

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1892.

NO. 6.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SENATOR STANFORD has reconsidered his determination to resign from the senate on account of ill health if the next California legislature was republican. He wants to remain in the senate to push his land loan bill.

MINISTER PATRICK EGAN has made public an open letter in which he replies to the charges made against him by Wayne MacVeagh, whom he denounces as a petty-fogging renegade.

GEN. A. W. GREELY speaks well of the military telegraph lines.

A MICHIGAN man offers Speaker Crisp \$200,000 to start a hat and woolen goods factory in that state, Crisp having maintained that these manufactures are highly profitable under the republican tariff.

LIQUORS will be sold in Jackson park during the world's fair. After a long discussion the national commission decided that it would not interfere with contracts made by the Chicago directors for the sale of light beverages and stimulants.

FUNERAL services were held over the remains of Mrs. Harrison in the East room of the White house on the morning of the 27th, after which they left on a special train for Indianapolis with the president, relatives and near friends.

A RULING of the treasury department allows Chinese actors to enter the country.

THE EAST.

It is now believed that the liabilities of C. Burkhalter & Co., wholesale grocers of New York, will reach over \$700,000, with preferences of \$183,367. Assignee Fancher declared to a reporter that he had no doubt the failure was an honest one.

A SERIOUS accident occurred in the West Manayunk tunnel near Philadelphia on the Reading railway. An express and a coal train met in collision, the wreck taking fire. Ten or more persons were killed and thirty or forty injured.

TO AVOID thirty-three useless suits Receiver George S. Graham at Philadelphia applied in behalf of the defunct Iron Hall to have the court decree the title to all the order's funds to the receiver, without prejudice to attachments filed under such suits. This was granted.

TAMMANY ratified the nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson at New York on the night of the 25th.

REV. C. H. DICKINSON, Congregationalist of New Haven, Conn., resigned. A recent sermon on free trade displeased some of his hearers.

FOREST fires are raging in the mountains near Tremont and Carlisle, Pa.

REV. W. E. LOUCKS, of Camden, N. J., has gone nervously prostrated. A woman of Atlantic City made the trouble.

EDWIN GOULD, son of Jay Gould, has been married to Sarah C. Shady, step-daughter of Dr. George B. Shady, of New York. Rev. Robert Collyer officiated.

AT a fire in a Pittsburgh, Pa., leather store seven firemen were suffocated by smoke and three of them may die.

AT a conference of republican managers at New York the situation was canvassed and confident hopes of the election were expressed.

THE failure of Clement M. Cumming was announced on the New York Stock exchange. Liabilities \$200,000; assets, \$30,000.

It is stated at Pittsburgh, Pa., that there is a prospect of settling the river miners' strike at a reduction of one-half cent a bushel on the old rate.

AT Perry, N. Y., while David Allen was watching the game a foul ball struck him over the heart. He gave a gasp and fell dead.

A NEW YORK undertaker named Delap took \$50 to decently bury a corpse. On exhumation it was found that he interred the body naked in a pine wood box. He was charged with larceny.

PROF. SWINTON, author of the well known school books, died at New York aged 60. He was born in Scotland.

A SERIOUS fire broke out in the Brooklyn Coopers Co.'s building at Jersey City, N. J., and before it was subdued about \$300,000 damage was done.

THE Boston & Maine and the Reading railroads have formed a combination.

EDWARD GALLER has been sent to the penitentiary for thirteen months. He was postmaster at Spring Hill, Pa., and carelessly abandoned his trust, leaving the office locked up—which was contrary to law.

AT Mapleton, Pa., a car ran away down an inclined plane, and dashing into a waiting crowd at a depot killed three persons.

THE municipal election in Newport, R. I., went in favor of the republicans.

THE WEST.

JOHN P. REA, ex-commander of the G. A. R., is out for Cleveland and the democratic ticket in Minnesota.

ROWENA, the two-year-old Palo Alto filly, made a mile against time in 2:18 1/4 at Stockton, Cal., the fastest time ever made by a two-year-old filly.

BEN BOWLEGS, a noted Creek desperado, has been captured.

A FAMILY of four persons were burned to death in a fire at Cleveland, O.

THE Chicago registration reached over 270,000.

ENRIQUE KEENARD, of Chicago, 65 years old, wealthy and a recluse, was found sitting at a desk in his library with his head split wide open, dead. Robbery was the apparent motive.

THE Ohio river is reported lower than for years.

THE democratic electors of Colorado have filed their withdrawals.

NATURAL gas is playing out in north-western Ohio.

SEVEN eloping couples were married in one day at Jeffersonville, Ind.

GEN. JAMES W. TUTTLE, hero of Fort Donelson, died at Casa Grande, Ariz., recently of paralysis.

GEN. FOX, of Detroit, received word from the war department that his 30-foot channel between Duluth, Chicago and Buffalo had been fully approved and directing him to prepare the necessary advertisements for bids for doing the work.

MRS. CHRISTIANA BORDNER, of Lewistown, Ill., celebrated the one hundred and third anniversary of her birth the other day. She is in splendid health.

PATSY CARDIFF, the well known pugilist, is sick at a hospital at Portland, Ore., with typhoid fever. Twice he has been at the point of death.

THE public funeral services over the body of Mrs. Harrison were held in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 28th and the remains were laid to rest in Crown Hill cemetery.

A FEARFUL fire broke out in Milwaukee on the 25th, starting in the Union Oil Co.'s warehouse. Twenty-five blocks were consumed. The loss was between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000. Several casualties were reported.

INCENDIARIES in Cleveland started a fire in a large glass works, in which two people were killed.

A TERRIFIC explosion of a nitro-glycerine magazine at Lima, O., killed three men and injured others.

THE Missouri Pacific Railway Co. donated \$10,000 to the families of the citizens killed by the Dalton desperadoes at Coffeyville, Kan.

MRS. MARY CORDELL, of Chicago, washed her flowing tresses in alcohol, which then caught fire and she was disfigured for life.

AN effort will be made at the coming K. of L. convention in St. Louis to modify the constitution so as to admit of politics in the order.

THE divorce business in Denver, Col., is booming. The number of divorces applied for during the last six months exceeds the number applied for during the previous six months by nearly 100.

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic at Columbus, Ind.

J. S. HACKMAN, of Elkhart, Ind., died of gangrene, following cutting his corns.

THE SOUTH.

THE Tolliver-Howard feud of eastern Kentucky has broken out afresh after two years' slumber. Col. Tolliver was killed and Willie Tolliver fatally injured, while Sam Howard received four balls in his body.

THE Clark democrats of Texas are greatly worried over the provision of the new state ballot law which forbids the use of one name on more than one ballot, the republicans having endorsed his nomination.

THE two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Woolen fell into a kettle of boiling soap at Terrell, Tex., from the effects of which it died in a few hours.

THE compress mill at Temple, Tex., burned. Loss, \$80,000.

DEPUTY SHERIFF DOLLARHIDE was drugged and shot dead at a dance at Chapel Hill, Ark. He was put out of the way by friends of parties indicted for murder, as he was a material witness.

THE mortgage on the Chattanooga Southern road has been foreclosed.

A WATERPOUT in southwestern Texas drowned one man and a great many cattle and horses.

AT Palos, Ala., on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham road, Engineer Harry Monroe and Fireman William Church were killed and Conductor Frank Black was fatally injured by the explosion of a locomotive boiler.

CAPT. W. G. DEAL was shot dead at Dallas, Tex., by Dr. R. H. Jones, in the headquarters of the confederate reunion, it is said for a wrong done Mrs. Jones twenty-three years ago and which she had never disclosed until recently.

THE British steamer H. M. Pollock was on fire at Galveston, Tex. She had 600 bales of cotton in the hold. The damage was \$18,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., is in the throes of a municipal scandal.

GAS and oil wells are being developed in Logan county, Ark.

WILLIAM POTTER, a prominent citizen of Belton, Tex., fell from a bluff, killing himself instantly. His skull, a leg and an arm were broken.

WEBSTER FLANAGAN, collector of customs at El Paso, Tex., and Ah Jake, indicted with him for irregularities in the admission of Chinamen into this country, were dismissed on trial.

THE Medical association of Lauderdale county, Ala., have bolted from the state association, and are now termed by the latter professional outlaws. The members of the association refuse to abide by the state law concerning licensing of practitioners.

A KNITTING factory has been formed at Meridian, Miss.

THE false work of a new bridge being constructed over the Cumberland river at Pineville, Ky., collapsed and five workmen were thrown into the river, fifty feet below. E. Hickox, of Wyomouth, O., was killed and the rest seriously injured.

C. L. ZANT, alias Blackman, under arrest at Vicksburg, Miss., for robbing John Loomiller of \$8,400 in Oklahoma City, Ok., turns out to be Curt Easley, of Bowie, Tex.

GOV. NORTHERN, of Georgia, in his annual message, calls for legislation against lynching.

GENERAL.

A NEW device is a switch protector, in which the switchman must lock himself in a box before he can throw a switch and let himself out only when the switch is closed.

RUSSIA has demanded of Belgium that all passports issued by that country to intending visitors to Russia state the religion of the bearer. The demand is aimed at the Jews.

THE Hawaiian cabinet was ousted October 17 on a vote of want of confidence by the legislature.

"BRICK" POMEROY has announced that he will vote for Harrison.

KING GEORGE of Greece celebrated his silver wedding on the 27th.

THE Argentine government will suppress the revolt against the local government of Santiago del Estero.

A REVOLUTION in Hayti is pending.

THE Moorish government and the Anghara tribesmen have ended their little war and peace has been declared.

LABOUCHERE, in London Truth, says if he were an American he would be a protectionist.

THE banks fishing schooner E. B. Phillips, of Newfoundland, with fourteen men on board, is believed to have been lost.

THE Anchor line steamer Roumania went down off the Portuguese coast during the recent fearful storm. All the passengers and crew, numbering 113, were drowned except nine.

EMILIO CASTELAR, the eloquent ex-prime minister of Spain, will be asked to deliver an oration at the opening of the world's fair.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended October 23 showed an average decrease of 0.8 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 7.7.

SIX thousand miners struck at Broken Hill, New South Wales. Scenes were similar to those at Homestead.

THE two great parties will be almost equally balanced in the Fifty-third congress, according to a statistician, with the people's and Farmers' Alliance members holding a balance of power.

DURING the gale off Ireland the schooner Annie went on the rocks of the County Down and her six sailors perished.

SEVERAL Europeans having been seen in the Dahomey army, Col. Dods, the French commander, has offered a reward of \$400 for each one captured.

NEWS comes from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, of a conflict between the civil guard and a regiment of engineers stationed at Porto Alegre.

IT looks as though baseball salaries would be lower next year.

A RUMOR is current at Apia that the British government will annex Samoa or at least declare a protectorate, though heretofore it was generally understood that when King George, of Tonga, died England would take that island and Germany Samoa.

THE court of queen's bench at Dublin has issued a writ of execution against William O'Brien for \$3,000, the amount of a judgment against him in a libel suit.

THE LATEST.

WRIGHT and Cudahy closed out their big deal in pork at an immense profit. No agreement has yet been reached between the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe and the operators.

IN a fire which destroyed the hut of a miner at Des Moines, Ia., two children were burned to death.

THE fight between Choyndak and Godfrey took place at New York and Choyndak was the victor in fifteen rounds.

AT Alexandria, Ont., Mrs. Morrier went visiting, leaving her four little children in the house, and while she was away the house burned with the children in it.

THE Schynkill (Pa.) coal exchange, in calculating the wages and hours of the miners of the Schynkill region, have fixed the rate at 8 per cent above the \$260 basis. This is an advance of 2 per cent over last month's wages.

ONE troop of the Fifth cavalry, commanded by Capt. Hall, left Fort Reno, I. T., for the Cherokee strip with instructions to clear the same of all cattle. Reinforcements will follow if necessary.

ORDER has been completely restored in the city of Santiago del Estero, Argentine. The rebels have been disbanded by the federal troops.

A COLLISION took place on the Southern Pacific railway between two passenger trains near Tucson. The engineer, named Hoffman, was reported killed and several others badly injured.

HENRY B. RYDER, formerly American consul at Copenhagen, has been sentenced there to eighteen months' imprisonment for theft, fraud and perjury.

ROBBERS entered the Phoenix national bank in the village of Phoenix, fifteen miles north of Syracuse, N. Y., and got away with \$5,000.

THE ninth victim of asphyxiation at Hyde Park, Chicago, was John Reynolds, found dead in the Hotel Bernard. These deaths were due to the abominable gas service.

SENATOR JOHN C. CARLISLE failed to register for this election. He explained that he was away from his district at the time and expected the customary two days' grace.

MANN S. VALENTINE'S will bequeaths his collection of curios, etc., \$55,000 cash and his elegant mansion as a nucleus for a public museum at Richmond, Va.

THE steamer Puritan ran into a row-boat on New York sound. One man was drowned and three injured.

THERE is a cabinet crisis in Brazil.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The late rains have been followed by rapid wheat seeding in the state.

Senator Ingalls canceled his Chicago engagement upon the advice of his physician.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, addressed a large republican meeting at Leavenworth on the 24th.

D. A. Haines, of Ottawa county, cut eighty-four acres of corn in nineteen days with one horse.

The Missouri Pacific railroad has sent \$10,000 to the families of the victims of the Dalton raid at Coffeyville.

The wheat fields look fresh and green and the late rains will make a good strong growth before cold weather.

The Illinois university football team was lately defeated in a match game at Lawrence by the Kansas university team, the score being 26 to 4.

Prof. Willard, of the state agricultural college, recently secured a meteorite in Phillips county that weighed about 1,250 pounds and is the largest one ever found in the state.

The Y. M. C. A. of Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian territory recently met in convention at Lawrence with 500 delegates in attendance. The convention was in session five days.

Mathew Armidale, of Cheyenne county, threshed 2,300 bushels of wheat from 110 acres, and H. B. Steek, of Barber county, had 104 acres of Turkey wheat which gave him 2,241 bushels.

The executive council held a special meeting at Topeka and passed resolutions of sympathy for President Harrison in the domestic affliction that has been visited upon him in the death of his wife.

L. A. Hoffman, editor of the Harper Advocate, died in that town recently, aged 57 years. Mr. Hoffman was one of the early newspaper men of Kansas, having moved from Pennsylvania to Doniphan county in 1857.

His health and alleged mistreatment by a brother caused Edward R. Overton, a Kansas City, Kan., negro, to commit suicide the other day by shooting himself. The ill treatment complained of was that he had been sick for several months and his brother failed to procure proper medical treatment for him.

The nine-year old son of J. W. Clarkson, who lives five miles south of Newton, was dragged to death by a cow the other afternoon. The boy was leading the cow to pasture with a rope tied around his arm. She became frightened and ran, dragging him through a hedge. His father ran to him and cut the rope, but the boy lived only a few hours.

A number of Chicago bankers had a gold medal made to be presented to John Kloehr, who killed three of the Dalton gang in their recent raid on Coffeyville. The medal was recently forwarded to Mr. Kloehr. It is of gold with a large diamond set in the center. The inscription reads: "John Kloehr—the emergency arose, the man appeared."

The Kansas Undertakers' association (the coffin trust) has gotten into trouble. There are fifty-eight members of the association in Kansas, all of whom have been arrested by the United States authorities on the charge of violating the anti-trust law. A hearing of the case has been set for November 24 before United States Commissioner J. C. Wilson at Topeka.

The dead body of Charles Pickering, an old soldier, was found the other morning in a clump of bushes near the home. Investigation proved that death was due to exposure. He was discharged from the soldiers' home some weeks ago and during this time he appeared to have no other abiding place except that which he could find in places near by the home.

Thomas McDougal, a Leavenworth pension agent, was recently arrested on the charge of violating pension laws. He is accused of detaining and refusing to give over papers belonging to an old veteran named George W. Hutt. The arrest was ordered from Washington. McDougal claims he went to considerable expense to secure Hutt's papers and that he was simply holding them until paid for his outlay and trouble.

The annual financial statement of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, submitted to the recent meeting of the stockholders at Topeka, showed that the average operated mileage of the Atchison system proper is 7,124 miles; gross earnings, \$36,438,189; net earnings, \$11,227,255; increase in gross earnings, \$2,774,473; increase in net earnings, \$1,606,709. The gross earnings of the entire system for the past year were \$47,347,239; net earnings, \$15,117,456; increase in net earnings, \$1,992,355. The net income from various properties not included in the above statement amounted to \$1,000,000.

Paul Switlick visited his sister ten miles north of Silver Lake the other night, and when he mounted his horse to return home a pistol shot was heard and Switlick received an ugly bullet wound in the left side. He fell to the ground and was picked up unconscious by his nephew. A revolver was found tied to the saddle of Switlick's horse, but he said that he had no revolver and did not know where the weapon came from. Investigation points to a probable attempt at murder. Switlick is an old settler and a prosperous farmer and stock raiser. Recently he went into life insurance rather heavily and is now carrying policies aggregating \$55,000.

BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

Mexican Soldiers Encounter a Band of Robbers and a Desperate Battle Ensues.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—The Times-Democrat's Celega, Mex., special says: The town of San Juan, 15 miles north of here, on the Mexican National railroad, was the scene last night of a bloody battle between a band of twelve brigands under the leadership of the desperate outlaw, Antonio Gallardo, and a company of government rurales of the place.

The bandits rode into town about 9 o'clock last night and made a raid on the general store of Richardo Mendoza. They secured several hundred dollars in cash, driving the proprietor, clerks and about twenty customers into the street at the muzzle of their pistols.

The rurales were given the alarm of the presence of the brigands and as the latter emerged from the store and were in the act of mounting their horses a fusillade was opened on them by the soldiers.

Gallardo and two other members of the desperate band fell at the first volley, all three fatally wounded. The nine other brigands returned the fire and a pitched battle then ensued, the outlaws fighting their way through the ranks of the soldiers. Six of them escaped, and three were captured alive.

Four of the soldiers were seriously wounded. The escaped bandits retained possession of the stolen money. This is the same band which a few days ago stole \$6,000 at Loria, a town a few miles north of San Juan.

They committed the robbery by breaking into the office of Ensbio Gonzales, a wealthy manufacturer of that place. They killed a watchman and two employes in that successful raid. The money was to have been used by Mr. Gonzales in paying off the employes of his manufactory. The rendezvous of the brigands is thought to be near Guanajuato.

FOOD FOR THE BULLS.

The American Agriculturist's Report of the Wheat Crop.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The American Agriculturist, in its November number, prints an elaborate review of the wheat situation. It points out that exports from India are falling off, that Russian wheat is being held for an advance and that the surplus for export from Australia and South America is very small. The world's reserve supply was by no means made up by last year's heavy yield in the United States and the replenishing of these reserves accounts for our enormous exports and the active foreign market at present.

The Agriculturist's returns by conference with state agencies for crop statistics, where such exists, and by its own system on reports, indicate a total wheat crop for 1892 of 494,434,000 bushels.

It claims that the acreage of wheat has been greatly exaggerated, the yield per acre over-estimated and the crop reported at 5 to 15 per cent more than was actually harvested. This year's total crop by states appears from the paper's review as follows in round millions of bushels: Pennsylvania, 18,000,000; Ohio, 31,000,000; Michigan, 21,000,000; Indiana, 34,000,000; Illinois, 39,000,000; Minnesota, 53,000,000; Iowa, 8,000,000; Nebraska, 17,000,000; Missouri, 24,000,000; Kansas, 68,000,000; California, 25,000,000; Dakota, 66,000,000; other states, 90,000,000.

As soon as the destruction of the railroad yards was assured, the wind, as though prompted by malice, veered from west to northwest. Had it remained in the west, the flame would have exhausted itself in the lake. Chief Foley kept the fire confined to one block on East Water street until 7 o'clock, when it got away from him and leaped across the street and began a rapid march toward Lake Michigan, six blocks away.

The entire lower part of the Third ward, inhabited largely by poor Irish families, is devastated. About 300 dwellings have been destroyed and the poor people have been wandering about the streets loudly lamenting their losses. Some plan for the relief of them will no doubt be made, but at this time people seem to be stunned and are doing nothing.

At 10 o'clock the gas works were burning and frequent explosions occurred that shook the whole city. The lights went out. The department used dynamite in an effort to stop the advance of the flames and several buildings were blown up.

During the course of the fire a number of barns and large livery stables were burned. These were filled with horses, which were liberated by the police. The horses ran wildly about the streets and before they could be caught a number of persons were run down and badly injured.

From reports now coming in it would seem that the number of lives lost will be considerable.

The losses will reach \$10,000,000. At 2:40 o'clock this morning the fire was under control.

Leading insurance men say that about half of the loss is covered by insurance. Some of the losses are as follows: Bub & Kipp, furniture, \$30,000; J. Mott & Co., paints and oils, \$350,000; J. P. Kissinger, wholesale liquors, \$55,000; Milwaukee mirror works, \$50,000; B. Leedersdorf, tobacco, \$250,000; Mugler Lithograph company, \$150,000; Roundy, Beckham & Co., wholesale products, \$35,000; H. Scherzels & Co., wholesale grocers, \$200,000; J. Wellmure & Co., wholesale grocers, \$200,000; Milwaukee Chair company, \$250,000; Northwestern freight houses, contents and cars, \$300,000; Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western freight houses, \$250,000; P. Flugo & Co., confectioneries, \$25,000; Sauer & Co., gloves, \$10,000; fifty smaller business buildings, \$300,000; 500 dwellings and cottages, \$30,000; T. P. Dossman & Co., \$150,000; Weesell & Vitler, machinery, \$100,000; Toepner Eisen's machinery, \$40,000; Bayley & Sons, machinery, \$30,000; Inbusch Bros., grocers, \$250,000; Fencler & Brocford, \$15,000; DeLaWare & Quentin, tool shops, \$250,000; Milwaukee Bag Co., \$50,000; A. J. Hilbert & Co., flavoring extracts, \$4,000.

LONDON SOCIALISTS.

Unemployed With Plenty of Funds to Hold a Demonstration.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The socialist committee of six appointed to arrange the Trafalgar square demonstration on November 13, the anniversary of "Bloody Sunday," has formulated a resolution which will be presented and undoubtedly passed at all platforms on that day. The resolution affirms that the number of unemployed workmen in the United Kingdom, and especially in London, is increasing with alarming rapidity; that the suffering the coming winter is likely to be unprecedented, and that, therefore, the imperial government, the county councils and all other bodies of local authorities ought to prepare to supply employment on needed public improvements. The fund for the demonstration is under the care of William Saunders, who reports that the contributions have far exceeded expectations.

A JEANNETTE SURVIVER.

Crized By His Hardships He Commits Murder and Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Early yesterday morning James D. Bartlett, one of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition, shot and killed his wife's niece, Little Carpenter, shot his wife in the shoulder and then shot and killed himself.

Mrs. Bartlett was aroused by a pistol shot in her niece's room, and as she rushed out into the hall she met her husband who, without a word, shot her through the shoulder, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Then he shot himself through the head.

When the neighbors rushed in they found Miss Carpenter dead by the side of her bed where, evidently, she had sunk down when shot as she was trying to escape. Since his return from the Arctic regions Bartlett's mind has been weak, as the result of hardships experienced, and he had threatened to murder his wife and niece.

THE Plate at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 31.—Negotiations are on for the establishment of another tin plate factory in this country, and there is a fair prospect of ground in Kansas City being selected as the site for the plant.

A CAMERA ROMANCE.

The Artist's Convincing Argument for His Favorite Invention.

HE owls were holding a session at the club. The hour was late, the cards lay idle on the table, and between puffs of smoke and sips of claret punch we plunged into the discussion of the abstract. Politics were eschewed, but science, religion and the arts were debated long and earnestly.

The professor had just been telling us of his latest mathematical successes and filled us full of his new theorem of quadratic equations, and the doctor had invited our attention to his recent discovery of a new species of microbe, when the engineer diverted them from their favorite topics by propounding the question: "What is the most valuable invention of the age?"

The professor promptly declared that the locomotive could not be dispensed with, and began an elaborate calculation of the number of horses it is annually taken to move the freight that is annually handled by the New York Central, whereat the doctor put in his oar for the medical application of electricity and opened fire on us with a lecture on electro-therapeutics which he had recently delivered before the students in the hospital.

The engineer interrupted him and expatiated on the use of electricity in mechanics until I precipitated a derisive laugh by declaring the camera to be really the most important invention of the age. The professor, the doctor and the engineer looked at me as if contemplating my removal to the insane ward of the city hospital, but I clung to my opinion and asserted it.

"Will you buy if we consent to listen to your argument?" asked the professor. I expressed a willingness to foot the bill for additional punch and cigars.

"All right," responded the engineer, touching the electric call for the waiter. We lighted our fresh Gracias and I began my tale.

"When I went to Paris to study art I took with me a folding camera, which takes a 5x7 picture. I intended to use it on my sketching expeditions, and preserve with it as well a few souvenirs from the points of interest that I might visit in Europe. Arrived in Paris, I took a room in a large compartment house, the price of which was in harmony with my rather limited means. I cooked my own breakfasts and lunches on a gas stove, and took one hearty meal a day at some one of the excellent cafes to be found along the route between my room and the academy where I was pursuing my art studies.

"A few weeks after I took these lodgings the suite of rooms on the opposite side of the little court into which my window looked was taken by M. Paul Dauchy, the famous artist, and his daughter, Annette. The court was scarcely twenty-five feet in width, and every morning I saw Annette at the window, watering the flowers or sitting in the little balcony reading, sometimes to herself and sometimes aloud to her father. The face haunted me. I found myself painting her likeness into every picture that I attempted at the academy. I was constantly trying to reproduce her features on canvas, but no red wax rich enough to paint those smiling lips, no white could equal her rows of matchless teeth. 'Twould, indeed, have taken the hand of an old master to catch the grace of her darkly arching eyebrows or the glory of her sunlit hair.

"Her cheek was like the Catherine pear. The side that's next the sun. 'Yes, I was mad with love. I was deliciously miserable. There seemed no hope, yet I remembered that 'he has hope who has nothing else.' But how could it be possible for her father, the famous academician, to look with favor on the penniless student cooking his own meals over a gas stove?"

"Every morning I watched for her appearance at the window. Sometimes I met her on the street. Once in a jostling crowd her skirts brushed against me. How my pulses leaped. I was walking on air. Then came the reaction. How absurd I could never possess her. I began to dread the day when I could no longer see her at the window. How dreary this cruel world would be without a daily glimpse at her fair face and queenly form. I was in the depths of despair. Ah! My camera! I would photograph her every day at the open window without her knowing it. I would have her picture as she appeared at home caring for her aged father.

"The very next morning I caught a snap shot of my Annette, and as the weeks passed on every bright day added one or more pictures to my collection. I grew interested in the father as well and often photographed him as he sat at the open window or on the little balcony with his friends, gayly chatting of early triumphs and defeats. After a time I noticed that there seemed to be trouble across the court. There were conferences and papers, and one day angry words seemed to be passing between M. Dauchy and a shrewd-looking old banker whom I had frequently seen in the rooms. I often took shots at these visitors with my camera, for there were large windows on two sides of the room, and M. Dauchy seemed to be fond of raising the curtains to their full height and allowing the rays of the morning sun to pour in full upon him.

"While enjoying a ride on top of an omnibus and reading my Figaro one morning, a few days after I had witnessed the angry scene between Annette's father and the banker, my eye was caught by the name of M. Dauchy in the headline over the court items. Reading farther I learned that he was concerned in a recent bank failure. He had gone into some wild speculation with the president of the bank just a few days before its collapse and had become involved, innocently I felt sure, in some very shady transaction. The case was to be called that morning.

"I at once decided to attend, hoping to get a glimpse at the face of my fair Annette. The courtroom was crowded with angry creditors, and the usual rabble of lookers-on. Seated near her father was Annette, her pale face full of loving solicitude for him. I found a seat where I could watch her without attracting attention, and there I sat torturing my soul first with pity for Annette and her father, and then with pity for myself. It occurred to me for an instant that if M. Dauchy was sent to prison, I might play the part of the noble protector. My heart almost leaped with hope. But no, there were relatives rich and kind, that would not see her suffer, and I felt, too, that Annette's proud spirit would never allow her to marry while her name was under a cloud.

"The case proceeded slowly, and the weight of the evidence seemed to be against M. Dauchy. All apparently hung on the delivery of a certain packet of valuable papers to M. De Puy, the banker, whom I had seen across the court. M. Dauchy swore that he delivered these papers to M. De Puy on the 15th of July, that gentleman having called for the purpose of obtaining them on the morning of that day. Having perfect confidence in M. De Puy, he had demanded no receipt. M. De Puy denied point blank having received the papers from M. Dauchy on the day named, or any other day. He even went so far as to swear that he was not in Paris on that day, and produced two witnesses to corroborate his testimony.

"It seemed to me that everything was going wrong. I could see no hope for M. Dauchy. Almost breathless with excitement and anxiety I strained every nerve to catch the full meaning of all that was said. I almost forgot to look at Annette. Just at this point M. Dauchy picked up a packet of papers and handed them across the table to his attorney. Something in the movement struck me as familiar. What could it be? I felt that I must solve the problem at once. It was my chance to act, but my brain was in a whirl. What was the connection? Why could I not get something tangible out of my confused ideas?"

"My pictures! There was one, yes, I remembered it perfectly now, in which M. Dauchy was handing a packet of papers to M. De Puy. There was something remarkable about the clearness of this picture that had struck me at the time. I remember that even the hands on the clock were to be seen, for the sunlight chanced to fall full upon it.

"I hurried out of the court and ran like mad to my room. In ten minutes I was back with the picture in my hand. As I entered the courtroom I glanced at Annette. She seemed to

have grown a shade paler; a tear hung from her long lashes and her pretty white teeth were cruelly biting her quivering lips. But my heart was buoyant now. With breathless haste I rushed to the judge's desk and threw down my picture, explaining my action in what was probably the worst French ever heard in that courtroom. But the picture spoke plainer than words. There stood M. Dauchy at a small table across which he was handing a package of papers to M. De Puy. Between them and just beyond could be seen a calendar clock, the hands of which pointed to the hour 9:10, and to the day July 18.

"The tide was turned; in twenty minutes M. Dauchy was acquitted and Annette was in his arms. His first care was to hunt me out and express his gratitude, and handing me his card he urged that he and his daughter would be pleased to have me call that evening and explain the mysteries of 'La petite camera.' I was on hand at the earliest moment that I deemed proper, immaculately gotten up in newly-pressed claw-hammer and tooth-pick patent leathers. I wasn't so prompt about leaving and readily promised to call again and show Annette all of my pictures.

"As soon as I dared I kept my promise. There were eighty-four pictures and seventy-six of them were of Annette. We were alone when I showed them to her, and—but, gentlemen, I draw the curtain here. The sequel is that to-morrow I sail for Paris and two weeks from to-day Annette is to become my wife. What'll you have, boys?"

Oannes: "Champagne!"
"And let us drink," said the professor, rising, "not to our good doctor's sterile bath, not to the dynamo or the locomotive, neither to the fair Annette nor the expectant groom, but rather to the little instrument that saved M. Dauchy his liberty and gained for our artist a wife. Vive La Camera."—William De Wales, in N. Y. Journalist.

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FARMERS ROBBED.
How Protection Has Foreclosed Farm Mortgages—Two Typical States.
At the request of Senator Peffer, of Kansas, the census bureau has prepared a table making a comparison between agricultural conditions in Kansas and Ohio. The selected counties are considered, and the conclusion is that the farmers of Kansas have no great reason to complain, as they are about as well off as those of Ohio. The table is as follows:

Counties.	1880.	1890.
Kansas (ten counties).....	332.9	313.13
Chase.....	33.09	19.3
Day.....	30.84	13.67
Dickinson.....	33.18	13.66
Geary.....	39.66	15.38
McPherson.....	32.73	17.66
Marion.....	30.73	17.66
Morris.....	37.69	10.22
Ottawa.....	30.86	9.53
Riley.....	35.55	15.83
Saline.....	30.5	12.44
Adams.....	41.28	24.43
Ohio (ten counties).....	37.79	18.30
Brown.....	2.19	17.51
Butler.....	34.46	21.89
Cleburn.....	37.79	18.30
Clinton.....	38.34	21.92
Green.....	34.46	21.89
Hamilton.....	37.79	18.30
Highland.....	31.41	16.85
Frederick.....	37.15	28.49
Paris.....	41.08	23.89

It must be noticed here that of the total number of farmers in these ten counties of Kansas 33.25 per cent are renters, while 37.10 per cent of the farmers in ten Ohio counties are renters.

It is argued from this astonishing showing (over a third of the farmers of Ohio and Kansas landless) that Kansas has complained too much, since Ohio is even worse. But how are the farmers of Kansas helped by the poverty of Ohio farmers under republican laws? But here is another point for consideration:

Percentage of renters in ten Kansas counties, 1890..... 33.25
Percentage of renters in ten Kansas counties, 1880..... 13.13
Increase of percentage of Kansas renters in ten years..... 20.12
That is, there were more than twice and nearly three times as many landless farmers in Kansas in 1890 as in 1880. Here is the like table for Ohio:

Percentage of renters in ten Ohio counties, 1890..... 37.10
Percentage of renters in ten Ohio counties, 1880..... 21.92
Increase of percentage in Ohio in ten years..... 15.18
So it is shown by the figures of the census office that while the increase in the number of landless farmers in Ohio has been 50 per cent, in ten years of republicanism, the percentage of increase in Kansas has been 153 per cent. Tabulating these instructive figures they will stand thus:

increase of the landless farmers in Kansas in ten years of republicanism..... 153
Increase of landless farmers in Ohio in ten years of republicanism..... 50
Net increase in Kansas over Ohio in poverty of its farmers..... 103
The great percentage increase of Kansas poverty over Ohio poverty is accounted for by the fact that Kansas farmers made a more recent start as landowners. Republicanism has been turning them out of their homes faster than in Ohio, because, in 1880 when this comparison began, the percentage of Kansas farmers owning their own homes was much greater than the Ohio percentage. It will be seen, however, that evictions have taken place so rapidly in the last ten years in Kansas, that over a third of the farmers in both states, as shown by these ten sample counties selected by the republican census bureau, are now homeless.

Think of it—an increase of 153 per cent in the number of homeless farmers in Kansas in only ten years of republican tariff taxes against return cargoes in exchange for farm surplus!—National Democrat.

TWO FALLACIES.
Senator Mills Ridicules Protection and Paternalism.
"But there is another form of governmental paternalism which undertakes to dictate where you shall and shall not buy your clothes. The value of labor lies in the freedom of exchange of its product. Where is the use or value of labor if you cannot sell it or its product where and to whom you please? Commerce needs independence for its best and highest development. We need a brotherhood of man to reach the best results of civilization. This is a need decreed by law. It is one of nature's dictums. Our republican friends attempt to revise this law. They say that we can produce all we consume. They would raise coffee in hot-houses and tropical fruits in artificial heat. They want not only to be independent of all the world, but independent of God Almighty. The highest possible beneficence it is possible for humanity to attain is in strict conformity with the laws of nature. They are established for our guidance. If we violate them it is at our peril. But the republicans propose to improve upon the divine plan, and with paternalistic recourse to law reverse the course of nature. Man has never been made religious, moral or wise by law, and he has never been made rich by law, except by processes of legalized robbery.

"Forty per cent of the people of this country live by farming. It is the industry out of which all live. The average consumption of wheat is five bushels per head. The farmer who raises 600 bushels of wheat consumes 35 bushels with a family of five. The balance is his surplus. The surplus of any product controls the price of it. It is not what is consumed, but what is left for sale that fixes the price. The great wheat surplus goes to a foreign market, constituting a large part of the farm products, which make 80 per cent of our exports. The promise of a home market to consume, being left unfulfilled. After years of protection the republican senate committee on finance proposed to shut out foreign manufacturers and import foreign non-agricultural laborers. The average annual wheat crop is 625,000,000 bushels. The average consumption five bushels per head. This leaves an annual surplus of 288,000,000 bushels. To consume this we must import 57,000,000 non-agricultural laborers in one year. Where are they to be employed? One-third of the number would be workers and two-thirds increased manufactured product growing out of their labor which would not export, owing to high tariffs on raw material, that in one year the surplus of manufactured product would be so great we would have to begin importing farmers to consume it.

"You cannot restrict imports without restricting exports. Two things are necessary to make trade; a man cannot trade with himself. Two things must pass in every transfer. Suppose a man has a horse he wants to trade for a cow. There is no law against a horse trade, but one against the trading of a cow. What is the effect of such a law? Is it not to restrict commerce? To destroy trade? To lose money? When we bar out importations we not only destroy the exchange of foreign goods for our surplus farm products, but, by reducing the trade, employment and wages in foreign countries injure their capacity to consume their even were they willing to send the cash for our surplus. What is the price of wheat to-day? [A voice: 'Sixty-three cents.'] And how much has it fallen since the famine demand of Russia paid for in gold, because our tariffs prohibited exchange, has ceased?"

"Tariffs reduce wages. The farmer who gives six days' work at a dollar a day for six yards of cloth at a dollar a yard is enjoying fair trade, pardon me, free trade, God's trade, but if a tariff of 100 per cent is put on the cloth, the farmer must work twelve days at 50 cents a day to make the \$6, which is what the cloth is worth without the tariff and all it is worth in fair exchange.

"The labor cost in protected articles is a small item of the total. In Carnegie's steel works it is \$3 a ton; the tariff is \$13. Since Mr. Carnegie is speculating in magazine articles what to do with his surplus wealth I will tell him: Give it to the men who make it.

"But they tell us the foreigner pays the tax. Oh, yes! The man who makes a yard of woolen cloth in England for 90 cents and pays \$1 to import it into this country to sell at \$2, pays \$1.90 to make 10 cents. He will get rich at it."—Senator Mills at Collinsville, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1892.

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"CALAMITY CROAKERS."
The Republicans Are Now the Real "Calamity Howlers"—They See Through "Calamity" Glasses.
Talk about "calamity croakers." Just now the republicans are making themselves hoarse telling us about the distress caused by the McKinley bill—their realization of the sermon on the mount. No, they do not mean the distress at home. They never see what can be observed with the naked eye anywhere—the wage reductions in protected industries; workmen stranded by the closing of mills by tariff trusts; hunger and disease in millions of families poorly fed and clad because the "protected markets" have exhausted their funds. They look through telescopes and see the poor laborers in England, France, and Germany who have their wages reduced or have no work at all because McKinley has shut the products of their toil out of our markets. They enjoy this spectacle in Europe; then why does it make them so mad when democrats point out the distress here caused by the same cloven-footed measure. Both parties agree that Europe is more or less injured by the McKinley bill. One party says this country is also, and to a greater extent, cursed by McKinleyism. To this the republicans take exception, because they assert that what injures Europe must necessarily help America. A protectionist cannot understand that both parties to a trade can be, and usually are, benefited by an exchange of products. The coatmaker, the shoemaker and the hatmaker exchange products with each other and all exchange with the farmer because each can in this way most easily procure the necessities of life. For the same reason the cotton, sugar and orange growers of the south exchange their products for the manufactures and the wheat of the north. Natural advantages and human intelligence, skill and training determine what individuals, peoples and nations will produce, where they will make exchanges and what they will receive in exchange. If the laws of supply and demand are not interfered with articles will be produced and purchased where the cost of production is least and the world will be supplied with goods with the minimum amount of labor. Protectionists put up barriers to interfere with trade and to compel consumers to buy where the cost of production is high. This interference with the natural routes of commerce increases the cost of goods to both parties making the exchange. But a protectionist will never understand how the interference with the exchange will injure both parties—as soon as he does he is no longer a protectionist.

No Tin Float in the Procession.
A great oversight was made by the managers of the Columbian parade in New York. The banners and the floats were symbolical of music, art, printing, physical science, etc., but the greatest institution of modern times, the one thing that made this the greatest of modern nations, was entirely forgotten in the make-up of the parade. No banner bore that most significant of all American words—"protection"—the newly-discovered method of increasing production and enriching the nation by taxation. The biggest float of all should have been an "American tin plate" mill in operation and showing the recently landed Welshmen in the act of dipping imported steel sheets into imported tin and imported palm oil, with a special agent of the treasury department stamping "American" on each shining sheet. These should then have been made into suitable emblems of "protection" and distributed broadcast to the millions of spectators, including the thousands of school children of New York who had not previously been supplied. The spectacle would have been inspiring and would have made an indelible impression upon all present. It is to be hoped that this great idea will receive proper attention at Chicago next year.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—An early application of ointment of nitrate of mercury is recommended as an effective means of absorbing boils.

—Washington Pie—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, heaping cup of flour, tablespoonful of melted butter, small half-cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream tartar, pinch of salt. Bake in two tin pie pans.—Boston Budget.

—Oatmeal Cakes.—The oatmeal left from breakfast mixed with an equal measurement of flour—that is, one cupful of flour to one of cooked oatmeal, with one beaten egg, half cupful of milk and a spoonful of baking-powder, will make very nice pancakes.—Country Gentleman.

—To Clean Feather Pillows—Feather pillows may be freshened and the feathers made light by placing them on a clean grass plot during a heavy rain storm. Let them be thoroughly wet, and then hung in a shady place to dry. Feather pillows should never be exposed to the sun.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Spanish Rolls—Sift one quart of flour, add to it a pinch of salt, one spoonful of yeast, two eggs, well beaten, and a half-pint of milk. Knead it and set in a warm place to rise. Next morning work in two tablespoonful of butter and make the dough into small rolls. Place on a tin and let them rise again before baking.—Philadelphia Press.

—Roast Pigeons—Clean, wash and stuff as you would chickens. Lay them in rows, if roasted in the oven, with a little water in the pan to prevent burning. Unless they are very fat baste with butter until half done, after that with their own gravy. Thicken the gravy that drips from them and boil up once; put in gravy-boat. The pigeons should lie close together on the dish.—Housekeeper.

—All kinds of raised bread or cake rise much quicker in a kitchen in daytime when the kitchen is warm, than at night, when the fire is out. Therefore five or six hours in the day are equal to twelve hours at night. In cold weather anything made with yeast should be made early in the evening, that it may get started to rise before the kitchen is cold. Some housekeepers keep a piece of an old ironing blanket, kept clean, to fold and lay over the cotton or linen bread-cloth, to keep the bread warm while rising.

—Cleaning Curled Hair—Take your mattress into an empty room and remove the hair from it slowly, so that you may not be choked with dust. Pick the hair over thoroughly and wash a little of it at a time, through several pails of strong soap-suds. When it is well rinsed and wrung as dry as possible, lay it in two thin sheets of thin muslin, basting them together at the ends and tacking them here and there in the center, and hang up to dry. Work of this kind should only be attempted when the weather is likely to be fair.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Chicken Soup.—If all the bones of chicken are saved when making pates or the like, a delicate soup can easily be made. Cover them with cold water, bring slowly to a boil and simmer for two hours. After simmering one hour, add onion, parsley, thyme, salt and white pepper. At the expiration of two hours strain, return to the stove, add half a cupful of rice soaked in cold water, one well beaten egg and half a cupful of hot cream. Sago can be substituted for the rice, and such herbs as are preferred. Remnants of chicken can be used in various ways, and always have a richer, more delicate flavor if the bones are simmered in cold water as above, and every vestige of meat removed from them, and the liquid used to moisten the chicken.—N. Y. Observer.

ODD FEATS IN TELEPHONING.
Remarkable Experiments Conducted in Philadelphia Recently.
The telephone committee of the Trades league recently witnessed in Philadelphia some very interesting experiments with a new 'phone lately constructed by a resident of Darby, Thomas Martindale, chairman of the committee, conducted the party, and at the place of destination was met by Samuel Crother. For the purpose of the experiment a wire had been attached between two houses about three-quarters of a mile apart. To the ends of this wire were fixed two ordinary looking telephone boxes with double ear drums. There was nothing to indicate anything unusual about the instrument. The first experiment, which, like the rest, proved eminently successful, was to talk between the two 'phones, each man standing twelve feet from the transmitter. Every word was heard as distinctly as if both were in the room together, and not a mile apart. Then from the same distance the two members of the league whispered, and still every word was heard. This over, a small watch was set in motion and placed near the transmitter. Every tick could be heard with remarkable clearness. After that a small child's organ was played about thirty yards from the 'phone, and every note was carried in waves across the wire and reproduced at the other end.

Another pleasing experiment was conveying sound through half a dozen men, which passed into the drum and could be heard by the one holding it. The drum was detached and two men held the points of the wires, several others joined hands, two more held the projecting pieces of metal where the points of the wire are inserted and another held the drum. As soon as the speaker at the opposite phone began the sound waves were carried faultlessly through each man and passed out to the drum. Five minutes' conversation was kept up in this novel manner.

The next experiment was the calling of numbers from a distance of forty feet, and these numbers were repeated by the one at the other end, and then, finally, the drum was placed upon the table, and the man at the opposite telephone repeated the names of the persons present. So delicate and yet so powerful is this instrument that every name was heard clear and loud, though the parties sat at least five feet from the drum.—Philadelphia Record.

Look at the Clock!
See how regularly its pendulum swings to and fro. With kindred regularity do the bowels move when the habit of body is formed by the thorough laxative and promoter of digestion and secretion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The liver, too, always affected in constipation, resumes its activity when this medicine is used. Not less efficacious is it in malarial and kidney trouble, rheumatism and nervousness.

EXPERIENCED people don't tumble when they try to get in a hammock, because they know the ropes.

GENERALLY a Slow Match—A bashful young man's courtship.—Draide's Magazine.

IT ISN'T IN THE ORDINARY WAY that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to the weak and suffering woman who needs it. It's guaranteed. Not with words merely; any medicine can make claims and promises. What is done with the "Favorite Prescription" is this: if it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, your money is returned. Can you ask any better proof that a medicine will do what it promises?

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a certain remedy for the flu and ailments that beset a woman. In "female complaints" of every kind, periodical pains, internal inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down sensations, and all chronic weaknesses and irregularities, it is a positive and complete cure.

To every tired, overworked woman, and to every weak, nervous, and ailing one, it is guaranteed to bring health and strength.

About seven years ago I had Bronchitis, which finally drifted into Consumption, so the doctors said, and they had about given me up. I was confined to my bed. One day my husband went for the doctor, but he was not in his office. The druggist sent me a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption. I took two doses of it, and was greatly relieved before the doctor came. He told me to continue its use as long as it helped me. I did so, and the result is, I am now sound and well—entirely cured of Consumption.—Mrs. P. E. BAKER, Harrisburg, Illinois, February 20, 1891.

BASKING IN THE SUN.
The love of sunshine is naturally one of our strongest instincts and we should be far better and healthier if we took more of it. All of these things should be enjoyed in moderation. Even walking, if the exercise is carried to the point of fatigue, is hurtful to the invalid. It takes 'the rarest common sense to tell just what the sick should do and should not do in order to obtain the best results and the least injury from these things. This is certain, that the first thing that the sick must attend to is to see that the digestion is in perfect order. When this is not the case the evil may be remedied by taking the Laxative Gum Drop. These gum drops are the best things in the world for people with weak stomachs for the reason that they contain nothing deleterious and they can be given to the most delicate child without injuring it in the least. These gum drops are put up in two sizes. The small size costs ten cents the large size twenty-five cents. Get them of any dealer.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

Did you ever see a sickly baby with dimples? or a healthy one without them? A thin baby is always delicate. Nobody worries about a plump one.

If you can get your baby plump, he is almost sure to be well. If you can get him well, he is almost sure to be plump.

The way to do both—there is but one way—is by CAREFUL LIVING. Sometimes this depends on Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We will send you a book on it; free.

Scott & Bowen, Chemists, 134 South 5th Avenue, New York.



MY TREASURE BOX.

T're a box of precious treasures Which I guard with jealous care...



CHAPTER XVII.—CONTINUED.

"There, there," he cried, holding up his hand, "that is enough. I told you that I did not speak to remind you of anything I have done..."

say nothing of the scowl that darkened his face. After leaving the store my companion and I walked for some distance in silence...

"Are you happy, Miss Owens?" "Happy?" I repeated, looking up to him in perfect surprise, quite startled out of my wits by a question so unexpected...



about a scene in your room one night in which your employer figured? I nodded in the affirmative. "You remember, too," he continued, "that you expressed some uneasiness on account of his conduct?"

me so I should have been shocked and angered, but not so with Charles Cornell. As I have once remarked, his air and bearing impressed me on first sight...

"I just wished to know. That's all." "Do I appear unhappy?" I asked, believing he had a purpose in asking the question, and wishing to know what that purpose was.

"No," I replied, "I have no such thought." "Well, I'm going to say something that no doubt will cause you to think so," he continued. "It is a good deal like presumption for me to say what I have in mind, and I would not under any other circumstances, but as you are situated it becomes a matter of necessity."

He seemed to be thoroughly imbued with the question, and attached great importance to the effect the western farm mortgage system was likely to have on the welfare of the country. I knew nothing whatever relative to the matter, but I listened interestedly while he talked, because any subject was of interest under his discussion...

himself in office, and the people are tired of that kind of leaders. They do not care to follow the leadership of men who espouse their cause simply to win votes.

As a matter of fact, the average life of all the babies that come into the world is only about 38 years; very few live to be over 90, and not more than one out of 2,000 sees his 100th birthday.

THE GHOST KILL HIM? A Daring Young Officer Who Would Stay Is Himself Slain. The most distinguished ghost of all appears to be the black lady of the castle of Darmstadt, says Galigan's Messenger.

LONDON'S water supply is furnished by seven great companies, who, in turn, are pledged as to the filtering and purity of the water, which is examined every day by expert chemists.

THE OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK.

A Safe Democratic Majority Already in Sight. The letters of democratic and republican editors from various sections of the state to the Argus present the first general survey of the political situation in interior New York, published during the canvass.

GEN. SICKLES ON PENSIONS. An Old Soldier's Opinion of Republican Pension Methods. On the 5th of October, 1888, in the opera house at Utica, with President Cleveland's record fresh in his and in the public mind, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles spoke these brave and just words of the candidate of his party for president:

Plenty of Promises, but No Oats.—Philadelphia Times. which the republican vote in the interior was formerly swelled. Reasons for the republican losses which are noted by our respected and obliging correspondents were not asked, because they are on the surface.

AN ARCH HYPOCRITE. The Humbuggery of Wildcat Silver Sherman. John Sherman, the author and defender of the present crazy silver law—a law that is hurrying this country toward a sixty-five-cent dollar currency as fast as anything short of unlimited silver coinage can do it—standing before a Chicago audience and pretending to be greatly frightened about wildcat banks was a sight for gods and men.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS. —The democrats of North Dakota are confident of victory this year. The tariff reform victory of 1880 shattered the republican party in that state.—Albany Argus.

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Our line of Cloaks is now complete and we are ready to show the ladies of Cottonwood Falls and vicinity, as handsome a line of Cloaks and Jackets as will be found in this part of the country. We show the best and leading styles in this line and the prices are below competition. We are satisfied that the garments we show this season are fully 10 per cent. cheaper than they were last year and as we had unusually good success with our line last year, we are satisfied that you will be more than pleased this season.

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We consider every garment in our stock a particularly bargain, so it would be impossible for us to pick out the best bargains and quote you prices here. Our prices run from \$2.00 up on Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets; and from \$1.50 up on Children's Cloaks.

If you intend to buy a Winter Wrap of any kind this season, be sure to see our line before you buy, and come early, so you can pick out of the stock.

Yours Respectfully,

C
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S. CARSON & SANDERS,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KS.

S.

The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1892

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, lest he chips fall where they may.

Terms: For three months, \$1.50 cash in advance; for six months, \$2.75; for a year, \$5.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

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

Table with columns for destinations (Saffordville, Ellipton, Strong, Elmdale, Evans, Cedar Grove) and times for different routes.

C. K. & W. R. R. Table with columns for destinations (Hyer, Evans, Strong, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, Bazaar) and times.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Of Chase County, Kansas, will meet at the COURT HOUSE in Cottonwood Falls, at 10 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, November 5, 1892, for the purpose of transacting important business...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. S. D. C., what is it? S. D. C., where is it? Cloudy the fore part of the week. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. J. W. McWilliams, was out to Florence, Sunday.

Frank Oberst, of Princeton, Ind., has our thanks for political documents.

The ladies of the M. E. church at Strong City will have an election day dinner.

E. Waidley, of Matfield Green, has gone on a few weeks' visit in Pennsylvania.

W. J. C. Hansen and W. E. Hansen, of Strong City, were at Emporia, Tuesday.

Mrs. Stella Orr, of Winfield, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt, last week.

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office.

E. P. Hickman, of Kansas City, was visiting in Strong City, the fore part of the week.

Remember, B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, are selling goods at bottom prices.

Mrs. Loy, of Council Grove, visited her mother, Mrs. M. Goudie, of Strong City, last week.

Messrs. J. S. and S. E. Prather were visiting T. L. McClelland, of Saffordville, last week.

Born, on Thursday, October 20, 1892, to Captain and Mrs. E. S. Green, of Clements, a son.

Mrs. G. B. Carson and son went to Emporia, yesterday, on a visit to Mrs. Carson's parents.

Mrs. H. P. Brockett, of Topeka, returned home, yesterday, from a visit to relatives here.

W. L. Osman, of Cedar Point, has moved to Colorado, to go into business in that State.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wood, of Fox creek, have returned home from their visit to New York.

Go to Cochran & Co. and get a bottle of S. D. C. and stop that cough among your horses. oct6w13

J. R. Bidwell, of Strong City, has returned home from an extended trip to the Pacific coast.

City Marshal W. H. Winters, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week, on business.

Captain E. S. Green, of Clements, is enjoying a visit from his sister, Mrs. Wilson, of Paducah, Ky.

H. S. F. Davis has bought of A. J. Crocker the 200 acres of bottom land adjoining him on the south.

Don't wait for spring to plant peonies. Now is the time. Finest varieties at Mahlon Lewis's Nursery.

Some parties were recently arrested and punished for shooting on the farm of H. S. F. Davis, on Peyton creek.

The ladies of the M. E. church, at Toledo, will give a dinner at the schoolhouse, at that place, on election day.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hardesty have dispensed of all their household goods, and in the future will take rooms and board.

The Willing Workers will serve dinner and supper, on election day, in the Seamans Bros. hardware store, Cedar Point.

John Madden will address the people of Strong City, at the Opera House in that city, on Monday evening, November 7.

C. V. Ice and W. B. Penny, of Emporia, were at Clements, Saturday, assisting the Clements Band at a political meeting.

Miss Jennie Holmes, of Elmdale, has returned home, from Mt. Hope, Kansas, where she had been visiting an old school mate.

Mrs. J. R. Holmes and Mrs. S. M. Wood, of Elmdale, were both quite sick, last week, but we are glad to report, are about well.

County Treasurer A. M. Breeze is now acting as Cashier of the Elmdale Bank, and Mrs. Breeze has charge of the Treasurer's office.

The Ladies' Society of the M. E. church, of Elmdale, will give a dinner and supper on election day, in the K. of P. Hall, in that place.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Swope entertained quite a number of the little boys at their home, Tuesday evening, with games and nice edibles.

Frank Dennison, who has been in Argentine, for the past two months, with Charlie Gill, arrived at his old home, in Strong City, for a visit.

FOR SALE.—Some very fine Partidge Cochon Cockerels; also some very fine Black Langshans in pairs, cheap. Apply at the COURT HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. St. Clair, of Pueblo, Colorado, were at Strong City, last week, visiting the parents of Mrs. St. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Tracy.

Mrs. B. U. Schlaudecker returned home, Saturday, from a very pleasant visit of three months at her former home in Erie, Pa.—Council Grove Republican.

Mrs. Henderson, of Pueblo, Colo., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Tracy, of Strong City, last week, accompanied by Miss Reed, of Canon, Colorado.

The Hon. Chas. Bucher, of Newton, will deliver a "straightout" Democratic address in the Strong City Opera House, next Saturday night, November 6th.

W. A. Waddell, of Iowa, returned to this county, last week, and bought the 1/2 of swi sec25, tp19, r8, 80 acres, all timber land, off which he intends cutting the timber.

Mrs. John B. Sanders and sister, Miss Nellie Howard, returned home, on Wednesday of last week, from a short visit to the Misses Josie and Lorena Henning, at Emporia.

There is not a half inch difference in measurement, nor a half ounce difference in weight, between D. A. Ellsworth, of the South Atchison school, and Jim Corbett.—Atchison Globe.

The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Headlock arrived at their residence, at Elmdale, Kansas, on October 27, 1892. All are happy and doing well. She weighed 130 pounds.

As Christmas and New Years will come on Sunday, Thanksgiving will be the only holiday until July 4th.—Ex.

What is the matter with Washington's birthday and Decoration day?

Mrs. Jesse L. Kellogg has been quite sick for the past week, but is now improving. Her mother, Mrs. Hadley, of Council Grove, was down to see her, the fore part of the week.

S. D. C. is Stewart's Distemper Cure. The only remedy on the market that will cure distemper, coughs and influenza and prevent your horses taking distemper. For sale by J. L. Cochran & Co.

Ben Sharp was arrested, on Wednesday of last week, charged with trying to aid the parties charged with the Cedar Point burglary to escape from the jail, by tying a saw on to a string the prisoners had lowered.

One hundred and eighteen acres of first-class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm. Address the owner.

FRANK M. BAKER, 1504 W. 13th ave., Denver, Col.

The Democrats and People's party, of Morris county, will have a grand rally and barbecue, at Council Grove, on Saturday, November 5, at which the populists will be represented by S. S. King, and, no doubt, there will be many people there from the surrounding counties.

While playing around the well at his father's home, Eddie, the three-year-old son of Clay Shaft, of Clements, fell into the well, thirty feet deep. There were several men in the yard at the time, and C. N. Moody was lowered into the well, and soon brought the child up, with a scalp wound.

A man and his family may camp under a cackle bur and live on grass, weeds, etc., during the summer, but in the winter it takes money to furnish them food, raiment and shelter, and, therefore, we would suggest to our delinquent subscribers, if they have any spare cash, it can be conveniently used during the next few months, at the COURT HOUSE.

As the Democrats of Falls township have no candidate in the field for Justice of the Peace we would suggest that M. C. Newton is in every way well qualified to fill the office, and a vote for him would be for a man who is more nearly a Democrat than any other candidate in the field, and, therefore, no Democrat should have any compunction of conscience about voting for him.

The stone which is used in the government building at this place, is shipped from Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. The stones weigh several tons, each, and two or three make a car load. About forty car loads have already been used in the building, and ten or fifteen more will be required. One stone which was taken off a car this morning, weighed 7,560 pounds.—Atchison Globe.

CEDAR POINT, KANSAS, } Oct. 29, 1892.

I would like for those parties who took the control of my boy, out of my hands, six years ago, when they fined me 15 dollars and costs, for correcting him, and as much as told him he was doing right and I was wrong, and that was the cause of his downward path since—I would like for them to defend him in Court and oblige his father.

J. K. SHARP.

"There Will Be Music in the Air." Nov. 8. The Cottonwood Falls Orchestra, assisted by the Western Musical Conservator, will give a fine concert in Music Hall, election night. In addition to our well known local talent they have secured the assistance of some of the best talent in the State. Little May Spangler is an accomplished violinist, and each of these persons will render solos well worth the price of admission. Go and be well entertained while waiting for the returns.

ELMDALE, KANSAS, } Nov. 1, 1892.

The voters of Diamond Creek township met, pursuant to call, and nominated the following township ticket: For Trustee, W. H. Triplett; for Treasurer, E. P. Allen, Jr.; for Clerk, Geo. Hughes; for Justices of the Peace, Harry Symes, S. E. Yeoman, Caleb Baldwin; for Constables, Wiley Stowers, H. E. Akers, Frank Beck. On motion, the ticket nominated was made a part of the Republican and Democratic tickets and ordered printed on both said tickets.

J. R. CRITTON, Chairman.

H. E. AKERS, Secretary.

Hon. Thos. Ryan and Senator B. W. Perkins entertained a crowded house, in Music Hall, last night. The Minister to Mexico gave several reasons why he had come home just now, chief among which was his desire to vote a Republican ticket, thus confessing that the Republican vote is growing beautifully less in Kansas, and that it might take the vote of even our foreign Minister to save Kansas to the g. o. p.

Senator Perkins handled the bloody shirt with the dexterity of an expert and almost the skill of a doctor who was trying to get his patient to take a dose of castor oil under the form of a glass of ale. Their speeches were listened to with a great deal of interest.

THE PACES. The first meeting under the auspices of the Chase County Driving Club, held here last week, was a complete success in every particular except in attendance.

The track record for half mile running was beaten 11 seconds by J. C. Tucker's horse "Moloch," his time being 5:14 in the first heat of the half mile and repeat race.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27—PONY RACE. Black Nellie, 1st money, John Brown owner; Katie R., 2d money, C. Rose owner; Pat, 3d money, Arthur Lawrence owner.

Green Trot—Little Pickles, 1st money, Fred Coe owner; McW., 2d money, J. W. McWilliams owner; Biko, 3d money, John Wickersham owner. Best time, 3:10.

2:40 Trot—Bart Anderson, 1st money, James Ford owner; Hillside Prince, 2d money, D. K. Cartter owner; Lady H., 3d money, John Wickersham owner. Best time, 2:40.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28—2:30 TROT. Jo Or, 1st money, Chas. Gates owner; Sunrise Prince, 2d money, D. K. Cartter owner; Bart Anderson, 3d money, James Ford owner. Best time, 2:45.

Farmers' Trot—Little Pickles, 1st money, Fred Coe owner; Josie F., 2d money, Dick Farris owner; Lady V., 3d money, J. B. Jones owner.

Free-for-All Pace.—Susie G., 1st money, Chas. Gates owner; Kinlock B., 2d money, D. C. Brown owner; Razzle Dazzle, 3d money, Henry O'Neil owner. Best time, 2:47.

One-half Mile and Repeat Running Race.—Moloch, 1st money, J. C. Tucker owner; Judge, 2d money, D. Sullivan owner; Fannie Ford, 3d money, C. S. Ford owner; Little Casino, 4th money, H. M. Harpster owner. Time, 6:21 sec.

Pony Race.—Sam Fry, 1st money, Chas. Fry owner; Ned, 2d money, Walter Sullivan owner; Katy R., 3d money, C. Rose owner; Pat, 4th money, Arthur Lawrence owner. Time, 5:52.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29—3:00 TROT. Sunrise Prince, 1st money, D. K. Cartter owner; Lady May, 2d money, W. H. Cartter owner; Little Pickles, 3d money, Fred Coe owner. Best time, 2:59.

One-half Mile and Repeat Running Race.—Moloch, 1st money, J. C. Tucker owner; Judge, 2d money, D. Sullivan owner; Fannie Ford, 3d money, C. S. Ford owner; Little Casino, 4th money, H. M. Harpster owner. Time, 6:21 sec.

Race.—Moloch, 1st money, J. C. Tucker owner; Judge, 2d money, D. Sullivan owner; Fannie Ford and Diamond Ned distanced. Time, 5:14, 5:3.

Free-for-all Trot.—Jo Or, 1st money, Chas. Gates owner; Hillside Prince, 2d money, D. K. Cartter owner; Bart Anderson 3d money, James Ford owner. Best time, 2:39.

Pony Race.—Ned, 1st money, Walter Sullivan owner; Jordan, 2d money, John Funk owner; You Get, 3d money, Harry Cartter owner; Sheep, 4th money, McClelland owner. Time, 5:58.

Senator Perkins, in his speech in this city last night, denied that the 7-30 notes were issued as money. Why, the editor of the COURANT received them in payment for his wages while clerking in the Quartermaster's Department at Nashville, as did all the other government employes at that time in payment of their wages; but read what Secretary McCullough's treasury report for 1865 says: "The paper circulation of the United States October 31, 1865, was substantially as follows: U. S. notes and fractional currency, \$454,219,028; Notes of National banks, 215,000,000; Treasury 5 per cent notes, 32,536,000; Legal tender and other notes, 68,870,389; Compound interest notes, 173,012,140; Seven-thirty notes, 830,000,000.

Total, \$1,723,728,078.

General Logan, in his speech of March 17, 1874, in the United States Senate, said: "I will give the following tables, showing the amount of currency in circulation in the years 1865 and 1866:

Table with columns for 1865 and 1866, listing National bank notes, State bank notes, and Seven-thirty notes.

THE HOMELIES MAN IN COTTONWOOD FALLS. As well as the handsome, and gets invited to call on any druggist and offer him a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.

REPUBLICAN MEETING. On Friday evening, November 4th, at 7:30 o'clock, at Cottonwood Falls, the meeting will be addressed by Mr. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Topeka Capital, and Rev. Bernard Kelley, United States Pension Agent. The Cottonwood Falls Orchestra and Glee Club will be present. Bring your wives, sweethearts and children. By order of THE COMMITTEE.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE. Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price, 50c and \$1.00. TRIAL SIZE FREE. At all druggists.

CHEAP RATES FOR A TRIP VIA THE SANTA FE ROUTE. To Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah and Old Mexico, are offered by the Santa Fe.

Fickets now on sale good until June 1st, with sufficient transit limit in each direction to enable passengers to stop off at all points en route. List of destinations include Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lompasa, Pockport, San Antonio, City of Mexico, Monterey, Placitas, Prescott, Saffordville, San Luis, Potosi, Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Grand Canon of the Colorado, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Forty-eight.

New Mexico is noted for having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly unknown. It is a most desirable place either for the business man, pleasure seeker or the invalid, while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United States can compare with the fertile valleys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard.

For full particulars regarding the country, rates, stopovers, etc., call on or address nearest Santa Fe agent, or Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas.

(First Published in the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, October 29, 1892.)

Publication Notice. To W. H. York and Wilbur H. Sargent: You will take notice that you have been sued with Stephen C. Hinshaw, Hannah L. Hinshaw, Andrew Hinshaw, Sarah A. Hinshaw, G. W. Brickell, S. J. Brickell, Charles S. Cross, Emporia Savings Bank, Emma J. Hiett, W. B. Hiett and S. B. Wren, in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, by Elisha Cook, James B. Chase and John F. King, and that unless you answer the petition filed in said cause on or before the 9th day of December, 1892, said petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered against you accordingly, foreclosing a certain mortgage deed executed by Geo. W. Brickell, Sarah J. Brickell, Andrew Hinshaw, Sarah A. Hinshaw, Stephen C. Hinshaw and Hannah L. Hinshaw to Nathan Cook, dated February first, 1888, upon the following described real estate situated in Chase county, in the State of Kansas, to-wit: The west half of section twenty-eight (28), in township eighteen (18), range nine (9), east of the 6th P. M., to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars and interest, as mentioned in said petition, and for the sale of said real estate without appraisement, to pay the said mortgage debt, and that from and after such sale the above named defendants with you be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title, interest and equity of redemption in said premises, and every part and parcel thereof, and for all proper relief.

CLARENCE SPOONER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Attest: Geo. M. Hayden, Clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 31, 1892:

E. T. Bailey. Dick Bailey, Miss Augusta Lar- Maud McMannis, Peter Miller, Otto Roberts, J. D. Silona, I. M. Morris, W. Saunders.

All the above remaining unclaimed for, November 30, 1892, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

S. A. BREESE, P. M.

THE TIME HAS COME.—NOTICE THE DAY AND DATE. On Thursday, November 10th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., J. M. Tattle will place on sale 500 pairs of medium size Boots and Shoes, at Manufacturers' prices. Sale to continue until all are sold.

Under the head lines "Republican Council" and "News Brought in Yesterday from All Over the State," the Topeka Journal, of October 31, says: "Yesterday afternoon the Republicans who have been at work campaigning [mind the words] met at the Copeland and at Central Committee headquarters in such numbers as to lead the casual observer to believe that there was a meeting of some kind to be held. There was, in fact, a conference." [mind the words] and an important one. Just as the campaign is closing it is necessary for the leaders [do you hear?] to hear direct from the people."

"Among those who were here were E. N. Morrill, etc., etc." "A. A. Harris, the kicking Democrat, from Ft. Scott," etc., etc., and according to the Emporia Republican, A. A. Harris said, in his speech at Emporia, that he intended voting a Republican ticket, excepting for the Presidential electors. Now then, if by the action of such men as Mr. Harris the electors of the State of Kansas are secured to President Harrison, will not Mr. Harris and his kind of voters then be full fledged Republicans?

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5 TON SCALES \$60. Jones of Binghamton N. Y. HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.

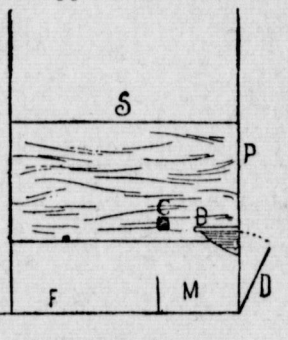
THE FARMING WORLD.

WATER IN COW STALLS.

Description of a Perfect Winter House for Dairy Cows.

I am glad to notice that the practice of keeping dairy cows in the stable through the winter, and watering them without exposure to storms or cold air, is commended by several well-known writers and practical farmers. After some experiments made in former years, my son last December built stalls in the cow stable and put in iron troughs so that each cow has running spring water constantly within reach. The cows were kept tied in the stalls through the winter with perfect satisfaction to themselves and their owner. The stalls are made of inch spruce matched boards and are in every way satisfactory.

Each cow has a perfect stall, but one basin supplies two stalls. The stall is for cows that weigh 1,200 pounds each. For one weighing 900, a stall nine inches shorter has been found right in length. Each cow has her feed and water so supplied that she can



WINTER HOME FOR DAIRY COWS.

S, side of stall, 5 1/2 feet long, 4 1/4 feet high; P, partition in front of stall, 4 1/2 feet high, with 2 1/2 inch space at bottom left without boarding; F, floor of stall, 7 1/2 feet; width of stall, 3 1/2 feet; G, water-tight gutter 10x10 inches; M, manger 9 inches high next to the cows' feet; D, door 2 feet wide, held in position by three-eighths inch iron hook in place shown by dotted line; B, water basin supplied by 1 1/2 inch iron pipe with constant stream of spring water; C, point where the neck chain is fastened 2 feet from the floor and 2 feet from the front of the stall.

eat and drink without molestation. There is a board three inches wide fastened in the center of the manger in front and nailed to the partition above, that prevents the cows from getting hay under their feet. They are not unfasted during the winter. The same stalls are used for milking in summer, and the cows soon learn so that they can be quickly fastened. For summer a false bottom is laid in the gutter, so that it is but four inches deep, and the cows can readily pass in and out. A wire placed directly over the manger board at a height of twenty inches from the floor prevents the cows from lying down while milking in summer. They are well supplied with sawdust or straw for bedding, and no difficulty is found in keeping them clean. The stable is thirty-six feet wide, with two rows of stalls and a feeding floor between, and a platform behind the cows is wide enough so that a sled or wagon with team is used for removing manure directly to the field.—C. S. Rice, in Rural New Yorker.

TO CURE BALKINESS.

Be Reasonable and Treat Your Horse in a Reasonable Way.

Take the front foot at the fetlock and bend the leg at the knee joint; hold it thus for three minutes and let it down and the horse will go. Tie a string tightly around one of his ears or one of his forelegs; leave it on for a minute or two and when you remove it he will go. Two instances came under my own observation of still another method. My neighbor's team balked with a big load at the foot of a steep pitch. His wife went to the horses, patted them on their heads, rubbed their noses, talking in a friendly, comfortable way. Then she unhitched them from the wagon, turned them around and hitched them up again. At the first word they started and pulled up the hill all right. I saw a man trying to make a team pull an empty wagon out of a ditch. The sides of the ditch were about two feet high and perpendicular and the wagon a very large one. Whenever the horses felt the wheels come against the sides of the ditch they balked and refused to pull. Their driver lost his temper and rained blows on them. The horses were quite bewildered and had evidently forgotten what was required of them. Another man went to the plunging, snorting horses, took them by the bridles, talked to them gently and soothed and stroked their noses for some seconds until they had recovered from their fright and had regained confidence in themselves and him. When they were quiet, he unhitched them, drove them a few feet and hitched them up again and they went all right. Be reasonable and treat your horse in a reasonable way.—Farm and Home.

PIG-PEN POINTERS.

Of the many ways of making a clover field profitable, we believe none will figure up a larger return than when the clover is converted into pork by grazing.

STRANGERS should be kept away from the pens when young pigs are on hand. Small litters are often injured or killed by the sow being made restless by too many visitors.

EIGHT hundred pounds of pork should be made from an acre of good clover, if thrifty pigs are turned upon it at the right age. This is cheaper than it can be made from corn.

THE feeding of bulky food with corn when fattening hogs is of direct value, because it increases their ability to assimilate a larger quantity of grain. Pumpkins are good for this purpose.

SQUASHES and pumpkins cut up and fed with corn when fattening will make a faster gain, and with less expense than with corn when fed alone. The hogs will also keep in better condition.

IT is a great mistake to suppose that sour milk is better than sweet for feeding or fattening pigs. In fact, sweet, wholesome food of every sort is always the best for this as well as for other stock.—Colman's Rural World.

SPACE BETWEEN HIVES.

A Matter Deserving the Serious Attention of Beekeepers.

The occupants of the hives are not likely to receive any injury directly from each other if the hives are placed close together in a straight row. They were commonly placed years ago. There may be some mixing of the bees by their entering wrong hives, but that does not seem to make any trouble. There may, however, be serious trouble whenever young queens fly on their bridal trips, for in that case if a queen enters a wrong hive it leaves queenless the hive she left.

To avoid any trouble of this sort it is necessary to have the hives well apart, and it depends upon circumstances how far that should be. On a level plain, where there is not a tree or shrub or building in sight, I think it quite possible that there would be some mixing and loss of queens in an apiary of one hundred colonies if the hives should be placed a rod apart. But on the same spot you might with perfect safety put three hives touching each other, in any possible position. Bees are not good at counting, and, if a bee has nothing else to go by except to find a hive which is the fifth from the end in the third row, it is likely to make a mistake. But if the apiary consists of only three hives the bee does not need to count. It can easily find the one at the left, right or middle.

So it is a good plan to have the hives at least five or six feet apart, especially as it is more convenient for the operator to have plenty of room between them. At the same time it is a very fortunate thing, in case it is desirable to economize room, that it is just as well to place the hives in pairs as to place them singly. Suppose a row of hives six feet apart. Now you may place another hive beside each hive in the row, having the pair of hives almost touching each other, and there will be no more danger of bees or queens entering wrong hives than if you had left them single. You see, a bee will never make the mistake of taking the right-hand hive for the left.—C. C. Miller, in Bee Journal.

HOW TO TRAIN COLTS.

Treat Them Kindly and as Though They Had Some Sense.

The practice of letting colts run wild until they are two or three years old has been changed to the habit of breaking to halter while young. Often they are broken to lead before they are weaned, and are handled and petted more or less until considered old enough to break to harness. Many yearling colts are actually broken to harness and driven before light vehicles, but, at this age, unless managed with rare judgment, injury is liable to follow from overexertion.

If the colt is of a nervous temperament, treat kindly by feeding grain, and teach it to eat lumps of sugar from your hand and soon you will be able to rub and pet it. Speak gently to the colt and soon your coming will be a welcome visit. When trying with a halter use a strong one, so that if it is scared and pulls back the halter will not break but hold firmly. The colt will not soon repeat that method of getting away. Throughout the breaking process, use harness and vehicles that are strong and safe. If a colt once runs away, it seems to watch for a similar opportunity.

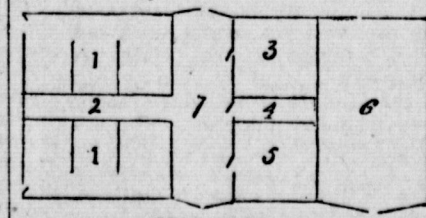
Should the colt be fretful and try your patience, do not get mad and give it an excessive drive simply to let it know you are the master, or whip and otherwise abuse it to gain the same point. The chances are that if you tell the truth about the matter afterwards, you will acknowledge your mistake. Teach colts to instantly obey the word "whoa," and train them to stand until requested to go. Call the colt by its name very frequently. When used by the side of another horse the latter should be of the gentlest disposition, and, no matter how kind and trusty it has been, never leave them without tying both of them, as colts frequently get into bad snarls and the mate, however gentle, is often led to cause you trouble and loss.—American Agriculturist.

A CONVENIENT BARN.

Its Cost Is Not Supposed to Exceed Seven Hundred Dollars.

The Orange Judd Farmer illustrates a simple, convenient barn for the average farm. In the ground plan 1, 1 are double stalls for horses and cows; 2 a feed way; 3 a wheat bin; 4 an oat bin;

5 a corn crib; 6 a machine shed which may be fitted with mangers and used for sheltering sheep, calves or cows; 7 is a driveway. The main bars is 43



CONVENIENT FARM BARN.

feet long and the shed at the end will add 12 feet to this, making it 60 feet. It is 24 feet wide and 20 feet high under the eaves. A barn of this kind, made of good material, can be constructed for \$650 or \$700 including the cost of building.

Hastening the Molting Process.

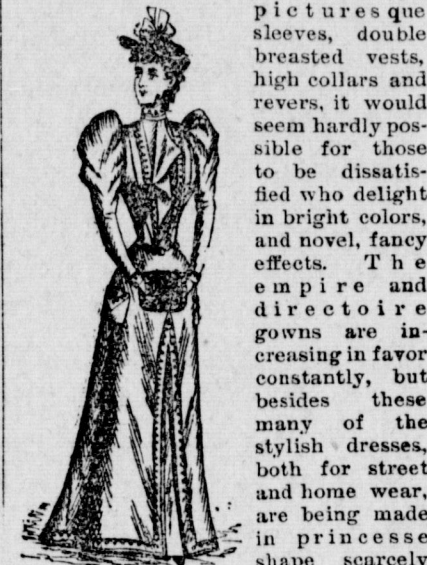
As it is getting late in the season the hens should have finished molting. If not give them a daily allowance of a tablespoonful of linseed meal in their food, for every two hens, and keep bone meal where they can get as much of it as they desire. Provide dry and warm quarters, as molting hens are liable to roup in damp weather.—Farm and Fireside.

FASHION LETTER.

Something About Fall and Winter Fabrics and Costumes.

[Special New York Correspondence.]

Dress skirts with rather high corselet tops are still greatly liked for house dresses, as nearly any sort of pretty silk or wool shirt-waist looks well with them, and the shoulder straps attached to the corselet afford an opportunity for the further display of the handsome trimmings on other portions of the gown. The variety of winter dress goods is beyond even enumeration, and what with the gay blanket plaids and the striped, dotted, shaded, changeable and checked materials of the season, made up into jaunty Eton costumes, Russian suits and directoire and empire gowns, the latter with their slashes and slashes, open coats, full



picturesque sleeves, double breasted vests, high collars and revers, it would seem hardly possible for those to be dissatisfied who delight in bright colors, and novel, fancy effects. The empire and directoire gowns are increasing in favor constantly, but besides these many of the stylish dresses, both for street and home wear, are being made in princess shape scarcely trimmed at all. Others, however, are quite elaborate, so that to trim or not to trim is purely a matter of taste. Those designed for home wear are of fine soft wool, or of some of the pretty winter silks with dark grounds brightened with small dots or tiny flowers in gay colors. For slender, youthful women, some of these princess dresses are made to hook or button down the back with the usual bias seam down the back of the skirt; others are finished with a Watteau arrangement, starting in a point from between the shoulders, and widening into a corset demi-train. The open Russian front displays a gathered vest of bright silk matching the color of the figure in the dress fabric, and, as a rule, the large full sleeves are of velvet.

The popular Eton styles will continue fashionable throughout the winter, but all outdoor costumes display the more conventional modes, the deep cape or three-quarter coat, being very often of the same fabric as the bodice and skirt. Silk faced velvet is the preferred fabric for nearly all the pretty fancy jackets and heaters coats, but there are also close cuirass-shaped jackets very open in the front, and those of soft Russian velvets with gay blouse vests finished with a frill of rich lace from throat to belt, or with a glove-fitting vest shaped with a girle as a finish. For stout women is the new seven gored French skirt; for slender ones, the improved seamless skirt, which is made of goods wide enough to place the selvage edges at the waist and hem. One of these seamless models shows a corset back, with the opening from the left hip down, narrow flaps or button-holes holding a row of handsome buttons all the way down.

Among some particularly rich and effective toilets, are those made with a graceful bell skirt of velvet—black, olive-green, deep garnet, etc., wholly untrimmed. Added to these skirts are various stylish waists made severally of velvet, striped satin, palm patterned silk, plain scarlet faille, polka dotted surah, and, for special wear, of rich cream silk or brocade, with full empire sleeves and Medici collar.

Other waists are made of pale rose pink crepe de chine, yellow faille striped with velvet, or deep corn-colored Ottoman silk garnished with rich black lace. Among new dress fabrics is the pure vicuna wool with a rough camel's hair figure raised on its surface. Hop sack chevrot is a kind of basket-patterned wool that comes in black and navy blue, and with skirts of these fabrics are worn three-quarter princess coats of ribbed velvet or Russian velvets.

Very stylish directoire costumes are made of Napoleon blue, chestnut brown, Indian red, or rosy violet camel's hair or cloth, decorated variously with narrow fur edgings, Russian galloon or feather bands. The fronts open broadly, turning back in revers that reach to the hem, revealing a close-fitting, princess-like underdress made of cloth or palm-patterned or striped satin. This fastens invisibly and is trimmed around the bottom of the skirt-portion with heavy Milan galloon, the color of the directoire underdress, making a very tasty and finished garment.

The November Wide Awake

Opens with a profusely-illustrated article on "Some British Castles," written by Oscar Fay Adams, and appropriately frontispiced by a splendid full-page picture, by Garrett, of "Marmion's Deviance to Earl Douglas." Alexander Black has a capital descriptive paper on "The Babies of the Zoo" at Central Park, charmingly illustrated by Irene Williamson, a pupil of Beard. Edith Robinson has a fine story, "Raglan's Substitute," of the pluck and bravery of a Harvard boy at a city fire; Mary Seiden McCobb has a good Thanksgiving story, "Why She was Thankful," and "Mabel's Election Day" is an appropriate November story by Ellen Strong Bartlett. Florence Howe Hall tells of the "Moriarty-Daeking Fair." "How Dorothy Paid her Way," by Caroline E. Hersey, is a bright story of a bright girl. The serials by Kirk Munroe, "The Coral Ship," and "That Mary Ann," by Kate Upson Clark, which all the boy and girl readers have voted as "fine," end with this number, for a new volume of the ever-popular WIDE AWAKE will begin with the December number. Price 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

How Those Girls Love One Another. Miss Flynn—Yes, Mamie Elder is married at last. The poor thing was over thirty, and not at all good-looking. She has no money, and never had an offer before, so she snapped up the first man that came along. Mrs. Gazley—Are you sure she never had an offer before? Miss Flynn—Of course I am. Who should know if I don't? Why, I'm her dearest friend!—Truth.

Reckless-ness. Clara—You certainly must have some courage, Charlie. You were brave enough to propose to me when you had only known me three days. Charlie—If I had known you longer perhaps I should not have been.—Brooklyn Life.

Have You Asthma? Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

"Do you know a gas-meter is to me no more human?" "To me, too. It has that dreadfully human tendency toward untruth."

M. L. THOMPSON & Co., Druggists, Concord, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

The flounder is a fish that requires plenty of seasoning and even then is flat.—Philadelphia Record.

Is your blood poor? Take Beecham's Pills. Is your liver out of order? Use Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

The sculptor isn't the kind of a man that cuts no figure in the world.—Binghamton Leader.

PLEASANT, Whole-some, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Dro; Cure in one minute.

People who never worry do a good deal of missionary work that they don't get credit for.—Ram's Horn.

Mr. Oldboy—"I remember the first fish ever caught." Miss Pert—"What was it—an ichthyosaurus?"—Life.

ONE of the most foolish men is the one who worries about things he can't help.—Ram's Horn.

THERE is nothing more pretentious than the capital I.—Galveston News.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 31.	
CATTLE—Best heaves	\$ 2.50 @ 4.50
Stockers	2.00 @ 3.10
Native cows	1.85 @ 2.85
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4.50 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	59 1/2 @ 69
Do. No. 2 hard	55 @ 65
CORN—No. 2 mixed	34 @ 34 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 25 1/2
RYE—No. 2	45 @ 45
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	2.10 @ 2.20
Do. Family	1.90 @ 2.05
HAY—Choice timothy	7.00 @ 8.00
Fancy prairie	6.00 @ 7.00
BRAN	56 @ 57
BUTTER—Choice creamery	22 @ 24
CHEESE—Full cream	11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice	17 @ 17 1/2
POTATOES	45 @ 60

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Fair natives	2.50 @ 3.15
Do. Texans	2.20 @ 3.20
HOGS—Heavy	4.80 @ 5.70
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4.00 @ 4.80
FLOUR—Choice	3.20 @ 3.30
WHEAT—No. 2 red	60 @ 65
CORN—No. 2 mixed	37 1/2 @ 37 3/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed	27 @ 27 1/2
RYE—No. 2	53 @ 53 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	20 @ 25
LARD—Western steam	12 @ 13
PORK—New	11.80 @ 12.85

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime to extra	4.75 @ 5.45
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4.50 @ 5.50
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4.50 @ 4.75
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	69 @ 69 1/2
CORN—No. 2	40 1/2 @ 40 3/4
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 29 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	17 @ 17 1/2
LARD	8.20 @ 8.15
PORK	11.80 @ 11.85

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	3.00 @ 5.15
HOGS—Good to choice	5.20 @ 6.15
FLOUR—Good to choice	4.15 @ 4.45
WHEAT—No. 2 red	73 1/2 @ 74
CORN—No. 2	40 @ 40 1/2
OATS—No. 2	34 @ 36
BUTTER—Creamery	19 @ 24 1/2
PORK—Mess	12.00 @ 13.80

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.—Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

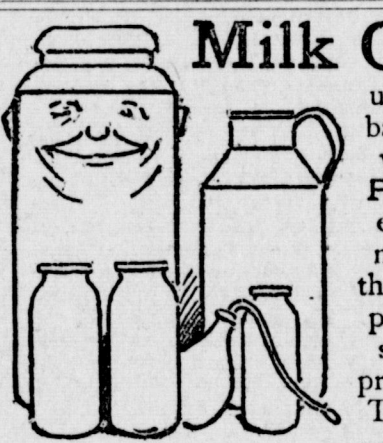
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

YOUNG MOTHERS

We offer you a remedy which if used as directed, insures safety to life of both mother and child.

"MOTHERS FRIEND" Robs confinement of its Pains, Horror and Risk, as many testify.

"My wife used only two bottles of Mothers Friend. She was easily and quickly relieved—is now doing splendidly!" J. S. Monroe, Marlow, N. C. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothers mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co., Atlanta, Ga.



Milk Cans, pans, churns, bottles, everything which is used for milk, even down to the baby's bottle—these are things for which you need Pearlina. With Pearlina, they're cleansed more easily, more quickly, more economically, and more thoroughly, than with anything else known. The people who know most about milk say just that. We can't afford to print all the testimonials we hold—in conventions, in papers, everywhere where milk folks have a voice. Their enthusiasm about Pearlina is genuine. And it's natural. For all kinds of washing and cleaning, nothing equals Pearlina.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina 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.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies or Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

PAPER CUTTER FOR SALE.

A 30-INCH SECOND-HAND Anson Hardy Power Cutter. CAN EASILY BE CHANGED TO A HAND MACHINE. ADDRESS: A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., CHICAGO, ILL.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. HILL'S MANUAL THE GREAT standard in Social and Business Life. For all Sewing Machines, Standard Goods only. The Trade Supplied. Sent by mail for 25c. HILL, BLOOMINGDALE & CO., 38 Dearborn St., Chicago. CATALOGUES WANTED. SEND NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

OPIMUM Morphine Habits Cured in 10 to 30 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. SEND NAME THIS PAPER every time you write. Pilsner's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazotte, Warren, Pa. A. N. K.—D. 1420 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH



PROP-A-GATE

Health, wealth and happiness by owning a "CHARLES OAK" STOVE. None other will bring you such a maximum of contentment and comfort, nor do its duties as well or as economically.

Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm to each nostril. ELY'S BALM, 37 Warren St., N. Y. SEND NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

Garfield Tea Overcomes the effects of indigestion, biliousness, constipation, headache, nervousness, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach. Cures Constipation. FOLKS REDUCED. It is the best medicine for biliousness, indigestion, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach. Cures Constipation. SEND NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

NEW YORK STATE.

The Times and the Tribune Draw Conclusions.

BASED ON THE REGISTRATION.

The Times Sees Certain Democratic Victory in the Figures and the Tribune Sees Overwhelming Republican Success.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Now that registration in this state has been completed, republicans and democrats are busy figuring out their chances of victory or defeat.

The democratic view of the situation may be shown by the following, taken from the Times:

The best promise of democratic success is found in the registration in this city—309,572. It is about 34,000 more than ever before. It is decidedly a democratic registration—the gains are all democratic, the decreases are all republican. A great registration for Cleveland and Stevenson. All the democratic managers are sincerely satisfied. They know that it means, because they know how the registration was worked for by the democrats and that it is fully up to their private estimates of what it should be. Barring some of the so-called republican districts, the city is registered up to the full limit. One voter in every five of the population is in the city. The city voter is six in seven the facts in every life this. But take it at one vote in five and eliminate republican decreases, and it appears that the democratic vote must certainly be registered up to the full limit. The republican reserve vote has not come out. The republican managers know it and they are squirming around for false explanations of the registration that will encourage republican workers in the states that are doubtful, which is not the case with New York state, which is democratic.

In New York and Brooklyn the registration this year numbers about 30,000 more than it was in 1888. More of course, as the increase concededly goes to the democrats. Indications are that the increase in the number of enrolled voters will itself add about 20,000 voters to the democratic plurality south of the northern boundary of the city. In 1888, Cleveland plurality in 1888 south of Westchester county was 71,033, and the most conservative estimates that it is possible to make, furnished by the registration figures show that Cleveland will not have less than 21,000 plurality below that same line. The best republican boast is that Mr. Harrison will come down to the northern boundary line with his plurality of 1888, which was 80,000. Of course, no conservative politician believes that Mr. Harrison will come down with any such figures this year. They know he will not and they say as much when they are not talking for publication.

The republican view of the situation may be shown by the following, taken from the Tribune:

The registration in this city and throughout the state was completed on Saturday. It is regarded by the republican leaders with complete satisfaction. Chiefly on the ground that it turns, not only from New York, Kings county and the neighborhood of the city, but from the smaller cities of the state and from the rural districts so far as heard from, which was made yesterday at republican headquarters, assured Chairman Backett and his associates in campaign work that the republicans are certain of carrying the state for Harrison and Reid. The state of New York can be lost to the republicans only by the occurrence of an unforeseen contingency, and it is by no means likely in a canvass like this.

The registration in this city is looked upon as significantly favorable to the republicans. The democrats have all along predicted a big registration of anywhere from 323,000 to 329,000 (the latter was Mr. Croker's figure), upon which they could predict a plurality for Mr. Cleveland of 25,000 to 30,000. The normal increase would have brought it to 323,000, but the full registration is 309,572, a heavy decrease in the democratic prospects. Estimating the number of ballots which will be cast for the prohibitionists, socialists and other parties at 25,000, this will leave 284,572 votes to be divided between Harrison and Cleveland. Four years ago Gen. Harrison received 106,923 and Mr. Cleveland had 122,738. This year nobody would put the republican vote at 120,000. Harrison will have the occurrence of an unforeseen contingency, and it is by no means likely in a canvass like this.

But the estimates at republican headquarters were placed at the lower figure of 110,000 votes for Harrison, and this would leave Cleveland 174,572, or 7,000 less than he received four years ago. That his majority will not exceed 80,000 in New York city seems a most reasonable conclusion. Adding 6,000 for Kings and 4,000 for the counties of Richmond, Queens and Suffolk will make the democratic majority only 90,500 for the republican interior to overcome. That they will come down to Kings with 90,000 or 85,000 majority for Harrison is far more likely than they will bring down less than 60,000 majority.

Wages Advanced.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The Schuylkill Coal exchange, in calculating the wages and hours of the miners of the Schuylkill region for the last half of October and the first half of November, have fixed the rate 8 per cent above, the \$2.50 basis. This is an advance of 2 per cent over last month's wages.

Leland J. Webb Insane.

TOPSICA, Kan., Nov. 1.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Leland J. Webb, formerly national commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, was declared insane and sent to the asylum. Morphine habit was the cause. He shot himself last night, but not seriously.

Children Burned to Death.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 1.—The hut of a coal miner named Cage, three miles from here, burned and three children perished, while Cage was burned so badly that his recovery is impossible. A woman who was with the children was badly burned.

Two Women Burned to Death.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 1.—The railway hotel at McCook burned early this morning and Mrs. Granger and Mrs. Cole, two guests, are believed to have perished.

W. C. T. U.

A Great Meeting of Women at Denver—Growth of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 29.—Women, young, old and middle aged, women with independence in their walk and appearance and women who had known little of the rube of life, were to be seen on all the principal streets of this city to-day. All wore white emblems and each one greeted all others as friends. And so they were, for the women were here as delegates to or interested in the national and international Women's Christian Temperance union, which began its annual convention to-day. Among these were many women known to all parts of the civilized world as leaders in the battle against the power of the saloon and as champions of strict prohibition in city, state and nation.

The Trinity Methodist church in which the convention was held was crowded some time before the hour set for the opening of the proceedings. It was decorated with the national colors and with the white of the order, and was voted the prettiest of all the churches in which the convention had been held.

The building could not accommodate the crowd that sought admittance, and overflow meetings were held in the Unity and Central Christian churches. Sharply at the appointed hour Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the national and international union, appeared on the platform amid the applause of the 800 delegates and spectators, who crowded all the space not reserved. After she had acknowledged the greeting she rapped for order, and after prayer and addresses of welcome proceeded to read her annual address.

The report of the national secretary of the National Women's Christian Temperance union, Mrs. Caroline R. Buell, shows that the union is in a most flourishing condition. The total number of auxiliaries, including "Y's," is 7,877; total members of "Y's," 142,568; number of "Y" unions, 856; total membership, 13,968; number of coffee houses, restaurants, friendly houses and reading rooms, 283; money raised by local unions, \$336,244.71; money raised by state unions, \$128,574.94; money paid national in dues, \$12,872.03; money paid national for other purposes, \$11,578.36. In Arkansas the number of auxiliaries, including "Y's" is 35; total membership, 340; coffee houses, etc., 5; money raised by local unions, \$214.75; money received by state union, \$940.92; money paid national in dues, \$36.86; money paid national for other purposes, \$12. In the Indian territory the auxiliaries and Y's number 16; coffee houses, etc., 2, raised by local unions, \$100; Y's, 17; membership, 2,252; by local unions, \$271.23; received by state union, \$993; paid national dues, \$224.80; paid national for other purposes, \$4,873. In Kansas the auxiliaries number 241, with a membership of 3,050; coffee houses, etc., 4; raised by local union, \$5,719. In Missouri the auxiliaries and Y's number 228; membership, 3,791; Y's, 14; membership, 187; coffee houses, etc., 10; raised by local unions, \$18,650.86; received by state union, \$3,400.86; paid national in dues, \$331.30; paid national for other purposes, \$450.86. In Nebraska there are auxiliaries and Y's, 119; membership, 3,100; Y's, 12; membership, 14; coffee houses, etc., 22; raised by local unions, \$8,500; received by state union, \$2,091.04; paid national in dues, \$214; paid national for other purposes, \$699.

The report of the treasurer, Miss Esther Fugh, shows that the total amount of money raised by local unions in the past year for temperance work was \$336,244.71, but it is impossible to secure a full report of finances from the local unions, perhaps from one-quarter or one-third of the amount of funds actually passing their hands being never reported. There have been paid into the national treasury for state dues, ten cents per capita, \$15,508.16; for other purposes, \$11,578.36; for the temple, \$23,509.52. New York paid dues on a membership of more than 29,000, Illinois on more than 16,000, Pennsylvania on more than 15,000 and Ohio upwards of 10,000.

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DISASTER AT SEA.

Wreck of the British Steamer Rumania—Over One Hundred Lives Lost.

LESBOS, Oct. 29.—The British steamer Rumania, of the Anchor line, was wrecked at the mouth of the Arholo river, near Peniche. All the passengers and crew, numbering 113, are drowned, except nine.

Full particulars of the wreck have not been received, the reports being very meager. It appears, however, that the steamer was caught in the recent gale and after several days was driven onto the reefs and went to pieces. The Rumania had fifty-five passengers aboard, together with a crew numbering sixty-seven. The nine persons saved from the wreck have been given shelter in a hospital in the neighborhood.

The Rumania's captain and pilot are among the lost. Large quantities of wreckage are washing ashore all along the neighboring coast.

The Rumania was an iron screw steamship of 3,397 tons, belonging to the Anchor line and plying between Liverpool and Bombay. She sailed from Liverpool for Bombay on October 22. Her length was 364 feet, breadth 38 feet and depth 26½ feet and she was built at Glasgow in 1880. Peniche, near where the Rumania is reported to have been wrecked, is a fortified town of Portugal on the Atlantic coast about fifty miles north of the mouth of the Tagus.

Heavy Gold Export From Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The steamer Marposi arrived from Sydney, via Auckland, Apia and Honolulu to-day. Among the cargo was 100,000 sovereigns for the Anglo-Californian bank and 100,000 more for London, Paris and American banks.

Sixteen Murderers in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The present term of the criminal court presents a great array of homicide cases. Sixteen murderers, men and women, are lying in the county prison awaiting their trial for taking the life of fellow beings.

AT REST.

The Remains of Mrs. Harrison Laid to Rest in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—The last sad rites over the mortal remains of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, for thirty-nine years beloved wife and helpmate of the president of the United States, were performed yesterday in the church in which she had for years worshipped in health and in the afternoon the body of the first lady of the land was laid to rest for all time in beautiful Crown Hill cemetery.

The funeral train arrived in the morning at 9:30 o'clock, on schedule time, and was received by thousands of sympathetic friends, who occupied all points of vantage along the road and crowded the station to its utmost capacity. It was a quiet throng which manifested its appreciation by a grave and respectful demeanor. Although the president was personally known to a majority of the crowd, all desire on their part to give vent to enthusiasm was generally repressed. Nearly all the men present removed their hats and bowed their heads when he passed through the station, leading his sorrowing family to the carriages provided for them.

A delay of half an hour was caused in transferring from the funeral car the wealth of emblems that typified the devotion of hundreds of friends. Then the casket was lifted and slowly and reverently the cortege moved out through the sheds of the Union station to the carriages in waiting. The casket was borne by John B. Elam, the president's old law partner, Judge Woods, E. B. Martindale, Gen. Lew Wallace, Dr. Allen, T. P. Haughey, Judges Niblack and Fishback, Moses G. McClain and John R. Elder. Following them came the sorrowing relatives and the president's official family.

The church was elaborately decorated. When the funeral procession arrived at the church 5,000 people thronged the sidewalks and streets, not boisterously, but with a show of the most intense interest. The police had no difficulty in holding the people back, and the casket was lifted and borne into the church without incident of moment.

The church services were characterized by the greatest simplicity. As the coffin was carried up the aisle and deposited in front of the chancel, the organ pealed forth a soft melody. The choir then sang "Lead, Kindly Light" with beautiful effect and Dr. Hains offered a short invocation and read a selection from the Scriptures.

The funeral sermon was upon that text, "Wherefore comfort one another." At the conclusion of the sermon the venerable Dr. Hyde gave utterance to a touching prayer.

The choir then rendered "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." Dr. Haines closed the service with a benediction and the cortege took up its line of march to Crown Hill cemetery.

The president and party returned to Washington at the 5:30 train. Before his departure the president gave to the press the following notes: "My Dear Old Friends and Neighbors: I can not leave you without saying that the tender and gracious sympathy which you have today shown for me and for my children and much more the touching evidence you have given of your love for the dead wife and mother have deeply moved our hearts. We yearn to tarry with you and to rest near the hallowed spot where your loving hands have laid our dear, but the little grandchildren watch in wondering silence for our return and need our care and some public business will not longer wait upon my sorrow. May a gracious God keep and bless you all. Most gratefully yours, BENJAMIN H. HARRISON."

NO PRICE FOR WHEAT.

A SAG OF THREE CENTS WITHIN A WEEK—European Demand Almost Nil.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—The wheat market dropped more than a cent a bushel to-day, making a decline of more than three cents in the past week. The market has been sagging for a long time under the influence of the extraordinary shipments from the country. All markets have become blocked, and to add to the difficulty ocean freight rates to Europe have been advanced nearly 100 per cent in the past few days, making it more difficult than ever to get the grain out of the country. There has been a very large holding of wheat in Chicago for December delivery which was bought several weeks ago and has been the chief cause of the stubborn resistance to a decline which the market has until recently shown. In the past few days this "long" wheat has been for sale and that has added to the weakness of the market.

October wheat in Chicago closed today at 69½ cents, which is the lowest price in a record of twenty-eight years, with two exceptions. In October, 1886, the price reached 69½ cents and in December, 1887, wheat sold in Chicago at 69½ cents.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

About Fifteen Thousand Students Physically Capable of Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The annual report of the adjutant-general of the army shows that the average number of student over 15 years of age attending the several universities and colleges was 18,484, an increase of 3,737 over the number reported last year, and over 6,000 more than the number reported for the scholastic year 1889-90. The number of students physically capable of military duty is reported as over 15,000, of which number 8,093 were required by the faculty of the several institutions to be enrolled as military students.

Gen. Williams recommends that the annual appropriation for the national guard be increased from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000.

Deadly Explosion.

LIMA, O., Oct. 29.—A nitro-glycerine factory, two miles south of here, exploded this morning with a report heard for miles, while the force of the concussion shook buildings and caused windows to rattle in all parts of the city.

Three persons are known to have been killed and two injured. In addition two teamsters are missing and it is probable that their bodies are in the wreck. The farm house of William Hooker, over a mile from the factory, was totally wrecked and a servant girl injured by falling debris.

THE FUNERAL.

Solemn Rites Over the Remains of Mrs. Harrison at the White House—Departure For Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—All that remained of the once gracious and beloved mistress of the White house and first lady of the land, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, left Washington forever yesterday and shortly before 11 o'clock the funeral train started on its last sad journey to the old home, Indianapolis, from whence the now departed had come less than four years ago in the full pride of womanhood and in perfect health.

Services for the dead were held in the east room of the White house before the family and the president's cabinet members as well as the chosen friends of the departed. They were beautiful and impressive, but were chiefly characterized by the simplicity which was so dear to her heart. Except the sable rosette of erape at the door there was no sign of mourning about the exterior of the mansion.

As the clock in the hall struck 10 o'clock the honorary pall bearers entered the east room and were seated. They walked slowly in the following order: Vice President Morton and Secretary J. W. Foster, Secretary Elkins and Attorney General Miller, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretary Tracy, and Secretary Noble and Secretary Rusk.

Then followed the president and members of the family.

When the family were seated Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the president's pastor, advanced and in a low voice repeated a few passages from the Scriptures beginning "In my Father's house" and included several verses from Psalms. He closed with the Lord's prayer, which was repeated after him by almost every person in the room.

Then Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, who was formerly a friend of the family at Indianapolis, took up the Scriptures and read a number of passages from the Old and New Testaments.

The low prelude of the organ was then heard and the swelling voices of the choir chanted the hymn, "I Hyma proceeded the clouds that had shut out the sun floated away and the room was flooded with bright sun light.

"Let us pray," said Dr. Bartlett, and the assemblage joined in prayer. As the pastor said amen the choir was heard singing Cardinal Newman's beautiful hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." This closed the services.

The body was at once removed from the hearse to the compartment car "Elroy," and placed in a handsome red cedar case with polished brass handles. After the lid was put in place the wreaths and other floral offerings which covered the casket in the east room were again laid upon the case, completely burying it from sight. Around the sides of the case on the floor, the remaining flowers were placed and strewn in profusion.

One hour later the train containing the body of Mrs. Harrison, the president and family, members of the cabinet and other distinguished persons left the depot for Indianapolis where the last sad rites will take and all that is mortal of the mistress of the White house will be laid to rest.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

The Supreme Council Holds a Session and Elects Officers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The supreme council of sovereign grand inspectors general of the thirty-third and last degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite of the United States of America have been in session at the German Masonic temple in this city for two days. The meeting was a very large one. The first day's session was devoted principally to discussing the proposed uniting of all Scottish rite bodies under one grand supreme council, there now being three in the United States. At the final session the following grand officers were elected:

Sovereign grand commander, John J. Gorman, of New York; lieutenant grand commander, William A. Hershiser, of Ohio; minister of state, Granville A. Franes, of Michigan; grand prior, Henry D. Moore, D. D., of Cincinnati; grand treasurer, David W. Thompson, of Connecticut; grand secretary, Gen. John Barker, of Brooklyn; keeper of the archives, Hopkins Thompson, of New York; master-general of camp, Willard C. Van Derlip, of Boston; grand marshal-general, Isaac F. Graham, of Connecticut; standard bearer, E. Julius Edwards, of Minnesota; grand captain of the guard, Oliver F. Briggs, of Seattle; grand marshal of the camp, E. J. Babcock, of Omaha.

The Grain Blockade.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28.—Reports from the various grain markets and transfer stations from Kansas City to the Atlantic seaboard indicate that the present grain blockade is one of the most extensive in the history of the business and it would seem that there is but little prospect of immediate relief. Cars loaded with grain are reported standing in hundreds and thousands on side tracks at every point offering opportunities for the accumulation of grain. The elevators are full and their owners have given notice that no more grain can be taken until the present gorging has been relieved.

It is a peculiar fact, but no less a fact, that among all the receiving and shipping ports of the country Kansas City alone yet offers facilities for the storage of grain. Her elevators are not yet filled, several hundred thousand bushels to make them throw up their hands.

The Small Arms Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Gen. Flagler, chief of ordnance, in his annual report, calls attention to the inadequacy of the general appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, which at the last session of congress was still further reduced. The highly improved arms of the present day cost more than three times as much as arms cost in 1808, when the appropriation was \$200,000. Last session this amount, which has been annually appropriated for eighty-four years, was cut down to \$175,000, an amount entirely too small to meet the demands made by the states for allotments.

A QUEER STORY.

Avengers Said to Be on the Track of Jerry Simpson or a Fakir at Work.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 27.—On last Sunday a man came to the farm of George H. Coulson, representative from Harper county, who lives near Anthony, Harper county, and under a pledge of secrecy gave him all the story of what apparently was a plot to kill Congressman Jerry Simpson.

The informant also gave him three letters, each addressed to Robert Swivell, Harper, Kan., which he said he obtained from Swivell while the latter was in a drunken slumber, after inviting him to join him in a house on the outskirts of Harper, and where they found a third man that did not allow himself to be seen by the informant.

The first letter was mailed from Moberly, the second from Emporia and the third from Troy. The answers were to be sent to James L. Cobert, North Topeka; A. T. Dunball, Salina, and C. R. Mitchell, Sedan, respectively.

They disclose that the writers had been employed by some person or persons to have Jerry Simpson killed, and they in turn were trying to employ Swivell to do the work. An offer of \$2,000 was made to him and he was to choose his own method of doing the work.

Coulson took the letters to S. E. Cole, a merchant of Harper, who brought them to Wichita, and the matter was at once placed before the two congressional committees, and, after a discussion, it was determined to give the facts to the public.

CAUSED INDIGNATION.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 27.—The story sent out from here yesterday with reference to the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate Jerry Simpson is causing an immense amount of indignation among all classes of business men, and it is not unlikely that a big demonstration will be held to protest against the publishing of such reports, as business men and good citizens generally regard them as very injurious to the name and reputation of south-west Kansas in the east.

The alleged conspiracy is essentially a campaign fake, and nobody believes that there is anything whatever of a serious nature in it.

TEXAS WATERSPOUT.

Campers Swept Into a Stream and One Drowned.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 27.—The most destructive storm and waterspout that ever visited southwest Texas occurred in the valley of the Neneses river, near Nuevalde, yesterday. At an early hour in the morning a cloud burst fifteen miles west of Nuevalde. The Neneses river was in an instant a torrent. The waves swept down the valley in a terrific flood. Acres of bottom land were overflowed and cattle and sheep and horses were drowned by the hundreds.

Near the "W. N. R." ranch H. M. Johnson was camping with his wife and Charles Martin. The flood struck their camp while they were in bed and carried them into the stream. Johnson was drowned, being unable to swim. His wife managed to grasp a grape vine attached to a tree, which she held till the flood subsided, when she was rescued. Martin made his escape. Johnson's body has not yet been recovered.

MEXICAN STORY.

A Terrible Hail Reported Between Federal Troops and Fanatics.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 27.—News has just reached here of the total destruction of a whole town and its people in western Chihuahua, Mexico. These dispatches have told the story of the religious fanaticism that has prevailed in the town of Tomachic, situated in the mountains about 200 miles west of the city of Chihuahua. Federal troops have been sent out there twice to compel submission to the authorities, but each time the troops have been worsted.

The third time a full regiment was sent out under what was considered a competent officer and accompanied by a battery of two Gatling guns. The result of the battle, which was fought last Saturday, was the total annihilation of the rebels and the killing of more than 300 federal soldiers. Such is the report that comes here, but experience proves that much of the news from the interior of the republic is greatly exaggerated.

Elephants Battle.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 27.—A battle royal occurred yesterday at Wallace's winter quarters, 25 miles east of this city, in which five large elephants were the participants. For some time an enemy has existed between Prince and Diamond, two great beasts of the herd, which culminated in the absence of Keeper Sweeney. Diamond, with a weight of four tons, was the aggressor, but Prince was his match, and succeeded in breaching his tusk and fairly crowding him through the heavy brick wall of the building, which fell upon them. All the elephants broke loose from their chains and engaged in the melee. For half an hour pandemonium reigned. Quiet was finally restored, but not before the elephants were badly hurt. The place presented the appearance of a slaughter-house. The noise made by the herd could be heard a mile.

Proclaimed It Cholera.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—In Jersey City heights yesterday William Bonni, aged 28, went to his dinner at noon in apparent good health, but was soon afterward taken ill and died in great agony at 1 o'clock this morning. Dr. J. G. Rooney, who attended him pronounced it genuine Asiatic cholera.

Irish Laureate Candidates.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—Irish newspapers are urging the claims of Irishmen to the poet laureateship. They suggest that Aubrey Thomas de Vere or Timothy Daniel Sullivan are well qualified to occupy the post.

STEVENSON ACCEPTS.

Letter of Acceptance of the Democratic Candidate for Vice President—He is in Full Accord With Cleveland and the Democratic Policy.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 31.—Adlai E. Stevenson, democratic candidate for vice president, has sent the following letter of acceptance to the president of the national democratic convention:

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 29, 1892. To Hon. William L. Wilson, chairman: When, in the presence of 20,000 of my countrymen, I accepted the honor conferred upon me by the convention over which you presided I promised to indicate by letter in a more formal manner, my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the assembled representatives of the democratic party of the United States. Since that time I have been engaged continually in the discussion, before the people of many states of the union, of the issues emphasized by the convention and represented by your candidate for president, Grover Cleveland.

Opportunity has thus been denied me to write with the care I would like the more formal answer promised to your committee. The full discussion of public questions commonly expected from a candidate for vice president has been rendered less impossible by the complete presentation of the democratic creed by the gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated as a candidate on the national ticket.

His idea of the issues now before the country for discussion and settlement was so complete that I more than indorse his position and give it the emphasis of my unqualified approval. The greatest power conferred upon human government is that of taxation. All the great struggles of the past for a broader political liberty have looked toward the limitation of this power of the right to tax, a right which must be always limited by the necessities of government and to benefits which may be shared by all.

Whenever this power is used to draw tribute from the many for the benefit of the few, when part of the people are oppressed in order that the remainder may prosper unduly, equality is lost sight of and injustice hardens into precedent, which is used to excuse new exactions, and the people are kept in a state of artificial distinctions which the beneficiaries come to look upon, in due time, as vested rights sacred to themselves.

It is plain that our present inadequate system of taxation has promoted the growth of such conditions in our land, favored by the fact that it is by an industrious and enterprising people, a friendly climate, a productive soil and the highest development of political liberty. If the beneficiaries of this system should be granted a new tenure of power to those they have already enjoyed the development of those unfavorable conditions must continue until the power to tax will be lodged in those who are willing and able to pay for the maintenance of a system of privileges originally conferred by a confiding people for the preservation inviolate of their own government. There is no longer a pretext or excuse for the maintenance of the war tariff in times of peace and we demand a quarter of a century after armed conflict has ceased.

The platform of the national democratic convention demands the adoption of a tariff which will insure equality to all our people. I am in full and hearty accord with these purposes. The convention also declared its position on the currency question in no unmeaning words when it said in its platform, "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be made of equal intrinsic and exchange value by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the purity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times, and in the payment of debts and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par and redeemable in such coin."

To this plain and unequivocal declaration in favor of sound, honest money, subscribed without reservation or qualification. A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential to the protection of the business in the interests of our country, while to the wage earner and the farmer it is all important. We hold to the principle, whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket, shall be of equal, unquestioned and universally exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power.

Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the force bill, the magnitude of which cannot be overestimated. It may mean the control of the election of the representatives in congress by the majority of the republican party in its acts in the Fifty-first congress, and by its platform in the late national convention, stands pledged to the passage of this bill. That it will pass it when it has the power no sane man can doubt. We demand of the people who desire the peace and prosperity of our common country this question is all important.

Since my nomination I have been in eight of the southern and southwestern states of the union, and have talked with men of all classes and conditions there. I found a general and growing apprehension of evils which it is believed would result from the passage of the Lodge bill or similar threatened legislation.

I found that the industrial and commercial life of northern capital during Mr. Cleveland's administration were in a languishing condition and that the immigration of labor and the investment of capital invited to those states had in a large measure ceased.

The enactment of the force bill into a law, while it would threaten the liberties of the entire people, would undoubtedly retard the material growth of the states at which it was especially aimed, would invite in many communities race troubles and invite retaliatory legislation which would disturb property values and discontinue and destroy the security of northern investments.

I appeal to the instinct of self interest and to the sense of common justice in the American people. The era of good feeling and renewed commercial relations commencing with the administration of Mr. Cleveland in 1881 should not be interrupted by the inauguration of a policy which tends to destroy popular representation and the purity of local self-government which furnishes the instrument to discredit power to perpetuate itself. sectional jealousies and strife, which threatens important and material interests and which offers no excuse or palliation for its existence except the perpetuation in power of a political party which has lost public confidence.

I accept the nomination tendered me, and should the action of the convention meet the approval of my countrymen, will, to the best of my ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided to me. Very respectfully, ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Since at Point Breeze.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Point Breeze was visited again by fire at an early hour yesterday morning and before the flames could be controlled the wharves and shipping were damaged to the extent of nearly \$200,000. The iron bark Felix, Capt. Raines, which was lying at the wh