, since you'd rather take her word than mine," passionately. "Go to her and tell her that she has succeeded, thanks to my folly and your—"

I break off, unable to speak for the rising sobs that choke my utterances, and turn away abruptly to the window.

"Succeeded? Celia?" he repeats more to himself than to me. "Maud, what is the meaning of all this? Is it possible that Celia misunderstood?"

"She misunderstood nothing," I speak in a dull, expressionless way and without turning round. "She is far too clever for that. It is you who misunderstood, and I—"

"What have I misunderstood? Oh, if you won't tell me I must go to Celia and—"

"Yes, go to her. What are you staying here for?"

"Nothing now." And he walks to the door. In another instant he will be gone.

Can I let him go like that? No, a thousand times no.

"Wait," and I turn impulsively; "you—you have forgotten something."

"Have I? And what?"

"Your ring. I have no right to it now, as you say."

"I never said so, but—" he checked himself. "Give it to me, then."

"Come and take it."

DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Instructive Account of a Charming Canoe Voyage.

A Trip Which Must Prove a Revelation to the Lover of Nature—Some Fine Samples of Local Nomenclature—The Aquia Quarries.

(Special Washington Letter.) The Washington Canoe association is an organization of which chief of the old Annapolans, Powtownacks, Accomacs, or Susquehannas would have been very proud.

The Washington Canoe association is an organization of which chief of the old Annapolans, Powtownacks, Accomacs, or Susquehannas would have been very proud. In the days of the aborigines the placid Potomac was plied by the ding-out, birch-bark and reed handiwork of ambitious copper-colored sportsmen and warriors.

The modern fleet of canoes has its headquarters near the spot on which the greatest battle was ever fought in pre-historic times. The Annapolans, Accomacs and Powtownacks formed a confederacy; a sort of tri-partite agreement for their mutual protection against the invading hordes of the north, called Susquehannas.

The Potomac canoeists, was resisted by a desire to make camp as far down the river as possible the first night, so we kept our course in midchannel past Alexandria, the former home of Lord Fairfax, and Jones' Point just below, where on April 15, 1791, the initial corner stone of the present District of Columbia was laid by a notable gathering of distinguished officials, in accordance with President Washington's proclamation of March 30, 1791, announcing the bounds of the new federal territory afterwards named the District of Columbia.

The Mariner is so different in every way from the original craft called "canoe" that it seems to be a great misnomer. In the first place no oars are required for its propulsion, for it has two large, light but strong sails which make it leap through and over

disappears from view just as the historic mansion at Mount Vernon is seen, one and three-fourths miles away. All sail is now crowded on and our boat headed for this hospitable shore, where we know a hearty welcome awaits us. After a short call here and an appetizing lunch under the spreading trees we are away again, passing Doag creek, just below Mount Vernon, where, it is said, Gen. Washington used to go duck hunting, and he also made a careful survey of this creek and gave it soundings on some of his charts.

But George Washington never went gunning in such a craft as this. He had yaws and skiffs propelled by oars in the hands of sons of Ham, who worshiped him as their master. He used a flint-lock gun, too; and they do say that when powder and flint failed to work satisfactorily that great and good man sometimes said things which have found no place in history. His favorite explosive was an anglicism of that Gallie explosive used by the commander of the Old Guard at Waterloo.

Below Doag creek the river widens and begins to turn gradually southward, and, after passing Marshall hall, the course is laid for the steep wooded bluff on the Virginia shore, at the base of which the well-known Virginia white house nestles cozily among the great trees. This point, now completely abandoned, was once a famous summer resort, and as early as 1812 several lively skirmishes occurred between the colonial batteries on the shores of White House cliffs and Indian Head and the far superior British force, consisting of ten vessels, carrying 173 guns, which were then retreating down the Potomac after the British invasion of Washington. Just below White House is Gunston cove, on the south shore of which is Gunston hall, one of the famous mansions of Virginia.

On Pohick creek, too, a tributary of Gunston cove, is old Pohick church, erected in 1795, of which Washington was a vestryman; and among those who also worshipped there were the Masons and Fairfaxes. It is a good day's sail to Mattawoman creek, and a good place to camp for the night is at Deep Point, Md., nearly opposite Quantico, Va. But those creatures of Divine providence, the mosquitos, enjoy feasting upon the tender dermis of a city-bred canoeist fully as well as



A BIRCH BARK AFFAIR.

their ancestors enjoyed copper-colored flesh and blood. After a well-nigh sleepless night it is always pleasant to get out upon the water again. The pleasure-seeker who has a good guide with him can learn a great deal of local nomenclature, a greater portion of which is aboriginal. There are Tar Kilm Point, Stump Neck, Possum Nose and Chicamuxen creek, which were famous resorts of the blockade runners during the war of the rebellion.

At Budd's Ferry, a shady point just below Chicamuxen creek and thirty miles below Washington, we had our lunch beneath a huge tree, and a mile further down the beach we decided to make camp, as two copious springs were found and a high bluff gave us a most desirable camping spot. Just across the river the entrance to Chappawamsie creek, a mile below Potomac city, could be seen, and eight miles away, on the Virginia shore, the broad surface of Aquia creek glistening in the sunlight. The famous quarries on the shores of this creek, which were purchased by the government in 1792, provided the freestone from which the executive mansion and the older portions of the capitol were built. During the war of 1861-65 a great supply depot of the United States army was located there.

There were many more historic places seen on the cruise, for the Potomac is becoming a very interesting historic stream. All along its banks history has been made and is being made. But, after all, what we started out to talk about was the canoe. I have not yet been convinced that the Mariner is properly classed. It is not an "honest Injun" canoe. The inventors of the craft would resent the use of the name for such a speedy and luxurious sailer. But the modern canoeist says that the same argument might be used to prove that a modern steel man-o-war is not a battleship on account of its improvements, or that a cannon firing a projectile eleven miles is not a gun. However that may be, we had a nice trip down the Potomac and returned on a steel cruiser.

SMITH D. FAY.

Facts of the Case. Mrs. Gadabout—I don't believe that Dr. Newhand knows a thing about medicine.

Mrs. Nextdoor—Why? Mrs. Gadabout—He told my husband that all I needed was a rest in some quiet country place, when he knew that I was just dying for a tour on the continent.—Answers.

The Place for Repentance. Mrs. Cusom—So they married in haste, did they? Mrs. Cawker—Yes; and now they are repenting in Sioux Falls.—Life.

A False Report. Brown—I hear you are the happy twin of twins? Jones—I am the father of twins.—Life.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

The number of telephonic stations in Germany, which was 1,504 in 1881, had increased at the beginning of the present year to 63,558.

An English carriage building firm has built a number of vehicles illuminated inside and out by electricity. Storage or primary batteries are placed under the seats, and the lamp is fitted to the end of the wire connecting with the batteries.

A system of burglar alarms has been invented in Germany, in which threads stretched across windows, doors or passages, on being touched, removed a small insulating wedge from between two metallic springs, which on making contact with each other ring the alarm.

In Germany recently one man was killed and another injured by an electric current, the one who was injured being awarded damages, while the one who was killed was not. This would appear to be an argument, at least in Germany, for the use of high tension circuits, as it appears to be cheaper to kill outright than to injure persons. Our railway companies, in the United States, find it much cheaper to kill than to injure.

Tesia, the electrician, suggests that since images are recognized in the brain through the medium of the retina and the optic nerve, it may be possible for the brain to evolve an image upon the retina by a sort of reflex action when the mental picture is formed in the mind, and that possibly means may at some time be obtained by which this image upon the retina may be recognized so that the true mind reading may be effected.

Referring to the common statement that electricity is still in its infancy, Prof. Dolbear recently said: "Electricity is not in its infancy. Despite what has been done there is nothing in the present use of electricity that has not been known for many years. Are lights were known eighty years ago; the telegraph is sixty years old, the telephone thirty, and the incandescent lamp ditto. We are not at work with new things or new principles. If you are running a motor with electricity, it is not a new discovery in electricity to apply the same power to the operation of a lathe or a street car."

In estimating the possibilities of the future development of the many electrical appliances already in use, there is no more interesting factor than the storage battery. The idea of using stored electricity has always had a fascination for the public, who have been for many years waiting patiently and hopefully for the day when the commercial efficiency of the storage battery would be established beyond question. That day may be said to have arrived, for, while much remains to be done in raising the standard of efficiency, stability and other essential points of the accumulator, it is now largely and profitably employed for various purposes, more particularly lighting and traction.

A German paper gives some interesting particulars respecting a new projector system, which it is intended to experiment with in connection with the next German military and naval maneuvers. For field purposes the portable engine, to which are attached a dynamo and an electric projector. The special point is that the light is not thrown direct upon the enemy, but on to a mirror situated about 200 meters away from the plant, the object being to deceive the enemy as to the position of the plant, and thereby cause them to direct their fire to a wrong situation. To the mirror is attached an electric motor connected by cable with the dynamo, so that those running the installation can shift the angle of the mirror as required. This plant will be used in the beleaguering of Thorn, a town in West Prussia, in the German army maneuvers. It is also to be used in harbor defense against marine attack.

NEAR HAVING TWO OF 'EM.

He Thought How Close Hubby Came to Putting on His Angelic Motors.

A certain Boston gentleman who has for many years been identified with Bar Harbor and who dearly loves a good story relates one which seems an excellent specimen of genuine Yankee wit—unconscious and droll. In the early season it was discovered that the chimney of one of the hotels was on fire, and the proprietor, a native of the village, climbed to the roof and succeeded in subduing the flames. In his efforts he slipped and fell. Fortunately he had just been preparing the ground for a garden and he landed in a nice, soft spot, breaking no bones, but shaking himself up considerably, as he is past his youth. He was picked up insensible, and when he recovered his only fear was that he had disturbed some of his guests. He was confined to his room for some time, and the Boston gentleman referred to, who owns the hotel property, called to see the old gentleman and congratulate him upon his narrow escape from serious injury. His wife was in attendance on the invalid, and after the accident had been discussed, both taking a decidedly doleful view of the case, their caller tried to cheer them up by speaking of the prospects for a busy season. "I shouldn't wonder," said he, "if we had to build a new wing to the hotel."

"Well," said the proprietor's wife, "I ain't interested in a new wing for the house. I'm thinking how near he came to having two new wings.—Boston Transcript.

Easily Remedied. Distressed Young Mother (traveling with a crying infant)—Dear me! I don't know what to do with this baby. Kind and Thoughtful Bachelor (in the next seat)—Shall I open the window for you, madam?—Life.

Advice. Politician—What would you do about those charges? Friend—Well, considering the evidence, I think this is a case for scornful silence!—Puck

JUSTICE.

The Court returned because a Chief Justice had gone to Die Ball.

Justice Reagan, of Thomasville, has been a juror for forty years, and in that time his decisions are final.

Last June there was a case that came up before him and the plaintiff had a witness subpoenaed. When the case was called the witness was not there.

"May it please your honor," said the plaintiff, "I ask for a continuance because of the absence of my witness."

"Where is he?" queried the court.

"Please, your honor, I forgot all about this being court day till late this morning, and I sent him out early to dig bait, and he had not come back when I left home."

"Ahem! Well, the court rules that you should be granted a continuance. The beam fishing season comes but once a year, and a man can't afford to miss."

On another occasion 'Squire Reagan heard a case in which there were no witnesses, and the statements of plaintiff and defendant were all the court had to decide by. Of course the plaintiff swore to the facts that were directly contradicted by the testimony of the defendant. Here was a dilemma, but the judge was equal to the emergency.

"Gentlemen, said he, "perjury is a heinous offense and should never be imputed to any man unless for good and substantial reasons. Now, in this case the court occupies the position of both judge and jury, judge as to the law in the case and jury as to the facts, and preponderance of the evidence. Therefore, as jury, the court, well knowing the law bearing on the case, finds itself unable to agree, and as judge, declares it a mistrial; and again as judge grants a new trial before a jury in this court at the next term of said court, which now stands adjourned."—Atlanta Journal.

Part of the Bird. The Young Housewife—Have you any nice chickens? The Poulterer—Yes, ma'am. The Young Housewife—Well, send me a couple in time for dinner, and I want them with the croquettes left in, do you understand?—Chicago Record.

Lucien Bonaparte was driven out of France by his brother, Napoleon, on account of his leaning toward liberty. After Napoleon had been sent to Elba, there was a reconciliation, and Lucien did everything in his power to aid his brother. After Waterloo he was expelled from France, lived in Italy and devoted his whole time to antiquarian and archeological researches. He became an author in this line and his works are highly esteemed.

The Baker's Bill. Tells of greatly increased appetites in my family as a result of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. A friend who knew of my poor health advised me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After two bottles a great change was noticed. I do not have that tired feeling, no pain in the stomach, especially after eating, and in fact I feel like a new person and hold some pleasure in life. Every member of my family is using Hood's Sarsaparilla and with beneficial results. Mrs. Mary Eckle, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. MARY ECKLE, 145 Alabama Av., Brooklyn, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. Hood's Pills cure biliousness. 25c.

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 cough 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.

Rising Stone. THE SUN-DISH. FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE SUN-PASTE STOVE POLISH. FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH, MAKES NO DUST, IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MORSE BROS. PROPS. CANTON, MASS.

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, Late Major U. S. Vol. 4. A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 25 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 65 Warren Street, New York.



WHAT ARE YOU STAYING HERE FOR?



THE MODERN CANOE.

WEDDING BELLS.

Oh, blithely ring ye wedding bells,
From out the upper air;

Tell of the bride, with modest mien,
The groom of bearing proud;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Ring joyfully and in refrain
Throughout all coming time;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
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Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
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Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
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Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

Oh, wedding bells, ring loud and clear,
In softened tones and low;

wondering what it meant. When Tom came he was alone.

"I'm going out for a bit, father." I could read in the troubled look in his eyes that something very bad was the matter.

"What is the matter?" I asked him, getting out of earshot of the old man.

"There's trouble and a strange mistake about the business of the sick fund money. These men think I've taken it and they say they must give me in charge. Of course, I can't stop them if they like to do so. But we shall probably go over at once to Presburn and see the head man there and have the thing threshed out straight away. If I don't come back to-night, try and prevent my father from worrying too much, and make some excuse. But I may be locked up. I can't tell yet."

"And with that he went out like one dazed and half stupefied."

"Did he send no message of any kind to me?" asked Mary, jealously.

"No. He said no more than I have told you," answered Savannah.

"Then I'll go down to his cottage and see whether he has come back yet. Are you coming?"

The two girls left the house together, and on the way to Tom's home Mary plied her companion with questions.

When they reached the cottage Tom was not there. He had not been back.

"I'll wait," said Mary, quietly, and she took off her hat and jacket and sat down.

"You've no call to wait, Savannah," said Mary, somewhat ungraciously, after a time.

"Why are you angry with me, Mary?" asked Savannah, in her softest voice.

"Tom asked me to stay with his father until his return, if he does return to-night. That is why I am here. But you and I must not quarrel at a time like this."

Mary turned to her companion and said readily:

"I was wrong, Savannah. Forgive me. But I am full of anxiety about this; it frightens me. There must be some conspiracy against Tom. He is so good-natured and open and trusting that anyone can impose upon him. I wish he would come."

After a time she rose and made some supper for the invalid, who spoke very little, but lay and watched her as she moved about the room. The old man turned to Savannah:

"Will you read to me, child? You will soothe me."

The girl went to the side of the bed and took up the book that was lying there—it was a copy of the "Pilgrim's Progress"—and as soon as Mary had finished her preparations began reading aloud from it.

Mary sat apart nearer the door, waiting and listening for Tom's coming. Presently, she crept gently from the room and went to the door of the cottage to wait there. This was about ten o'clock; she knew there was a train from Presburn about that time.

After a little while she saw her lover's tall figure coming up the street. He was walking slowly, and his head was bent as though he was in deep thought.

She gave a sigh of relief when she saw him, for she had begun to fear that his not coming might mean the worst. She went to meet him. When he saw her he stopped and started.

"Mary, you here?"

The tears were in her voice as she put out her hands to take him, wanting to make him feel her sympathy.

"I heard there was some trouble, Tom. Savannah told me."

"Why did she speak of it? She said she would not."

"Not to me?" She was hurt to think he should wish to have a trouble kept secret from her and known to another.

"I did not want to trouble you while you were ill, Mary," said Tom, reading her meaning in her question.

"I would far rather know it at once," she answered. "It is only a cruel kindness to keep your troubles from me." Then she took his arm, and clung to him and wondered and grieved that he did not kiss her. If she had had a trouble, it would have been so sweet, she thought, to have been able to tell him and to kiss him for the ready wealth of sympathy which would be given to her. Such sympathy as her heart was bursting to pour forth.

"Let us go in," he said, after a moment's pause, in which he had felt embarrassed.

"Can you speak of this before your father and—Savannah?" asked Mary.

"You must not stay in the night air, lass; you'll get chilled. Oh! yes; I can say anything before them." Mary guessed what he had meant to say, even before he added, as if to explain away her thoughts: "Savannah knows everything already."

They went in, and Mary was relieved to see he was brighter than she had thought.

She half hoped that matters were not so bad as she had feared. But the first words he spoke killed her hope. They were addressed to Savannah in answer to the searching, anxious look that she directed upon him with the one-word question: "Well?"

"No, it is not well," he answered, playing on the word. "It is not so bad as it might be. But—" and he looked across to where his father lay.

"He is asleep," said Savannah, interpreting the look.

Then Tom drew the two girls across the room, and in a low voice told them the result of the journey to Presburn. They had not found the man whom they had gone over to see.

As soon as Tom began to speak of the matter, Mary read in his eyes and voice and manner how real and terrible was the trouble, and how deeply he was suffering, and she longed in her heart to have the task of comforting him. But Savannah's presence checked her.

"What is it they say against you, Tom?" she asked. "I mean, what is the actual charge they make?"

"That I have stolen the money of the fund, Mary. That I am a thief. You know I have to collect certain subscriptions, and they—well, it is Mur-

stone who is doing it—seem to have got hold of the idea that I have been making the accounts all wrong, and that I haven't accounted for some of the money."

"What a disgraceful shame!" she cried, angry and indignant at the mere accusation against him. "How much money is it that—?"

"That I have stolen?" he said, when she hesitated for a moment to find a word to use.

"Tom! How can you even joke about such a thing?" she exclaimed. "I mean, how much do they say is missing?"

"The amount they speak of now is about twelve or thirteen pounds; but—but that is not all." He stopped and sighed heavily.

"What else is there?" asked Mary, laying her hand gently on his arm, while her heart bled at the sight of his troubled eyes.

"They dare to suggest that the books have been wrong for a long time, and that there is much more money than that altogether."

"Well, you can put the books into somebody's hands to-morrow, and show that's a lie," said Mary.

"They've taken them to-night."

"Tom, you surely never let them do that! Why, that's like admitting that things are wrong."

"It was the only arrangement they'd consent to," he answered, as if feebly excusing his weakness.

"But about the money," she said, after a pause. "Did you give them that as well?"

"How could I do that?" he exclaimed, rather irritably. "Didn't Savannah tell you that it had been stolen out of the cash-box?"

"Was it the fund money that was stolen?"

"Yes, Mary; of course it was," he answered, again speaking irritably. "Don't you understand? You know I pay it at once to Murstone, or at all events to satisfy him that the amount shown to be due was ready to be paid over at any time; and when she had done this she felt lighter hearted than for some hours previously. The work hours passed rapidly in the pleasant anticipation of being with Tom, for the latter had promised to see her directly after the mill closed in order to tell her all that passed."

About five o'clock, however, Reuben Gorrage came to her with a look of concern and seriousness on his face, and asked her to come as soon as possible to the office, as he wished to see her particularly.

"What is it?" she asked. "Is anything the matter?"

"I can't tell you here; come to the office," answered Gorrage. "It is serious."

She stopped all her looms almost as soon as he had left, and followed him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

soon as the money could be got from the bank. Gorrage was only too glad for her to come to him—glad to let her feel the advantages of the possession of money.

"Ten pounds, Mary? Of course I will. Is that enough? Here, take back your book," he said, without having attempted to open it. "There need be no talk of such a thing between you and me. What I have will always be half yours. You have but to ask; and he smiled as he handed the book out to her, with a bank note for ten pounds.

"I wish you to see, please, Mr. Gorrage, that there is money in the bank—more than enough to cover this; and if it can be done, I should like you to have security for the money. I am going to draw this sum out at once, and should like you to have the order for it, if that is possible."

"What a little business woman you are, to be sure," he said. "But I'll trust you for that amount if you don't want more, without prying into the secrets of your banking account, child," and he smiled again.

"There's over forty pounds there, Mr. Gorrage," said Mary, with quiet firmness.

"Very well," he said. "I know you are in earnest. You won't have me for a friend, I suppose, so I must be content to be your man of business. This will do it." He had been writing while he spoke. "There you are, Mary. Sign that and all will be legal."

"Thank you," she said. "I will give it to you the moment it comes."

"You are very welcome; but of course you know that," he said.

He had acted very wisely in yielding to Mary's wish to give "security" for the money, and he had pleased her as much by his manner of doing the act as by the act itself.

She took the ten pounds, together with some which she had at home, and gave it to Tom, telling the latter to pay it at once to Murstone, or at all events to satisfy him that the amount shown to be due was ready to be paid over at any time; and when she had done this she felt lighter hearted than for some hours previously. The work hours passed rapidly in the pleasant anticipation of being with Tom, for the latter had promised to see her directly after the mill closed in order to tell her all that passed."

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[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE FARMING WORLD.

CHEAP FARM FILTER.

No Reason Why Country People Should Not Have Pure Water.

Town and Country Journal, Australia, illustrates a cheap filter, which we reproduce as explaining itself. The letter press accompanying it is as follows:

We are frequently called upon to give advice as to the filtering of water for domestic purposes, and at one time and another we have illustrated and described nearly every device extant. Our illustration on this occasion is one within the reach of every farmer and settler in the bush. There is nothing patent or expensive about it,



ILLUSTRATING FILTERING.

and it may be constructed by the merest tyro in mechanics. The plan is to get two casks—as seen in the engraving—fill the one into which is inserted the spout, or inflow of water, about half full of alternate layers of gravel, charcoal and pebbles—a layer of gravel first, then six inches of charcoal, then pebbles, then charcoal again, then a larger stones. From the bottom of this cask to the bottom of the next have a connection of thin gas pipe, which will rise in an elbow to about half way up the depth of the second cask. The cask is filled with gravel and charcoal just the same as the first. Thus the water is conveyed from the first cask to about half way up the second cask, and as it falls by its gravity undergoes a second filtering. At the bottom of this cask the water, now twice filtered, is drawn off for use. Water from a pump, whether from a well, river or tank, may be as readily filtered in this manner as rain water.

BUTTERMILK AND WHEY.

Why They Should Be Saved Carefully and Fed to the Pigs.

The utilization of so-called wastes of the dairy has been one of the best achievements of modern dairying, and it looks very much as if the progressive farmers intended to follow in the footsteps of shrewd business men and learn how to make use of every by-product connected with their work. One very well-regulated dairy farm to-day there is, or should be, a piggery in proportion to the size of the dairy. The wastes of the dairy are many unless they can be fed to the pigs, especially the washings of the dairy utensils, milk and whey. These are generally sufficient to keep a good number of pigs in growing condition the year round. A few careless dairymen may hand over these by-products to whoever wants them, and are probably glad to get rid of them so easily. Others throw them into a swill barrel and keep them there indefinitely, feeding them sometimes to the pigs after half their nutriment has been wasted through active fermentation. If pig raisers would only appreciate the fact that the best part of the swill is lost to the animals when allowed to sour and ferment, there would be less of this old-fashioned slop fed. Pigs want sweet food, and the sugar contained in sweet milk does them as much good as any of the other constituents.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

THE lady-bug is the friend of the fruit grower. It devours lots of insects.

PREPARE the ground for strawberries in the fall. Plant in the spring and give good cultivation.

NO BLACKBERRY is free from rust. In two or three years all varieties succumb. Cut off the affected parts and burn them.

SHIPPERS of fruit in one neighborhood would find it to their advantage to ship to one commission house. Better arrangements could be made in that way.

THERE is a theory that insects are more liable to attack trees that are in a decline. Our experience is that insects waste no time in trying to escape healthy trees.—Farmers' Voice.

Bugs That Injure Plants.

To rid the plants of the striped bug, with which all are familiar who have engaged in growing melons, use one part of air-slaked lime, mixed with two parts of plaster, and apply with a common Paris green sifter. Lime alone is too strong where the plants have been injured by the bugs. Another insect, which is more to be dreaded than the striped bug, is the small green louse which infests the plants in a more advanced stage of their growth, often remaining on them until the vines have nearly or quite attained full growth. They always appear at first on the under part of the leaves, nearest to the stem of the plant, and show their presence by causing the leaf to curl up. If anyone has fought this pest successfully the rest will be glad to know about it.

Rye for Spring Pasture.

Rye sown for fall and winter pasture and then given over to the hogs in the spring will pay in almost any locality. Rye does not exhaust the land so much as wheat, and in low wet lands, where wheat will not grow at all, it will thrive; on clay lands that will not raise anything else we have secured a fair crop of rye. As a "nurse" for grass crops we recommend rye, as it does not have as dense foliage close to the ground as either wheat or

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

Interesting Statistics Gleaned from a Government Report.

The agricultural department has issued a summary of the fruit produced in 1903, which it says was less than an average year. The principal southern fruit crops were produced mainly in California and Florida. The production of apples, peaches and pears for the year by states is:

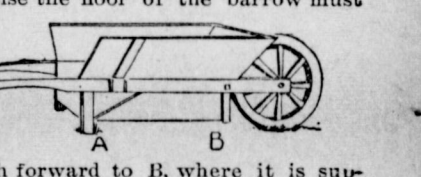
Table with columns: STATES AND TERRITORIES, Apples, Peaches, Pears. Lists production for various states like Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc.

Nearly half the entire production of plums and prunes, or 1,292,573 of the total of 2,554,392 bushels, was in California, no other state raising as much as 200,000 bushels. The product of cherries was principally in the states of Indiana, California, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas and Virginia in the order named; and California raised virtually all of the apricots, or 970,941 bushels of the total of 1,001,482 bushels.

DEEP WHEELBARROW.

Anyone Endowed with a Little Ingenuity Can Build One.

A deep wheelbarrow is more useful than one built on the old plan, because it will hold more, and the work of building such a barrow is not much greater. Anyone who owns a wheel and irons belonging to an old wheelbarrow can easily construct one by first procuring two stout pieces for the shafts and mortising them together firmly just behind the wheel. The next mortise must come two inches from the ground on the legs at A. From this mortise the floor of the barrow must



reach forward to B, where it is supported by two false legs mortised into the shafts and reaching within two inches of the ground. The sides may be solid from the floor up, or if preferred they may extend only to the top of the shafts, and from this point movable sideboards may extend upward. The only disadvantage in having the body solid is in being forced to remove most of the load from between the handles. This wheelbarrow is especially useful in carting leaves, etc., and in handling heavy stones, which are loaded upon it with ease, because so near the ground. A movable bottom may be arranged which will permit the load to be deposited without tipping by merely raising the handles.—Farm and Home.

THEY MUST NOT LOOK.

Communities Where It Is a Sin to Gaze at the Face.

In the Wyoming territory there is a colony of one hundred and thirty souls in the Cheyenne reservation, who deem it a mortal sin to look upon the face of any human being. Both men and women wear masks day and night and never by chance do they gaze upon the faces of one another. They teach morality in the severest manner, not permitting two sexes to even dwell in the same valley. This custom is also observed in the islands of New Britain, where a man must not only not speak to his mother-in-law, but it is considered sinful for the son-in-law or mother-in-law to look each other in the face. If by chance the son-in-law meets the lady in question he must hide himself or cover his face. Suicide of both parties is the outcome if the rule is broken.

A Monster Crab.

The titan of the land crab family is Birgus latro, commonly called the "purse crab," a resident of the islands of the Indian and South Pacific oceans. Mature adults are frightful looking creatures, fully two feet in length and from eight to fourteen inches across the back, capable of "rearing back" and pinching a man high when not slow to do if molested. The pinchers are, of course, in the first pair of legs, which are large and powerful; the second and third pairs are armed with but single claws, while the fourth pair (which are much smaller than either the second or third and not one-tenth as strong as the "pincher carriers") are provided with a pair of weak little nippers. A fifth pair of legs, but so small as to be useless rudiments, are attached to the body near the abdomen.

A King's Three Coffins.

Of Attila, king of the Huns, it is said that his body was placed in three coffins—the first of gold, the second of silver and the third of iron. All of his arms, the trappings of his horses and the thousands of mementos which he had gathered in his campaigns were buried with him. History further states that "all the captains and slaves who were employed to dig his grave and bury him were put to death, so that none might betray the last resting place of Attila, the greatest of all Huns."

He Should Be Sent.

He—What is the difference between the admission to a dime museum and the admission to Sing Sing?

She—Don't know. What?

He—One is ten cents and the other is sentence. See?—Truth.

THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A.

Author of "Elsie Hensley's Secret," "Madeline Power," "By Whose Hand," "Isa," etc., &c.

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CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

Before she had finished her mother came in.

"Bless the girl, what's the matter?" cried Mrs. Ashworth.

"I'm going out. My Tom's in trouble, and I'm going to him. Some villains dare to say he's stolen some of their paltry money, and I'm going to see what it means. I'm going to him."

"You can't do that," said Savannah, quietly.

Mrs. Ashworth looked from one to the other of the girls in wonder.

"Who says that?" replied Mary, laughing scornfully. "Who'll stop me? Where my Tom is there I'll go."

"You can't go to him now where he is," said Savannah again.

"Why not?" said Mary, her face flushing.

"Where is he, then?" asked Mrs. Ashworth in the same breath.

"He's probably in gaol by this time," answered Savannah; and at the words Mary cried out, and would have fallen in her weakness if her mother had not caught her and half led, half carried her back to her chair.

Her weakness lasted only a minute, however, and then she sprang up and cried:

"I don't care where he is. Where my Tom is, there I mean to be," and with that she turned to leave the cottage.

CHAPTER XIII.

MARY'S SUSPICIONS.

"Stay, Mary; you had better hear all I have been told before you go."

Mary turned back, as though she thought the suggestion good.

"Yes; I should like to hear it. When did all this happen?"

"Not long before I came here," answered Savannah.

"Did Tom send you to tell me?"

"No. I came because I thought it would be better for you to hear it from me than from anyone else."

"Tom's a thief and in prison," ejaculated Mrs. Ashworth, lifting up her hands in amazement.

"Silence, mother," cried Mary, angrily. "Tom is no thief, and those who have dared to put him in prison will have to pay for it. But now, Savannah, what is it these slanderers say against my Tom?"

"They say that a week or two back something in the accounts was noticed that puzzled them. They said nothing at the time, waiting to see what happened. Then they decided to make a sudden examination into the books, and to see whether the money was right. They came—at least, they went to the cottage—"

"Were you there?" asked Mary, quickly, noticing the slip the other made in the use of the words.

"I was sitting with the old man, and had been reading to him," answered Savannah, flushing slightly as she spoke. "Well, they asked at once for the books and for the money, and went into the thing then and there. They were in the front room, and after a time Tom came back to where I was sitting with his father, and he looked very angry and agitated. He went to a drawer, unlocked it and took out a cash box."

"I heard him exclaim as he took it into his hands, and then he cried, suddenly:

"My God! I'm ruined! I've been robbed! My cash box has been broken open. I had all the money of the sick fund in it, and every shilling is gone! They'll think I've robbed them."

"At that moment one of the other men came to the door, and asked Tom if he would take the money into the next room so that they could count it and check it."

"Murstone"—it was Murstone, the over-looker, you know him, Mary—Murstone, I've been robbed," said Tom. "The box is empty, and every shilling has been taken away!"

"Murstone smiled a hard, disbelieving, mocking smile, which drew down the corners of his mouth, whilst his eyebrows went up, and he shrugged his shoulders as he answered:

"That's unfortunate, in a tone that showed he didn't believe a word of what Tom said. 'But come, let us get back and tell the others of your mishap.'

"Tom's eyes blazed with rage at the other's tone and manner, and I thought he was going to strike him. But he kept his temper, and followed Murstone out of the room, holding the empty cash box dangling from his hand as he walked."

"Poor fellow, I pitied him."

"They did not come in again for some time, and his father lay back

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. MCLEVERTY,
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.

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
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 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 subverted and liberty menaced by constant assumption of unauthorized powers by public functionaries.

Local self government, the largest personal liberty consistent with the protection of rights, involving hostility to all forms of centralization, constant distrust of power, rigid economy in public affairs.

We endorse the wise and patriotic action of President Cleveland, and the efforts of all true Democrats in executive and legislative stations in all that they have done to carry out the principles of the last Chicago platform. The administration assumed control of the government at a time when Republican extravagance, profligacy and dishonesty had led the public treasury exposed to bankruptcy, beset with trials and perplexities, rarely experienced by statesmen, the direct results of the wasteful extravagance and infamously false legislation of the Republican party. But it has met every responsibility, braved every peril 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 Chicago, 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 benefit 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 tariff 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 Chicago platform, and we demand that the Democratic party shall lift the load now burdening the industries of the land, lend new life to business, and open new avenues to labor.

Believing that wealth should bear a fair share of the public taxation, we favor an income tax as opposed to the indirect burdens of tariff taxation, and hail with delight 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 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 his industry, 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 thoroughly test the question of irrigation in western Kansas.

We recommend the establishment by our government of a non-partisan national commission on immigration, to examine into the cause and effect of foreign immigration, and to devise some efficient means of securing to American wage earners 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 conviction a test or qualification for office. Total separation 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 labor, and 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 peacefully 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 upon the election of Hon. John Martin to the Senate of the United States, commending 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.

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 judicial tribunal of the state by reason of the tremendous accumulation of business therein is a denial 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 reorganization of the prohibitory amendment to the vote of the electors of the Democratic party, believing that experience from year to year since its adoption has demonstrated that it has not in the slightest degree lessened 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 intemperance laws passed 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 hope that the helpmeet and guardian of the family sanctuary may not be dragged from the modest purview of self-imposed seclusion to be thrown unwiltingly into the unwholesome places of political strife.

The disgraceful board proceedings of the last session, worthy of the palmy days of carterbarocracy, resulting as it did in the unlawful larceny of the lower House of the Legislature, and the subsequent disgraceful proceedings of both House and Senate, and the Republican parties deserve the patriotic attention and condemnation of the people.

DEMOCRATIC MASS COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, met, in mass convention, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, September 22, 1894, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, and were called to order by J. R. Blackshire, Chairman of the County Central Committee, and the call was read by W. E. Timmons, Secretary of the Committee.

On motion, J. R. Blackshire was elected temporary Chairman, and A. F. Fritze, temporary Secretary.

On motion, the following committees were appointed by the Chair: On Permanent Organization—C. W. White, Thos. Butler, M. R. Dinan, S. T. Slabaugh and John L. Pratt. On Order of Business—David Rettiger, A. L. Morrison, Wm. C. Handy, A. R. Lee and J. P. Kuhl. On Resolutions—C. S. Ford, J. R. Holmes, J. L. Cochran, J. G. Faris and A. Lehnher.

On motion, a recess was taken until 1:30 o'clock, p. m.

On re-assembling, in the afternoon, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization the permanent organization of the convention. Report unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Order of Business, reported the following as the order of business:

- 1st, Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.
- 2nd, Report of Committee on Order of Business.
- 3rd, Report of Committee on Resolutions.
- 4th, Nominations of candidates for office, in the following order: 1st, Representative. 2nd, Clerk of the District Court. 3rd, County Attorney. 4th, Probate Judge. 5th, County Superintendent. 6th, County Commissioner for 2nd District. 7th, election members of the County Central Committee.

Report adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the Democrats of Chase county, in convention assembled, heartily endorse the action of the State Democratic convention, held at Topeka, on July 3rd, 1894, in placing a full Democratic ticket in the field, headed by that noblest Roman of them all, Hon. David Overmyer, for Governor; and we are in full union with the ticket nominated, and the principles enunciated, at that convention.

Resolved, That we yet believe that the intelligent voters are yet able, if honest Democratic principles are enunciated, to so vote and govern these United States, in the future, as in the past, so as to insure the perpetuation of the principles of self government.

We demand the speedy repeal of the infamous, immoral and un-American prohibition law, in order to promote the commercial and agricultural interests of our State, thus especially enabling the Kansas farmer to profitably produce such crops as are adapted to this climate and soil, recognizing and knowing that prohibition is but a farce, and fails to carry out even a faint semblance of the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we demand that the office of United States Senator be elected by direct vote of the people.

C. S. FORD, Chairman.

For Representative, J. L. Cochran was put in nomination, and there being no one else mentioned for this office, the rules were suspended and he was nominated by acclamation; and, being called out, he took the stand and made a very neat little speech of thanks for the honor the convention had conferred on him, and told some of the many reasons why Democrats should be hopeful of success at the coming election.

For Clerk of the District Court, A. Lehnher was nominated by acclamation; and he made a very graceful little speech of acceptance.

For County Attorney, J. T. Butler was nominated by acclamation; and he made a speech renewing his allegiance to the Democratic party and thanking the convention for the honor it had conferred on him.

For Probate Judge, S. E. Yeoman was nominated by acclamation; and in a little speech, he thanked the convention for thus honoring him.

For County Superintendent, the names of Geo. Swainhart and James R. Prichard were placed before the convention, and the following is the result of the first and only ballot: Swainhart, 33 votes; Prichard, 24. Mr. Swainhart, having received a majority of the votes, was declared the nominee for the office; and he made a very nice little speech of acceptance of the nomination.

For County Commissioner for the 2nd District, the nomination of J. P. Kuhl by the caucus of that District, was confirmed by the convention.

The following County Central Committee was then elected by the several townships of the county: Falls township—A. F. Fritze, C. W. White and A. L. Morrison. Cottonwood—A. Lehnher, Wm. Hampton and W. H. Shaft, Jr. Cedar—D. McKittrick, Levi Griffith and S. F. Slabaugh. Diamond Creek—J. R. Holmes, J. F. Campbell and S. E. Yeoman. Bazaar—F. M. Gaddy, Wm. C. Handy and Jas. P. Martin. Matfield—P. J. Heeg, J. T. Myers and B. F. Talkington. Toledo—Robert Matti, C. S. Ford and James R. Prichard. The Hon. David Overmyer, the Democratic candidate was introduced, by the Chairman, and made a stirring speech, showing the many ways in which the present Congress had relieved the people, from the odious and burdensome taxation of over thirty years of Republican rule in this country; and also showing the many reasons why the people of Kansas should be Democratic.

The Cornet Band from Strong City discoursed sweet music for the occasion.

At the meeting of the County Central Committee, to-day, C. W. White was elected Chairman; A. F. Fritze, Secretary; J. R. Holmes, Treasurer; and, on motion, the officers of the Committee were appointed a committee to collect money to defray the ex-

FALLS TOWNSHIP DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Democrats of Falls township, Chase county, Kansas, met, in mass convention, at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, at 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, September 22, 1894, for the purpose of nominating a township ticket for the ensuing November election.

On motion, C. W. White was elected Chairman of the Convention, and W. E. Timmons, Secretary.

On motion, J. P. Kuhl was nominated for County Commissioner for the 2nd District—Falls township.

On motion, Wm. Martin, Sr., was nominated for Township Trustee.

On motion, L. W. Hillert was nominated for Township Treasurer.

On motion, L. M. Swope was nominated for Township Clerk.

On motion, C. W. White and J. B. Shipman were nominated for Justices of the Peace.

On motion, Ben. W. Dodge and M. A. Richards were nominated for Constables.

On motion of J. P. Kuhl, the Chairman and Secretary of this convention were authorized and empowered to fill any and all vacancies that may occur in the ticket just nominated, and to make nominations for Road Overseers for the different Road Districts of the township.

The following Central Committee members were then elected for the ensuing year: A. F. Fritze, A. L. Morrison and C. W. White.

Adjourned sine die.

If Mrs. Partington was born to be a poet, she woefully missed the mark. The question then arises: When the women of this Commonwealth shall have had conferred on them the right to vote at any and all elections in this State, will they become the stronger vessel and man the weaker? If not, will it not be unequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been secured?

"Backward, turn backward, oh Time, in your flight, and make me a child again, if but for to-night." These words should call up memories of the long ago, when each of us, in some far distant home, played around our father's hearthstone, the girls proud of the fact that they were girls, and whose hearts would almost break at the slightest intimation that they were boys, and the boys strutting in their first pair of breeches, as if they were young Napoleons, and ready to fight any one who would call them a girl. Now, then, tell us, will this state of affairs be changed, and our boys want to be girls and our girls want to be boys, when the women of Kansas shall have been granted the right to vote at any and all elections in this Commonwealth? If not, will it not be unequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been attained?

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

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

PROGRAM—FRIDAY EVENING.

7:30—Thankfully, supplicatingly for mercies past and blessings on this convention, by Pastor of the M. E. church, Staffordville charge, Song and Praise, Rev. T. B. Mackenzie, Cedar Point.

8:00—What are we here for? Pastor M. E. church, Strong City.

8:30—The Christian obligations to the Sunday-school, by Rev. C. C. Hoffmeister, Cottonwood Falls.

9:00—Music.

Appointment of committees.

SATURDAY MORNING.

10:00—"Looking at our Leader," Isa. XLV:22, Bible reading, by Mrs. E. V. Schriver, Cedar Point.

10:30—Teaching temperance in the Sunday-school, by J. E. Perry, Matfield.

11:00—Two essential points to be aimed at in Sunday-school work, by Rev. Thos. Lidzy, Cottonwood Falls.

11:30—How to improve ourselves as workers, J. F. Drake, Gen. Sec., Topeka.

12:00 to 1:30—Basket dinner.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30—Song service, R. F. Riggs, Homestead.

1:45—Reports and election of officers, 2:15—Derelict parents, Mrs. E. W. Pinkston, Cedar Point.

2:30—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, Florence.

3:30—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, Ch.

On music, Mrs. May Wright, Ch. Gospel Hymn will be used.

Gospel Superintendents and Pastors: Please announce and read program to your schools and congregations.

This is a mass convention and all Sunday-school workers are cordially invited. W. G. PATER, President.

D. B. SMITH, Rec. Sec.

JESSIE F. SHAFT, Cor. Sec. & Treas.

The German-American League, of Chase county, will give their first annual basket picnic in Rettiger's grove, near Strong City, on Saturday, September 29th, 1894. Speeches will be made in both the German and English languages. Sports of all kinds will be provided. Everybody, especially German-Americans of Chase county and vicinity, is cordially invited to attend this first but not last rally. All candidates seeking the suffrage of the voters of Chase county are invited to attend and address the people in their interest. By order of the COMMITTEE.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.

One of the most pleasant evening parties that has occurred in our town for a long time took place at the elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Tanner, on Wednesday evening of last week. The occasion was a piano recital by Mrs. Annette L. Simpson, of Emporia. The whole affair was a conception of Mrs. Tanner and Miss Luella Pugh, and was a rare musical feast to the fifty or more guests who filled the spacious parlors. The program from start to finish was a thoroughly enjoyable one. Mrs. Simpson is certainly an artist. It is remarkable that she plays all her selections from memory. The vocal music by the Lyric Bards was rendered in its usual, good style. At the close of the program the guests repaired to the home of Miss Pugh, where dainty refreshments were served. The following was the PROGRAM:

Quartette, Lyric Bards.
"Raindrop Chorus."
1—Schumann, (1810-1856) "Aufschwung."
2—Brahms, (1833—) Hungarian Dances, 1, 3 and 5.
Vocal Solo, J. H. Mercer.
3—Fosdy, 1855—Serenade, D. Major.
4—Chopin, (1810-1849) Impromptu, C Sharp Minor.
Quartette, Lyric Bards.
"Sweet and Low."
5—Bargiel, (1823—) Marcia Fantastica.
6—Chopin, Ballad in G Minor. Vocal Solo, Miss Tuttle, "Spring Flowers." Violin accompaniment by Miss Pugh.
Delibes, (1836—) Pizzicati, from Opera Sylvia.
7—Bocherini, (1740-1805) Minuet, arr. by Joseffy.
8—Liszt, (1811-1886) Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 14.

HOMESEKERS EXCURSION.

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. P. S. & M. east of Springfield, Idaho (east of and including Nampa), Arizona and New Mexico, on the Sou Pac Ry.; also to Phoenix and Tempe, ticket to be continuous passage, but stop-over will be allowed at all points on this line south of Arkansas City, and at points on the Colorado Midland. Rate—One fare plus \$2.00 for round trip. Good returning 20 days from date of sale.

LETTERLIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Sept. 26, 1894:

Andrew Hull, Barkley F. Irwin, David Switzer, Mrs. Mary Shipman.

All the above remaining uncalled for, October 10, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

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. 23th to Oct. 6th, inclusive: Chicago, \$10.70; St. Louis, \$8.10; all other points in same proportion. Inquire at ticket office for further particulars.

GOV. W. M'KINLEY.

of Ohio, the celebrated Statesman and Orator, will deliver addresses at Hutchinson, Kans., afternoon and evening of Oct. 3rd. The Santa Fe Route will sell round trip tickets to Hutchinson at rate of \$2.60. Tickets sold Oct. 3rd, limited, for return, and including Oct. 4th.

FARM AND EVERYTHING THEREON FOR SALE.

On account of the age of myself and wife, I wish to sell my 80-acre farm, seven miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, together with the crop thereon, consisting of 25 acres of corn in the shock—400 shocks, 3 acres of cane in the shock—40 shocks, 2 acres of Cafer corn in the shock—50 shocks. The land is all under fence, and has on it a 4 1/2-acre apple and peach orchard; a 1 1/2-acre vineyard; a stone dwelling house, 26x26 feet; a stone hen house, 11x16 feet; a stone smoke house, 10x12 feet; another stone building, 11x16 feet; a frame granary, 16x16 feet, all of which buildings have well shingled roofs; a good cove cellar; a 40x100 foot corral; 2 overhanging wells—one near the kitchen door, and one near the stable; all of which I will sell for \$1,400—\$1,000 cash, and the balance to suit purchaser. Parties desiring to buy a farm of this size, with improvements thereon, would do well to come and see the place, and examine for themselves. It is on Prairie Hill, in section 22, township 20, range 7, and on the same section is a school-house.

I also have 3 horses and harness, a wagon with a wind hay frame, a good mower, a sulky hay rake, a top buggy, a corn sheller, a lot of hay and millet, and a lot of chickens which I wish to sell. Call soon and get a bargain.

JOSEPH LANGENDORF.

Ripans Tablets.

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

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. TAKE RIPANS TABLETS.

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A DISORDERED LIVER. TAKE RIPANS TABLETS.

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DIZZINESS AFTER EATING. TAKE RIPANS TABLETS.

For OFFENSIVE BREATH AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH. TAKE RIPANS TABLETS.

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

Ripans Tablets 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 Tablets 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 Tablets if requested to do so.

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

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

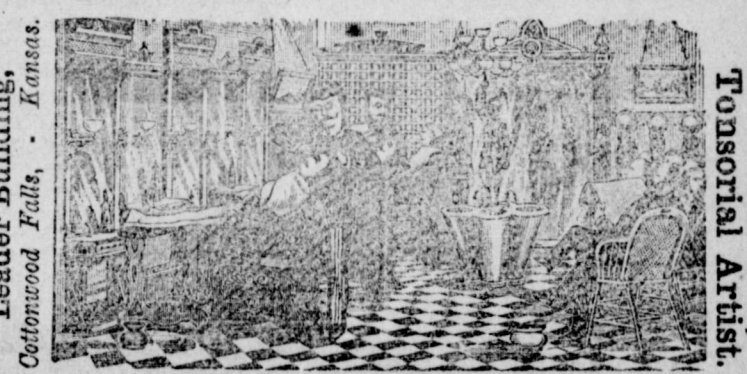
W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

STAR BARBER SHOP, Leader Building, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

JOHN DORING, Tonsorial Artist.



OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PEDIGREE SEEDS

PEDIGREE PLANTS. PEDIGREE TREES.

NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS. WILSON'S 112 PAGE SEED CATALOGUE, PLANT, TREE AND LIVE STOCK KANSAS. The most reliable work of the kind published in America. Sent free to all who are interested in Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Live Stock or Gardening.

Address SAMUEL WILSON, MECHANICVILLE, PA.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.

Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Carriages and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways, and satisfaction or money refunded. We pay an advance \$10 to \$15 to order for your own order. Boxing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$40 to \$60. Surrays, \$65 to \$100. Top Buggies, \$37.50, as fine as sold for \$50. Phaetons, \$56 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. BICYCLES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

Our Harnesses sold at Manufacturing Prices.

Single, \$6 to \$40. Double Buggy, \$18-\$25. No. 77, Road Wagon. \$26. No. 78, Surrey. \$75. No. 79, Road Wagon. \$55.

Elkhart Bicycle, 28in. wheels, 5 percent off for cash with order. Send for our 112-page catalogue, sent free, stamps to pay postage on 112-page catalogue.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

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

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

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth, etc. OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's, Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D. Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY.

DENTIST.

S. E. NORTINGTON, of Emporia, will be at his branch office at 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.

Notice by Publication.

In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas: Margaret F. Coleman, Plaintiff, vs. Albert A. Coleman, Defendant.

To said defendant Albert A. Coleman: You are hereby notified that you have been sued in the above Court by the above named plaintiff, whose petition is now on file. The names of the parties are as above stated, and request answer said petition on or before the 20th day of October, 1894, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly in favor of plaintiff, divorcing said plaintiff from you; and for custody of the children of the marriage. And for cost of suit, and such further relief as may be just and proper.

MADREN ERDAS, Atty'ya for Plif. Attest: GEO. M. HAYDER, Clerk.

Notice of Appointment.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the matter of the estate of Catherine Whalen, deceased, late of Chase county, Kansas. Notice is hereby given that on the 20th 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 notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALBERT BANDALIN, Executor.

Notice of Appointment.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the matter of the estate of David Sauble, deceased, late of Chase county, Kansas. Notice is hereby given, that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1894, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of David Sauble, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

CHASLES BARKER, Administrator.



NEW. NEW. NEW.



OUR STORE IS FULL OF NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES FOR THIS SEASON. ALL OF OUR PREVIOUS EFFORTS HAVE BEEN surpassed this season and we can show a better line of DRESS GOODS than ever before, and the prices are lower than ever before. We show MORE and BETTER ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS 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 \$10.00 per suit. We sell good goods cheap, call and SEE,

RESPECTFULLY,
GEO. B. CARSON, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The Chase County Courant,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

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

(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 elected to each house thereof, concurring thereon.

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. 1st: citizens of the United States. 2nd: persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States conformable to the 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 proposed amendment to the constitution;" those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the proposed amendment to the constitution;" said ballots shall be received and such vote taken, counted, canvassed and returns made thereof, in the same manner as 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 statute book.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the senate, January 16, 1894, and passed that body, February 5, 1894.

PERCY DANIELS, President of Senate.
W. L. BROWN, Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House March 1, 1894.
GEO. L. DOWLING, Speaker of House.
FRANK L. BROWN, Chief Clerk of House.

Approved March 6, 1894, 3:50 P. M.
L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
I, L. 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 statute book May 18, 1894.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.
Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1894.
L. S. OSBORN,
Secretary of State.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Wm. Hillert was at Emporia, Monday.
Mrs. J. P. Kuhl is visiting at Valley Center.

Mrs. D. K. Carter was at Emporia, Tuesday.

The R. R. Photo car will remain but a short time.
Everybody is invited to the Palace R. R. Photo car.

Isaac Alexander has our thanks for a gallon of cider.
Reinhart Franz, of Greenwood county, is in town.

Mrs. Francis Bernard, of Cedar Point, is attending the Fair.
A team and phaeton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House.

Ice cream on hand at M. A. Richards, by the plate or in bulk.
Go to the R. R. Photo car for fine pictures only \$1.50 per dozen.

Bill Dutch, of Atchison, was in town, the fore part of the week.
Louis Bauerle and children, of Leighigh, returned home, Tuesday.

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.
A. Z. Scribner's "Fox" won the 1/4 mile race at Council Grove, yesterday.

The Rev. W. C. Somers will leave, to-morrow, for Sunnyside, his future home.
Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURANT office.

W. W. Sanders is preparing to build a new residence where his old one now stands.
Geo. B. Carson and family were at Emporia, on a visit, the fore part of the week.

Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere.
J. S. Doolittle returned, Sunday, from Kansas City, where he had been with cattle.

Do not miss the chance. Fine photos for only \$1.50 per dozen, at the R. R. Photo car.
Mrs. M. E. Young is building a residence for herself on her lots south of her old home.

Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green.
You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city.

The County Fair opens with good weather, and the auspices are good for a successful Fair.

M. W. Gilmore, Supt. of the Poor Farm, returned, Monday night, from his visit in the far east.

While whittling, a few days ago John Frisby cut his left leg quite badly, just above the knee.

Mrs. Blades and daughter, Miss Daisy, of Diamond creek, have moved to this city, for the winter.

J. C. Soroggin, of Kansas City, Kansas, was here, the latter part of last week, visiting his old home.

A. M. Clark, while cutting feed for his horse, the other day, got the fore finger of his right hand cut.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bone-well, at the Eureka House, this city.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.

W. O. Handy has rented the farm of H. S. Lincoln, near Matfield Green, and Mr. Lincoln has moved to Strong City.

If you want your best girl to have some most delicious ice cream, take her to E. F. Bauerle's Ice Cream Parlor.

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

The young ladies of Cottonwood are requested to inform the young gentlemen that M. A. Richards is dispensing delicious ice cream.

Robert Cuthbert is putting a cellar under his house, and otherwise improving the property he recently bought from Michael Quinn.

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 see.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Scribner are at Council Grove, this week, attending the Morris County Fair, where Mr. Scribner's horse "Fox," will take part in the running races.

Misses Meriam Tuttle, Rida Winters and Eva Tuttle entertained a number of their young lady and gentleman friends at their home, the residence of J. M. Tuttle, last night.

Mr. Charles F. Monroe and wife, Lizzie Reeve, arrived here, last Tuesday, from Colorado, and spent a few days with relatives here, leaving on Monday morning, for their home at Marquette, Mich.

Since the last issue of the COURANT we have received \$1.50 from H. S. Foreman, on subscription, \$2.25 from J. D. McKittrick, and how do our subscribers expect we make a living? They must hurry up or they will get left.

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.

FOR SALE.—A good hotel, furnished throughout, doing a good business, centrally located, opposite Court house, with a good stable, priced \$6,000; \$2,000 down, balance on easy payments. Inquire at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Coreoran 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.

This week the COURANT enters the twenty-first year of its existence. While we are truly thankful to our friends for their support in the past, and ask a continuance thereof, we most earnestly wish some of them would remember us more frequently and at shorter intervals.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the 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.

THE PRIESTS OF PALLAS.

A CLASSIC AND CORCEOUS DISPLAY.

The Priests of Pallas will parade at Kansas City, Tuesday evening, October 2nd. It will be the grandest procession of beautiful floats ever produced. Don't fail to see it.

The subject chosen this year is one of unusual interest, affording an excellent opportunity for brilliant and artistic effects. Colored fires and calcium lights will turn night into day. Many of the leading bands of Kansas and Missouri will furnish sweet music.

As there will be attractions on other days also, in connection with Priests of Pallas festivities, the Santa Fe Route has made rate of one fare for the round trip; tickets to be on sale Oct. 1 to 7, inclusive. Inquire of local A. T. & S. F. And don't forget the parade date: Oct. 2.

A STRAIGHT TICKET

Placed in Nomination by the Democrats.

THE RALLY A SUCCESS

Overmyer, O'Neil and Lantry Address Large Meetings.

From the Strong City Derrick.

Last Saturday was a gala day in Cottonwo of Falls and Strong City. It was the occasion of the democratic county convention and rally. They put up the best ticket ever nominated in the county.

In the evening a large and enthusiastic assemblage greeted Messrs. Overmyer, O'Neil, Lantry and Butler at the Strong City opera house.

We give below a brief review of the ticket nominated:

J. L. COCHRAN.

J. L. Cochran, our nominee for representative, is a man for whom every citizen can feel proud to vote.

He has lived among us for a number of years and his reputation has always been of the best—an honest, square man, and well posted on the needs of the people. He can represent us better than any other candidate before the voters.

We ask the people to give this matter of choosing a representative a careful consideration because it is of the utmost importance this fall. After doing this we feel assured that each will cast his vote for the democratic nominee, J. L. Cochran.

A. LEHNHERR.

For clerk of the district court the democrats have chosen one of the ablest and brightest young men in the county—A. Lehnher. Mr. Lehnher is president of the German-American league, a fine penman and splendidly educated in both the English and German languages.

Mr. Lehnher is a resident of Clements, but is well known throughout the county. Sentiment no longer cuts any figure with voters—it is the man with the best qualifications this year that will get there. The Derrick advocates the selection of A. Lehnher for clerk and feels that in doing this no mistake will be made. He will serve the public well and faithfully.

J. T. BUTLER.

J. T. Butler has been chosen as the standard bearer of the democracy for the office of county attorney. Mr. Butler lived in Toledo township for a number of years in the past and is now a resident of Cottonwood Falls. He is unquestionably the best qualified man for the office before the people, and that should and will be given due weight. His father, Thomas Butler, is one of the best known men of Toledo township and long a member of the democratic county central committee. Young Mr. Butler has a host of friends who will rally to his support. After five years of successful law practice at Council Grove, he has returned to make his future home in our county.

S. E. YOEMAN.

Everyone in Chase county knows S. E. Yoeman, of Elmdale, whom the democrats have nominated for Probate Judge. He is peculiarly well fitted for this position by reason of having held positions that were directly in that line of work.

> HERE <

Our fall and winter stock is here and a more complete assortment of the correct styles was never shown in the county. In our large range of suits, from the cheapest to the finest, every individual taste can be satisfied. Be sure and see our Boys' Department. Hundreds of suits to select from. We wish to add special emphasis in speaking of our Men's Underwear. This line cannot be surpassed for excellent quality and Low Price. We have adopted the "Elgin" White Laundered Shirt, and recommend them to the trade as superior to any white shirt ever before offered at the price.

About Oct. 1st, we will have in stock the celebrated "MOTHER'S FRIEND," Boys' Shirt Waist. This is no doubt the best contrivance in boys shirt waists ever offered in any market. The buttons are securely riveted on and cannot come off. The "TIGER" and "GUARANTEED" brands of hats are among the best. We have them in the new fall shapes, also we carry the Stetson Hat. "Giesecke's" Boots and Shoes and "Cone's" working clothes are household names. The thoroughly reliable qualities are well known throughout the entire stock, lower prices prevail, and your money will buy more and better goods than ever before.

HOLMES & GREGORY, Leading Clothiers.

PROGRAMME.

For the first Teachers' Association of the year to be held at Cottonwood Falls, Oct. 13, 1894, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m. Song by the Teachers, conducted by L. A. Lowther.

Invocation, Rev. Cameron.
Class Drill, 2d primary of Cottonwood Falls school.

Paper—Kindergarten Methods, by Miss Carrie Wood.
Discussion, Miss Sadie McCabe.

Debate: Resolved, that women be given the right to vote. Aff.—J. R. Brown and Francis Day; Neg.—M. J. Cameron and Estella Breese.

Song, 1st intermediate Cottonwood Falls school.

recess.
Song, Cottonwood Falls high school.

Response to roll call by a quotation from Shakespeare.

Class recitation in English, by L. A. Lowther.

Recitation, Rose Wiley.

Paper—Language Work, by Miss Josephine Makomson.

Every body interested in school work should come and start the ball rolling which will make the Association a success the coming year.

We were a witness of the grand ovation accorded our honored townsman, Capt. B. Lantry, at Osage City Wednesday last. It was indeed gratifying to us and we understand he meets with the same cordial and hearty reception in every town he visits in the state. Stepping from the train to the platform three brass bands began playing their best music, while hundreds of people flocked around him eager for a shake of his honest, horny hand. Three rousing cheers were given for Mr. Lantry and the reception committee quickly esconced him in a carriage to be taken to the hotel, preceded by the three bands. At the hotel he was besieged by callers, republicans, populists and democrats. The opera house was crowded to its full capacity in the evening to hear his talk, which was one of the best of the campaign and brought forth many rounds of applause.—Strong City Derrick.

E. W. Ellis, of the Emporia Daily Tidings, who by the way is assisting Major Paul in building up one of the best little dailies in the state, is in attendance at the Chase county fair this week.

The Cottonwood Falls Mixtures and the Florence club of Base-ball players, will play a game of base ball at the Carter base ball tract, east of the city, tomorrow—Friday, at 12:30 p. m., and at night give a dance at the City hall.

From Strong City Derrick.

DIED.—At his home in this city on Monday, September 24, Paul H. Hahn, aged 30 years, 4 months and 7 days. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his demise. The funeral was held Thursday from the family residence and the remains taken to Balch cemetery on Middle creek for interment.

Fatal Collision.

Burdette Hartley, a Santa Fe fireman, was killed in a wreck at Elmdale, at 4 a. m. Saturday.

We think this is another case of absolute carelessness like the wreck a few years ago at Clements. The track west of Elmdale is as straight as a line for miles, and any signal given by the forward extra should have been seen in time to stop the regular. We do not know with whom the fault, if any, lies.

Falls township People's party convention held at the Court House, Sept. 21, 1894. Ticket nominated—E. M. Gauvey, Trustee; Wm. Rettiger, Clerk; Jas. O'Byrnes, Treasurer; M. C. Newton, Justice of the Peace; Fred Smith of Strong and T. C. Strickland, Constables. No nomination for Justice at Strong City.

Mrs. Nancy Neely, daughter of James Link, at Elmdale mills, returned home from a visit at Topeka last Sunday.

Supplemental Delinquent Tax List for 1893.

State of Kansas,
County of Chase,
I, David Griffiths, Treasurer in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the fourth Monday in October, 1894, 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 heretofore described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1893.

Des. S T R
S E 2 10 21 7
S E 4 20 19 6
S W 4 50 19 6

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

DAVID GRIFFITHS, Co. Treas.



COLLINS & BURGIE CO.

CHICAGO.
A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE 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.
IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.

COLLINS & BURGIE CO.,
225 W. 12th St. Chicago.

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Field.

If any one has an impression that communications to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo his ideas, he is mistaken.

Articles on any side of the question will always be welcome, so they are decent, well written, within reasonable limits and to the point, except that we do not discuss the tariff.

We will take our chances in the open field, and reconsider any proposition we can not fairly defend.

Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ASSESSMENT QUESTION.

Valuations in Chicago and Elsewhere. Extra census bulletin No. 65 relates to the finances of municipalities having 4,000 or more population in 1890. It contains among other things the population and the true value of real estate and the assessed value of real estate taxed. It will be interesting to compare in these particulars the twenty-eight cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants. We compile from the bulletin a table showing the population in thousands (000 omitted) and the true and assessed value of real estate in millions and tenths of millions (00,000 omitted); and add a column showing the percentage of assessed valuation to true value as follows:

City	Popu- lation.	True value.	Ass'd value.	Per cent.
San Francisco	291	246.1	285.3	68.8
Denver	107	112.5	194	27.9
Washington, D. C.	189	265.9	13.1	46.4
Chicago	1,109	1,246.9	170.5	12.8
Indianapolis	105	95.4	23.1	24.1
Louisville	161	144.5	62.0	42.9
New Orleans	242	112.0	87.6	78.3
Baltimore	434	424.4	508.5	49.3
Boston	448	725.5	620.0	85.0
Detroit	206	142.2	105.5	74.2
Minneapolis	155	208.8	118.9	16.9
St. Paul	133	174.3	105.3	60.4
Kans. City, Mo.	133	92.2	61.0	66.1
St. Louis	392	328.7	212.1	64.0
Omaha	141	104.4	16.3	15.0
Jersey City	163	107.7	70.4	65.3
Newark	182	157.8	88.5	56.0
Brooklyn	806	722.6	430.9	59.6
Buffalo	295	201.1	105.3	52.3
New York	1,515	2,027.1	1,388.3	68.5
Rochester	134	89.5	83.6	93.2
Cincinnati	297	326.1	187.1	57.3
Cleveland	291	215.6	72.7	33.7
Albany	105	111.5	47.8	42.8
Philadelphia	1,047	1,069.2	685.5	64.3
Pittsburgh	239	321.8	134.4	41.7
Providence	132	150.4	104.7	69.6
Milwaukee	295	181.1	85.0	47.0

The office of the census bureau does not claim absolute accuracy for the census returns of true value, or fair selling price. He states that the true values are as reported to his office by local officers or others believed to be familiar with real estate values in their respective localities, but he invites further information where it appears to be necessary to insure approximate accuracy before final publication.

It is high time for a radical reform in our practice with respect to assessments—for a radical reform, indeed, of our entire system of state and local taxation.—Chicago Herald.

The Argument Against Taxing Stock.

Shares of the stock of corporation organized under the laws of other states or countries are merely the paper representatives of property held by such corporations, and protected by such other states or countries. Massachusetts has no moral right to even try to tax things which she can not protect. Therefore the laws which compel assessors to try to find such intangible shadows of property so as to tax them ought to be repealed.

The arguments against the second tax of such shares are mostly stated in the proposition. The constitution provides that taxation shall be in proportion to protection furnished. (Article 10, Mass. Declaration of Rights).

A share of stock is substantially the same as a deed of real estate. Under the law as it now stands, a deed can not be taxed, whether it represent real estate within or without the state. The real estate itself is taxed if within the borders; if it is beyond our jurisdiction it can not be taxed here. So, if the share of stock represent a part of a Massachusetts corporation, the share is not taxed, but the property and franchise which the share represents is taxed, while the share goes free.

If, however, the share of stock represents a part of property or franchise beyond our reach, the law compels the assessors to try to tax the share, although the state can not possibly aid in protecting the property or the franchise which the share represents.

If it were possible to frame a law which should be effective, to force payment of taxes by the resident holders of shares of stock in foreign corporations, the value of such shares would be instantly diminished in the same proportion that the tax bears to the dividend; that is to say, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock, now worth \$80 because it pays 25 annual dividend, would be worth here only \$60.40 if that dividend were reduced thirty per cent., as it would be if all Massachusetts holders were compelled to pay the average Massachusetts tax.

But it would be worth just as much as before in New York, because no tax is exacted there.

Citizens of Massachusetts now hold more than seventy per cent. of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock. If the tax were enforced the value of this seventy per cent. (now worth over fifty millions of dollars) would instantly be reduced to less than forty millions to holders in this state; long before the assessors could summon the holders to declare under oath their ownership, the stock would have disappeared and the control of this great system, with all the manifold advantages which go with it, would be transferred from Boston to New York. If the eight or ten thousand owners could not sell the stock to New Yorkers for cash, they would go with their shares out of our state.

Precisely so it is with hundreds of millions of other foreign stock. The advocates of compulsory listing, which implies the enforcement, instead of the repeal, of the unjust double tax law, have asserted that there is \$1,000,000,000 of such stock now held in Massachusetts, of which perhaps \$76,000,000 is taxed (mostly to estates in trust; i.e., to widows and orphans).

These double taxers are now urging upon the members of the legislature who are inclined to favor exemption this argument: that even if no increased revenue should result from the enforcement law, it would be a good thing to discourage investments abroad, and, by so doing, encourage investments in home enterprises.

The argument is transparently fallacious. Imagine that the one thousand millions of value of such stock should be turned into money, and the owners compelled to seek profitable investments in the state! Where would such investments be found? With all our industries suffering from overproduction, the sudden injection of one thousand millions extra capital (the total value of property and franchises of Massachusetts corporation is only \$523,755,591) would be more disastrous than a general strike.

The prosperity of Massachusetts from the earliest times has been promoted by the enterprise of her citizens in distant fields. From the day of cod-fishing, through the reign of the East India merchant princes, down to the building of the great transcontinental railroads and the digging of the great mines in the west and south, Yankee enterprise and energy has brought home wealth a hundred fold for what it has sent out, has increased our markets in other states, has spent the increased income here, and again has increased our local investments to meet these increased demands.

The policy which prompts the exemption of ships engaged in foreign trade is similar to the policy which has made Great Britain the richest nation on the earth and Massachusetts the richest state in the Union.

It is not asked that there be discrimination against home corporations; the shareholder in these is not doubly taxed; but it is asked that the pioneer in distant fields, whose enterprises the state can not protect, shall not be punished by the confiscation of nearly one-third of his income because he chooses to live in Massachusetts.—Boston Transcript.

(That article in the constitution is rotten. Taxes should be in proportion to benefits received.—Ed.)

Defends the Income Tax.

Editor of The Voice.—The objection to the income tax, that it discourages industry, applies to all taxes now levied. If, therefore, this objection is valid, we must get along without taxes unless we lay them on a different principle than we do. Objectors do not point out any way to avoid taxing "energy, business ability and opportunity." Why exempt the latter? I think that a very proper subject for taxation. Taxing "favorable opportunities," that some have or do secure, would give "energy and business ability" a more equal chance, and a more equal distribution of wealth would naturally follow. Taxing opportunities, made by the people either in the shape of special privileges granted by their representatives or in securing advanced rentals of land caused by congestion of the people in certain confined areas, is the scientific and just way of raising revenues. This would obviate the necessity of "taxing energy and business ability." Our present mode of raising revenue is more objectionable than that of an income tax.

We now single out "energy and business ability" for bearing the brunt of taxation. The only tax now collected not so borne is the insignificant direct land tax, where it rests on land values alone. All taxes now collected are objectionable in even a larger degree, from Mr. McCanley's standpoint, excepting license and internal revenue taxes on liquors. And those are more objectionable still, and on a higher ground. They are really not taxes, but a price for which we barter both the moral and physical welfare of our wives and children.

A. M. C. TOPSON, ELGIN, ILL.

Inventor of the Gatling Gun Tells How it Affects the Tax Payer.

People do not yet appreciate the enormous revolution in future warfare, caused by the invention of smokeless powder," said the famous Dr. R. J. Gatling, inventor of the machine gun, to a reporter for a Washington newspaper the other day.

"Already it has made obsolete between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 of muskets in Europe that were built to shoot black powder, not to speak of the millions of cartridges, all of which the countries possessing would be willing to sell for a song. Here is a vast sum of wasted taxes, but it is the inevitable result of progress. Our army guns in this country will soon be obsolete, for we will have to adopt smokeless powder, too. A gun loaded with it will send a bullet just twice as far as the black powder does. If smokeless powder had been in use during the late civil strife the war wouldn't have lasted ninety days."—Evening World.

As You Like It.

I respectfully offer herewith to the bankrupt nations of the world a new and improved scheme of taxation. The French law, which claps a tax on every man who does not have at least one wife, is altogether inadequate. Instead of it I would impose a tax on every man who does not have at least two wives. The advantages of such a tax are obvious. It would be the only law insuring the proper care of the surplus female population.—Paul Camille.

Why Not?

Why not tax personal property fully and fairly? First, because you can't; and then there are other reasons besides.

SAVINGS, DEBTS AND WEALTH.

Census Figures That Speak in Thundering Tones—The Blessings of Protection.

The American Economist, the organ of the Protective Tariff League, always credits any kind of prosperity to protection and any kind of adversity to free trade. On August 24 it said: "During thirty-three years of protection—1860 to 1893—the savings of the people in the United States increased from \$4.75 to \$26.63 for every man, woman and child in the country. Is not this individual gain of \$21.88 in savings a satisfactory proof that protection is a good thing for the country?"

Undoubtedly the per capita amount of savings deposited in savings banks has greatly increased since 1860. But in 1860 it was not customary, as it is now, for laborers and farmers to deposit savings in savings banks. Stockings, bureau drawers and old clocks then performed, in part, the functions of savings banks. The actual savings of the people either then or now cannot be disclosed by statistics. A large proportion of the present savings is simply deposited in banks until the time of payment of principal or interest of mortgages on homes or farms has become due. All of the deposits in savings banks would not now pay one-third of our mortgage indebtedness on lots and acres. This in 1889 amounted to \$96 per capita. The mortgage indebtedness incurred in 1839 was 146.53 per cent. greater than that incurred in 1880. It is probable that in 1860 the deposits in savings banks would more than have paid our then mortgage indebtedness.

The statistics of savings and deposits seem to show that while some have been growing richer many have been growing poorer under "protection." The truth of this statement is shown in a startling way by the statistics of wealth in 1860 and 1880. There has been practically no change in the per capita wealth since 1860. It was then about \$993, (corrected estimate) against \$1,039 in 1880. But what about the division of wealth? Are the actual producers enjoying more of their product now than in 1860? Before slavery was abolished the south was rapidly gaining in wealth, but were the slaves any better off? Is the modern industrial worker improving his financial condition?

According to statistics in 1860, 90 per cent. of our population owned about 90 per cent. of our wealth. In 1890, 9 per cent. of our population owned 84 per cent. of our wealth. In 1860 only about 5 per cent. were practically paupers, while in 1890 over 50 per cent. are living from hand to mouth or depend entirely upon charity. The American Economist should put these facts before its readers and then try to tell them of the blessings of protection. Let it also tell them that during the "free trade" period, from 1850 to 1860, both the total and the per capita wealth were more than double, and see what conclusion its readers will draw.

A LONG WAY OFF.

The American People Will Not Soon Return to McKinleyism.

The speech of Gov. McKinley and all republican talk of the same nature can not possibly do any good and may do the country serious harm. If the American people ever go back to McKinleyism it will not be until after the year 1897. And their action on the tariff at that time will be decided by the facts of experience, and not by the froth of declamation. If the placing of wool, flax and hemp, lumber, salt and copper on the free list works as well for the advantage of manufacturing and the relief of the people as the untaxing of hides, silk and other articles heretofore has done, there will be no party crazy enough to propose retaxing them in 1896.

If the lowering of duties in the woolen and other schedules operates equally well, as there is every indication that it will, the threat to restore the outrageously high McKinley duties on clothing and other necessities of the people will hardly be a popular one two years hence.

With the conditions thus fixed for the next three years, and the change in duties, whether up or down, to be decided by the facts of experience during this time, what good purpose can be subserved by thrashing over the old theoretical straw and continuing a futile and possibly disturbing agitation? The country needs and is entitled to a rest. And the prophets and promoters of calamity will gain nothing in the long run by their present desperate adventure for party capital.—N. Y. World.

PRICES FOR EXPORT.

The Leading Commercial Newspaper of This Country Exposes the Monstrous Fraud of Special Discounts for Export—Astonishing Revelations—Is It a Crime to Be an American?

The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of New York is publishing a series of articles on "Export and Home Prices." Although this question has been agitated for several years, but few yet realize the extent to which foreigners are favored by our protected manufacturers. To most people it is incomprehensible that our manufacturers, enjoying the benefits of our protective tariff laws, should think of selling cheaper to foreigners than to Americans. Yet there is no lack of evidence as to the enormity of this fraud perpetrated upon our hard-working, law-abiding people. Nobody engaged in the export trade will deny that many articles are sold cheaper to foreigners; and some exporters will tell you, confidentially, that nearly every manufactured article is sold cheaper for export. One big exporter in New York, who has been many years in the business, offers to bet a good hat that a manufactured article cannot be named that is not sold at a lower price for export than in the home market.

It is not so strange that this should be the case. It was the evident intention of protectionists that the foreigner should be a preferred customer for our manufactured products. Else why should drawback duties be paid to our manufacturers when they export products containing raw materials on which import duties have been paid?

The Standard Oil Co. can sell oils cheaper to foreigners because the United States pays it over \$1,000,000 a year in drawback duties on the tin used in the cans in which goods are exported. Why should Uncle Sam be so partial to foreigners? There are but two explanations, and, be it said to Mr. McKinley's credit, they are both entirely consistent with modern protectionist theories. If the foreigner pays our tariff taxes, of course he should be favored, if there is any favoritism, as to prices. McKinley himself would readily concede that if we paid our own tariff taxes we should be the first to enjoy the special favors conferred by the protected manufacturers. Then, again, cheap goods are abhorrent to protectionists. President Harrison told us that a cheap coat makes a cheap man. McKinley says: "Cheap! I never liked the word. Cheap and 'nasty' go together. Cheap merchandise means cheap men and cheap men mean a cheap country." Our manufacturers may dump cheap goods at the door of the economic foreigner, but they should not ask any self-respecting American to degrade himself by purchasing the same goods at the same prices paid by foreigners. Henry Cabot Lodge settled this point forever when he said, in 1890: "The cry for cheapness is un-American."

But, to return to the article in question. The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin prints the figures of an actual bill of sale of a typewriter sent to Mollendo, Peru. This machine was sold for \$78.42, although the reporter who visited the typewriter headquarters, in New York, could not purchase a similar one for less than \$102.50, although he was prepared to pay cash. It is stated on good authority that the cost to manufacture these typewriters is but \$18 to \$20.

The reporter mentions another case "even more glaring than in the case of typewriters." He was told the following by a commission merchant on the west side: "My wife recently purchased a sewing machine for \$50. It was a good machine, and we did not complain of the price; but shortly after a friend of ours who lives in San Domingo came to visit us, and seeing my wife's machine concluded to get one like it. I went to the salesrooms with him and was surprised to find that he could purchase a machine similar to my wife's for \$22.50. The seller would not deliver the machine to us, but had it boxed, addressed and shipped on board the steamer. This, I understood, was done to prevent Americans from coming to the store, buying machines at the export discount, on the explanation that they were foreigners, and then keeping the machines for use in this country.

The reporter adds that: "At one time it was quite a common practice to purchase machines, box them and take them to the dock of a steamer about to sail for some foreign country, and then send a dray around to unload and carry the machines back to the city just before sailing. In this way the export price could be obtained and the machine be used in this country. It is understood, however, that at present manufacturers and sellers have made arrangements to effectually put a stop to this practice."

Dozens of other articles are mentioned and the prices stated at which each is sold in our own and in foreign markets. Saws, shovels, cultivators and nearly all kinds of tools and implements are sold at from 15 to 50 per cent. less to foreigners. A cheap typewriter sold for \$15 in New York is exported to South America at \$5. Safes are exported at about half what they can be had for in our own markets. One sold here for \$30 can be had on board an outgoing foreign steamer at \$11. A one-column article in the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin was devoted to the export prices of wool to the West Indies and Mexico for \$1.00 per ton, is sold in New York at the monopoly price of \$3.

It makes one feel "as if it were a crime to be an American," as one of the victims of this monstrous fraud expressed himself to the reporter. If even one-tenth of the 66,000,000 victims of protection could have personal experience with the "special discounts for export" McKinley's hopes would not only vanish immediately, but a war on trusts would be begun that would soon annihilate the worst of evils in the pernicious business. The putting of agricultural implements and machinery on the free list and the reductions of many duties in the new tariff bill will undoubtedly stop entirely, or greatly lessen, the evils of the system; but much remains to be done. All duties that foster monopolies must be entirely abolished.

BYRON W. HOLZ.

A New Era of Prosperity.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is one of the most prominent republicans in the country. As the president of the New York Central Railroad Co., he is in intimate touch with business affairs. What he says cannot be put down as political vaporing. In his late Ham-burg interview he declares that "the settlement of the tariff question is the beginning of a new era of prosperity!" that "confidence is restored, and that means everything to us;" that "the industrial energy of the 70,000,000 people in the country, not yet fully developed, is restless when credit and stability are assured; the consuming and purchasing powers of the homogeneous population make prosperity for every business regardless of foreign demands."—Philadelphia Record.

Free Wool.

Free wool was to destroy the American sheep, and yet the price of wool already stiffening, the woolen mills are getting ready for a largely increased business, and here is the Wool and Cotton Reporter asserting that our manufacturers are going to make as cheap and good goods as can be made anywhere else in the world. If this thing keeps up, even the Ohio Wool Growers' association will be so busy with its own affairs that it will have no time to continue running the government of the United States of America.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FREE LIST SAVINGS.

Many Millions of Dollars Saved to the People of the Country.

The additions to the free list in the new tariff will save the people of this country many millions of dollars. It will save them directly more than \$11,000,000, the amount of tax paid in 1893 on the principal articles now added to the list. It will save them the much larger sum that the protected manufacturers and producers were enabled by the tariff to charge for the domestic articles.

The duty on some of the articles now placed on the free list was prohibitory. For example, the duty on petroleum shut out all foreign competition. The tax on binding twine was so large that it gave to the cordage trust the monopoly of the business and enabled it to fix its own price. It is evident, therefore, that the tax must have cost the farmers more than the \$249.79 which was the whole amount collected by the government on binding twine in 1893.

The duty on hoop and band iron manufactured wholly or partially in this country was also nearly prohibitory. In 1893 the government received only \$12,211 from this tax, and this was paid by the farmers who grow cotton. It was not all that these farmers paid, however, for the tax of 40 per cent. permitted the ironmasters of Pennsylvania to increase their prices to the point at which importation was too expensive to be profitable. Under the new law the cotton planters will be relieved of the tax on the iron ties for their bales.

The wheat-growers will be benefited still more. Besides binding-twine, burlaps and bags for grain are made free. The tax paid on these articles amounted in 1893 to the very large sum of \$2,025,331. The farmer did not pay all of this, but he paid a good deal of it, and he will find that the removal of the tax will make his crops of grain more valuable to him.

Another article which is necessary to the farmer is salt. In 1893 the tax collected on salt amounted to \$292,000. For many years the fish-packers of New England have had their salt free of duty, but the farmers have paid the tax on the salt used by them for curing pork and feeding their cattle. Now both stand on an equal footing under the revenue law of the country.

Among other benefits of the new tariff law is the reduction in duties on hats, flannels, shawls and blankets. These necessities of life were enormously taxed under the McKinley act. Cheap foreign flannels, hats, shawls and blankets were practically prohibited, the tax on them being heavier, according to their value, than the tax on the more expensive articles of the same classes.

In 1893 the tax on flannels valued at 30 cents a pound was 25 per cent. Only \$5 worth of these cheap goods was imported. Flannels worth on the average 22 cents a pound paid a tax at the rate of 103 1/2 per cent. The value of the imports of these flannels in that year was \$561. The tax on flannels at 45 cents was 103 1/2 per cent. Flannels worth 25 cents a pound paid a tax of 96 1/2 per cent. and the imports were worth \$75,323.

The cheapest blankets, worth 28, 34 and 48 cents a pound, paid taxes at the rates of 83 1/2, 100 and 104 per cent. respectively. Blankets worth 95 cents paid a tax rate of 81 per cent.

The cheapest shawls imported, worth 35 cents a pound, were taxed at 150 1/2 per cent.; the dearest, worth \$1.14, paid 83 1/2 per cent.

The tax on the cheapest hats was 85, 100 1/2 and 104 1/2 per cent. Of the cheapest only \$5.55 worth was imported in 1893, and on these a tax of \$4.55 was paid. The dearest hats paid a tax of 87 1/2 per cent.

This inequality of taxation was due to the specific duty on the pound. The McKinley tax on these articles was mixed, part specific and part ad valorem. For example, the tax on the cheapest shawls imported was 38 1/2 cents a pound and 40 per cent. on the value. The tax on the high-priced shawls was 44 cents a pound and 50 per cent. The very cheapest shawls were absolutely prohibited by the McKinley act. The tax on shawls worth 35 cents a pound was heavier in proportion to their value than the tax on shawls worth \$1.14 a pound.

The new law, which goes into effect January 1, 1895, as to woolen goods, corrects this inequality. The duty on these articles is based entirely on their value. Under the new law hats, shawls, flannels and blankets that cost the most will pay the highest rates of duty. The cheapest will be taxed at 25 per cent., the next at 30 per cent. and the dearest at 35 per cent. and 40 per cent.

Under the old law a cheap shawl bought in Germany for 50 cents would have cost \$1.25 with the duties added. Under the new law it will cost 67 1/2 cents, or a little more than one-half.—N. Y. World.

One of the conspicuous benefits of the new tariff bill is going to be to make all-wool clothing cheaper. Some varieties of clothing are cheap enough already, but it has generally been made so by introducing shoddy and other substitutes for wool into its manufacture. Under the free-wool tariff we ought to be able to get all-wool clothes almost as cheap as we now get an inferior article.—Boston Herald.

The trusts have plotted their own destruction. Their amazing audacity in throttling the senate to secure their greedy aims filled the people at first with indignation and alarm. These feelings have been succeeded by a determination to clear out and destroy, root and branch, the whole protectionist system.—Baltimore Sun.

There is nothing strange in the fact that republican money is finding its way into the labor camp. The g. o. p. has more money than anything else, and it is about the only campaign material it has to work on this year.—Detroit Free Press.

McKinley will be sure to bow and smile every time the grand stand howls over the Maine election returns.—Washington Post.

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

Business Booming Since the Reduction of Protection Prices.

The marks of a business and industrial revival are on every hand. The omens are everywhere. The idle manufacturers are reopening; dealers are preparing to take their output; the banks are extending their lines of discount.

The freight traffic of the railroads—the infallible indicator of industry and trade—shows a decided increase. This growth of business is actual, not relative merely, as compared with the depression produced by the strike. The increase is a normal development of activity, owing to improved commercial conditions. It is based on renewed confidence, a general revival and the incoming of better times.

The weakest point in the general business situation is the continued low price of wheat, which has been regarded so long as the chief American staple product for export, next to cotton. The wheat crop now being harvested is fully up to the average, and big crops are reported from all the wheat countries. Wheat now has to be produced in the United States in competition with countries which employ cheap coolie labor in tillage. A new era of high prices for wheat is impossible unless the coolie wheat crop shall fail for a series of years.

But other agricultural products bring good prices—not extremely high, but prices that yield a fair profit over the cost of production. Agricultural prosperity in this country must be maintained through diversified crops. Farmers cannot rely upon one staple. Stock raising, dairy farming and variety in field crops must be the policy of the agricultural population. By having something to sell at all seasons at all the different markets the farmer will always get fair returns, and he may in some years get almost rich on one of his crops which is a failure elsewhere.

The full volume and sweep of the commercial and industrial revival have but just begun. The reports from the commercial agencies and from the clearing houses, which are printed in the daily papers each Saturday morning, indicate the extent and direction of the increase from week to week. The last reports, August 25, were encouraging. Those of September 1 show greater progress. Each favorable report stimulates trade in all directions, causing still better reports in the future.

The political and partisan special calamity rumors in the republican press, relating to the effect of the new tariff on production and trade, are colored and false, and are contradicted by the dispatches in adjoining columns of the same papers. There is not going to be any cut in wages necessitated by the tariff. If wages are reduced in any locality or branch of production it is in mere wantonness and on false pretenses. Wages were not increased when the McKinley tariff went into effect, and there is no good cause for diminishing wages on the expiration of the McKinley tariff.

With booming trade, the advance wave of which is here, with the busy wheels of industry again in motion, with the transportation lines pressed to their greatest capacity in carrying the products of the country to market, with the hoarded funds of the banks placed in the channels of trade, the gloom of the last McKinley year will vanish; the material and moral effects of the strike will disappear; the light of prosperity will be reflected from every point of the horizon, and a new epoch of growth, of progress, of thrift and increase will open on the country.—Chicago Herald.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Boiled down, the republican campaign war cry seems to be, no further tincering of the tariff, excepting by ourselves.—Boston Herald.

It seems to the average man that there is much less talk of McKinley than there used to be. And there will be less and less.—Indianapolis News.

McKinley has proved that protection breeds perfidy and dishonor. He can next submit argument on the proposition that under free trade there could be no purchased tariff schedules.—St. Louis Republic.

It is a very poor kind of partisanship which attributes the grievance of the garment-makers to the new tariff law. The sweat shop is a product of "protection." It has grown and thrived under McKinleyism.—N. Y. World.

Democrats are determined to obtain free raw materials for manufacturers and free markets for consumers. Mr. Cleveland and his party are to gether. We shall guard against "reachery and half-heartedness."—St. Louis Republic.

When the price of an article goes down under the new tariff the republicans groan for the poor workman, and when it goes up they groan for the poor consumer. However, since they lost the offices the republicans never open their hungry mouths except to groan.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Is McKinley right or is Harrison right? The former says that republican success means a renewal of the tariff struggle, and the latter says it means nothing of the kind. We would respectfully suggest to the leaders of the republican party that they hold a caucus and settle the matter.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Republicans are praying that their panic will last until November, but in vain. Trade is picking up, manufacturers are turning out goods and money is easy. The democratic party has in a year and a half nearly restored the prosperity the republicans were four years in changing to distress.—St. Louis Republic.

The fact is, protection tends to produce corruption, and in order to maintain a high standard of honor in the legislative branch of the national government and elsewhere the people will have to do away with the system by which the taxing power of the government is exerted for the benefit of a single class.—Merchants' Review.

BIRDS OF CALIFORNIA.

Ornithological Treasures Found on the Pacific Coast.

Peculiar Habits of the Road-Runner—The Melodious Song of the Cactus Wren—Humming Birds of Many Kinds—The American Eagle.

[Special Los Angeles (Cal.) Letter.]

California is richer in ornithological life, especially in the singing bird, than any other section of country. The reason is plain—all the birds indigenous to a temperate climate are found here, and those more at home in a colder latitude find what they are looking for in the mountainous regions. Finding an equable climate, or varied, there is no reason for the songsters, or those who do not sing, to migrate. There are species in this state, whose counterparts are not found in the eastern states—owing, perhaps, to a mingling or intermixture of various species, something like our mixed races of people. A peculiar ornithological type is the "road runner," something on the order of the cuckoo. The Mexicans call him paisano, signifying "indigenous to the country." A man who lives in the country is also called paisano, instead of granger. The peculiarity of the paisano or road runner, is that it lives on the mesas, or treeless sections, and when apprised, it runs through the chapparal until it strikes a road when it takes to the middle and runs down the road as if Satan were in pursuit. It runs so swiftly and changes in its course so frequently that it is very difficult to shoot it. If hotly pursued on horseback, and it can out run most horses, it climbs a tree, jumping up a foot or two at a time. It cannot fly upward, and must climb or jump upward, so as to fly downward. The paisano takes a special delight in killing snakes, which it mainly feeds upon, and also robs bird's nests, perhaps from a spirit of viciousness, as it is considered a game bird and always looking for trouble. This bird is seldom killed by the hunter, as it is not good for food, and is useful in killing snakes. The "road runner" has no representative in the east, and but one type in Mexico.

The California woodpecker is known to the Spaniards as "carpintero," or carpenter; so called from his continual hammering on trees. The "carpintero" is always at work on the nut-pine or silver-pine trees to be found in the foot-hills of the coast range. These trees are his storehouses for winter food, and until the rainy season his shrill hammering is heard, drilling holes through the bark, into each of which he puts an acorn. Each carpintero selects a tree, and when he has finished drilling a sufficient number of the



CALIFORNIA ROAD RUNNER.

looks as though it had just recovered from an attack of smallpox. Then the carpintero flies away to the nearest oak tree and returns with an acorn in his east-iron bill. The acorn is driven into the hole with remarkable tightness, and then he flies away for another. The rains wet the ends of the acorn and grub worms wedge their way into it and eat the kernel and grow fat. While this crop is maturing, the carpintero is in his hole in some dead tree not far away, taking it easy. When hungry he ventures out of his winter quarters in his commissary department and eats—the grub-worm. Sometimes he encounters the "Digger Indian," who wings him with a boomerang. The nut-pine has a large cone, which the Digger Indian eats for food, and in quest of this food he incidentally wars upon the woodpecker. It is one of the prettiest birds in the west. Its plumage is of steel-blue, varied with red, black, white and yellow. He is something of a weather prophet, not only from his habits of storing away food, but from a peculiar cackling sound which he utters just before the beginning of the rainy season.

The cactus wren is peculiar to the Colorado desert. It builds its curious and unusually large nest in a cactus thicket for safety from its enemies. Its nest is architecturally woven of desert grasses somewhat in the shape of the present style of mutton-leg sleeves worn by the ladies. This nest, large enough for half a dozen birds of the size of its inhabitant, is laid horizontally on the cactus bush, and thus approach to it is difficult to a stranger. The cactus wren is a singer, but has only a few loud ringing notes, clear, sharp and musical, and its concert is never of long duration. This is about the only life of the barren cactus sections it inhabits, and the sweet notes amid a desolation is a striking contrast. It is larger than the eastern wren, of brown color, the breast white and spotted. Its counterpart is the European lyre bird.

The oriole, the little songster of which poets chant, is seen in southern California to its greatest advantage. Its brilliant orange plumage, black back and black wings with a white spot in each, form a pretty combination and is seen perhaps to a greater advantage in this bright, clear atmosphere. It is known as the "hooded oriole" from a little tuft of feathers on his crown. They swarm in the orchards and gardens and hang their little nests amid the vines and roses that cluster around the houses. They are sweet singers, and seem to never tire; neither does the listener.

The cow blackbird is different from the eastern species, and will not visit the seashore. The female is locally called "the tramp," because it never builds its own nest, preferring to lay

its eggs in other birds' nests. Whether it claims the hatchlings is a mooted question. The male is black with purplish tints, the head and neck sooty. It is a train robber on a small scale, accompanying the freight trains through the desert for hundreds of miles, picking up grain. They also scour the fields when grain is being sown, and make it interesting for the granger. Their notes are harsh, but are somewhat melodious when they sing in concert, as in some human voices. When they cannot get grain, they eat grub worms.

The purple finch, a species of the linnet, like the leopard, changes his spots. That is, the male, when caged, sometimes changes from a purple red to a yellow. Ornithologists have not explained this apparent strangeness. It seems that it would be more natural for the female to turn. It is a fine singer, but loses some of its melody after being imprisoned.

The "horned lark," so called from having long erectile tufts over the



CALIFORNIA CACTUS WREN.

eyes, inhabits the plains and fields of southern California and in the spring fills the air with sweet notes while sailing above and around without any other apparent object than to give an aerial concert. It is either in the air or on the ground, never lighting upon trees—no half way ground.

Those tropical gems, the humming birds, are here distinct from those found in the east. The callophore hummer is a Mexican species and not found north of Los Angeles. The coast hummer does not venture far inland. It is green, and the head is a metallic violet. The broad-tailed species is green, with a red throat. They prey upon the flowers, sucking honey from them, and when the scarcity of dew renders the sweet saccharine difficult to get they fall back upon insects.

The water ouzel, or hydrobata Mexicana, is one of the most curious birds on the Pacific coast. It is a size larger than the sparrow, slate color, short tail, and lives on the banks of streams feeding on water insects and small fishes, which it catches by diving, swimming, or walking under the water, or flying along its surface. It is not web-footed, but has remarkable powers of locomotion—more than the average aquatic bird possesses. The female builds her nest of mosses, under a rill or dam where the water trickles over the top, keeping the mosses green and cool, also hidden from enemies. In the spring, when it is billing and cooing time, the male takes a position on a distant rock in the stream and their bird love is heard in their sweet resonating notes.

The white-headed eagle, which is seen as the emblem of America on our flag and "white metal," is now very rare in California, owing to tourists who think they are compelled to kill something. This "American eagle" was very numerous before the Americans came to this country. The Mexican settlers preserved them from destruction because the eagles killed the ground squirrels. And strange enough, as if by a tacit understanding, the eagle seldom broke the treaty by killing the domestic animals of the Mexicans. But when the American settlers began to shoot these eagles, merely from a wanton desire to see them "drop," the eagles made a war in turn upon chickens, turkeys, even flying



THE WHITE EAGLE.

away with young lambs. That they never disturbed the domestic animals of the Mexicans is a well-established fact. The "American golden eagle" of California has not a golden color, but is more brownish. Its long legs are booted with feathers down to its toes and spurs, as if for a ride.

J. M. SCANLANN.

Famous Enough to Be Honest.
Jinks (on the rail)—I was talking with an eminent physician in the smoker.

Mrs. Jinks—What is his name?
"He didn't mention it, and I did not like to ask."

"Then why do you think he is an eminent physician?"
"I asked him what was the best cure for consumption, and he said he didn't know."—Puck.

The Proper Revenge.
I'm not cruel, nor to wrath am I overly quick; But a woman or child I could throttle And my very best friend I could kick when I stick My paste-brush into the ink-bottle.

—Judge.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder in Strength and Value 25 Per Cent. Above Its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examinations for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department of Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders which were made by this department for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, and which has been made public, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 100 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited at the Fair, the next highest in strength, thus tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of 20 per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 44 per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sales of all other baking powders combined.

HANDWRITING AND CHARACTER
Individual Peculiarities Produced by the Brain.

It is a curious fact that when a person compares the writing done by his hand with the writing done by his feet, as by holding chalk between the toes or writing with the toes themselves on the sand, he will find that the two results are alike in their individual characteristics. I have performed the experiment, and, though I am not proficient in the art of foot writing, I can see that the style and shape of the letters made by my toes resemble the characters formed by my hand.

The same is true of mouth writing. I am no adept in this department, but I saw a Russian who had neither hands nor feet painted and write with his mouth. This aroused my emulation and I tried myself to trace my name by holding in my mouth a pencil. The result at the very start was astonishingly like my handwriting, though of course it was much more hesitating and unconnected. I have also written with other parts of my body, as for instance with a pencil held tightly in the closed elbow or the knee joint, or between my chin and breast or fastened to my head. From all these positions I obtain a defective but legible writing which has the characteristics of my handwriting. So it seems to me evident beyond a doubt that the characteristics of handwriting do not arise from peculiarities of the right hand and arm, and as a further proof of this conclusion I will adduce the experience of those who, having lost their right hands, are obliged to make use of their left. Such persons show very soon a remarkable dexterity in writing, going from right to left, while with the right hand they had always proceeded from left to right.

From all these observations and facts I was led to the conclusion already expressed. Individual peculiarities of handwriting do not depend on the hand but on the brain, which dictates what shall be written. It therefore follows that not the left hand nor the left or right leg are trained at the same time with the right hand, which alone learns—for they remain motionless—but that the central portions of the brain assigned to them, where are produced the thoughts of the writer and the corresponding command to the nerves to move the muscles in this or that way and no other, are alone trained and practiced. In one word, the motive impulses must be prepared.—W. Preyer, in Chautauquan.

Doubtful About the Doubt.
We are justly proud of our jury system, but the twelve "good men and true" are not always the wisest of mankind. At a recent session a prisoner was indicted for pocket picking, and to most people in court the clearest possible case was made out by the prosecution.

"Have you anything you would like to tell the jury before they retire?" said the judge.

"Well, all I want to say is, I hope as 'ow they'll give me the benefit of the doubt," replied the prisoner, despondently.

The jury considered their verdict. They were no little time over it.

"Can I assist you in any way, gentlemen?" said the judge at last, becoming impatient.

"We are almost agreed, me lud," said the foreman, "but we can't quite understand what the doubt is the prisoner wishes us to give him the benefit of."—London Tit-Bits.

Not a Good Bargain.
The eyes of the suitor filled with tears. "Sir," he protested; "I would give my very life for your daughter."

Her father started violently.

"Young man!" he thundered; "do I look as if I was easy picking in a trade?"

Before his gaze the youth averted his face, abashed.—Puck.

Some Come High.
Parrot—Do you believe that time is money?

Wiggins—Well, that depends on the kind of a time you have had!—Truth.

—Tarring and feathering was once a legal punishment for theft. It is said to be found in the statutes of both England and France about the time of the crusades.

FASHION AND FANCY.

New Articles of Dress for Feminine Adornment.

The number and style of outing dresses of all sorts seem to be limitless. Almost every fabric is permissible if properly made. There are pretty repon dresses with collar, cuffs and belt of embroidery, or with sleeves entirely of embroidery. In some instances the skirts are perfectly plain, in others they have bands of trimming around the skirt, down the front or on the lapels and wide collar. Pique duck, linsens of all colors, chevots and various other cotton fabrics are utilized for inexpensive dresses, and pretty ones they make indeed. A stylish dress of pique with stripes made up of small dots, is trimmed with a heavy antique lace. Three rows on the skirt, and the front and collar of the blazer are also trimmed. This is worn with a vest of mull, made with a folded collar, and a draped front, which is long and very full. This front has four little casings extending down the front about eight inches below the collar. When the front is to be laundered the strings in these casings are let out to their full length, the front is done up and the strings are drawn up and tightly tied. The effect of this is exceedingly pretty, and it solves the much-voiced problem of renewing this bit of attire, a question which has puzzled most women, and has frequently ended in throwing the front away altogether.

Lace is extensively used for dresses, and with admirable effect. It is made up over silk, either entirely by itself or with satin or moire. The yoke of a dress of this sort is made of alternating strips of lace and insertion with beads. From the shoulders to the front, just below the bust, are drapal sections of the lace. These meet a satin bodice in corslet fashion. This bodice has folds of the satin around the point, front and back.

It is thought best by ladies who find it necessary to be a little careful in their expenditures in dress, to make the under apron and back-forms without sewing the lace in, but merely to drape it so that the effect is nearly the same. In this way the draperies around the sleeves and under the arms may be renewed if they wear out, a state of things that is quite likely to occur if the dress is much worn or the wearer is a trifle stout.

Among the new costumes from Paris are dresses with the entire skirt made of a flounce of embroidery. The sleeves are of the material matching the flounce and either figured or plain. One dress has the tops of the sleeves of the embroidery with deep falls of accordion-plaited chiffon. There is a yoke of embroidery outlined with plaited chiffon of the same sort. A folded belt and long sash finish this attractive costume.

Jackets are longer again; at least, some of the newer ones are. A stylish model is fitted at the back, has loose fronts, very full sleeves and elaborate collar and cuffs of embroidery. The vest is in almost universal wear, and comparatively few costumes are made all of the same material. A jacket and skirt with vest of some other material is one of the popular styles.

In millinery there is some change, a special feature of the summer hat being a perfectly straight round brim without trimming-up or crimping-up of any sort. Many hats of this kind are made of mull or crepe. For the first autumn wear they will be of chiffon and trimmed with autumn leaves. A narrow-brimmed, round hat has a trimming of wings, loops of gauze or silk and flowers.

The waist of contrasting material is still in full favor and is likely to continue so indefinitely. Waists with the material shirred in to form a round yoke, then left loose to the waist-line where it is drawn in under a folded belt, is one of the popular styles.—N. Y. Ledger.

For a Pretty Complexion.
Complexion is all a matter of digestion. Where there is good digestion a beautiful complexion is bound to follow. A well-regulated stomach invariably proclaims itself in a good-looking face. Skin-whiteners, face-washes, creams, soaps and liquid emollients cost far more money than sour grapes and are nothing like as remedial. Plums, blackberries, white and red grapes, peaches and oranges are among the table fruits, and it is difficult to say which is the best for a pretty complexion. If the skin is kept fresh and the diet is laxative the face will be good to look upon.—N. Y. World.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 24	
CATTLE—Best beefs	3 70 @ 6 15
Stockers	2 00 @ 3 75
Native cows	2 30 @ 2 60
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 00 @ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	45 @ 46
No. 2 hard	47 @ 48
CORN—No. 2 mixed	48 @ 49
OATS—No. 2 mixed	35 1/2 @ 39
RYE—No. 2	55 1/2 @ 56
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 40 @ 1 50
Fancy	1 90 @ 2 00
HAY—Choice timothy	8 00 @ 9 00
Fancy prairie	6 00 @ 7 25
BRAN (sacked)	63 @ 65
BUTTER—Choice creamery	22 @ 24
CHEESE—Full cream	10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice	12 @ 13 1/2
POTATOES	45 @ 50
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 00 @ 5 80
Texas	2 00 @ 2 50
HOGS—Heavy	4 00 @ 5 85
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Choice	90 @ 2 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red	48 1/2 @ 49 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	54 @ 54 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	35 @ 39
RYE—No. 2	55 @ 56
FUTTER—Creamery	20 @ 23
LARD—Western steam	8 80 @ 8 85
PORK	11 30 @ 13 35
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 75 @ 6 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00 @ 5 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 50 @ 3 40
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 20 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	52 @ 52 1/2
CORN—No. 2	38 1/2 @ 39 1/2
OATS—No. 2	35 @ 39
RYE	56 @ 57
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @ 24
LARD	8 81 @ 8 90
PORK	13 75 @ 13 87 1/2

CATTLE—Native steers	4 00 @ 5 10
HOGS—Good to choice	5 50 @ 6 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	2 50 @ 3 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	50 1/2 @ 51 1/2
CORN—No. 2	37 1/2 @ 39 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	31 @ 31 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	20 @ 24 1/2
PORK—Mess	13 50 @ 15 25

Where the Knee Grows.
"Say, old man, suppose that you should fall and break your knee-cap, where would you go for a new knee?"
"What a senseless question! Every one knows that when the knee-cap, or, more properly speaking, the patella, is broken it is practically impossible to mend it."
"Nonsense; you would go to Africa."
"Why to Africa?"
"Because that is where the negroes."
—Brooklyn Life.

Common Sense
Is a somewhat rare possession. Show that you have a share of it by refraining from violent purgatives and drastic cathartics when you are constipated, and by relaxing your bowels gently, not violently, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a wholesome, thorough aperient and tonic. This world famous medicine conquers dyspepsia, malaria, liver complaint, kidney and bladder trouble and nervousness, and is admirably adapted for the feeble and convalescent.

"I OBJECT," said the mosquito in a theatrical hotel, "to this interference in my business. The idea of my not being permitted to do my act without a net!"—Washington Star.

The True Laxative Principle
Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Co.

LADY OF THE HOUSE—"Have you good refectory?" "Refectory is it? I have that, and from hundreds of mistresses of the house have lived with the last six months."—Boston Transcript.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

A GIRL is perfectly justified in looking with suspicion on a young man who tries to convince her that diamond rings are no longer fashionable for engagement purposes.—Merchant Traveler.

Forty Feeble Lungs Against Winter
with Hall's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

HE—"Why are you forever roasting Charley Fenderson?" She—"Simply because he isn't half baked."—Boston Transcript.

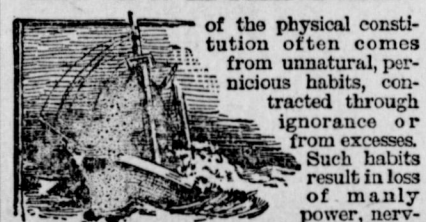
THE Seaside Mash.—She—"Excuse me, sir, you have the advantage of me." He—"Perhaps I have now; but wait a week."—N. Y. Sun.

HE—"Your friend, I hear, paints faces beautiful." She—"Only one."—Syracuse Post.

A MAN on being asked what kind of wine he preferred said: "Other people's."—Tit-Bits.

AWKWARDNESS is eczema in a state of intoxication.—Young Men's Era.

A WRECK



of the physical constitution often comes from unnatural, pernicious habits, contracted through ignorance or from excesses. Such habits result in loss of many powers, nervous exhaustion, nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and a thousand and one derangements of mind and body. Epilepsy, paralysis, softening of the brain and even dread insanity sometimes result from such reckless self-abuse. To reach, reclaim and restore such unfortunate to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

TELLS THE SECRET.

"SINCE I USED



GLAIRETTE SOAP
My Clothes are whiter, my health better, my Labor less!"

BEST, PUREST & MOST ECONOMICAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE

MADE BY THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

Try to Argue

with some bright woman, against Pearlinc. She uses it—most bright women do. You'll find the arguments all on her side—what can you say against it? We are willing to leave the case in her hands. You'll end by using it.

The fact is, every argument as to the easiest, safest and best way of securing perfect cleanliness is settled by Pearlinc. If you use it, you know that this is so. If you don't use it, sooner or later you'll have to be convinced.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlinc." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best
You can easily have the best if you only insist upon it. They are made for cooking and heating in every conceivable style and size for any kind of fuel and with prices from \$10 to \$70. The genuine all bear this trade-mark and are sold with a written guarantee. First-class merchants everywhere handle them.
The Michigan Stove Company
LARGEST MAKERS OF STOVES AND RANGES IN THE WORLD
120 WEST CALIFORNIA BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

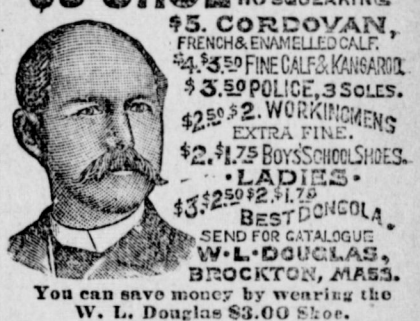
Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squishy feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed time. Sold by all Druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE



IS THE BEST, NO SQUEAKING. \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELED CALF. \$4.50 FINE CALF. KANSAS. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 - 2. W. R. KILGORE'S EXTRA FINE. \$2.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. \$3.25 \$2.17. BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe. Because, we are the largest manufacturers of the 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 wear quality. 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.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 SHOE.

A. N. K.—D 1519

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

COUNTERFEITERS.

A Notorious Gang Broken Up and Their Chief Arrested.

A CHOCTAW SHOT UNDER THE LAW.

A Farmer Dangerously Bitten by a Savage Hog—A Kansas City Teller Arrested on the Charge of Grand Larceny.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Chief Hazen, of the secret service, yesterday received a telegram announcing the arrest at Clinton, Mo., of J. B. McCullough, charged with impersonating the chief of the secret service, forgery, and in attempting to procure the printing of counterfeit United States notes. Lucien Hubbard was also arrested at Malden, Mo., charged with being a counterfeiter. Hubbard was the chief of the Wilson and Holey gang, arrested a few days ago. The Grant head-plates, from which the notes were printed, and \$3,800 in bogus notes were captured. The arrest completely wipes out this notorious gang, and all their plates, money and material have been captured.

SHOT UNDER THE LAW.
CADDIS, I. T., Sept. 25.—Yesterday at 2 p. m. at the Pushmataha district court ground in Jackson county, 30 miles from here, Jim Allen, a Choctaw aged about 24 years, was convicted in August of murder, was shot by Deputy Sheriff Robert Jackson. At noon his spiritual adviser made a talk and prayed with him and the deputy read the death warrant. He admitted his guilt and said he had made peace with his Maker and was ready to go. At 2 o'clock the deputy carried out the mandate of the law by shooting and in a few minutes the man breathed his last. About fifty people were present at the execution.

ATTACKED BY A SAVAGE HOG.
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—John Rohn, a German farmer who lives 3 miles south of here, was most dangerously bitten by a savage hog yesterday. He was trying to drive the hog home, when it turned upon him and a fight between them followed. The farmer had no weapon of defense and the hog knocked him down, seized his right hand in its jaw and fearfully lacerated that member.

BANK TELLER IN JAIL.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—Edgar O. Bishop, teller of the Bank of H. S. Mills of 900-902 Walnut street, was arrested yesterday forenoon on the charge of grand larceny. He is accused of robbing the bank of \$1,000. Bishop is locked up in the county jail in default of \$3,000 bail. The arrest was made on the information of J. W. Bowman, resident agent of the American Security Co. of New York.

GOES TO HIAWATHA.

The Pullman Co-Operative Club Will Locate in the Kansas Town.
HIAWATHA, Kan., Sept. 25.—The Pullman Co-Operative club, which has been considering a proposition from Topeka, Lawrence and other Kansas towns for the location of their manufacturing plant, closed a deal with the citizens of Hiawatha yesterday. The first installment of workmen will be brought from Pullman at once and work on temporary shops will be commenced immediately. Arrangements have been made with the city to use the surplus power from the city waterworks until the shops are completed, and the first work done will be to put an improved bicycle on the market. The club consists of about 200 of the most skilled workmen in the Pullman shops, and all will come to Hiawatha just as soon as work can be provided for them. The city has filled up in anticipation of this movement, and not a vacant store building can be had now anywhere. Property owners on business streets are preparing to put up new buildings to supply the demand that now exists for rooms.

May Lose a Legacy.
CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, which was left \$150,000 by the will of the late Isaac Clarence Marsh, on condition of remaining "high church," is likely to lose the legacy through a second will, which was found yesterday. By the second will the property is bequeathed to relatives of the deceased and the church will receive the money only in the event of the testator's sister dying without children. The second will makes no "high church" proviso.

Under a Mass of Earth.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Five laborers were buried under a mass of earth almost as compact as stone while at work yesterday afternoon making an excavation for the foundation of a retaining wall, just below the German town avenue crossing of the Richmond branch of the Reading road. One man was fatally injured and died a few minutes after his body was recovered. Four others were seriously injured.

Englishmen Win at Cricket.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The international cricket match between Lord Hawke's eleven and the gentlemen of Philadelphia terminated yesterday afternoon in an inglorious defeat of the local team, who fell under the overwhelming majority of 131. When stumps were drawn the Philadelphians were 153 runs behind the visitors, who still had two wickets.

Jerry Simpson Has Entirely Recovered.
TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 25.—Charles E. Taylor, assistant superintendent of insurance, has just returned from a trip in the Seventh district with Congressman Jerry Simpson and reports that Mr. Simpson has entirely recovered his health and is able to fill all his engagements.

Sentenced to Jail.
PITTSBURG, Kan., Sept. 25.—O. E. Evans, the young man who uncoiled the Maconic lodge here out of money, has been sentenced to a term in the county jail at Girard for obtaining money under false pretenses.

GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

A Trial of Strength Between Japanese and Chinese War Vessels—Several Chinese Ships Reported Sunk.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Dispatches received here from Shanghai confirm the report of a severe battle fought on the Yalu river between the fleets of China and Japan. These dispatches also agree in saying that the Chinese ships were escorting troops bound for Korea. The battle was fought on the bay at the mouth of the Yalu river. The Chinese troops were in the Second army corps, composed entirely of Huanese. According to Chinese version, there was no thought of surrender on either side. The ships of both nations, it is admitted, were terribly damaged. The Japanese had the advantage of the weather and so maneuvered that both the Chinese boats and transports had to fight it out.

The Chen Yuen, these dispatches say, after fighting her guns to the last, was sunk by torpedoes, and a smaller Chinese vessel, which was unarmed, was blown up. The steel cruiser Chao Yung, it is added, was so damaged that she had to be beached to escape capture. The Chinese Yang Hei was also driven ashore and has become a hopeless wreck. The Chinese claim that three Japanese warships were sunk—their names are not given in these dispatches. The news of the naval battle has created intense excitement.

Another dispatch from Shanghai says that the Chinese warship sunk was the Chi Yuen, although it is believed that a mistake has been made, and that the important Chinese warship sunk by torpedoes is the battleship Chen Yuen, the flagship of the Chinese northern squadron, commanded by Adm. Ting.

Further dispatches from Shanghai dated yesterday announce that in the naval battle off the Yalu river the entire Northern fleet of China was engaged, reinforced by some ships of the Foo Chow squadron. The Chinese are said to have been hampered by want of room to maneuver. The number of Japanese warships is not stated and many of their vessels were stationed off Ping Yang inlet at the mouth of the Ta Tung river. Their number in the Gulf of Korea was probably small. The Shanghai advices say that it is significant that two or three Chinese transports which were conveyed by the warships of China have not returned and it is rumored that they were all blown up, with the loss of all hands on board. From Chinese garrisons it is gathered that the loss on both sides in the naval engagement will reach several thousand.

THE CORN CROP.

United States Will Raise About 1,300,000,000 Bushels.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The World yesterday morning published a detailed statement from hundreds of western towns, showing a heavy shortage in the corn crop. The World says: The biggest crop raised by any country is Indian corn and the United States is the country that raises it. In a good year the United States produces 2,000,000,000 bushels of this staple and has produced more. At the average market price these 2,000,000,000 bushels are worth \$1,000,000,000, or about ten times as much as the gold production of the whole world for a year. A severe drought has greatly reduced the yield, just how much is what many people would be very glad to know, and the World, therefore, prints reports from nearly 300 correspondents throughout the corn region.

These reports cover the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. The twelve states include the great corn belt of the United States, and in an average year produce about 75 per cent. of the corn crop. The government report makes the yield this year 1,100,000,000 bushels, but most all the corn authorities say this is too low.

These reports indicate about two-thirds of an average crop, or in the neighborhood of 1,300,000,000 bushels. The greatest reduction has been in the states west of the Mississippi, and their loss has been heavy. Kansas, which raises more than 150,000,000 bushels in a good year, reports only 42,000,000 bushels. But the states east of the Mississippi river, where rain is a more certain quantity, pull up the average.

STOCKS OF GRAIN.

Bradstreet's Comparative Statement of the Available Supply.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Special cable and telegraphic advices to Bradstreet's covering the principal points of accumulation in the United States, Canada and Europe, indicate the following changes in stocks of grain last Saturday, compared with the preceding Saturday.

Available supply United States and Canada, east Rocky mountains, wheat, increase, 2,061,000 bushels; corn, increase, 345,000 bushels; oats, increase, 611,000 bushels; United States, west of Rockies, wheat, increase, 307,000 bushels; alfalfa for and in Europe, wheat, decrease, 736,000 bushels.

Larger increases of domestic wheat stocks, east of the Rocky mountains, not reported in the visible supply, including 465,000 bushels in northwestern interior elevators; 501,000 bushels at Manitoba storage points; 199,000 bushels in Chicago private elevators, and 65,000 bushels at Newport News. Corresponding increases include 203,000 bushels in Minneapolis private elevators, and 50,000 bushels in New Orleans.

A Knotty Tangle Question.
NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—J. Magnon, a snake charmer, and Arthur Katzheim, a circus rider, have applied to Judge LaCombe, of the United States circuit court, for a judicial opinion as to whether live animals can be classified as "tools of trade" when they are used by their owners solely to aid them in their vocation. The animals in question are twenty-eight snakes, a tiger, a horse and a dog which arrived here on March 30, and which were classified by Collector Killebreth as live animals, and subject to a duty on same. The owners claim they are "tools of trade" and therefore exempt from duty.

FARM STATISTICS.

Land Ownership and Debt in Kansas and Arkansas.

RECENT CENSUS OFFICE BULLETINS.

Over Two-Thirds of the Farmers in Kansas Own Their Farms—Troops to Be Massed Near Railway Centers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Bulletins have been issued from the census office showing land ownership and debt in the states of Kansas and Arkansas. The figures for Kansas are more interesting than any others, because it has been pointed out as the state where the debts and mortgages are more burdensome than all others. The bulletins show that of the farms in Kansas 31.03 per cent. are hired and 68.97 per cent. are owned by persons cultivating them. Of the farms 55.5 per cent. are encumbered by mortgages. The mortgages on farms amount to \$73,779,283, which is 35.99 per cent. of their value. This debt bears an average rate of interest of 8.15 per cent.; the average annual interest charge to each family owning an encumbered farm being \$92. Each of the encumbered farms are worth on the average of \$3,219, and subject to a debt of \$1,126.

Corresponding facts for homes are that 49.85 per cent. of home families hire and 50.15 per cent. own their homes; that of home-owning families 60.84 per cent. own free of incumbrance and 39.16 per cent. with incumbrance. In 100 home families, on an average 59 hire their homes, 20 own with incumbrance and 39 without incumbrance. The debt on owned homes aggregates \$20,330,951, or 37.25 per cent. of their value, and bears interest at an average rate of 8.42 per cent., so that the annual amount of interest on each home averages \$69. The average debt of \$820 incumbers each home, which has an average value of \$2,202.

In the cities in the state in the class of those having a population of 8,000 to 100,000, 58.42 per cent. of home families hire and 41.58 per cent. own their homes and of home-owning families 43.27 per cent. own without incumbrance and 56.73 per cent. own free of incumbrance. In 100 home families on the average are found 53 that hire their homes, 18 that own with incumbrance and 29 that own without incumbrance. Liens on owned homes are 36.68 per cent. of value of those subject to lien. Several averages show that the rate of interest is 8.02 per cent.; the value of each owned and incumbered home is \$3,051; lien on same, \$1,123, and yearly interest charge on each home, \$90. Real estate purchase and improvements, when not associated with other objects, caused 7.92 per cent. of farm families to incur 52.91 per cent. of farm debt and 75.34 per cent. of home families to incur 53.06 per cent. of home debt.

The aggregate number of families in the State is 297,558 of whom 171,143 occupy farms, 181,328 own homes or farms, of which number 90,271 are incumbered; of the 126,313 families outside the farms 63,297 own homes and 38,569 of them are unincumbered. Families renting homes number 62,916, renting farms, 53,114. In Arkansas 53.94 per cent. of the farms are owned and 95.82 per cent. are owned free of incumbrance. On the owned farms there are incumbrances amounting to \$2,032,345, which is 44.38 per cent. of their value. The average interest charge is 9.35 per cent. Of the homes, 32.85 per cent. are owned and of them 94.15 per cent. are free of incumbrance.

CONCENTRATING THE ARMY.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The concentration of regular army forces near great railway centers for the purpose of maintaining respect of all classes for the laws of the United States, which has been ordered to take place the first of October, is clearly shown in the distribution and arrangement of the department of the east, which includes the country east of Michigan, Indiana, Missouri and Texas. While over two-thirds of the entire strength of the army will continue at stations west of this line, more than 7,000 regulars will be under marching orders from headquarters on Governor's Island, New York, when Gen. Miles succeeds Gen. Howard in November. The center of this strength will be near New York city, but the force along the Canadian border will be considerably augmented and the secondary centers of Washington, Cincinnati and Atlanta will be within easy reach of any external menace or domestic disturbance.

Grim Reminders of a Tyrant.
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—A number of skeletons with manacles attached to the arm and leg bones have been found buried close to the surface of the court yard of the custom house here. A similar discovery was made a few years ago at almost the same place, but upon the former occasion instruments of torture were also discovered with the skeletons. It is stated that a secret chancellor of the tyrannical regent, Bierer, the favorite of Empress Anna, was situated where the remains were found. Anna ruled from 1730 to 1736. It is stated that 20,000 victims of Bierer's tyranny perished during these six years.

Continued Till January.
CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Sept. 25.—The twenty-two cases of the state against J. C. Darragh and E. C. Sattley of the defunct Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank, which were brought here on change of venue from Kansas City, were continued yesterday to the January term of court.

Van Horn for Congress.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—The republican primary election held in this city and Jackson county yesterday, resulted in a victory for Col. R. T. Van Horn, editor of the Journal, for congress, insuring his nomination.

Not a Populist.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—C. C. Powning, of Reno, Nev., says that Senator Jones has indicated his future course to his friends. He says that Jones has not joined the populist party, but has gone over to the silver party of Nevada. In the meantime Jones will disregard the demands of the republican committee that he resign at once, because that would give the governor an opportunity to appoint a republican as Jones' successor. For this reason he will wait until the Nevada legislature meets and then resign, offering himself as a candidate to serve out his own expired term.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

So Bradstreet Reports It—Greater Activity in Many Branches of Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Bradstreet's to-day says: The consensus of general trade this week is an improving one. The most favorable features reported then have been maintained. The surprisingly good reports of business south and west, with some exceptions, are particularly noteworthy. The reports from Baltimore, Nashville, Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, Baltimore jobbers in all leading lines report the volume of merchandise distributed in excess of expectation, especially dry goods, in Georgia and Alabama, except in fruit and coal regions. Other southern products being in good supply, orders continue liberal and mercantile collections easy. Nashville, while reporting no improvement over favorable features made last week, notes the continuance, and the collections are prompt. One sale is reported of 10,000 tons of southern pig iron this week.

Activity reported in almost all lines at Chicago a week ago is continued, merchants being satisfied with the situation. Far western buyers, who used to buy in eastern markets, are purchasing stocks at Chicago. Greatest activity is shown in dry goods, clothing, millinery and shoes. Wool, too, is active, one lot of 700,000 pounds having been sold to a Rhode Island manufacturer. St. Louis manufacturers and jobbers of clothing and hats report business heavier than in their preceding experiences in like periods. Sales of millinery and dry goods are larger, as well as those of furniture. The season's shipments of wheat from Portland, Ore., and San Francisco have begun, one vessel having sailed this week from the city first named and six from the Golden Gate. Sales in the larger cities on the Pacific coast have increased in all lines. Receipts of Alaska salmon have been very heavy and exports promise to be correspondingly large.

Heavier exports of wheat from New York City, San Francisco and Montreal have further increased the weekly total of wheat (and flour as wheat) exported from both coasts of the United States and Canada within six days, as exclusively reported to Bradstreet's, such total being 3,537,000 bushels. Last week the like aggregate was 2,789,500 bushels. A year ago it was 4,724,000 bushels. In 1892 it was 3,711,000 bushels. The year before that 4,711,000 bushels, but in the third week of September, 1893, it was only 1,530,000 bushels.

The price movement this week is downward, cotton having sold to within two points of the lowest on record, and wheat having gone off sufficiently to make another "lowest record" for that cereal. The market for hogs and cattle at western markets, based on heavy receipts, Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, Indian corn, oats, naval stores and refined sugar.

The 218 business failures reported in the United States this week, against 223 last week, and as compared with 346 in the third week of September, 1893. In that week of 1892 there were only 173 business failures reported, but in 1891 the aggregate for the week was 210.

THE KENTUCKY WAR.

The Son of Col. Breckinridge Succeeds in Stabbing His Man.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 22.—Desha Breckinridge had a sensational altercation with James Duane Livingston, formerly of New York city, in the Phoenix hotel yesterday. Livingston was standing at the news and cigar stand reading an afternoon paper when Desha Breckinridge came in and bought a package of cigarettes. Livingston spoke to Desha and extended his hand, saying, "It is all over now; we ought to be friends. Shake hands."

Breckinridge, with an angry look on his face, replied, "No, you one-horse scoundrel, I will not take your hand. You profess to be a man's friend and then stab him in the back."

Livingston replied to this by saying that he had done nothing of that kind, when Breckinridge called him a liar. Then Livingston struck at Desha and knocked his glasses off, following this up with a blow on the neck. Desha reached for his hip pocket and instantly flashed in the air a long, bright blade of a big dirk. Both men were pale as death. Livingston, in a moment of desperation, grabbed at the glittering blade which Breckinridge had aimed at his heart. The knife went between the second and third fingers of Livingston's right hand, cutting the third finger to the bone. Livingston grasped his right hand with his left in order to stop the terrible flow of blood that was dyeing the tiling of the lobby. The hotel clerks and several bystanders rushed in and seized Breckinridge and at the same instant Matt Lane, a strong Breckinridge man, ran up and said he would take a hand in helping Desha.

THE EARTH SINKING.

A Sensational Story From Southwestern Kansas—As Bad as the Treacherous Missouri.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 22.—Land is caving in toward the center of the earth in the vicinity of the junction of Harvey, Butler and Marion counties in this state. Great excitement prevails among the people and many of them are getting away. The disasters are of the most unaccountable origin, and the state geologist has been summoned to investigate the disturbance of the earth formations. There was no shock felt when the ground caved in bearing any resemblance to an earthquake.

Near White Water, on the farm of Thomas Essington, an area of 40x90 feet sunk to a depth of 23 feet, and when a man was laid down into the hole his weight alone sunk it 3 feet more. This occurred Thursday, and about the same moment an area of 75 feet square sunk at Plum Grove a depth of 350 feet. This was on the farm of Sid Jones, the sliding-in carrying a threshing machine and separator with it. Water poured into the latter hole from underground in sheets of water, till it was filled nearly to the top, but the hole at White Water is still dry, although it is supposed that the caved-in earth is resting upon a vast body of water. Both places are some 7 or 8 miles apart.

At Annelly, some 10 miles from White Water, there were several small caves ranging in depth from 6 to 40 feet. The theories are various, but none of them so far are scientific.

Dynamite Gun Batteries.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The war department has been notified by Major Phipps, president of the ordnance board, which conducted the recent tests of the dynamite gun batteries at Sandy Hook, N. Y., that the guns worked well and that all of the requirements of the contract have been met. Consequently the battery and plant will be accepted and the Pneumatic Dynamite Co. will be paid \$100,000 for one 8-inch and two 15-inch guns, with all of the boilers, compressors and machinery, the shells used in the test and ten reserve projectiles for each gun.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

They Favor the Election of United States Senators by Direct Vote of the People.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 23.—The democratic state convention met at 10 o'clock a. m. yesterday, with Hon. Frank Hurd, of Toledo, as temporary chairman. Mr. Hurd made an address. The platform denounces the last general assembly of Ohio, Gov. McKinley's administration and the American Protective association. It favors liberal pensions, a "corrupt practice" law, limiting amount of money to be expended by candidates and a law prohibiting free passes on railroads.

The convention by a vote of 467 to 825 declared in favor of the election of United States senators by the people. This is regarded as being tantamount to an indirect censure of Senator Brice. The movement was engineered by Congressman Tom Johnson.

Milton Turner, of Guernsey, a one-year soldier, was nominated for secretary of state. The other nominees are: Judge of the supreme court, James D. Ermiston, of Hamilton; member of the board of public works, Harry B. Keefer, of Tuscarawas; state commissioner of common schools, Dr. J. A. Leech, of Franklin.

NEW TARIFF LAW.

A Decision as to When the Act Went Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The question of the date upon which the new tariff law went into effect, involving the question of rebates on goods imported between August 1, the date fixed in the enacting clause, and August 29, the date when the bill became a law, which was raised by some of the New York importers and is now under consideration by the New York board of general appraisers, was referred at the request of Appraiser Somerville to Solicitor of the Treasury Reeve, by Assistant Secretary Curtis. Solicitor Reeve has carefully looked into the precedents and after a thorough examination has rendered a decision. Although the decision has not been made public, it is understood the solicitor holds the law did not go into effect until it was officially promulgated by the state department, August 27. It is generally believed at the department, however, that the importers will not be satisfied with a decision of the treasury department to this effect, but will insist on carrying the question into the courts.

TRAIN WRECKER CAUGHT.

A Would-Be Bandit Taken in by a Lehigh Valley Engineer.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—A bold attempt at train wrecking was frustrated and a would-be bandit captured Tuesday night by a Lehigh Valley engineer. As a passenger train was nearing Upton, 4 miles west of Batavia, it jolted against some obstruction which nearly lifted the engine off the track. Stopping the train the engineer found a huge boulder on the track. Not far away an undersized man could be seen scampering away up the track. The engineer gave chase and overhauled him. The captive proved to be an Italian and gave the name of Tony Ross. He was taken to Buffalo and turned over to the police. Yesterday morning he was held for trial. He says he knew it was pay day on the road and he wanted to rob the engineer.

THE TRAIN ROBBERS.

Abrams Says That Informer McDaniel Planned the Robbery.

MEMPHIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—The two captured train robbers, Lincoln Overfield and Charles Abrams, are in jail here awaiting the action of the grand jury. Overfield, beyond admitting that he was present at the scene of the attempted robbery, refuses to talk. He lies in his bed with his head covered and crying most of the time. Abrams, the wounded robber, talks more freely and his statement places informer McDaniel in an unenviable light, if true. He says that McDaniel was the one to plan the robbery and coaxed the others into it. He says the first proposition came from McDaniel, who had to use considerable persuasion. Abrams is no better to-day and there is little hope of his recovery.

Carpenters and the Eight Hour Law.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 20.—At the international convention of carpenters to-day Secretary McGuire's report was read. This showed that fifty-four cities had the eight-hour law, nineteen of which were in Illinois. Strikes, if properly conducted, were upheld. Resolutions dealing with the single tax and independent political questions were referred to a committee. The convention will not take any political action until Friday. The reports show that the order has fallen off recently, owing to hard times.

Want Their Bounty.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Miles Planting and Manufacturing Co., of Louisiana, engaged in the planting and growing of sugar cane, yesterday afternoon applied to Judge McComas, in the district supreme court, for a mandamus against the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue to compel them to continue the inspection of sugar plantations required by the McKinley sugar bounty law.

Crocker's Iowa Brigade.
OTTUMWA, Ia., Sept. 20.—This city is making preparations to entertain the famous Crocker's Iowa brigade, which meets here in their seventh biennial reunion the 26th and 27th of September. The newly elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, Col. T. G. Lawler, will be present.

Dynamite Gun Batteries.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The war department has been notified by Major Phipps, president of the ordnance board, which conducted the recent tests of the dynamite gun batteries at Sandy Hook, N. Y., that the guns worked well and that all of the requirements of the contract have been met. Consequently the battery and plant will be accepted and the Pneumatic Dynamite Co. will be paid \$100,000 for one 8-inch and two 15-inch guns, with all of the boilers, compressors and machinery, the shells used in the test and ten reserve projectiles for each gun.

TARIFF OMISSION.

Brandy Peaches and Kindred Preserved Fruits Slighted by the New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Examination of the tariff law at the treasury department discloses the fact that it contains no provisions whatever for a duty upon imported fruits, preserved in brandy or other spirits. The omission was not discovered until an application was received from a large importer of such goods for information as to their classification under the present tariff law. Under the McKinley law "fruits preserved in spirits" were subject to a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem. The question as to the classification of these goods under present conditions has not yet been determined. It is probable, however, that the department will decide the best way out of the dilemma is to assess duty on the spirits, and the fruits subsequently according to the rate provided for each tariff in the act. The preservation of fruit in this manner is an extensive industry, and the importations of such fruits, especially branded peaches, is very heavy. In case the department decides to assess duty on the spirits as well as on the fruits, the duty will be higher than it was under the old law.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

The Treasury Department Will Not Discriminate Against Women in Reducing the Force.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—It is said at the treasury department that Secretary Carlisle has no intention of discriminating against women clerks in reducing the treasury force to its legal limits under the operations of the Dockery law cutting down the force over 150 persons, and that the recent removal of the two women of the \$1,800 class does not indicate a policy hostile to the sex. It is said that the female clerks who render unsatisfactory service will be treated the same as inefficient clerks of the other sex, and as a general proposition, the question of sex does not enter into the matter at all, except in cases where the nature of the service required calls for it. It is said also the removals already made have been equally divided between male and female clerks, although that question was not considered at the time.

OPPOSED TO A BOLT.

Representative Price Does Not Approve the Action of Louisiana Planters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Representative Price, democrat, of Louisiana, is here. He is one of the largest sugar planters in Louisiana. Concerning the action of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' association in leaving the democratic party, Mr. Price said: "I do not approve of their action and I will not be a party to it. As yet I have not had an opportunity to gauge the force of the bolt, as I have not been in Louisiana. When congress reassembles the Louisiana delegation will undoubtedly urge an appropriation to pay at least a part of the sugar bounty on this year's crop, as good faith demands this should be done."

Boston Garment Workers Strike.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Acting upon the instructions of clothing trades council No. 2, 2,000 garment workers of this city struck this morning and it is expected that to-night there will not be a clothing contractor able to continue business and that 3,500 operatives will be idle. This is the result of the refusal of a number of contractors to concede the demands of the union for the abolishment of the "lumping" and "sweating" systems and the introduction of the weekly wage system.

Kickapoo Allotment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—It cannot be told when the Kickapoo lands in the Indian territory will be opened until Secretary Smith returns from his Georgia campaign. The full report of the allotting agent are now before the land office only awaiting the order to prepare the land for settlement. It was thought before he left that this opening could be arranged for October 1 or 15, but the prospect now seems good for its postponement until next spring.

Injured by a Falling Platform.

AKRON, O., Sept. 21.—Twenty young men were more or less seriously injured last night by the falling of a wooden platform while waiting for the opening of the doors of the Excelsior Athletic club for a free entertainment in its hall. The platform was 40 feet from the ground. With a crash that could be heard for blocks, it fell. Joseph Ryan and Patrick Casey, who were most severely injured, died during the night.

A Negro Hanged by a Mob.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—Dave E. Gosby, colored, who assaulted the 11-year-old daughter of Martin Butter recently, near Thomasville, and then cut her throat, was carried to Valdosta for safe keeping. The girl identified her assailant. Early this morning a mob took him from the jail and hung him. The negro made a full confession. The girl has died.

Heavy Rain in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Nearly 4 inches of rain fell in this vicinity in the thirty-six hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The exact figures are 3.77 inches. Of this amount 1.18 inches fell between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning. This record for two hours has never been equaled here but once, on August 17, 1893, when 1.60 inches fell in one hour.

A New Type Measuring System.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—A new system of measuring the volume of type was adopted by the United Typothetae of America last night. A committee of three recommended the adoption of a system of measurement with the whole alphabet as a standard, a system that would be equitable to both employ and employers. It was stated that this system permitted the accurate measure of work actually done, and customers could be made to understand that the use of broad face type would cost more than narrow face. There is no intention of reducing wages.