

Chase Courier.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.

NO. 1.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
SECRETARY NOBLE has returned to Washington.
The principal feature of the first day of the G. A. R. at Washington was the dedication of Grand Army place. The city was embellished as it never had before.

Mrs. Harrison bore the journey from Loon Lake to Washington with much fortitude and more strength than was expected.
The navy department has received a telegram from Adm. Walker announcing the arrival of the United States steamer Chicago at La Guayra, Venezuela. This makes three American war ships now in Venezuela.

Capt. A. G. Weisbert, of Milwaukee, was elected commander-in-chief G. A. R. Indianapolis was chosen for the next encampment.
Hon. Roger Q. Mills will make election speeches in Illinois.
The treasury department has decided that a Chinaman is a Chinaman under all circumstances and cannot enter the United States in the guise of a British subject.

THE EAST.
The school at Swedeland, Pa., is closed because of diphtheria.
The tenth conference of the Faith Curists of America at Jersey City, N. J., was marked by the immersion of six converts. One was a man 70 years old, who trembled violently as he was led into the water. Another was an ice-man who married a ballet dancer and is now suing for divorce.
Bradstreet says that liquidation in Wall street stocks was hastened by the cholera scare.
The New York Times has information that certain Cuban patriots have gone to San Domingo to prepare for an uprising in Cuba.

Carl Schurz has written his views on eastern democratic clubs concerning the use of money and the machine in politics.
A wild-eyed man, perfectly nude, rushed through the streets of New York city and threw himself into the river, where he was drowned, his body not being recovered.

Francis Gonzales, charged by the Venezuelan minister at New York with fitting out a steamship with arms for Venezuelan rebels, has been arrested and released on bond.
A lady and her nineteen-year-old daughter were killed by a train at Blairstown, N. J., while returning from church.

The New York state factory inspectors are preparing for a general round-up of the clothing employers in the swarming districts who have violated the new factory law.
Hon. James G. Blaine has written to the Kennebec Journal stating that the reason he did not vote because his doing so would have necessitated a journey of 225 miles, occupying three days. He therefore paired with a democrat.

A new republican daily newspaper is to be started at Boston October 1.
There was a serious fire at Rockaway Beach, L. I., on the 26th. Most of the hotels were burned. The loss was estimated at \$500,000.
Mal-Gen. Daniel Ulsman, who first organized colored troops in the late rebellion, died of old age at Nyack, N. Y. He was born in Wilmington, Del., April 20, 1810.

The new sugar refinery at Philadelphia is nearly completed.
One of the passengers of the Normandia, a resident of Philadelphia, has died of pneumonia, contracted on the Copheus while being transferred.
The grand jury at Pittsburg, Pa., returned true bills against all the Homesteaders charged with murder, aggravated riot and conspiracy.

Three bills have been found by the grand jury at Pittsburg, Pa., against Col. Hawkins, Lieut.-Col. Streator and Surgeon Grim, of the N. G. P., in the private lane case.
The New York apportionment law is upheld.

Three horses were killed and two or three jockeys badly hurt by one afternoon's racing at Gravesend, N. J.
A meeting was held in Cooper Union hall, New York, which denounced the Henry act as inhuman and monstrous. Thousands everywhere refused to register and were raising funds to defeat its provisions in court.

Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead, swore out informations against Frick, Lofley, the Pinkertons and others, charging them with causing riot. The accused gave bond.
Levit Peary and the whaler Kite have arrived at Philadelphia.

Gov. McKinley addressed the Philadelphia manufacturers' club on the 25d.
A terrible panic occurred in a Ludlow street building, New York, where Jews were celebrating their New Year. Four women were crushed to death in the narrow stairway and nine were injured. Upsetting a candle caused an explosion.

The Nickel Plate has agreed to withdraw the \$12.50 rate to New York, but evidently intends to continue its cheap rates to Buffalo.
It is rumored that the case of Dr. McEllyn is to be reviewed by the archbishops when they meet in New York, and that the reverend doctor will be heard in his own defense.

The fishermen's strike on the Texas coast has ended in favor of the men.
W. Moore, a young farmer, has been arrested for being one of the mob that lynched Red Ferris, at Franklin, Ky.

THE WEST.

Mike McDonald, the Chicago horse-man, has been arrested, charged with attempting to bribe Police Justice Woodman in the Garfield park arrest cases.
Harold Beckwith, heir to \$1,000,000, drowned himself in a bathtub at Cass City, Mich., after a debauch.
The Northwestern Miller reports the stock of wheat in private elevators of Minneapolis at \$80,000 bushels, an increase for the week of 15,000 bushels. This makes the total stock at Minneapolis and Duluth 5,871,004 bushels, an increase of 370,255 bushels. A year ago the stock at these two places amounted to 4,982,364 bushels.

The first pier, or southern abutment, of the great Alton (Ill.) bridge is completed. Work is being pushed forward on two others.
As the result of a runaway at Minola, Ia., A. W. Miller, formerly an Omaha banker, was killed and A. H. Walling and L. B. Butler, prominent citizens received broken legs.
The officers of the Salvation Army at Macomb, Ill., are in limbo for failing to pay a fine for parading.

Capitalists of Sioux City, Ia., have completed arrangements for a flour mill with 500 barrels daily capacity, to compete with Minneapolis mills.
The people's party of Wyoming have agreed upon fusion with the democrats.
Johnson, the bicyclist, made an extraordinary mile at Independence, Ia., on the 23d, doing it in 1:36 3/5.

The steamer Len Cummings blew out her staidpiper near Charlevoix, Mich., and Albert Tuovt, a deck hand, who was caught below decks, was scalded to death, his body being literally boiled.
The German Catholics at Dubuque, Ia., reiterated the condemnation of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, for denouncing Cincinnatism.

A knotty question has arisen at Des Moines, Ia., over the issuance of extradition papers for an offense not extraditable, namely, contempt of court.
Three immigrants were killed and fourteen cars of merchandise destroyed by a wreck on the Burlington road near Sibley, Ia.
Threshing hands have struck for \$2.25 a day in North Dakota.
The liverymen of Chicago have formed a trust and put the price of carriages during the world's fair deditary parade at \$22 per day.

The Union manufacturing works, Battle Creek, Mich., have burned. Loss, \$125,000.
Mal-Gen. Pope died at the Soldiers' home at Sandusky, O., on the 23d. He was born in Kentucky in 1828.
Both sides are stubborn in the strike of the Denver tailors, but six firms have signed the union scale.
The Odd Fellows' grand lodge at Portland, Ore., tabled a resolution declaring saloonkeepers ineligible to membership.

The presbytery of Cincinnati decided, by a large majority, to put on trial for heretical teaching of its members Prof. Henry P. Smith, of Lane Theological seminary.
Complaints have reached Denning, N. M., from Las Palomas, Mexico, immediately south, that the custom officials at that place are seizing large numbers of American cattle which stray across the line from day to day.
Nellie Striker, of Anderson, Ind., is seriously poisoned by plucking wild yellow flowers, possibly golden rod.

The testimony of ex-State Treasurer Woodruff, of Arkansas, has been withheld from the public.
Rev. E. A. Bridger, a congregational minister, was flogged in the pulpit at Jennings, La., for reflecting on the morals of the town.
Fred and **Will Horton** have been sentenced for life at Atlanta, Ga. They burned bridges, intending to rob trains.

A race war is reported in Calhoun county, Ark. Four negroes were killed and several wounded.
Three bogus detectives are in trouble at Denison, Tex., for conspiracy to swear away the life of an innocent man, whom they were going to charge with the murder last spring of four women. They were after the \$10,000 reward.
Brakeman E. K. Niblock was killed near Waco, Tex. He got his foot in a cattle-guard while pulling out a coupling pin.

Rattlesnakes have killed a white woman and three negro men in the southeastern part of North Carolina.
The National Switchmen of North America were in session at Dallas, Tex.
Rev. Henry C. Moore has been arrested at Portia, Ark., for uttering counterfeit money.
The telegram sent some time ago that Marshal Sam Williams had captured five of the Dalton gang and killed two others was the work of the desperadoes themselves. But little doubt exists that Williams has been killed.

EX-JUDGE ALFRED ROMAN, of New Orleans, is dead.
Samuel M. Inman, the great southern cotton dealer, of Atlanta, Ga., made over his residence and lot, worth \$100,000, to be used as an orphan asylum. He also gave \$30,000 cash and an equal amount has been subscribed by other gentlemen.
EX-CHIEF OF POLICE JOHN C. ANDERSON, of Somerset, Ky., who has disappeared, is wanted for the assassination of Editor Joseph B. Rucker.

The fishermen's strike on the Texas coast has ended in favor of the men.
W. Moore, a young farmer, has been arrested for being one of the mob that lynched Red Ferris, at Franklin, Ky.

GENERAL.

Gen. Pope is suffering from nervous prostration.
Telegraphers on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern system have struck.
The states general of the Netherlands has convened.
The British steamer Energia is aground in the Suez canal.

In a recent battle in Dahomey the French troops killed over 1,000 natives and administered a crushing defeat.
There is renewed activity in the evictions of Irish tenants, with the object, it is said, to discredit Morley's government.
The people of Winnipeg, Man., have declared in mass meeting in favor of the single tax idea and government by three salaried commissioners.

The queen of the Sandwich islands has appointed a new cabinet headed by E. C. McFarlane as premier. It will be unseated by the legislature.
The duke of Sutherland, the largest landowner in Great Britain, died in Scotland on the 22d.
The report of the British inspector general of bankruptcy has been made public. The increase in bankruptcy since his last report was due to the collapse of Baring Bros. and the effects of the McKinley tariff bill.

The Popolo Romano of Rome says that all of the brigands concerned in the recent outrages in Sicily have been captured.
The seceders from the Salvation Army in Canada have organized under the name of "The United Christian Workers." P. W. Philpot, whose charges against Gen. Booth led to the revolt, has been elected president.
The paper trust will raise the prices of most classes of paper. A shut-down was also probable.

Sir Richard Owen, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., the celebrated British professor of comparative anatomy, is dying in London.
Thirty officers of the Argentine republic have been arrested for conspiring against the government. Three regiments are affected.
OUT of a total sales of cotton in Liverpool the past week, amounting to 86,000 bales, 73,000 were American.

There is something believed to be wrong in the disappearance of Explorer Verhoff in the arctic regions. Lieut. Peary was reticent when questioned about the matter.
CLEARING HOUSE returns for the week ended September 23 showed an average decrease of 10.8 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 19.8.
CANADA and Newfoundland are to confer on trade and fishing matters.

There is a poor wool prospect in Australia because of drought.
Chairman Midgley has been successful in securing an advance in rates from the east via Savannah to Missouri river points.
The sugar trust will give a discount of 40 cents per barrel to its trade if sugar is not sold below the prices posted by the trust.

AN English steeple known as Ruby Russell poisoned herself after a quarrel with her lover, an army surgeon named Heron. Later Heron committed suicide in a hotel near Craven street, London.
It is believed in Washington there will be no trouble with Venezuela.
John Harmon and **George and Jesse Horner**, fishermen of Longport, N. J., were drowned while out in a small boat.

The congress of Mexico has officially declared the re-election of Gen. Diaz as president of Mexico for four years from December 1, 1893.
The Cherokee commission has opened negotiations with the Comanche, Kiowa and Apaches for the opening of their lands in the Indian territory.

Albert Whitman, aged 25, distinguished himself at Buffalo, N. Y., by climbing with his grandmother.

Brooklyn was visited by a severe storm on the 26th. Two boys were killed and many buildings demolished.
EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND published his letter of acceptance of the presidential nomination on the 20th.
Sir William Johnson Ritchie, chief justice of the supreme court of Canada, is dead, aged 89.

Four negroes and a white man were publicly whipped at Newcastle, Del., for minor crimes.
The design for the world's fair half dollar will be modeled on the Latte head of Columbus on the obverse and a caravel and two globes on the reverse. The minting will be rushed.
The leather firm of Henry Poor & Son, Boston, has failed. Liabilities, \$275,000; assets, \$500,000. The failure was caused by the burning of their tannery.

The state secretary of Colorado has decided that the democrats who bolted the convention and pledged themselves to Cleveland and Stevenson formed the party, and he has recognized their ticket.
The sixth annual convention of the German Catholics of America met at Newark, N. J., on the 26th. Seven or eight thousand persons attended.
The People's bank of Hope, Ark., has failed. All the funds save 45c disappeared.

Hays Alexander and **Henry Bruce** were drowned in the lake at Manawish, Wis.
Twenty-five new Baptist missionaries have sailed on the steamer Pavonia from Boston for foreign fields of labor.
The New York presbytery will probably take up the case against Dr. Briggs.

CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.

His Letter to the Democratic Notification Committee.

His Views on the Tariff and Other National Matters—The Force Bill Severely Criticized—Finance and Immigration Touched Upon.

New York, Sept. 27.—Grover Cleveland yesterday gave out his letter accepting the presidential nomination by the democratic party. It is as follows: Hon. William L. Wilson and others, committee, etc.:
Gentlemen: In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the presidency by the national democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared touching the questions involved in the canvass.

This is a time above all others when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall be supplied with the material which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained and by which the justice and propriety of a political question can be judged. If doctrine or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test loyal Americans must pronounce them false and misleading.
The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings concededly constitutes the special purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment or its unjustifiable diminution by the government itself is a betrayal of the people's trust.

The tariff.
We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the people are willing to contribute through federal taxation to a substantial part of their earnings and income. Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results assuredly in a tax upon the earnings of our people as the tariff duties are directly into the hands of the tax gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they are not paid by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions and the justice and honesty which the trust supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest. This theory of tariff legislation makes the tariff a tax upon the earnings of our people, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion and exaction by way of taxation from the substance of the people beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of threefold: to protect our interests and maintain our prices. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment that its adoption would rankle the people. If they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion and a generous sentiment toward those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered, and service until discrimination and protection in the early days of our long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for a relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation is an American system, the continuation of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our working men and a home market be provided for our farm products.

The pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness which Americans are preeminently entitled to cherish. It is a system which men and farmers can at the least of all people defend themselves against; the harder home life which such tariff taxation creates; the workmen suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends and seeking security for his interests in organized co-operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured by his employer; the generous soldier who died for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.
The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favors invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to defame the private citizen and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity, which is the life of our republic and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.
Recognizing these truths the national democracy will look by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be promulgated for the object of the granting of discriminating and unfair government aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess without disaster or demotion. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers and we contemplate the use of our surplus for the construction of tariff trade rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold an unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests, and we know they cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade.

FEDERAL POWER.

The administration and management of our government depends upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will—not its master. Therefore the attempts of the opponents of democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the states through federal agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt can not fail to be regarded by faithful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to federal power we present to them our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

Money.
The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value as purchasing power. While this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to interfere and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and effectively remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Civil service.
Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of public employees. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which plainly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of employment, while its application tends to the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

Pensions.
The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just claims must command their consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and undisturbed by demagogic use. This is to those whose worthy names adorn the roll and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come shall be allowed to hear reverently and lovingly the story of our patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion and when capable and worthy, they should be placed in positions of honor and trust. The public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully maintained. An enforced education, wise, deemed proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority, nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government means no approval in the creed of democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

Education.
The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious summary or unnecessary interferences with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully maintained. An enforced education, wise, deemed proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority, nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government means no approval in the creed of democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

Immigration.
Our people, still cherishing the feeling of humane fellowship which belongs to our beginning as a nation, require that government to extend them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours. A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

Conclusion.
In an imperfect and incomplete manner I have endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intention of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind them that the democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence less than ever effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility. If the action of the convention you represent shall be indorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND. Gray Gables, Sept. 28, 1892.

Two "trustees" walked off from the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Ind.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

New corn is coming into market at Lawrence and brings 35 cents.
All the injured of the late Santa Fe accident, especially those in the hospital at Topeka, are reported as doing well.
An Emporia artist has painted a life-sized portrait of the late Senator Plumby, which will eventually be deposited with the state historical society.
The attorney-general has appointed H. A. Yonge assistant attorney-general for Wyandotte county. He is expected to move immediately upon the works of the jointists.

The colored people celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of the issuing of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation on the 23d. The day was observed as a general holiday.
Chief Justice Albert H. Horton, of the supreme court, has arrived home from Europe, where he spent his summer vacation. He successfully ran the quarantine gauntlet at New York.
The other day Charles C. Stafford, a Santa Fe brakeman living at Arkansas City, was shot dead between Edmond and Oklahoma City by a negro who was stealing a ride and whom he attempted to put off the train.

The infant son of C. W. Thompson, a prominent citizen of Burden, was recently burned to death. His clothing caught in a gasoline stove and it was burned beyond recovery before the flames were extinguished.
Thirty head of cows, supposed to be infected with Texas fever, were recently put under quarantine at a farm near Merriam Park, eight miles south of Kansas City. Six of the cows have died. They belonged to a Rosedale dairyman.

The W. C. T. U. of Kansas holds its annual meeting at Pittsburg, October 4. Each local union in the state is entitled to one delegate at large, and one to every twenty-five paying members. Excursions on the certificate plan have been granted by the different railroads.

Ed Horner, a Sedgwick county farmer, is a successful tiller of the soil. The average yield of his entire wheat crop, machine measure, was thirty-eight bushels per acre, weighing sixty-three pounds to the bushel. His crop of oats yielded eighty-two and a-half bushels per acre.

Fire the other night destroyed the flouring mill and electric light plant owned by A. F. Dexter at Clay Center. Loss, \$22,000; insurance \$15,000. In addition Mr. Dexter lost five cars of wheat, one car of rye and two cars of oats and a large amount of flour, all ready for shipment.

Frank Lames, of La Moss, who escaped from a Kansas City hospital wagon some time since, with a bullet in his side, is suspected of being one of the parties who wrecked the Santa Fe train near Osage City recently, by which four persons were killed and many injured.

Judge J. C. Lambkin, United States cattle inspector, was stricken with apoplexy while talking to a friend in front of his hotel at Wichita the other day and in an hour was dead. The judge had been in Kansas about thirty-eight years and was a member of the first legislature.

James Willis, one of the oldest hardware merchants of Topeka, attempted to cut his throat the other morning while in a fit of despondency. He lost a brother some time ago, and since his mind has become unbalanced. A jury declared him insane and he was sent to an asylum. He is unmarried.

Judge Guthrie, of the district court of Shawnee county, has declared the civil rights law passed by the legislature of 1874 unconstitutional. The decision was in the case of a colored man who sued the proprietors of a Topeka hotel for refusing to permit him to sit at the table with other guests.

Mrs. Louis Scott attempted self destruction at Kansas City, Kan., the other night by drowning herself in a pond. Her son, aged 14 years, ran into the pond and held her head above the surface of the water until help arrived. The woman stated that she made the attempt on account of the wayward habits of the boy who saved her life.

William Rodgers and C. F. Wiley were shot in an encounter with a burglar at Argentine a few days ago. Rogers' wounds will likely result fatally, while Wiley's will not prove serious. William Woodson, a Santa Fe switchman, was looked up at the county jail in Kansas City, Kan., pending an investigation, as Wiley declared that he was the man who did the shooting.

About twenty-five republican editors met at Topeka the other day to perfect a permanent organization. The meeting was the outgrowth of a preliminary meeting held in July, which was called by the state central committee. A permanent organization was effected by the election of J. K. Hudson, of the Topeka Capital, as president, and F. H. Roberts, of Oskaloosa, secretary.

The Topeka Capital says: "One of the finest specimens of yellow corn on exhibition at the state fair was from Labette county, grown on a farm of Mrs. Augustus Wilson, adjoining Wilson street. Mrs. Wilson gathered the corn herself and sent it to the state fair for the purpose of adding it to the exhibit to be taken from Kansas to the world's Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893. The corn will average 100 bushels to the acre." Mrs. Wilson is a newspaper woman as well as farmer, being editor and proprietor of the Wilsonton Journal.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

ON NINTH AVENUE.

Where a New York Millionaire Bachelor Found Happiness.

Mr. Eben Kramble was a man worth knowing. He had attained eminence by forcing his way into the group of millionaires known as millionaires.

He had a body which turned the scales at one hundred and eighty, a heart bigger than his body, a couple of brilliant brown eyes, a shock of iron-gray hair, which gave him a leonine appearance, and a mustache which led strangers to address him as general.

At forty-three, the age at which I introduce him, he had skillfully evaded the blandishments and dangers of matrimony, and was sole possessor of himself in fee simple.

Eben was a self-made man, and the product of his labor was extremely creditable. A great many people who try this experiment are dismal failures.

Money-getting is a noble employment. Everybody wants enough to furnish him with a good roast and a warm blanket in his old age.

If a man had a score of mouths and could enjoy eating with each one, or if he had the legs of a centipede and needed trousers for them all, the case would be different.

Eben took himself by the coat collar, when he had just turned forty-three, dragged himself into a corner of his library, seated himself in an easy chair, and played with two or three logical propositions.

"I am not quite spending my income," he said to the handsome face which was reflected in the mirror. "I have half a drayload of first mortgage bonds, and the interest is paid every six months.

"When Pat was carried to the cemetery," said the woman, "I moved into the room. Arrah, but him was happy days, before Pat died."

"What do ye want, Pat?" says I. "Take the big basket on your arm," says he, "and we'll go down to Washington market. I got to feed ye well."

"Yes, Pat, and me'd bring home a fine bone for a stew, and an illigant cabbage or two. Ah, them were good days for me. Often's the time I've said: 'Bridget Moloney, it isn't every woman as has a man like that.'"

"Your honor's foolin' wid me," was the reply. "But I kept the house clane, if I do say it myself. I darned his stockin's and put as neat a patch on his trouser knees as the best of 'em could; an' as for cookin' I wasn't to be bate on any floor of the house. Them days is a long way behind me now. I haven't had me mouth full since Pat died, an' me teeth has got loose, they've so little to do."

Her tongue was a bit loosened also, as she added, philosophically: "In them days I was treated respectful, an' they spoke of me as Pat Moloney's wife, which was enough for any woman to aspire to. An' when they met me in the street wid me foinne clothes on, it was: 'Miss Mrs. Moloney. God bless yer! How do ye do?' But now I am called 'indifferent like, the Widdy Moloney,' an' all because there's no Pat on the primises. It's a quare world! It is that!"

One afternoon he felt an impulse to get away from his kind, that is from his particular kind. He strolled down Fifth avenue, lifting his hat fourteen times in seventeen minutes, and then turned into Twenty-third street, west.

Eben was in one of his absent-minded moods; but it wasn't his fault that the accident occurred. Whether he ran into the child, or the child ran into him, is a matter of small moment.

"But it's chilly here," continued Eben. "You should light a fire and at least keep her warm."

"There's nothin' the matter wid her," she said. "She's got good lungs, anyhow. Sure, it's only fright. A little wather is all she wants, and God knows it's the only thing I can give her."

"Reside is it?" she answered. "Well, sorr, I'm not bothered much that way. But, beggin' your honor's pardon, me room is on the third back jist round the corner."

"It was an interesting trio. Kramble did not feel quite at ease in his surroundings, or, in the language of science, he was not in harmony with his environment.

"The likes of yez has never come up thin stairs afore; but you're just as welcome as the queen of England would be, and indade a little more."

There was a pine table which had only three legs, the fourth having dropped through sheer decrepitude. It stood upright, however, for it leaned against the wall. There were four chairs, which wouldn't have brought in a guinea at an auction.

"I know now why I wanted to be worth a million. Life in such a place as this would be worse than death. No carpet! That last rug of mine cost four hundred and fifty. A twenty-five cent chromo on the wall! Why, I have an Appleton, Brown and a Dewey worth enough to run this little household for ten years."

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He became frightfully sick of dress suits, and dinnings out, and fell into a sort of melancholy. The fellows chaffed him, and one or two had a serious talk with him; but he gradually went from pale blue to a deep and hopeless indiar.

"Good Heavens! I believe that baby's really happy," thought Eben. "Mysterious, but true. Nothing to be happy for, but still happy."

"Hadin' you better take her dress off and put on another?" suggested Kramble.

"But it's chilly here," continued Eben. "You should light a fire and at least keep her warm."

"There's nothin' the matter wid her," she said. "She's got good lungs, anyhow. Sure, it's only fright. A little wather is all she wants, and God knows it's the only thing I can give her."

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IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

Lightning struck a woman in Jasper county, Mo., and made her deaf and dumb.

The stability of electric locomotives at high speeds is much greater than that of steam locomotives and therefore there is less chance of derailment.

Telephone is making rapid advances in France, and Paris will shortly be in telephonic communication with all the principal towns in that country.

A new socket for incandescent lamps has been brought out which is flexible and will admit of the lamp globe being turned in one direction or another.

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Thirty miles of underground electric railway similar to the City and South London line has been proposed for Berlin at an estimated expense of \$10,000,000.

It doesn't take much to brighten the life of children," thought Eben, as he watched them. "Two nickels, and for ten minutes they are in Paradise. Bless me, I wish I could run like that. But this cursed girl is too much for me."

The child was munching a big slice of bread, and in an ecstasy of delight shouted: "Papa!"

"Well," thought Eben, "I must draw the line there. I am willing to have the old woman liken me to her re-haired husband, but I object to the papa business."

Kramble walked home that afternoon with a light, elastic step. As he stood before the glass to arrange his cravat, he surveyed himself in his dress suit and remarked: "Eben, my boy, you are rather a good-looking fellow."

"Hallo, Eben, what's the matter with you again? You seem to feel particularly jolly. I wonder why?" George Hepworth, in N. Y. Independent.

French Electioneering. Apropos of bribery and corruption at elections, an amusing anecdote is related to-day. A hot contest was about to take place years ago in a country town, the candidates being a legitimist, an Orleansist, and a republican.

The old national road, as it was called, leading from the eastern seaboard to the west and south, and constituting the main public thoroughfare in the pre-railroad epoch, takes part of its way through the hill country of eastern Kentucky, and along its devious route I was jolting and bumping one day in a buck-board when I met a "red brush."

"How are you?" I said to him. "How 'dy?" he responded.

"Got any worse roads than this around here?" "Some." "Where?" "This when you get about two miles further down the creek."

"I thought the old national road ran through this way?" "It does."

"Where is it?" "Well, this used to be it," he said, drawing out the words, "but it disappeared durin' the war, an' halnt got back yet."

I hadn't the slightest doubt of the accuracy of a portion of his statement, and with a mournful farewell bumped along.—Detroit Free Press.

THE MOCKING BIRD.

It is one of the Happiest Creatures of the California Groves.

Some of the most intimate acquaintances have been the mocking birds in California groves. It seems almost unnecessary to cage them, they are so happy among the ever-blooming trees; but cages hang in balconies, at doors and windows, all about the courts, and under the eaves; and passing down the streets one hears at all hours gushes of the melody from the wonderful mimickers in their prisons.

Designers of arc lamps are now striving for better looking brackets and fixtures to be used similarly to the decorative effects noticed on interior incandescent lamp fixtures.

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The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Strychnine has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious.

"In order to live well," said the man who rejuvenates wearing apparel, "I must be careful to dye well."—Washington Star.

The man who has "the pull" at a picnic is generally the thoughtful chap who has brought a flask.—Boston Herald.

MERCURIAL

Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Ark., says of "Mercurial": "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsu-

RHEUMATISM

cessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and commenced using S. S. S. After taking several bottles, I was entirely cured and able to resume work.

S. S. S. blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. BURT SWITZER CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BERNHEIMERS

DURING FAIR WEEK, October 1st to 10th.

We will sell in our Great CARNIVAL SALE

- 20 inch Black Crystal Silks 85c worth \$1.25 for
21 inch Black Falles worth \$1.50 for
20 inch Colored Falles worth 98c for
38 inch all wool colored Henriettas worth 50c for
88 inch all wool colored Jaquards worth 50c for
36 inch all wool Plaids and striped dress goods worth 50c for
66 inch Bleached Irish Sat. in Dansk worth \$1.00 for
5-8 Bleached Irish Nappkins worth \$1.25 for
Extra size crochet Quilts worth \$2.00 for
8 Button Suede Mesquite Ladies Eru Cotton Ribbed vests worth 35c for
Ladies ribbed cashmere vests—also heavy white wool knit vests worth 98c and \$1.25 for

and thousands of other items on which the saving will be as great.

G. BERNHEIMER BROS. & CO. Kansas City, Missouri.

German Syrup

William McKeekan, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Bosclee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble."

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the heaviest storm. The NEW FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect fitting coat, and covers the entire outfit. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the Fish Brand is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Bile Beans

Small Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Stomach and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 50c. For sale by druggists. Picture "7, 15, 70" and sample dose free. J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Consumptives and people who have weak lungs suffer from Asthma, should use Pisco's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A MOUNTAIN BROOK.

What are you saying, mountain-brook, And what does your murmur tell? Is it something I may hear and know Of Heaven above, or of earth below, Is it tale of love or tale of woe, You liep through wood and dell?

What are you saying, mountain-brook? Do you sing of forest glades, Of pools with their silvery crystal sheet Like a clasp of rock with a gem between, Flecked here and there by the foliage green From pine and oak and shade?

And what will you say, O mountain-brook, When the shades of night shall close? When the birds will sink in the embrace of sleep, You'll plash into pools over the mossy steep; Through the night's long watch will you laugh or weep, When nature is in repose?

I know what it is, O mountain-brook, And my heart leaps in reply. You are telling me to a Creator's praise, And running on with your gladsome lays, Babbling the tale in a thousand ways To earth, and air, and sky.

And I learn from you, bright mountain-brook, That a life of praise is best: That a Maker's love is the only theme To well to the brain of life's warm stream, To employ the day and to mold the dream With a love divine impressed. —Louis E. Van Norman, in Boston Budget.



CHAPTER X. LABOR AND CAPITAL.

After I had been provided with food I was sent to bed in a cool, airy room through the open windows of which the summer breezes came laden with the sweet perfume of wild roses and red clovers. I was too exhausted to think or grieve, and within a few minutes after I lay down on the soft, white bed I was sleeping soundly. All night long I slumbered as an infant with no hideous dreams and no nightmare of past or impending evils to haunt me.

I awoke quite late the next morning, but when I descended to the family room I found Mr. and Mrs. Cornell, my host and hostess, awaiting breakfast for me. They both received me with a free, open-hearted cordiality that was unaffected and which had the effect of making me feel perfectly at home at once. Mrs. Cornell asked me a few questions as to how I felt and whether I had rested well, but made no allusion to my past whatever. Ignorant as I was, I readily understood that her silence on that point was out of a delicate regard for my feelings, and I resolved to enlighten her concerning my past when the opportunity offered.

Shortly after I entered the room, the son, my rescuer, came in. He greeted me with the same cordiality his parents had shown, and, like them, made no reference to the past. In his name, I learned, was Charles, and now that I had the opportunity of observing him well, I discovered him to be what I should term a perfect model of a fully developed manhood. He was tall, broad shouldered, broad chested, sinewy, robust, yet not rugged or overgrown. His eyes were keen and penetrating, and I felt that when they looked at a person they saw to the bottom of the heart, yet they possessed a sparkle of merriment, and there was a softening light about them that spoke plainly of generosity and tenderest sympathy. I knew nothing then of Charles Cornell, save what I have written, but somehow I was impressed with the thought that he was a fit champion of the cause of the weak and oppressed, and that his sympathies were all with the poor and friendless, and his greatest happiness was in serving them.

My impression, I soon discovered, was well founded, for soon after we were seated at the breakfast table the father and son entered into a conversation regarding some local land trouble, by listening to which I learned that their sympathies were with the poor settlers who were in danger of losing their homes through the greed of capitalists who held mortgages on them. Mr. Cornell, who listened, began the conversation by saying: "How wuth the meeting lath night, Charleth?"

"It was well attended, father," the son replied, "but there was very little accomplished. The agent of the capitalists was present and he listened to our requests, but he gave us no satisfaction in his answer."

"Wuth," exclaimed the father, "what doth he propoeth? I reckon he thurely don't want to taketh the peopelth hometh from them, doeth he?"

"Well, I don't know," said Charles. "It looks very much as though the holders of the mortgages were not going to be satisfied with anything short of a full and complete compliance with the strict letter of the contract under which the mortgages were made."

"You think they wouth, eh?"

"I'm afraid they won't, father. I have no hopes of a compromise being effected."

"Wuth," cried Mr. Cornell, "why didn't you explain to the agenth that the thretlethment wouth be ruineth if they wuth held to the contract?"

"We did, father," the son answered. "We explained everything, and showed how utterly impossible it was for the peopelth to meet their obligations and redeem their homes after two successive crop failures."

"Wuth, what didnth the agenth thay to that, eh?"

"He had a great deal to say, altogether. His main objection, though, was that the settlers didn't try to pay off their debts and that the more leniency he showed them the more they would ask and expect."

"He'th a fool, Charleth. Doth he expect that peopelth can pay when they can't live hardly? How ith they thry to pay when they ain't got nothg to pay wuth?"

"I'm sorry, father," Charles said, in a tone of true sadness, "that the meeting resulted as it did. I am sure, though, that the blame of our failure rests chiefly on the shoulders of Si Anderson. He is the leader of the settlers, you

know, and all through this trouble has taken a leading part. He has been their representative in their negotiations with the agent, and he was the instigator of the meeting last night. Yet yesterday he went to town and got drunk, as is a too common custom with him, and did not attend the meeting at all."

I looked up quickly when Charles Cornell spoke the last sentence, the idea for some cause possessing me instantly that the night before on the prairie. The fact that Mr. and Mrs. Cornell both turned their eyes on me at the same moment confirmed me in that idea, and I afterwards learned from Mrs. Cornell that it was correct.

"A fit man he ith to represent peopelth," Mr. Cornell exclaimed. "I'll tell you what I think, Charleth."

"What is that, father?" Charles asked.

"Why, I think that thure advocates ath Th Anderson ith a pothitive hindranth to the peopelth caueth. Thure fellowth ath him doth the moth good by keeping their mouth thut. Don't you think tho, Charleth?"

"Yes, I do," the son answered, positively. "It wouth have been much better for the settlers in this instance if Si Anderson had kept his mouth thut. The agent told me after the meeting last night that he had about arranged to offer the settlers very fair terms, but that Anderson got to blustering around town yesterday, thretening repudiation and all kinds of things, and one of the mortgage holders happeneth to be in town and hearing the threts ordered that no compromise be offered."

"If we make terms with the settlers, now, after hearing the threts," said the capitalist to his agent, "this fellow, and others like him, will give out the impression everywhere that we were forced to it, and the consequence will be no end of trouble all along the line."

"I told the agent that it was wrong for the peopelth to suffer on account of Si Anderson's actions, and he replied that he knew that, but before he could mediate between the debtors and creditors the settlers must discard such leadership as Anderson's and choose a representative in whom the capitalists could trust."

"Aye, thath wath I thuy," Mr. Cornell exclaimed. "The peopelth muth have a lender who hath more thentle and leth gab. I tell you, Charleth, the peopelth thuffer ten timeth more from their fool frindth than they doth from their th-called enemith. I've been thoth of theth troubleth between the debtorth and creditorth, and every timeth thereth a lot of ththal wath who get in the lead and threathen to be great frindth to the weak and opprested, and who don't thutheeth in doing anything extept to thir up trouble. I tell you, then, there alwath hath been and there alwath will be differentheth between the rich and the poor, and the rich, ath a clath, will alwath oppreth the poor; but if wathen't for the blamed rathleath who thet themthelveth up to lead the poor, and live off of them, ther'd be lath leth differenth and opprestion thath there ith."

"That's very true, father," Charles replied. "If Si Anderson and one or two other men had kept quiet we could have settled this difficulty perfectly satisfactorily. I did everything in my power to influence the settlers into the right movement, telling them that an adjustment might be made yet if they wouth change about and select a different man to represent them, but they refused to listen. They said: "

"Ah, you can talk and advise and be very moderate in your ideas, because you haven't any mortgage to pay, and you are not oppressed. "The blameth foolleth," exclaimed the father with a little show of anger, "don't they know that the reason we ain't got any mortgage to pay ith because we've already paid it? We did have a mortgage, ath big ath any of 'em, but we paid it off, and now tho far ath we've thretnered the capitalisth can juth whitteth with their opprestion."

The son soon found an opportunity to change the conversation, and the subject of the land troubles was dropped. I understood but little of the question at that time, for I had never heard it discussed before, and about the only conclusion I could form was to the effect, that men who followed the leadership of such men as the drunken brute who had attacked me did not have the slightest reason to expect success for their cause. I thought how much more sensible it would be for the settlers to choose for their representative a man like Charles Cornell, who was conservative in his ideas and demands, and who, best of all, had made a success of his own business, and was therefore in a position to inspire respect and confidence in the breasts of those with whom he came in contact.

CHAPTER XI. ONE HAPPY WEEK.

Breakfast over I walked out to the yard and looked about the home of the Cornells. The house occupied a high position, commanding a view of the country for many miles in every direction. It needed but a glance to see what kind of farmers the Cornells were, for on every side thrift and enterprise showed plainly. There were no dilapidated fences, no nooks and corners growing up with weeds, no evidences of half-tilled fields; but, on the contrary, everything appeared to be in perfect order. It was so different from the generality of farms I had passed in my travels of the day before.

I had passed some minutes in the yard admiring the surroundings, and was on the point of returning to the house, when Mr. Cornell approached, remarking:

"Ith a fine morning, ithn't it?"

"Beautiful," I replied. "You have such a magnificent farm."

"Doth you think tho? Well, I'm glad of it, becynth we've tried to make it pleanth. Peopelth don't live very long in thith world, and they ought to live ath comfortable ath they can while they are here. Don't you think tho?"

I made no reply, for at that moment a memory of the past and of my old

home came to me, and with a sigh I recalled the fact that I was homeless. Mr. Cornell noted the sigh, I think, for he eyed me inquiringly for an instant, then asked:

"Ith your home in the city or the country?"

"I have no home anywhere, now," I replied, "but I have always lived in the edge of town."

Mr. Cornell watched me curiously for a little while, and was seemingly undecided whether to pursue the subject further; but just then Mrs. Cornell came out, and to the two old people I gave an account of myself. They listened attentively until I had finished, then their kind old faces expressed the greatest sympathy for my hard lot. Mrs. Cornell made no reply to me, but came and put her arm about my waist and I knew by that action that she believed me and was my friend. Mr. Cornell only said:

"Wuth, wuth, thath too bad, now. I ith thure. Ith too bad, too bad."

The sympathetic tone in which these words were uttered, and the tender manner in which the old mother caressed me, touched my feelings deeply, for I had not been used to kindness, and the tears welled up in my eyes and my heart grew full. I could not say another word then, and for near a minute we were all silent. Mrs. Cornell was the first to speak.

"I'm sure," she said, "that you are good and affectionate and it's a pity your life has been so dark. I know how to sympathize with you, dear, for I



"YOU SURELY DON'T THINK OF GOING NOW?"

too, grew up without a mother's love."

"Did your father love you?" I asked. "Yes but not as well as he loved his younger children. I suppose it is natural for a man to feel a greater love for the children of his living wife."

"He'th a rathelth if he doth," observed Mr. Cornell, half to himself, "and a fool bethideth."

I felt strongly inclined to endorse his view of the matter, but thought it better to retain my opinion, so said nothing. Turning again to Mrs. Cornell, I asked:

"Was your stepmother kind to you?"

"Well," she replied, "she was not real kind like a mother wouth have been, but she was not cruel like a great many women are."

"The wath ath mean ath the devil, Thuthian, you know the wath. The didn't roath you alive, but the made you thlave for her childreth and treated you like you wath a thervant. Don't you tell me the wathn't mean, 'cauth I know the wath."

"Well, Aaron," said Mrs. Cornell, with a smile, "it has been a long time since then, and I have been trying to forget those days. They are not pleasant to keep in mind, and if a person can forget and forgive it's better to do so. When I recall what my stepmother suffered in her old age, and how she died, I can't find it in my heart to harbor the old bitter feeling against her that I once did. I'd rather try to remember as kindly as I can, passing over her faults and dwelling on the few good traits she possessed."

"You're right, Thuthian, you're right," exclaimed the old gentleman, tenderly. "You're a Christian womanh if there ever wath one, thure; and if you get forgiveness according ath you forgive, there wouth be anything againth you when the end cometh."

The loving, earnest tone in which these words were uttered made them extremely touching, and the good old soul to whose praise they were spoken was so pleased that her face fairly shone with happiness while tears of gratitude filled her eyes. I looked on the two plain old people, so quiet, so unobtrusive, and I thought I had never known of such love as they had for each other, and such generous sympathy as they had for mankind the world over. I had known them but a few hours, yet I loved them dearly, and already I grieved at the thought of parting from them.

I had no doubt but that I would be given a home there if I asked it, but I felt that I had no right to presume on the goodness of strangers, and with reluctance I announced my intention of proceeding on my journey.

"What?" cried Mrs. Cornell. "You surely don't think of going on now?"

"I must," I replied.

"Why must you?" she asked. "Is your cousin expecting you? She surely can't be, because I think you said you have never seen her or corresponded with her."

"She is not expecting me," I said; "but I must go on. I have no right to."

"No right to stop here, eh? Now just hear the child, Aaron. She thinks she has no right to stop here. Did you ever hear of such an idea as that?"

"Well, we never athed her to thith, Thuthian, and I reckon tho she thure knew we wanted her to. I don't thet wath made ath the careleth; thure I don't."

"Well, I don't, either," replied Mrs. Cornell, "but we ask her now, and she's going to stop here a week, at least. It will take that long for her to recover from her walk yesterday and the fright she had last night."

"A week, Thuthian? Thaw! thay a month. Thath more like it."

"Well, a month, then. A week is mighty little time, sure enough."

I protested against this generous arrangement, not very heartily, I suspect, for I did want to rest in that quiet haven of peace, oh, so much. The old couple refused to hear any objections I offered, but carried everything their own way, and in the end I was compelled to agree to remain one week.

Reader, I cannot tell, neither can you imagine, what that week was to me. It is an impossibility to attempt a portrayal of the happiness I experienced in those seven short days which went by like fleeting gleams of dazzling brightness. For the first time in my life I occupied an atmosphere of love. For the first time within my recollection I lived and breathed in an atmosphere of kindness. The old life of slavery and persecution was gone, and not a vestige of it remained to mar the pleasure of my new existence.

The contrast between the old and the new was so great that I could hardly believe I was in the same world. Where before I had been compelled to toil through long days of weary drudgery, I now had naught to do but amuse myself in idleness. Where before I had been urged to greater exertion by scolding words and cruel blows, I was now restrained by gentle threats and loving kindness. Where before I had known nothing but neglect, and my needs received no consideration, I was now an object of the tenderest solicitude and my wishes were divine and gratified without the asking. The change was so great, the contrast so marked, that I could scarcely believe it real. It seemed more like a beautiful dream, and at times I found it difficult to persuade myself that it was not.

The kindness of the parents was ably seconded by the son. He was a very busy man, I judged, for he idled at home very little, but when he was at the house he seemed anxious to add to my comfort and pleasure, never losing an opportunity to favor me with such little attentions as he could with propriety render. Nor was he unmindful of me when away, for often he brought me some rare species of wild flower or some curious plant of the prairie which he presented in such a way as to preclude all idea of familiarity or boorishness.

The more I knew Charles Cornell the better I liked him. In my esteem he grew more noble and grand every day. He possessed the same generous nature, the same kind impulses, that characterized his father and mother, and yet he was so firm, so manly and so broad intellectually. I looked upon him with an admiration akin to hero worship. It seemed to me his character was so noble, his bearing so grand, that he must inevitably command the respect and even the love of those with whom he met.

The truth is, reader, I had nearly fallen in love with Charles Cornell. I say nearly, because I felt toward him as one does not feel toward a friend simply, yet did not feel for him all one feels for a lover. I should have loved him with all the ardor of my soul had it not been for one thing. I was in love already. Will Hanley's image was in my heart. For three years I had not seen my boy friend, and I was young when we parted, yet I loved him then dearer than life and my love had endured through the long separation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A WOMAN'S INTUITION.

How a Berlin Wife Showed Her Presence of Mind.

In Berlin, not long since, a gentleman who held a small office under the government on returning to his home for dinner noticed that during his absence his wife had a pane of glass put in a broken window.

"Who put that new pane in?" he asked in an anxious voice.

She responded that Mr. Landerbach, the glazier across the street, had put in the new pane. The official sank into a chair. He turned as pale as a piece of old rips, and tearing out his hair by the roots he exclaimed, in an agonized tone of voice:

"We are a ruined family. Don't you know that the glazier Landerbach is suspected of disloyalty to the government? He is a socialist in disguise. If the emperor hears of it I shall lose my position," and once more the official groaned in his spirit like an old horse with the colic.

His wife, however, with the quick intuition of a woman, was equal to the emergency. Seizing her husband's cane she smashed three window panes and then sent for the court glazier, who was, of course, loyal and in good standing with the emperor, and to have the new panes put in. But for this happy thought the loyalty of the official would have been compromised, which is a very serious matter in that country.—Texas Sittings.

Australian Hospitality.

Australian station hospitality keeps the latch-string always out and says: "Come when you wish, do what you like and stay as long as you can." A writer in Scribner says that the Australian host places himself, his family and all that is his at the service of the guest—fishing tackle, beach-loaders, horses and servants. Such hospitality is rarely abused, though the writer mentions one exceptional case, where a guest prolonged his visit until it wore out his welcome. To one station came a visitor, whose original intention of staying a month was reconsidered, and he remained two. Six months passed, and he was still there. He enjoyed himself hugely with horses, dogs and guns, developed an encouraging appetite, and his host did not complain. After about nine months the host's manner became less warm, and at the end of the year he spoke no more to his guest. The latter was not sensitive, but lingered on for the space of a second year, when he departed and went to visit somebody else. During these two years he was never told that he had stayed long enough and would do well to go away.—Youth's Companion.

Wages during the last thirty-three years have cost 2,500,000 men and \$6,000,000,000.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

Titles to Land.

What are land titles? Not what a civil government declares them to be, but what can they be by the laws of nature? What do they imply where construed to conform to the order of things which nature, or the Gods of nature, has established? All titles are from the civil government and have no higher sanction. What can the state grant in the nature of things? Can it grant what is not susceptible of being granted and the grantee is not capable of being invested with—what is not, in the power of community to bestow? Government is only the representative of the people and can confer no interest in lands but what rests in the people—interest? In man's relation to land, to the earth, what power has he? What can he do with land but to occupy it, use it, and leave it to others to use? What is land capable of, so far as man is concerned, but to be used in the supply of human wants. Man did not create the lands; he can not remove them; he can not consume them nor destroy one particle of them. It is the doctrine of the special creationists that God created the lands and gave or granted them in his bounty to all men, in common. But this is inaccurate and illogical so far as it implies any vestiture in the lands by the Creator.

If God created the earth, there is no warrant for the assumption that he has made any grant or conveyance of it to any man or men. The earth, it is believed, was either created by God or was developed in the order of nature, or has existed eternally. But it is nonsense to speculate as to the origin of things. What we know is that the earth is, and that man is placed upon it with no power to exist apart from it, with wants and needs which can only be supplied from it by his labor. He is but a part of the earth; arose from it and in a short time passes into it. It is preposterous that he who is but a product of the soil should own it or should be able to make a title to anything but its use. The products of industry, what we call personal property, by a law of nature belonging to the producer, because he created them and thereby originated the title in himself, and he has title against all the world by the same right he has to his own person. But instead of man creating the earth, or any foot of the land of which it is composed, the visible facts are that the earth, which is a part of the infinite, created him. Our reason, which is our highest guide, must conform to facts.

"What can we reason but from what we know." It is a travesty upon every known standard of ethical reason that any man or number of men can own as private property any part of the earth to the exclusion of all others, for if they can, then they can own the whole and exclude all the balance which is the absurd; and moreover all men are equal in the right to the usufruct. Nature has created no special privileges; but the power of community to regulate the use among the members is plain. Men are created as individuals, and as individuals they must have the use of land; they can not exist a moment without it, and so society, acting upon its power to regulate, does through its governments, parcel out the land to individuals and execute titles thereto. Now the foregoing ideas have been abundantly asserted, and elucidated by writers abler than myself; but what I wish to assert is that such titles, no matter what they purport in themselves, are nothing but the assurance of the community, through the pledge of the government, securing the use and only the use of separate parcels of the earth to the grantees and their assigns. This is the utmost effect any titles can have. But if community can regulate the distribution of lands to private use, of course it can do so upon any conditions or terms necessary to the cause of equal justice to all, and so under the present system of conveyancing, the community does in all cases reserve the right of what is called eminent domain, and the right of taxation which in case of necessity is unlimited. What is this but the right of the community, the body politic, to assert its sovereign power of control whenever the exigencies of the public demand it? And this is utterly inconsistent with private property in lands. But the grant of the public to private use can in no proper sense convey or vest in the holder the right to the "unearned increment"—i. e., the value which the growth of the community and surrounding population gives to land. For this value is a thing apart from its use, and accrues as much to vacant as to improved land. It is separate from any use or improvement which can be made of the land; and, moreover, it has no existence at the genesis of any title, but is altogether prospective—to be realized in the future, and accrues from an outside source—from the community at large, and of right continuous in the community.

It is true, this accruing increase in value depends upon the demand for the lands for use, but the demand itself is from the community, and from no part of the usufruct of the land. It is, therefore, a violation of the laws of nature, and of natural reason to hold that any title which the community or the government can make or does make, includes the right to this "unearned increment." Under any kind of title it remains the property of the community, and the community or government can appropriate it by taxation. That the right of eminent domain and of taxation is impliedly reserved under all titles is a proof of this position.

Now to apply the single tax principle, there is nothing in which the popular mind is more confused than as to how the single tax is to operate. It is believed that because we hold that by the laws of nature there can be no absolute ownership of lands, that titles are to be set aside, and community is to assume control and hold all lands in common or divide them out again, or something of the kind. I need not say that we design nothing of the kind. We propose that all holders of lands

shall remain secure in their lands precisely as they hold them now, and merely to take, by way of the admitted right of taxation, that which belongs to the community, which never has and never can pass by any proper construction of any conveyance, viz, the "unearned increment," or which is the same thing, the annual rental value of the lands independent of improvements. The present system of titles will remain the same as now: men will buy and sell lands the same as now; all men who want lands for their use to make a living upon will buy the same as now and be secure as now in the usufruct, and all men with capital will be at liberty to buy wild lands and hold them vacant the same as now if they choose to do so; but, as the "unearned increment," the rental value in each year will go to the government instead of the paper title holder; no one will buy or hold lands at all unless he wants them for the usufruct. Capital will never be invested where it is a foregone conclusion that it can make no gain, and all more paper title holders will make haste to dispose of their vacant lands or put them to use, for which purpose alone community is authorized to distribute lands to private parties. Of all human institutions there is none so completely the work of human folly—so far-reaching in the work of enslaving mankind, so completely the cause of the division of society into the idle rich and industrious poor as that which resigns to private capitalists the enormous sums which accrue to the value of lands from the growth of community. I say resigns, for there is and can be no consideration for such a bonus. It is simply to voluntarily place the lives and liberties of the people in the keeping of land holders or landlords, for the lives and liberties of all are directly or indirectly dependent upon the fruits of the land. I shall not dilate upon the evil consequences of the system to be remedied by the single tax; for, after the powerful works of Mr. George and other writers in that branch of the subject, it would be superfluous. What I wish to accentuate is, that no proper construction of human titles can convey to any holder more than the usufruct of lands, which is all that man or society has or ever can have to grant. And to take the value which accrues to all lands from the growth of community for the support of government in lieu of all other taxation, involves no sacrifice of private rights or violation of social obligations.

Harriet Martineau's Prediction.

Harriet Martineau, probably the greatest woman England has produced in this century in intellectual power, in moral conviction and as a writer of history, political economy, fiction, travels and philosophy, at the close of her autobiography, written when her writing days were well high over, says:

I now expect, as I have anticipated for many years, a war in Europe which may outlast even the century, with occasional lulls; and I suppose the result must be, after a dreary chaotic interval, a discarding of the existing worn-out methods of government, and probably the establishment of society under a wholly new idea. Of course none but a prophet could be expected to declare what that new idea will be. It would be rational, but it is not necessary here to foretell what it would be or include. But all that I feel called on to say now, when I am not writing a political essay, is that the leading feature of any such radical change must be a deep modification of the institution of property—certainly in regard to land, and probably in regard to much else. Before any effectual social renovation can take place, men must efface the abuse which has grown up out of the transition from the feudal to the more modern state; the abuse of land being held as absolute property; whereas in feudal times land was in a manner held in trust, inasmuch as every land-holder was charged with the substance of all who lived within its bounds. The old practice of man holding man as property is nearly exploded among civilized nations; and the analogous barbarism of man holding the surface of the globe as property can not survive. The idea of this being a barbarism is now fairly formed, admitted and established among some of the best minds of the time; and the result is, as in all cases, ultimately secure.

The Process of Inheritance.

A little over ten years ago a New York capitalistic paper declared that a change in the ownership of the land of America must come; that there must arise a race of tenant farmers on the one hand and landlords on the other. This was not said as a warning of impending evil, but was a prediction of what the paper in question considered not more certain than desirable. It declared that the time was even then ripe for the change; that the farmers were reduced to the condition where they would gladly sell, if only buyers would appear. At that time, even in the comparatively new state of Kansas, 13 1/2 per cent. of the farms were cultivated by tenants. To-day over 33 per cent. of the Kansas farms are tenants. The prediction of the New York capitalistic sheet is coming true. Like the people of other lands, the people of America are becoming disinherited. While they boast as loudly as ever of liberty, they are being surely reduced to vassalage, for it is the veriest mockery to talk of a man as being politically free who is dependent on another for the right to live.—K. of L. Journal.

The Morbid Monopolies.

Land monopoly and land monopoly alone, drives the poor of Europe across the sea in the hope to find in "free America easy access to land." And the aristocrat of Europe has come to our shores as well as the honest poor, and has laid his fatal hand upon American soil to the extent of millions of acres, and is prepared whenever the emergency comes, to introduce the scenes of Ireland. Landlordism, whether of foreign or domestic origin, "must go."—Springfield (Mo.) People's Voice.

The Chase County Courant

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher
Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, S. GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, 4TH DISTRICT, E. V. WHARTON, of Woodson County.

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E. C. ABRAHAM, Pratt County
H. A. WHITE, Butler County
D. E. HARRY, Atchison County
A. C. SHINN, Franklin County
H. C. BOWEN, Montgomery County
S. A. MARTIN, Greenwood County
A. J. MCALISTER, Cloud County
L. D. RAYNOLDS, Jewell County
LOUIS ALLEN, Sedgewick County

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FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, PERCY DANIELS, of Crawford County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, H. S. OSBORNE, of Rooks County.

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FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE, W. A. HARRIS, of Leavenworth County.

FOR STATE SENATOR, 24TH DISTRICT, PAUL F. JONES, of Marion County.

VOL. XIX, NO. 1.

To-day the COURANT enters the 19th year of its existence, and it is also the 51st anniversary of the birth of its editor, W. E. Timmons, who has been its editor ever since its establishment...

To fuse or not to fuse—that's the question.—Junction City Sentinel. There is no question about it. Fusion was ordered by the highest tribunal of the Democracy of Kansas...

We are informed of the publication of a novel in the book line which is certain of an enormous sale. This book is "Glimpses of the World. A Portfolio of Photographs" prepared under the supervision of the great traveler and lecturer—John L. Stoddard...

In October the Arthur's New Home Magazine celebrates its 40th birthday. The leading article is an illustrated history of the magazine, from Mr. Arthur's time to the present.

A PICTURE BY THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

"A White House Orchid," an exquisite painting on porcelain of a lovely bunch of orchids grown in the White House, executed by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison with the superior skill for which she is noted...

HOW TO GET TO TOPEKA ON OCTOBER 7TH.

Do you want a free ride to Topeka, and a free lunch, both liquid and solid, on October 7? If so, comply with the following and you will get it...

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The Postmaster General writes to the editor of ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MAGAZINE of Philadelphia: "As your magazine gets thicker it gets brighter. I congratulate you on doing what no one else has done in putting out two copies at the price others charge for one—it is half the price of other no better magazines."

It has long been said that it was "the best magazine in the English language for the money," and it is better to day than ever.

Every subscriber gets \$3.00 worth of McCall's Glove Fitting Patterns free.

Full particulars and sample copy (including a pattern order worth 25 cents), sent free for five two-cent stamps.

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Walnut and Sixth Sts., (Lock Box 913) Philadelphia, Pa. The above Magazine and the COURANT post-paid one year for \$2.25.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF HORSES AND MULES.

The undersigned will sell at auction, at the farm of the late E. T. Baker, 10 miles south of Cottonwood Falls and 5 miles north of Matfield Green, in Chase county, commencing at 9 a. m., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1892...

MARY A. BAKER, SAMUEL BAKER, Administrators.

THE HOMELIEST MAN IN COTTONWOOD FALLS.

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Before you go out to cut corn get a Corn-cutting Suit of HOLMES & GREGORY.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Sept. 29, 1892: J. M. Golden, Mrs. C. R. Insley, John Jennings, John E. Jackson, Mrs. J. D. Jackson, Claud Lacky, Laura B. Moore, Henry Osborne, R. P. Roberts, Charles Shults, Wm. Strong.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "Chase Co. Driving Club."

TO BE HELD AT COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., OCT. 20TH, 21ST AND 22D, 1892 ON THE GROUNDS OF THE Chase Co. Fair Association.

Stable \$2.00 - Hay Free. We agree to pay purses in full.

J. C. TUCKER, President, EARL BLACKSHERE, Sec. Elmdale, Kansas.

PROGRAMME.

- FIRST DAY. 1. Pony race each day. Entries free. Ponies of Chase county only (14 hands and under). Winner of each day barred from the next day. 5, 3, 2. Purses \$10.00 2. Green trot. 30.00 3. 2-40 trot. 60.00 4. Double team trot or pace. 30.00 SECOND DAY. 5. Farmers' trot-2 in 3-Chase county horses. 30.00 6. 2:30 trot. 60.00 7. Free-for-all pace. 100.00 8. 1 2 mile running dash. 40.00 THIRD DAY. 9. 3 minute trot. 60.00 10. 2:40 pace. 60.00 11. Free for all trot. 100.00 12. 1 2 mile bicycle race. 20.00 13. 1 2 mile and repeat running race. 60.00

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

All trotting and pacing races will be governed by the rules of the American Association, of which our track is a member—exceptions noted. All running races by the American running rules. Entrance 10 per cent, payable before starting.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. In the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1892.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, with a reservation of crops at time of sale, to-wit:

the southeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty-two (32), in township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east; also lots Nos. one (1) and two (2) of the south half (1/2) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section No. six (6), in township No. twenty (20), range eight (8), east of the sixth (6) Principal Meridian, containing 120 acres more or less, all in Chase county, Kansas.

Notice of Service of Summons by Publication.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. In the District Court of Chase county, in the State of Kansas.

Isaac L. Surles, defendant. You are hereby notified that you have been sued by plaintiff, Lou Surles, in the District Court within and for Chase county, Kansas. That the names of the parties to this action are as stated. That you must answer the plaintiff's petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1892, or the same will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly, divorcing said plaintiff from you and awarding her unrestricted control of her property, and costs.

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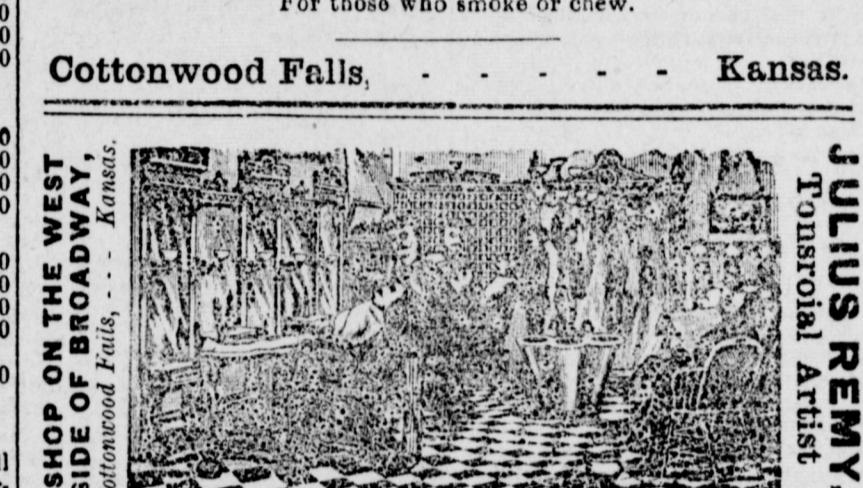
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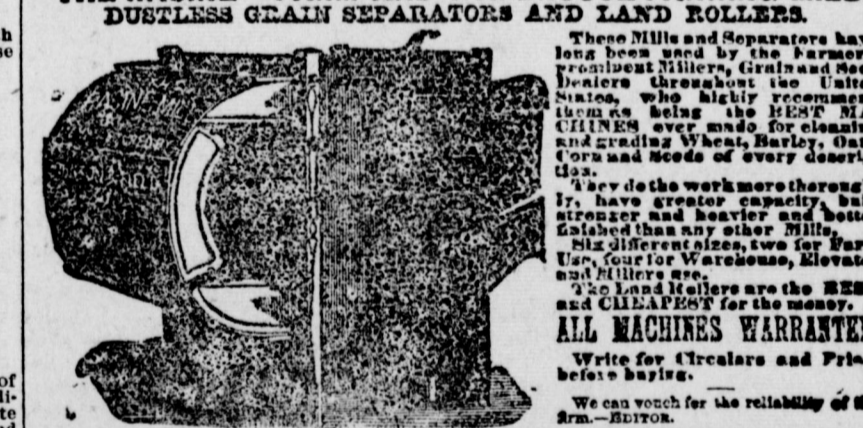
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It is no use losing time going to a large city to get your Photos taken, when you can get them made in Cottonwood Falls. We make Photos by the latest process, in the latest style, and finish them in an artistic manner.

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THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effect of army service, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertiser and Stationery Agency of B. W. AYER & SONS, well authorized agents.

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JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-11

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CARSON & SANDERS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kansas.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No four shall own, no favor sway; How to the fun, let his chips fall where they may.

Terms—per copy, 10 cents in advance; for three months, \$2.50; for six months, \$4.50; for a year, \$8.00; for two years, \$15.00.



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

WEST.	Mo. K. Den. & Col. Tex. & W. Va.	WEST.	Mo. K. Den. & Col. Tex. & W. Va.
Saffordville, 5:19	3:27	3:07	5:18
Ellinor, 5:25	3:32	3:16	5:25
Strong, 5:35	3:40	3:40	5:35
Evans, 5:44	3:46	3:52	5:44
Elmdale, 5:46	3:50	3:57	5:46
Clements, 6:00	4:02	4:16	6:00
Cedar Grove, 6:07	4:10	4:27	6:07

EAST.	Mo. K. Den. & Col. Tex. & W. Va.	EAST.	Mo. K. Den. & Col. Tex. & W. Va.
Cedar Grove, 10:37	12:43	10:18	11:27
Clements, 10:41	12:47	10:22	11:31
Evans, 10:55	1:01	10:36	11:45
Strong, 11:14	1:16	10:48	12:04
Elmdale, 11:24	1:26	10:58	12:14
Saffordville, 11:28	1:30	11:03	12:19

WEST.	Mo. K. Den. & Col. Tex. & W. Va.	WEST.	Mo. K. Den. & Col. Tex. & W. Va.
Saffordville, 5:19	3:27	3:07	5:18
Ellinor, 5:25	3:32	3:16	5:25
Strong, 5:35	3:40	3:40	5:35
Evans, 5:44	3:46	3:52	5:44
Elmdale, 5:46	3:50	3:57	5:46
Clements, 6:00	4:02	4:16	6:00
Cedar Grove, 6:07	4:10	4:27	6:07

EAST.	Mo. K. Den. & Col. Tex. & W. Va.	EAST.	Mo. K. Den. & Col. Tex. & W. Va.
Hymers, 11:58pm	9:45pm		
Strong City, 12:30	7:30		
Cottonwood Falls, 3:00pm			
Gladstone, 3:25			
Bazaar, 4:10			

WEST.	Mo. K. Den. & Col. Tex. & W. Va.	WEST.	Mo. K. Den. & Col. Tex. & W. Va.
Bazaar, 4:20pm			
Gladstone, 4:50			
Cottonwood Falls, 5:15			
Strong City, 6:00pm	8:30am		
Evans, 11:45			
Hymers, 4:27	9:16		

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Fine fall weather.
For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.
Hot and very windy nearly all last week.
School books at the Corner Drug Store.
J. W. McWilliams was at Emporia, yesterday.
C. P. Stroud, of Wichita, was in town, Monday.
Mrs. Furman, of Strong City, has moved to Topeka.
J. T. Pritchard, of Saffordville, was in town, Tuesday.
Frank Blackshere, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, Monday.
J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Tuesday.
J. S. Bedford, of Toledo, was down to Emporia, Saturday.
L. W. Lewis, of Emporia, was at Strong City, last Thursday.
Robt. McCrum, of Strong City, was at Council Grove, Monday.
Earl Blackshere, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, one day last week.
The Misses Crocker, of Rinlor, were at Emporia, Monday, shopping.
Mrs. St. Clair, of Michigan, is visiting her nephew, Dr. C. E. Hait.
Will J. Deshler has just returned from a trip through New Mexico.
F. J. Beardmore, of Emporia, was in town, the fore part of the week.
L. W. Lewis, of Emporia, the bridge contractor, was in town, yesterday.
Dr. C. Hedinger and wife, of Strong City, are on a ten days' visit at Canton.
Mrs. A. R. Lee, of Clements, visited her two sons, at Emporia, last week.
The crusher, west of Strong City, has been shut down for the present.
Mrs. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, visited in Emporia, one day last week.
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Holmes were at Cedar Point, all the fore part of the week.
Isaac Matthews repainted the house of Ad. Reifsnider, in Strong City, last week.
W. B. Luther and W. B. Fredericks, of Emporia, were at Strong City, this week.
Miss Mabel Klein, of Elmdale, has gone to Topeka, to attend school there.
J. C. Seroggin, of Kansas City, was here, Sunday, visiting relatives and friends.
Mrs. U. Handy and children, of Strong City, are visiting relatives in Indiana.
Miss Maggie McCabe, of Bazaar, has our thanks for some very fine tomatoes.
Mrs. Nettie Carter will leave in a few days for Boston, where she intends attending the Conservatory of Music.

FOR RENT.—A two room house in this city. Apply to Mrs. Jane Carpenter.
32nd in the shade, last Thursday and Saturday afternoons, and 93rd, Tuesday afternoon.
Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. aug18-tf
New ties have been put down on the street railway, at the north end of Broadway.
October 21st, proximo, will be celebrated as Columbus day by the schools of Kansas.
Second-hand school books bought, sold and exchanged at the Corner Drug Store.
Miss Jennie A. Holmes, of Elmdale, returned home, Tuesday, from a visit at Emporia.
Charles Massey has bought the N. W. Frisby property, in the southwest part of town.
Miss Esther Hildridge, of Oklahoma, is here visiting her sister, Mrs. Jerry Brown.
Mrs. N. Brown, of Fox creek, expects to start, in a few days, for a visit in New York.
B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, say they are selling cashmere for mere cash.
Mrs. John H. Scribner, who has been sick for some time past, is able to go out riding.
Jas. F. Hazel and family, formerly of this city, have moved from Kansas City to Chicago.
J. C. Tucker, of Elmdale, is attending the Fair and races at Council Grove, this week.
Charles M. Gregory, having bought the Massey residence property, has moved to the same.
L. W. Heck and H. A. McDaniels are now at work repainting the roof of the Court-house.
The Misses Maude and Minnie Barnes, of Elmdale, were visiting in Emporia, last week.
Isaac Matthews, of Strong City, is now painting the residence of Louis Duehn, at Clements.
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, were at Emporia, Tuesday, visiting at C. F. Shipman's.
Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, is at home, from Arizona, for a few days' visit with his family.
Eddie and Florence Patton, of Elmdale, were at Emporia, last week, visiting Miss Sarah Davis.
We understand that C. M. Frye and family are about to move from Cheyenne to Frankfort, Kansas.
Born, on Wednesday, September 7, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schaefer, of Strong City, a daughter.
Miss Emma Kilgore left, yesterday, for a visit to her brother, Hugh W. Kilgore, at Carrollton, Mo.
Born, on Friday, September 16, 1892, to the Rev. and Mrs. Carl Eberhardt, of Strong City, a son.
Dr. W. C. K. Buchanan, of Kansas City, formerly a type of this city, is in town visiting his old friends.
Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Bedell, of Strong City, have gone on a month's visit to home folks, at Collins, Iowa.
Capt. and Mrs. H. G. White, of Sedgewick, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Geo. Cosper, of Bazaar.
Mrs. Robert McCrum, of Strong City, was quite ill the fore part of the week, but is now much better.
M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, was at Melvern, last week, on business for the firm of B. Lantry & Sons.
Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, have gone to Kansas City, to make that their future home.
All persons wanting nut coal for base burners should call on George McDonald, at Strong City, sep15-3t
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McDonald, of Strong City, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Maysville, of Emporia, last week.
Mrs. W. W. Rockwood will go to Chicago, in about two weeks, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Maude Dinwiddie.
Mrs. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, visited her sister, Mrs. Al. Roberts, at Emporia, last week, who was quite sick.
Bernard McCabe, of Bazaar, left, Monday, for Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he will be treated for rheumatism.
J. E. Vanderpool was at Emporia, yesterday. He will go, in a few days, to Kansas City, to attend a medical college.
Mrs. J. J. Davidson and family, of Strong City, have gone to Brown county to visit friends there, for a few weeks, before taking their departure for Lake Charles, La., where Mr. Davidson is now engaged at railroad work.

HOLMES & GREGORY ARE RECEIVING THEIR FALL GOODS. THEIR STOCK WILL BE VERY LARGE, AND CONTAIN THE LATEST STYLES. THEY ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. L. Cochran and Geo. W. Somers, who were on the sick list, last week, are both again well and attending to business.
There was a large number of the people of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City attended the circus, at Emporia, Saturday.
Mrs. Frank Darling and her daughter, Essie, have been quite sick, this week, but Mrs. Darling is again up and about.
W. G. McCandless took a car load of his fine sheep to Hutchinson, last week, for exhibition at the Fair at that place.
The Ladies' Shakespearean Club recently met at the home of Mrs. F. L. Gillman and reorganized for the winter's readings.
J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, returned home, last Thursday, from an extended visit at his old home, in West Virginia.
Will Miner, having returned from Omaha, Neb., is now learning to be a tonorial artist, in the establishment of Julius Remy.
Fred Penrod and wife, of Bazaar, have returned home, from Pratt county, where they were visiting at Mr. Penrod's father's.
Chas. Klusman returned, Monday, from Kansas City, where he had been with W. F. Dunlap, taking a large number of cattle to market.
The Central Baptist Association which met at Strong City, last week, was very largely attended, and the exercises were very interesting.
Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Carter, Mrs. D. K. Carter, Mrs. Frank Lee, nee Nannie Carter, and Miss Nettie Carter were down to Emporia, Sunday.
Miss Laura Stoker, of Sugar, Kansas, who has been visiting Miss Lecta Wotring, of Strong City, for the past two months, returned home, last week.
Mrs. Catherine Fritze and daughter, Miss Lena, of Strong City, went to Newton, Monday, for a few days' visit to Mrs. Fritze's daughter, Mrs. Rev. Hamm.
The Jones-Nelson Pasturage Co. still has some 12,000 head of cattle running in this county, which they are putting on the market as fast as possible.
Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Jones, of Strong City, have gone to Kansas City to make that their home, and where Mr. Jones will engage in the commission business.
Dr. J. T. Morgan returned, Tuesday morning from Chicago, Ill., where he took four car loads of cattle. On his way home he visited his mother, in Missouri.
J. S. Doolittle shipped six car loads of cattle from Bazaar to Chicago, Sunday night, and H. F. Gillett, Frank Hatch and Frank Strail accompanied him with them.
F. E. Smith and family have moved from Emporia to Kansas City, Kansas, where Mr. Smith will open a law office with his son, J. A. Smith, formerly of this city.
For SALE.—A new process gasoline stove; will exchange for a young cow or yearling heifer; reason for wanting to sell, owner has two of these stoves. Apply as this office.
John Shofe returned home, Tuesday, from Reading where he was working on the bridge Rettiger Bros. & Co. were building there, and which they completed that day.
Frank Blackshere, of Elmdale, will leave, to-day, for a visit to relatives in West Virginia. Before returning home he will go to Baltimore and other seaboard towns.
John and Dennis Madden were at Linden, Tuesday night, and made speeches in favor of the People's party. They report a large turnout and a lively meeting.
Judge G. W. Kilgore will leave for the south part of the State, to-morrow, for a few days, on business, and the Probate Court will stand adjourned until the 10th proximo.
Married, at St. Anthony's Catholic church, in Strong City, on Monday, September 19, 1892, by the Rev. Father Anthony, O. S. F., Mr. Wm. Lincoln Ferris, of Holiday, Kansas, and Miss Mary M. Short, of Saffordville, Chase county. The happy couple will make their home at Holiday, the home of the groom.

George Winters, of Strong City, returned home last week, from Newton, where he sold a large quantity of ice shipped there by his father, J. G. Winters, of Strong City.
Dr. J. T. Morgan intends going to Colorado, about the 1st of November, for the health of his wife; but in the mean time he will be at his office on Wednesdays and Saturdays, as usual.
Married, on Monday, September 28, 1892, by Judge G. W. Kilgore, in the Probate Court room, in this city, Mr. Geo. M. Ford and Miss Emma Galusha, both of Diamond Creek township.
Capt. B. Lantry received the sad intelligence, last week, of the death of his cousin, Miss Ella Lantry, at Brasher Falls, N. Y., who paid him a visit, some months ago, at his home in Strong City.
J. R. Blackshere returned to his home, near Elmdale, to-day. While in the city he completed arrangements for two of his sons to enter the Presbyterian College.—Emporia Gazette, September 28.
Miss Katie Rettiger, of Strong City, having been in poor health for some time past, has gone to Leavenworth to visit friends, for several months, and it is hoped the change will be beneficial to her.
Homer L. Evans, of Bazaar township, was, last Thursday, adjudged insane, by a jury, before Probate Judge G. W. Kilgore, and was taken to the asylum at Ossawatimie, Sunday, by Sheriff J. H. Murdock.
Mrs. Warner Hayden and daughter, Miss Mary Taylor, have gone to Kansas City, where Miss Taylor will attend the business college, this winter; and J. K. Warren and family will occupy Mrs. Hayden's house.
Mrs. M. M. Young went to Ossawatimie, Saturday, to see her husband who is now in the Insane Asylum at that place, and returned home, the fore part of this week. Mr. Young's health is failing very rapidly.
Patrick Raleigh, of Strong City, finished an A. No. 1 job of plastering, last week, in the residence of Louis Duehn, at Clements. Mr. Raleigh is one of the best mechanics in his line of work there is in this part of Kansas.
Candidates, now is a good time to be inviting Democrats to give you their support at the polls. You can do so through an announcement in the COURANT for a V. Don't be backward about the matter, as it is votes you want, and must have to get elected.
The counters in the drug store of Cochran & Fritze, in Strong City, have been repainted and varnished, making the store have a much improved appearance, and A. F. Fritze, the junior member of the firm, was the handy artist.
Isaac Matthews, the paper hanger and painter, of Strong City, has just completed a fine job in both his lines of work, at the house of G. K. Hagans, in Strong City, giving the house a new and very handsome appearance both inside and outside.
In another column will be found the programme of the first annual meeting of the Chase County Driving Club, which will be held at the Fair Grounds, west of this city, October 20, 21 and 22, 1892. There will be horses there from all parts of the State, and the racing promises to be exceedingly good.
B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, are carrying a splendid stock of general merchandise, including dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, groceries, etc. They are selling coffee at 20 cents a pound and give 18 pounds of granulated sugar for \$1, and everything else proportionately cheap, but their terms are strictly cash.
Corn Cutters will find plenty of the best Corn-cutting Jackets, Shirts, Jeans Pants, Cottonade Pants and Overalls at
HOLMES & GREGORY'S.
Mr. Jesse L. Kellogg, of this city, was married, on Tuesday, September 27, 1892, at the home of the bride, in Council Grove, to Miss Mertie Hadley, a very intelligent and amiable young lady who made many friends in this city during a visit she made, not long since, at W. P. Martin's. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg have the best wishes of the COURANT for a long, happy and prosperous wedded life.
Frank Arnold, of Emporia, was in town, Monday, and he informed us that he had recently been at Burlington and other towns in the southern part of the State, and that the horsemen down there say they will bring their horses to our races, and that there will be quite a number of fast horse here from there, thus assuring good races at the first annual meeting of the Chase County Driving Club, at the Fair Grounds, west of this city, October 20, 21 and 22, proximo.

Lion Shoe Store,

EMPORIA, KANSAS.
A. MOHLER, Proprietor.

The Shoes we handle are all of First-class make. We do not deal in inferior grades. We never misrepresent any of our Goods, and if you are in need of footwear, it will be to your advantage to give us a call before making your purchases. We have

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.
We have
Men's and Youths' Shoes
THAT WILL SUIT ALL.

If your children need Shoes for every-day wear, ask to see our
"NOBBY" SCHOOL SHOES.
Nothing but Solid Made Goods, and Sold at Cash Prices.
A. MOHLER,
425 Commercial St., 1st Door South of Emporia
National Bank, Emporia Kansas.

One of our Republican subscribers came in, Saturday, and renewed his subscription for another year, and he said: "I am a Republican, but I take the COURANT, the Democratic paper of the county, because it is the best paper published in the county." And said another Republican, a few days ago: "I take all the papers of the county, because I believe it is right to patronize all of them; but were I only taking one, I should prefer Timmons', as it contains all the news of the county."

Master Ralph Zane, of Osage City, who was on his way here, yesterday, to visit his relatives, got off the train, at Emporia, and, by mistake, got on the fast train that does not stop at Strong City, and when it was passing the depot in Strong City, he jumped from the train, striking the platform at full length, and cutting his scalp and bruising both arms very badly. He was taken to the home of his aunt, Mrs. Ed. Grogan, in this city, and Dr. C. L. Conaway dressed the wounds, taking about eight stitches in the head.
The foundation for the new M. E. church, in Strong City, just south of the Kirwin hotel, has been completed, and the work of building the superstructure is being done as rapidly as possible, so that the dedication will take place about the 1st of November. The two lots on which the edifice is being erected were donated to the congregation by S. F. Jones, and for which they are very thankful to that liberal-hearted and enterprising gentleman. The pastor, the Rev. W. S. Richards, and Mr. J. F. Kirker are also entitled to much praise for their untiring and successful work in making it possible for the congregation to have a house of worship of their own, and the Methodists of Strong City are equally thankful to them.

Remember, Democrats of Chase county, that your mass convention will re-assemble, at the Court house, in this city, at 11 o'clock, next Saturday morning, October 1st, for the purpose of determining what part the Democracy of Chase county will take in county politics, which decision may not only effect the election in this county, but may have its influence on that of the State and, perhaps, of the nation; therefore, turn out en masse, so that when you shall have spoken your words will be understood. You want Grover Cleveland to be elected President, then you should labor in season and out of season and leave no stone unturned to accomplish the desire of your heart. Again we urge you to turn out and be up and doing for your party, and not sulking in your tents. Turn out.

FOR SALE.—Some very fine Black Langshan Cookerels. Apply at this office.

PETIT JURORS.
The following is a list of the jurors drawn for the November term of the District Court: Falls township—Patrick Tracy, David Biggam, Elijah Crawford, W. L. Simpson, E. C. Childs, J. C. Jones, James Robertson, H. N. Simmons, J. B. Clark, A. M. Eldred, Toledo township—W. Courtwright, Samuel Spurgeon, Courtland Crouch, Diamond township—I. W. Talkington, George Hughes, Herman Piper, W. A. Wood, S. R. Campbell, Cottonwood township—Van V. Huff, John Pierce, C. P. Laloz, T. J. Piles, A. L. Seaman, A. Veberg, Cedar township—J. H. Riggs, Matfield township—E. H. Umbert, Bazaar township—G. W. Yeager.

PANSY FOR OCTOBER.
Is an excellent number. Its articles are timely, and of a character that this magazine so well knows how to furnish its readers. The two main stories by Pansy and Margaret Sidney, come to a close. The English Literature paper on Macaulay, and the American History paper on St. Louis, are both of extreme interest, and the short stories and articles valuable in every particular. Price \$1.00 a year; 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Co., Publishers, Boston.

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.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.
On August 30, September 27 and October 25, harvest excursions will be run via the Santa Fe route to Gainsville, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, Galveston, and other Texas points. The rate will be low—one fare for round trip. Through Pullman sleepers and free Chair cars. Only line to Texas through the beautiful Oklahoma country. Ask local Santa Fe agent for more facts.

FOR SALE.
A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet, two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESSE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Supplemental Tax Sale of 1891.
STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, ss.
I, A. M. Breese, County Treasurer in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the fourth Monday in October, 1892, and on the next succeeding day thereafter, sell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of each tract of land and town lot herein after described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1891.
A. M. BREESE, County Treasurer,
21st day of September, 1892.
Description. S. T. R.
W. 36 1/2 20
E. 1/4 20

STRONG FOR CLEVELAND.

Carl Schurz Gives His Views on the Political Situation.

The Famous Statesman Condemns Harrison and McKinley and Strongly Favors Cleveland and a Democratic Administration.

In a letter to the Cleveland and Stevenson campaign club of Kings county, N. Y., on September 18, Hon. Carl Schurz wrote that in consequence of ill health he would be unable to speak in public, but took great pleasure in laying before the people in writing his views on public questions. The following is the major portion of his letter:

"I, for my part, although being beyond the time of youthful illusions, believe that a democratic republic will provide the most excellent form of government if administered not necessarily by angels, but by a fairly virtuous, sensible, industrious, liberty, peace and order-loving people; and that the Americans in the same measure as they are and remain such a people, will successfully maintain such a government and be strong and happy in its enjoyment. It must essentially be a government of public opinion expressed in the form of law. Such a government will, of course, have its shortcomings and make its mistakes, perhaps serious ones and plenty of them. But as long as the growth and action of public opinion in the body politic is free and genuine, the good sense of the people may be trusted to bring about in time the correction of errors and the extinction of evils—not completely, perhaps, nor perfectly, but sufficiently to make things in the end come out about right, to keep our system of government in steady, working order and to secure to our people more freedom and contentment than they could have in any other way. Paradoxical as it may sound, this is the country in which, so governed, things may go badly in detail, but yet well on the whole. This is and will remain true, provided always that we do not let certain evil influences in politics, tending to obstruct the growth and to pervert the expression of an honest public opinion among the people, to continue and become stronger than they now are. The most obvious of the evil influences in politics I speak of are money and the machine.

"Money wrongfully used in elections corrupts public opinion; the machine, as far as its influence reaches, strikes by the action of selfish, well-drilled and disciplined organization to obstruct, override, falsify, enslave public opinion. Thus both tend to poison the very fountain of democratic government. They do this more, they serve to raise up systems of government of unprincipled, self-seeking, mercenary politicians, and to repel from public life men who with patriotic ambition wish to serve the public welfare according to their honest convictions. Wherever money and the machine are strong and successful, they teach the youth of the country that no ability, knowledge, honesty, public spirit, fidelity to duty, devotion to the country will keep them in public positions; that subservience to a self-seeking organization, the willingness to sacrifice to it all higher aims, is necessary to political success; that the low arts of the politician are more worth while to the public man than true statesmanship; that those who are constantly troubled by principle and a high sense of duty are impracticable visionaries and dooms and Pharaohs; that such fools may seem to get a start occasionally, but not for long; that he who wishes to prosper in politics must discard such squeamish notions; that, if he is rich, he must literally slay many a man; that, if he is poor, he must place it at the service of the organization for wealth or vice.

"How this sort of politics practically works where money and the machine are strong, we know from the experience of municipalities and of states. What it would accomplish if it spread over the whole nation we can well conjecture. These evils are not confined to any one party. Both of them have their sins to answer for. But a candid study of our recent political history and our present condition has forced the conclusion upon me that in the republican party these tendencies have, owing to peculiar circumstances, come to their most dangerous development.

"I cannot say this of the republican party without a feeling of the deepest regret. As a party being I grew up in and with this party. During its great endeavors for human freedom I saw in it all that was noblest and best. But the citizen of a republic is not permitted to forget the duty to his country which must be more sacred to him than all party sentiment or obligation, and that he has no right to be swayed from that duty even by the impulse of gratitude. While the life of the nation was still hanging in the balance of battle the republicans had felt, not unnaturally, that the ascendancy of the republican party was necessary to the salvation of the republic, and that, in maintaining that ascendancy, they would justify the means. This belief became firmly rooted in the minds of multitudes of republicans, that even when the vital crisis was over, they continued to look upon any attempt to deprive the republican party of power as a heinous offense little short of treason, and they sanctioned even the most arbitrary measures adopted at that period to keep the late republic under republican rule, as measures absolutely required for the protection of the liberated slave and the preservation of the union.

But the prejudices and passions of the civil war could not remain alive forever to demonstrate the necessity of republican ascendancy. The tariff question was advanced to the foreground. By the exigencies of the war the republican party had been drawn into a protective policy. The protective tariff, however, had first been presented only as a "war measure," as a "temporary necessity." And after the war the continuation of the protective system had been advocated in a more or less apologetic way, with constant promises of revision in the direction of lower duties. In election campaigns it had figured only by the side of other more prominent issues upon which the republican party relied for success.

"Even then, carried to that length, our tariff policy had begun to produce a very deleterious effect upon the ways of thinking and the character of the American people. The Americans had been in their daily lives, in the homes of the people in the world. This quality was the glory of American manhood. To it more than anything else the American people owed their rapid progress. But the protective system, in its more recent expansion over so many years in its fields, is teaching them, impelling them, seducing them—not a mere handful of manufacturers, but almost all classes of the people—to look to the government for aid and support and protection against loss in almost everything they do. Any economic system that has the effect of weakening the spirit of self-reliance will deteriorate our national character, will eventually undermine our free institutions, and is essentially an un-American system. That system is bringing forth a most characteristic fruit even now.

"In 1884 something happened which by the republican politicians had been represented as equivalent to the destruction of the country. The republicans were defeated in a presidential election. A democratic president took the helm of the national government. And still more, the country was not destroyed. The democratic administration proved eminently conservative, patriotic and safe. The old political capital upon which the republican party had successfully banked so many years was irretrievably gone. Something desperate had to be done to regain the lost power. And it was done. In its national convention of 1888 the republican party paid itself out of its own pocket the money power interested in the protective tariff, expecting from it substantial aid in the election. I know this is a grave assertion. But if you are not yet satisfied of its truthfulness, you need only study the history of the campaign of 1888 and what followed. There was not the slightest popular demand for higher tariff duties. The republicans had till then substantially admitted the desirability of reductions, and only asked that they, as the friends of the system, be permitted to make the alterations themselves. But in 1888 the scene changed. With the most cynical frankness, republican leaders notified the protected manufacturers, openly recognizing them as the beneficiaries of the tariff, that unless they permitted the tariff to be freed of them for the benefit of the republican party, they need not expect any further tariff favors—in fact, the tariff might be let go by the board—but that they would be well taken care of if they paid up. The republican national convention took extreme protection ground. A vista of indefinite increases of duties was opened. The tariff was protected vigorously. The beneficiaries of the tariff contributed with profusion. The republican campaign fund received unprecedented sums of money to be expended by McKinley. Thus the victory was won. Then the helpful beneficiaries of protective duties demanded and received their reward, and that reward was the McKinley tariff. It is a notorious fact that for not a few of the new tariff rates scarcely any reason could be given, except that they had been asked for; and the demand for them was enforced by the argument that they had been earned.

"The republican party, as the advocate of the protective tariff, is fond of calling itself the champion of American labor. The only pretext for this pretension lies in the fact that the republican party by its tariff policy enriches certain employers of labor and then, by taxing with being so philanthropic as to pay their workmen more than the market rate of wages—according to the well-known scheme of benevolence which consists in making the rich richer, so that they can take better care of the poor. This country never had a protective tariff in its whole history, before the enactment of which the people were not assured that this was the utmost measure of the demands that would be made, and after the enactment of which the clamor for more protection—higher duties—did not soon again begin. It is the experience not only of this country, but of the world, that the tariff is a measure of protection. So it will be again with the McKinley tariff if the republicans are intrusted with full power. More will be asked for; more will be granted by the republican party for more subsidies needed to keep the party in the possession of power. But even if the duties were not increased, the arrangement to preserve those now existing would be substantially the same.

"I hear some people answer: 'Why, is not perfectly natural that those who are benefited by the tariff should contribute money for the success of the high tariff party, and that this party should then do the best it can for the benefit of its supporters?' Quite so! Yes! But just there is the rub! Even Mr. Harrison, the beneficiary of the work done by the 'fat' freed of the manufacturers, found it proper to banish Col. Dudley from the grace of his countenance. And yet, would not the buying of the 'blocks of five,' and all that Col. Dudley was charged with, if standing alone, unconnected with a far-reaching system, have been a very trifling incident compared with the grand bargaining of legislation for material support between the republican party and the moneyed power profiting by the tariff—a bargain of the execution of which Col. Dudley's scheme was only a modest, although significant detail? "It is useless to point to the fact that Dudley was sent to the rear and that Quay, confronted with his record, had to give up the chairmanship of the republican national committee, as evidence of the power of virtuous influences. Do not indulge in delusions. So long as the republican party keeps that stake of untold millions of gold in our national elections, to be played for by a strong moneyed power, so long as the republican party is willing to be helped to victory by that power and then to do its bidding, so long it will need its Quays and Dudleys for the work to be done, and it will have them under whatever names, and its innocent good men will some day wake up and rub their eyes and wonder to what kind of work they have given their aid. Two or three years ago the republican senator Ingalls, expressed these political maxims: 'The purification of politics is an iridescent dream. Government is force. Politics is a battle for supremacy. It is a struggle for the control of the golden rule which has no place in a political campaign. The object is success. In war it is lawful to hire Hessians, to purchase mercenaries, to hire a hireling to destroy. The long battle through the activities of the moneyed power would be the derision and jest of history. This modern cant about the corruption of politics is fatiguing in the extreme.' When combined with the startling nature of his language, he is said to have answered that this was not an expression of his own sentiments, but a description of the actual conditions of things as he truly described our political warfare as the republican tariff policy had made it, a political warfare for a large money prize.

"As this has convinced me that for reasons superior to any economic considerations the true interests of the country demand the defeat of the republican party and its candidate, Mr. Harrison, unless there be objections of an overshadowing nature to the candidate opposed to him, Mr. Cleveland.

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"As to the democratic party, I think I give myself to no illusions. Its best elements are inspired with new hope. It is drawing to itself the young intelligence of the country. Thoughtful men, old and young, in active sympathy with the best aspirations of the American people are giving it their support, seeing in it great possibilities for good government. The more strongly the republican party adheres to its leading principle and policy the more corrupt it will become, while the democratic party the more faithfully it will insist on its leading principle, the stronger will its influence upon our political life. I certainly do not claim that Mr. Cleveland is the ideal man or the greatest statesman of all time. He, no doubt, has his limitations, weaknesses and shortcomings. But he possesses in uncommon measure those qualities which are especially desirable in a public servant charged with great responsibilities. He has a conscience. He has a will. He has a patriotic heart. He has a clear head. He has a strong sense of right. He has a good knowledge of affairs. He is a party man but not a party slave. He is true to duty regarding personal interests. This is not only the judgment of his friends, but of his opponents, who, in a campaign like this, wish that they might see to admit it. There is to-day no man in America so widely and well known and so generally and sincerely respected as Mr. Cleveland is. Even those politicians of his own party who opposed his nomination had to respect him for those very qualities on account of which some of them thought him objectionable as a president.

"What was it that gave Mr. Cleveland his present popular support? More than anything else the impression produced upon the popular mind and heart by the moral qualities displayed by Mr. Cleveland as a public man. The plain people said to themselves: 'There is an honest man here who conscientiously studies his duty and has the courage to do it without fear or favor, without regard to his own interests. He is not afraid of his enemies and not afraid of his friends. He is no demagogue; with him public office is indeed a public trust. No matter whether he agrees with us on all points, he can be depended upon to speak what he thinks true and to do what he thinks right and for the best of the country. No matter whether we will get more votes than another candidate, he is our man, and we would rather be defeated with him than nominate a man less worthy.' "This is the sentiment which nominates Grover Cleveland, and which with its irresistible strength accomplished a thing hitherto unheard of and deemed utterly impossible—the nomination of a candidate for the presidency, not only without the support but against the protest of the regular delegation from his own state. He was nominated by the people over the heads of the politicians and against a kind of opposition hitherto deemed insuperable, for identical those qualities which many of the practical politicians regard as inconceivable.

"I look upon Grover Cleveland's nomination under such circumstances as one of the most encouraging political events since the close of the civil war. It means a vigorous assertion of public opinion in favor of conscientious, clean politics on the greatest scale. It means a decided reaction against machine principles and methods in the conduct of political parties. It means that the people really wish to see the best man they know at the head of affairs, and that they can find a way to make their will prevail against adverse influences ever so formidable.

"Bleeker—'Out west I suppose it is as easy to get a divorce as to get married?' Laker—'Easier. The bride's father doesn't have to be consulted.'—N. Y. Herald.

A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

The President's Daring Adaptation of Protection Paradoxes.

President Harrison's letter of acceptance is simply a stump speech in the form of an epistle. It is less a document to elucidate his views or to explain his party's purposes than an attempt to gain votes by accommodating those views and purposes to a hostile public opinion.

Four years ago Mr. Harrison had only contempt for "cheapness." Now he argues that the law passed to increase prices has really lowered them. The paradoxes of protection never had a more daring adapter than the president. According to him the same law has increased prices to the farmer and made food cheaper to the consumer; has lowered the cost of manufactures by taxing their raw materials; has enabled the producer to pay higher wages by reducing the price of his product.

In one respect only has Mr. Harrison the entire bravery of his bourbonism; he defends the billion-dollar congress from its initial usurpation to its closing outrage. That the people condemned this congress, and incidentally his administration by a majority of more than 1,000,000, is calmly ignored by the president. He says that "a vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries," as if that vote had not been given in 1890 and repeated in 1891. The election this year is simply a demand for judgment upon a verdict once rendered and confirmed.

President Harrison's tardy recognition of Mr. Blaine's action in forcing the partial amelioration of reciprocity upon a bill that had no original saving

that would not bear the light of honest examination. In this case Mr. Peck has given to the American people a paper the reception of which fully illustrates its character. As the matter stands this report has already become a powerful boomerang. At the first fire of criticism it goes to pieces like a house of cards. An hour's study of this paper by any citizen of ordinary mental capacity will result in its being thrown aside as absolutely worthless.

The report pretends to give the results of inquiries addressed to some 6,000 employers in the state of New York, and shows in effect an apparent net increase of production in 67 grouped industries of \$31,000,000 for the year 1891, the year following the passage of the McKinley law, over that of 1890, with a net increase in the amount of wages paid of \$6,300,000, the average being \$23 a year, or about 50 cents a week for each employe. Upon examination it is discovered that the grouping of these industries is a most remarkable performance. For instance, under the head of "clothing" there are found 133 different trades, this including the making of all sorts of wearing apparel, inside and outside; cotton and silk, blankets, bags, shoddy, worsteds, woollens, ribbons, hats, sleigh robes, trimmings, bed quilts, buttons, table covers, feathers, and even feather dusters, millinery ornaments, flower materials, masonic and society goods, etc.

Under the head of "Metals" there are found nearly two hundred different branches of industry, from the making of bells to that of wire fence. Then there is no separation whatever of pro-

duced from unprotected industries. The building trades occupy a conspicuous place, also the undertakers' business, gas-lighting electric appliances and many other things which bear no relation whatever to the tariff. The whole thing is jumbled up with the manifest purpose of simply making a grand total in accord with a preconceived object. It cannot be told whether there has been any actual increase in the rate of wages paid or not; but in view of the well-known fact that there was a general paralysis of trade in many branches during 1890, the inference fairly is that the increased earnings and the increased product are the result simply of more hours of labor, with the corresponding improvement in machinery and general methods of production constantly noted. Finally, these tables include as workers men, women and children, and do not show the average amount earned by the entire nearly three hundred thousand persons.

The fact is, no pretended investigation upon the subject of tariff and wages has been presented from any source for many years past of less merit in any possible way than this paper of Labor Commissioner Peck. The political party against which it is manifestly directed can riddle it until there is absolutely nothing left of it. Not only that, but the document is sure to prove a destructive boomerang in the discussion of the wisdom or unwisdom of the present tariff law, its advantages or disadvantages to the working people. For instance, the average increase of earnings for all classes in the 133 branches of "clothing" is shown to be about 20 cents a week, or 7 per cent over that earned in 1890; while, as is well known, some of the schedules of the tariff relating to clothing show an increase of 50 to 60 per cent. Again, what sense is there in putting out a document of this sort to try to convince the working people of New York that their wages have been raised, their financial condition bettered? That is a matter which every laborer certainly can tell for himself when he gets his weekly envelope and pays his weekly bills.—Philadelphia Telegraph (rep.).

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AIRSHIPS AND PROTECTION.

How They Will Affect Commerce, Wages, Prices and Profits—Protectionists Should Clasp the Wings of Flying Machines.

The Iron Age of September 1, says: "Pennington's air ship factory in Chicago is just completed and the aluminum car, which weighs 225 pounds, the inventor says, will start for New York in three or four weeks."

Think what this means! If his ship can successfully navigate the air we may next year see hundreds of these man-made birds darting from city to city, and from continent to continent carrying passengers and valuable freight. How fine they will look and how they will aid commerce by reducing the time between points now connected only by circuitous railroads, rivers or ocean routes. But, horrors! What will become of McKinley, of protection, of the workingman and of the farmer, and last but not least, of the hundreds of dearly beloved tariff trusts? According to the protectionist idea we already have too much commerce. As one of them puts it, we would be better off if the ocean were walls of fire. Hence every true believer in McKinleyism curses all improved means of communication and all inventions that foster commerce and cheapen the prices of commodities. But the McKinleyite sees even greater danger from this new machine. He sees it puncturing more holes in the McKinley tariff bill than a full democratic congress would make. Of what use will be custom houses when airships can cross our borders by day or night at ten thousand different points and can anchor in a million different places? What unrivaled opportunities would be provided for smuggling! The vigilance of ten thousand customs officers could not prevent smuggling by wholesale; and the competition in smuggling in large quantities of paper made goods would soon lower the price of hundreds of articles. Woolen goods, plate and window glass, tin plate, pearl buttons and dozens of other articles that now sell here for double the prices in Europe or Canada, would soon come down almost to a common level. And what terrible effects it would have upon farmers and laborers. It would probably reduce their expenses \$50 per family and they would all—free traders and protectionists alike—be foolish enough to buy all they could of these cheap goods. They would even work the harder to produce all they could to exchange and get their fill of goods for once. Increased production would make a demand for more labor and this would raise wages. Higher wages would mean increased consumption and the wheels of industry would just hum, not only on this but on the other side of the ocean. It is unchristian-like to think that our European neighbors would prosper with us, but they couldn't well be helped while goods could be exchanged through the air so that each nation would get the benefits of the natural and artificial advantages in productions of all nations. This could not lower the prices of farm products, for our farmers have the best opportunity to produce in the world and now compete with all other nations. It could not lower wages, for it would remove no barriers that obstruct the passage of labor from one country to another—because there are none to remove. It would in fact raise wages by increasing the amount of goods that could be purchased with a certain sum. But the poor trusts, how they would suffer, and perhaps die, under such competition. The pocket-cutting trust, which has raised prices fully 30 per cent since 1890, would have to reduce prices at least 40 per cent, because cutlery costs only about half as much in Europe as here. The carriage trust, which has advanced prices here 90 per cent and sells 30 per cent cheaper in Canada, would have to have a leveling down of prices. Hundreds of other trusts now making millions out of the tariff, only thousands of which have to be spent to sustain protection, would have to be content with ordinary profits or yield up the ghost entirely.

Such are some of the afflictions that will follow the introduction of flying machines. If protectionists understand the situation they will be Mr. Pennington to stop work on the air ship, which will do them a thousand times more harm than Peck's report on wages will do them good.

REPUBLICAN TENDENCIES.
It is Toward Plutocracy, Aristocracy and Paternalism.

The ultimate logical result of the policy of the republican party is a centralization of power destructive of the fundamental idea of our government. This is the meaning of its tariff policy as well as its force bill policy. It means that the rich and those who are ambitious of power shall be favored at the expense of the rest of the people and by means of their subjection. The objection to the republican tariff is not more on account of the unnecessary tribute it wrests from the poor to increase the profits of the rich, than on account of its tendency to cultivate a class of selfish plutocrats who think the government is established and should be conducted primarily to exalt and enrich them. They, in fact, and not McKinley, dictated the present tariff. The republican party has become the tool of its campaign contributors.

There is not within the limits of the states a more selfish or sordid class or one more indifferent to the true welfare of the people or the future of free institutions. What they primarily seek is the quick establishment of their private fortunes. Upon the basis of such wealth they expect to secure for themselves and their families a place in the aristocracy of money and fashion.

The imposition of burdens upon the mass of the people for the profit of a class is in its motive and its direct influence subversive of the principles of liberty. The republican party is guilty of this treachery to patriotism. What is worse, it defends its guilt by a false and delusive pretext of serving the people. Wage-workers are betrayed into assisting the accomplishment of the plot of scheming sharpers. The profession that the protective tariff is designed in their interest is as absurd as the profession that the prime motive of



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How They Will Affect Commerce, Wages, Prices and Profits—Protectionists Should Clasp the Wings of Flying Machines.

The Iron Age of September 1, says: "Pennington's air ship factory in Chicago is just completed and the aluminum car, which weighs 225 pounds, the inventor says, will start for New York in three or four weeks."

Think what this means! If his ship can successfully navigate the air we may next year see hundreds of these man-made birds darting from city to city, and from continent to continent carrying passengers and valuable freight. How fine they will look and how they will aid commerce by reducing the time between points now connected only by circuitous railroads, rivers or ocean routes. But, horrors! What will become of McKinley, of protection, of the workingman and of the farmer, and last but not least, of the hundreds of dearly beloved tariff trusts? According to the protectionist idea we already have too much commerce. As one of them puts it, we would be better off if the ocean were walls of fire. Hence every true believer in McKinleyism curses all improved means of communication and all inventions that foster commerce and cheapen the prices of commodities. But the McKinleyite sees even greater danger from this new machine. He sees it puncturing more holes in the McKinley tariff bill than a full democratic congress would make. Of what use will be custom houses when airships can cross our borders by day or night at ten thousand different points and can anchor in a million different places? What unrivaled opportunities would be provided for smuggling! The vigilance of ten thousand customs officers could not prevent smuggling by wholesale; and the competition in smuggling in large quantities of paper made goods would soon lower the price of hundreds of articles. Woolen goods, plate and window glass, tin plate, pearl buttons and dozens of other articles that now sell here for double the prices in Europe or Canada, would soon come down almost to a common level. And what terrible effects it would have upon farmers and laborers. It would probably reduce their expenses \$50 per family and they would all—free traders and protectionists alike—be foolish enough to buy all they could of these cheap goods. They would even work the harder to produce all they could to exchange and get their fill of goods for once. Increased production would make a demand for more labor and this would raise wages. Higher wages would mean increased consumption and the wheels of industry would just hum, not only on this but on the other side of the ocean. It is unchristian-like to think that our European neighbors would prosper with us, but they couldn't well be helped while goods could be exchanged through the air so that each nation would get the benefits of the natural and artificial advantages in productions of all nations. This could not lower the prices of farm products, for our farmers have the best opportunity to produce in the world and now compete with all other nations. It could not lower wages, for it would remove no barriers that obstruct the passage of labor from one country to another—because there are none to remove. It would in fact raise wages by increasing the amount of goods that could be purchased with a certain sum. But the poor trusts, how they would suffer, and perhaps die, under such competition. The pocket-cutting trust, which has raised prices fully 30 per cent since 1890, would have to reduce prices at least 40 per cent, because cutlery costs only about half as much in Europe as here. The carriage trust, which has advanced prices here 90 per cent and sells 30 per cent cheaper in Canada, would have to have a leveling down of prices. Hundreds of other trusts now making millions out of the tariff, only thousands of which have to be spent to sustain protection, would have to be content with ordinary profits or yield up the ghost entirely.

Such are some of the afflictions that will follow the introduction of flying machines. If protectionists understand the situation they will be Mr. Pennington to stop work on the air ship, which will do them a thousand times more harm than Peck's report on wages will do them good.

REPUBLICAN TENDENCIES.
It is Toward Plutocracy, Aristocracy and Paternalism.

The ultimate logical result of the policy of the republican party is a centralization of power destructive of the fundamental idea of our government. This is the meaning of its tariff policy as well as its force bill policy. It means that the rich and those who are ambitious of power shall be favored at the expense of the rest of the people and by means of their subjection. The objection to the republican tariff is not more on account of the unnecessary tribute it wrests from the poor to increase the profits of the rich, than on account of its tendency to cultivate a class of selfish plutocrats who think the government is established and should be conducted primarily to exalt and enrich them. They, in fact, and not McKinley, dictated the present tariff. The republican party has become the tool of its campaign contributors.

There is not within the limits of the states a more selfish or sordid class or one more indifferent to the true welfare of the people or the future of free institutions. What they primarily seek is the quick establishment of their private fortunes. Upon the basis of such wealth they expect to secure for themselves and their families a place in the aristocracy of money and fashion.

The imposition of burdens upon the mass of the people for the profit of a class is in its motive and its direct influence subversive of the principles of liberty. The republican party is guilty of this treachery to patriotism. What is worse, it defends its guilt by a false and delusive pretext of serving the people. Wage-workers are betrayed into assisting the accomplishment of the plot of scheming sharpers. The profession that the protective tariff is designed in their interest is as absurd as the profession that the prime motive of

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.
—The republicans are hilarious over the conviction in New Jersey of certain democrats for ballot frauds. The incident shows the difference between the two parties. The democrats put their rascals behind the bars, while the republicans promote theirs to the bench.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—All republican figuring on the probable results of the election are around the proposition that the party must get along without Indiana. It is passing strange, in this view, that the party was unable, at Minneapolis, to figure out how it could get along without Harrison.—St. Louis Republic.

—In his long letter of acceptance President Harrison uses every bait known to the political fisherman for the purpose of catching votes, and writes himself down the practical politician, rather than up as the broad statesman. It is the specious and special plea of an attorney who is to receive as a contingent fee all he may recover in a bad case.—Louisville Times.

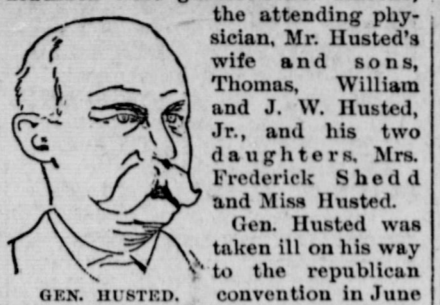
slave-holders was the good of the slave. The first steps of the advocates of a protective tariff, if they were sincere in their professions, would not be the imposition of a tax but the prevention of the competition of imported cheap labor. But this is a measure they will not consider. It has no place in their programme. Their whole effort is directed to securing two results—the cheapest labor and the highest prices for labor's product. This is the royal road to wealth and power for them and they are for the party which will help build it. What the ultimate effect will be as regards liberty and the conditions of

Miscreants Wreck a Passenger Train on the Santa Fe Road.
 Four Persons Killed and Twenty-Five Injured—Evidently the Work of Robbers, But They Were Frightened Away.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 22.—Passenger train No. 8 on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was wrecked by unknown miscreants, undoubtedly train robbers, three miles west of Osage City at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning and the engine, the baggage, express and mail cars, two day coaches, two chair cars and three sleepers thrown over an embankment three feet and the first six cars telescoped. Four persons were killed outright and twenty-five seriously injured.

The killed were:
 Frank Baxter, express messenger, Kansas City.
 Bloomenthal, express guardsman, Mexico.
 James Chaddicks, fireman, Topeka.
 Ed Mayer, engineer, Topeka.

The injured were:
 Mary Lyman, Bloomington, Ill., injured about head and face, both ankles broken.
 Miss Jessie Grant, Pedro, Mo., injured in back.
 William Dow and child, Chillicothe, Mo., badly bruised and scratched.
 Mrs. M. Jones and two children, Wichita, slightly bruised.
 A. C. Roark, Newton, head cut.
 J. E. Johnson, Minneapolis, Kan., badly bruised.
 H. C. McClure, Richmond, Mo., knee fractured and head cut.
 W. D. Minor, Ness City, knee hurt.
 H. S. Foster, Lawrence, Kan., postal clerk, badly bruised.
 R. B. Donahue, conductor, Kansas City, face cut, leg badly bruised.
 C. B. Kinney, Kansas City, express messenger, leg broken and internally injured.
 J. B. Oberlin, Kansas City, postal clerk, injured in back.
 Thomas Nelson, Topeka, bruised about the head.
 M. A. Roberts, Emporia, back slightly injured.
 J. F. Waddell, Boyer, Kan., right hip injured.
 S. G. Kelley, Kansas City, postal clerk, internal injuries; probably fatal.
 C. F. Wardlaw, Elliott, Ill., badly bruised.
 W. A. Curry, Burlingame, head cut.
 Mrs. Ollie Young, Poplar Bluff, Mo., head badly cut.
 Mary E. Reed, Great Bend, Kan., left hip and side paralyzed.
 Jessie Gould, Great Bend, Kan., bruised about arms and left thigh.
 W. W. Smith, Lawson, Mo., left leg seriously contused.
 Mrs. W. W. Smith, Lawson, Mo., head severely contused.
 R. H. Stratton, Milan, Mo., contusion of back.
 W. W. A. Curry, Chautauqua Springs, Kan., contusion of left temple; left hand and right knee bruised.
 D. V. Miller, Rockville, Ind., hands and arms bruised.
 J. L. Bales, Lawrence, Kan., contusion of the right foot.
 Raymond Cook, Oskaloosa, Kan., cut on head.
 Mrs. Emma Roberts, Emporia, Kan., left side of abdomen and left hip bruised.
 William F. Ripley, Olathe, Kan., nose severely bruised.
 Mary F. Gruber, Leavenworth, Kan., head slightly cut.
 Mrs. Josie Van Vondale, Wamego, Kan., left shoulder bruised.
 Miss Dettler, Council Grove, Kan., left shoulder severely bruised.



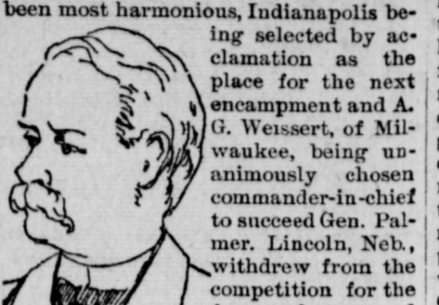
GEN. HUSTED. convention in June last. He left New York with the republican delegates and before he arrived at Minneapolis he was taken down and it was feared he would expire before reaching his destination. As soon as he was taken ill, some of those aboard the train administered to him a dose of medicine, and it is said that it was an overdose and caused the illness from which he died. After the convention the general was brought home to Peekskill in a special car and taken to his residence, where he remained hovering between life and death.

Yesterday the general gradually grew worse and at half past 4 o'clock he began to sink, dying three hours afterward. He passed away peacefully. He was conscious to the last.

BIOGRAPHICAL.
 Gen. Husted was born at Bedford, Westchester county, New York, on October 13, 1833. He graduated from Yale college in 1854, one of his schoolmates being Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. He was admitted to the bar in 1857. He has held many public offices and has had the longest legislative service of any man in the history of the state—namely, eighteen years. He also had the distinction of having been speaker of the house of representatives more times than any other man, having been speaker six times.

For over thirty years Gen. Husted had been in active political life. He became a member of the republican party in 1859 and attended its national conventions as a delegate in 1874, 1880, 1884 and 1892. He had also taken an active interest in the national guard of the state, being a member of the organization and serving as judge advocate of the Seventh brigade and major-general of the Fifth division.

Mr. Husted was a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity and once held the position of grand master of that body. He was also a thirty-third degree man.



WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Grand Army encampment work so far has been most harmonious, Indianapolis being selected by acclamation as the place for the next encampment and A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, being unanimously chosen commander-in-chief to succeed Gen. Palmer. Lincoln, Neb., withdrew from the competition for the former honor and Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Lincoln dropped out of the latter contest when he found how the land lay.

The election of a senior vice commander-in-chief was then taken up, but while it was in progress a communication was received from the president that his affliction was too deep to leave the bedside of his wife, and he therefore begged to be excused from any attendance on the encampment. Comrade B. H. Warfield was then unanimously elected senior vice commander-in-chief.

On the first ballot for junior vice commander-in-chief there was no election. The candidates were: Ayers, of Delaware; Beggart, of Texas; 233; Kennedy, of Colorado; 115; Menck, of Kentucky, 24; necessary to a choice, 528. There being no choice another ballot was ordered, which resulted in the choice of Peter B. Ayers, of Delaware.

For surgeon general, W. C. Weil, of Danbury, Conn., and W. H. Johnson, of Minden, Neb., were the candidates. The ballot resulted: Weil, 423; Johnson, 165, and the former was elected.

For the place of chaplain-in-chief there were four candidates, namely: J. H. Frazier, of Tennessee; D. R. Lowell, of Kansas; E. H. Haggerty, of Missouri; and W. H. Gotshall, of the District of Columbia. D. R. Lowell was the favorite candidate, and was elected.

RESOLUTIONS.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The committee on resolutions reported to the G. A. R. encampment a large number of resolutions and propositions which had been referred to them, recommending that a large majority of them had been laid large upon the table. Among the resolutions reported favorably by the committee and adopted were the following:
 Asking congress to pass a law giving the same right of precedence in appointing to all honorably discharged soldiers that is now given by law to soldiers that were discharged for disabilities.
 Commending the order of Commander-in-Chief Palmer forbidding any G. A. R. post to march under the confederate flag.
 Authorizing the commander-in-chief to issue a circular commending the Veterans' Protective Association Bureau of Information in connection with the world's fair, in case he shall find it worthy.
 Declaring it to be inexpedient for the national encampment G. A. R. to express an opinion on the subject of opening the world's fair on Sunday, in view of the fact upon which the members of the G. A. R. are divided.
 Favoring the establishment of a soldiers' home in the Marine hospital building at New Orleans.
 Requesting that the census of veterans of the war and their post office addresses be published immediately.
 Asking congress to provide for the erection of a monument to the private soldiers of the army.
 Asking the secretary of war to provide a flagstaff at Fort Sam Houston, upon which the national flag shall float the same as at all government posts.
 Advising the council of administration to call the meeting of the next annual encampment not later than the first week of September, 1893.

A PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

William Walker Springs One in the Washington Post.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—William Walker, in a letter to the Washington Post, raises a question in connection with the approaching election, that may be of importance as it certainly is of interest. Referring to the general accepted theory that the electoral college of 1893 will contain 444 votes, Mr. Walker says:
 "Paragraph 3, section 1, article 2, of the constitution is as follows: 'All states shall appoint in such manner as their legislature thereof shall determine a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress.'
 "To which congress does this refer is the question. Is it the one in existence, or the future? The Fifty-third congress, upon which is based the 444 electoral votes, cannot exist until after the next president and vice president shall have been elected. If the membership of the Fifty-second congress shall decide the election in case there should not be an election by the electoral college and not the Fifty-third congress, why is it that an electoral college based on the new apportionment under which the Fifty-third congress is to be elected shall decide the election?
 "Each political party seems to be acting upon the same premises, but would it not be wise to consider this question in time to avoid what might eventuate into a dangerous complication?"

FIGHT ON THE BORDERS.

Mexican Outlaws Have a Bloodless Battle With United States Troops.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 25.—Official information has reached headquarters of the military department of Texas of an affray on the lower Rio Grande border, above Rio Grande City, between a detachment of United States troops under command of Capt. Francis C. Hardie, of the Third cavalry, and a band of Mexican outlaws, who are believed to have organized for the purpose of carrying on smuggling operations and other depredations.

The skirmishers attacked them, but it resulted in no fatalities. Capt. Hardie has forwarded full particulars of the affray to Gen. Frank W. Heaton, department commander, by letter, which is expected to reach here tomorrow. A posse of deputy United States marshals was with the soldiers and participated in the fight.

A Panic at Sea.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 26.—The steamer Rosedale with 1,000 excursionists on board collided with the steamer Uno off Shinnecock point. A big hole was stove in her starboard side, carrying away the lower cabin. The schooner's bowsprit was torn off. In a sinking condition the schooner was towed to Glen Cove.

A panic followed the collision and in the excitement several passengers on the Rosedale were injured. A seaman on the Uno was swept off and drowned. Robert Norton, a fireman on the Rosedale, was caught in the crush and so severely injured that he will die. Patrick Ellis was injured, perhaps fatally, as well as another man named Gregory. It was dark and foggy when the accident occurred.

The Oklahoma Census.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., Sept. 25.—The territorial commission appointed by congress to take the census and apportion the legislative representation to various counties, consisting of Gov. A. J. Seay, Hon. L. H. Ross and Hon. Samuel Crocker, has completed the census of the territory. They found the territory to contain 138,100 people, divided among the counties as follows: County A, 10,500; B, 10,000; C, 3,000; D, 1,000; E, 300; F, 700; G, 1,000; H, 1,000; I, 2,000; J, 2,000; K, 2,000; L, 2,000; M, 2,000; N, 2,000; O, 2,000; P, 2,000; Q, 2,000; R, 2,000; S, 2,000; T, 2,000; U, 2,000; V, 2,000; W, 2,000; X, 2,000; Y, 2,000; Z, 2,000.

THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

The council of administration for the next year has been named by the various departments as follows:
 Alabama—J. C. Miller of Green Pond.
 Arizona—H. E. Lightner, Phoenix.
 Arkansas—Jonathan McKelvy, Louisville.
 California—N. D. Ayle, San Jose.
 Colorado and Wyoming—W. Barker, Manitou Springs, Col.
 Connecticut—T. I. Gill, Hartford.
 Delaware—M. B. Fowler, Wilmington.
 Florida—G. T. Foote, Belwood.
 Georgia—H. B. Mason.
 Idaho—G. L. Shoup, Solomon City.
 Illinois—H. S. Sherman, Chicago.
 Indiana—W. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis.
 Indian Territory—R. T. Masters, Krebs.
 Iowa—L. B. Raymond, Hampton.
 Kansas—E. B. Jones, Helton.
 Kentucky—Jonathan McKelvy, Louisville.
 Louisiana and Mississippi—H. C. Warmouth, New Orleans.
 Maine—E. C. Milliken, Portland.
 Maryland—E. Hough, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—William M. Olin, Boston.
 Michigan—J. O. Bellaire, Grand Rapids.
 Minnesota—C. C. Edwards, St. Paul.
 Missouri—L. E. Carler, St. Joseph.
 Montana—S. Wilson, Bozeman.
 Nebraska—John Barsby, Fremont.
 New Hampshire—R. W. Baldwin, Lebanon.
 New Jersey—Benjamin Murphy, Jersey City.
 New Mexico—M. W. Berger, Santa Fe.
 New York—Theodore Frieston, New York.
 North Dakota—E. S. Miller, Jamestown.
 Ohio—R. H. Coderman, Toledo.
 Oklahoma—Thomas Seward, Guthrie.
 Oregon—D. C. Sherman, Galesburg.
 Pennsylvania—A. P. Burchfield, Pittsfield.
 Potomac—D. A. Grosvenor, District of Columbia.
 Rhode Island—H. C. Luther, Providence.
 South Dakota—S. H. Jumper, Aberdeen.
 Tennessee—W. H. Nelson, Johnson City.
 Texas—David Mackay, Dallas.
 Utah—C. O. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—S. W. Cummins, St. Albans.
 Virginia and North Carolina—D. R. Wilson, Richmond.
 Washington and Alaska—J. E. Brown, Spokane.
 West Virginia—C. W. Hart, Buckhannon.
 Wisconsin—R. S. Smith, Marion.

Prices of Paper to be Raised.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23.—There was a large attendance of writing paper manufacturers yesterday when the question of a shut down of mills was considered. Those present represented a daily output of 300 tons and the outcome was that the left drying mills will shut down for a month before December 1, while an increase of two cents per pound for paper seems extremely probable. The machinery mills may also shut down later. The association voted to increase the price of left drying paper and it is possible that the prices of book and news will also be raised.

FATE OF PROSPECTORS.

Two Gold Prospectors Fall a Prey to Wild Beasts in British Columbia.
BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 27.—Writing from Kootenai lake, in British Columbia, to his father near Boise, George Martin relates a terrible tale of death, the victims of the tragedy being William Corlett, of Galveston, and Henry Gesford, formerly of St. Paul. The unfortunate men, together with Martin and three others, had been for several months engaged in prospecting, and with considerable success. They had discovered nine rich lodes, and a few days before their terrible death it had been arranged that Gesford and Corlett should proceed east and attempt to interest wealthy friends in their prospects.

On September 10 the entire party of gold seekers went out for a big hunt. About ten miles from camp, as Martin, Gesford and Corlett were walking through a narrow defile, a large mountain lion sprang from the top of an overhanging rock, alighting upon Gesford, and bore him a blow with the butt of his rifle, whereat it left Gesford and attacked the intrepid Corlett. Before the latter could fire the lion terribly crushed his right arm and his left hip, after which it disappeared in the undergrowth. When Martin, who was some distance behind his fellows, came up he found both Gesford and Corlett in an insensibility condition. The latter was desperately injured, but Gesford soon regained consciousness.

Making a litter of green boughs upon which to carry the mangled Corlett, a start was made for camp. Just before sunset the wounded man recovered from his long swoon and begged piteously that his conductors would stop for a time, as the motion of their rapid progress caused him great agony. Martin, however, was afraid that Corlett would die unless his terrible wounds were attended to, so he and Gesford continued on their way. As soon as night fell they were literally besieged by ravenous animals, which, attracted by the odor of blood, had silently followed the three men for miles. The only thing to be done was to stop and light a fire, in order that they might not be assailed by the hungry prowlers, whose fiery eyes could be seen in the darkness. Building a circle of fire around their wounded comrade, Martin and Gesford prepared to repulse any attack by their four-footed foes. Presently, however, something seemed to stampede the animals, for they ran pell-mell up the canyon with affrighted cries.

After waiting about two hours, Martin set out for camp to bring aid to Corlett. When he and the other members of the party returned at daylight they were horror stricken at what they saw. Corlett, with the scorched barrel of a rifle in his hands, was lying across the dying fire, which had literally cooked him to death. Search for Gesford resulted in the finding of his body in three parts at a little stream about one hundred feet from where Corlett's corpse was lying. Wild animals had killed the poor fellow and nearly devoured his body. It is thought that Gesford went to the spring for water for the feverish and dying Corlett, and that the animals, which had returned to their bivouac and were watching his movements, followed and killed him. The savage creatures then presumably returned to where Corlett was lying, when he, grieved to the last, grasped a rifle and tried to stand up, when his weak legs gave way and he pitched forward into the fire. The bodies were interred near the scene of the double tragedy, and heavy stones were rolled upon their graves.

The Imprisoned Judges.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—The cases of the three Cass county judges, who for the past six months have been languishing in jail for refusing to obey a mandate of the United States district court, will be heard next Thursday. Attorney Barney, of Sedalia, held a conference with Judge Phillips Saturday which resulted in the case being set for next Thursday. The compromise which the judges have proposed to the bondholders will be considered at that time and it is possible that next Thursday will be the last day of the judges' irksome confinement. The judges have now been in jail for nearly six months.

Big Failure in the Leather Trade.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Henry Poor & Son, leather merchants for several generations under the one firm name, at 60 South street, have assigned to Edward H. Dunn, of Dunn, Green & Co., the immediate cause being the burning of their tannery at Winn, Me., the latter part of August which delayed their delivery of leather and made it difficult to borrow money to meet maturing obligations. The liabilities amount to about \$275,000; the assets amount to nearly \$500,000.

British Lifeguards Obstreperous.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Daily News says that the members of the First Lifeguards regiment, stationed at Windsor, have been disaffected for some time past owing to the many drills and inspections they have been compelled to undergo. Yesterday a non-commissioned officer of "C" squadron found all the eighty saddles belonging to the squadron so badly out that they were completely ruined. The men were ordered into their barracks and became uproarious.

ANOTHER WYOMING MOB.

A Protestant Lecturer Who Declared Himself Also a Fighter, Gets Into Trouble at Cheyenne.
CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 26.—Never since the historical triple lynching has the place been in such a ferment of excitement. The occasion was the lecture under the auspices of the American Protestant association, an anti-Catholic society organized here by men from Omaha a year ago. B. F. Lyons was the speaker. He is also a fighter. In the melee following the breaking up of the meeting he operated two six shooters and wounded three men, one an officer. Lyons talked an hour, with frequent interruptions. Finally the turmoil became so great that he announced a postponement. In the opening he called attention to the fact that he carried two revolvers and was ready to use them if assaulted. He said nothing offensive in his remarks, but the crowd was determined to nip the movement in the bud.

The police and ushers appointed by Lyons repeatedly attempted to clear the lobby, but were unsuccessful. As Lyons, surrounded by an armed guard which had been behind the scenes during the evening, stepped to the street, he pulled his revolver. Policeman Nolan advanced and ordered the lecturer to put away his revolver, assuring him he was in no danger. He stated that he proposed to take care of himself. Nolan attempted to wrest the weapons from him. Both went to the ground. While down Lyons fired three times. Nolan cried that he had been killed, and lay limp upon the ground. Patrick Moores, a boiler maker from the railway shops, fell with a bullet in the groin. Elmer Hicks, partner of Moores, was shot in the hand. Policemen county officers, members of the association and other citizens rushed in to stop the shooting. Lyons clung to his revolvers and cleared a way for himself. Quite a number of shots were fired into the air.

Lyons reached the hotel in safety and later was taken to the county jail. Nolan's wound is along the neck and is a bad one, but he will recover. Moores will most likely die.

Bishop Burke, of the Catholic church, is on the streets trying to preserve order. The doctors at the hospital say it is their opinion that Policeman Nolan's wounds were made by a knife.

SEVEN OR EIGHT KILLED.

A Freight Train Runs Into a Construction Train in Iowa.
MASON CITY, Ia., Sept. 26.—Seven dead and three injured is the result of a railroad wreck which occurred at New Hampton. For the number of lives lost and destruction of property, it is the worst accident that has occurred in the state in years.

A construction crew has been at work on the main line of the Chicago & Great Western, placing rails, and had been ordered from Elm to work south on the road. About 10 o'clock they pulled into New Hampton on the main track and stopped to do some work.

The through freight was due at the latter point at 10:15. The freight was a little behind time and was running on orders not to stop at New Hampton. The road enters New Hampton from the north, but within sixty rods makes a turn going directly east.

This makes a bad curve in the road and it is rendered still worse by the grove, which entirely shuts out vision until within forty rods of the station.

The train was going at about the rate of thirty miles an hour. When within about ten rods of the caboose of the construction train the freight engineer saw the peril confronting him and telling his fireman to jump, he reversed the lever and both left the engine.

It was just in time to save their lives, for a moment later the engine smashed into the caboose, fairly splitting it in two. The caboose and three freight cars were piled up in a promiscuous mass. The engine was buried in three feet of earth.

In the caboose of the construction train were at least twelve persons and six of these were killed outright, one has since died, three are dangerously injured and two are unaccounted for. It is thought very probable that the latter are buried under the wreckage.

It is known positively that one more man is under the engine for a part of him can be seen, and it is thought that his body will be recovered soon.

JACK IN CHURCH.

A Sailor Speaks Out in Meeting Much to the Preacher's Discomf.
CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Rev. T. G. Millsted, pastor of Unity church, has for some time entertained the idea of erecting a Bethel for the sailors who frequent this port. Sunday morning he made the matter a subject of earnest appeal to the members of his congregation. He dwelt at length upon the great need of such an institution in Chicago, and said:
 "We must do something to save these men. They now have no place to go but to the dives and saloons. What wonder then that they are so disreputable."
 "You're a liar," yelled a voice in the back of the church. "I'm a sailor, and we are not disreputable. We don't want any Bethel home. What we want is more wages," and the toller of the seas delivered to the congregation his personal opinion of the pastor, which was neither flattering nor couched in polite language.

A Village Burned Out.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 25.—Lightning struck the opera house at St. Petersburg and set it on fire. Most of the inhabitants of the town were away attending the Greenville fair, and though the town had its usual supply of water nothing could be done to stop the flames, which spread till twenty houses comprising the main part of the town were totally destroyed. St. Petersburg came into prominence in 1870, shortly after the drilling of Marcus Shurtz's big well, but for the past ten years has been practically a deserted village. No estimate of the loss can be given.

SYNAGOGUE SCARE.

A Senseless Panic Causes Loss of Life in New York.
NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—In a senseless panic in Ludlow street synagogues, crowded with Hebrew new year festival service attendants, four women were trampled to death this morning and nine persons, so far as known, more or less badly injured.

The panic was caused by some person yelling "fire" when a candle fell over on the pulpit and set fire to a bit of drapery. The congregation stampeded immediately.

Two other synagogues in the building were crowded and the worshippers heard the rush up stairs and joined in it. When the three streams of wildly desperate men and women met on the narrow stairs a struggle resulted in which the women went down under the rush of the frenzied men and life was trodden out of them.

The scene of the tragedy was the six-story tenement, 37 Ludlow street, with a synagogue on each one of the first, second and third floors, connected by narrow flights of stairs. It was in the place of worship on the third floor where the congregation Talmud Torah met that the panic began. This, like the others, is a plain room filled with wooden benches, a partition dividing it in the middle. In the partition is a door just the width of two boards, and through this those who were in front had to pass to get within sight of the stairs. At the partition door there was a jam then a crash and part of it gave way. The mass fell or rolled down the steep stairway.

More than 1,000 people in the building heard the rush and the crash overhead and with a common impulse ran for the stairs. At the second floor landing there is a sharp turn. There again the mass stuck for a moment, but worked loose presently and the two maddened masses met, the one coming down stairs, the other cutting in under it and trying to get ahead. A furious struggle ensued, men and women fighting with madness.

On the lower floor the mad mass brought up against the rush from the lower synagogue, the largest of all, and all came to a dead stop.

Some person in the street had enough presence of mind to send out a fire alarm which brought the department to the scene and the firemen succeeded in extricating the people from the blocked stairway.

When all had been cleared out four women lay dead on the stairs and nine more or less badly injured. These were sent to the Gouverneur hospital.

DUN'S REPORT.

The Cholera Scare About Subsided and Business Prospects Are Good.
NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:
 The alarm about cholera has vanished, and trade in every direction shows all the improvement that was expected. The south is a little dull because cotton is low in price and late, but a little improvement has been seen during the past week. In a few quarters at the west farmers are holding back wheat for higher prices, so that collections are retarded, but the general tenor of advices is exceedingly favorable. The volume of business continues larger than a year ago. Collections are exceptionally good on the whole, and although money is inactive and in increasing demand at nearly all points, the supply is ample for all legitimate needs. Gold exports have ceased, foreign exchange has declined, and the money market is at present without disturbing features.

Speculation is not on the whole active enough to have a disturbing influence. Wheat has recovered 1 1/2c, but sales here have been only 6,000,000 bushels. Western receipts in four days have been 5,700,000 bushels, while the exports from Atlantic ports have been 553,000 bushels. Foreign advices no longer promise an unusual demand.

Corn has declined 2 1/4c, and oats 1/2c. Speculation in cotton has been larger, sales reaching 750,000 bales, and the price has been advanced 3-16 by the covering of short sales.

Hog products are a shade stronger, but oil is 1/2c lower, and in coffee, speculation has advanced the price 1 1/4c.

Business at Boston is sound and large in volume. Improvement is seen in groceries at Philadelphia. Trade is improving in paints, oils and glass. At Baltimore it is satisfactory though quiet with the south. Pittsburgh trade is satisfactory and gradually increasing. Business is healthy at Milwaukee, very active at Omaha and shows a marked increase at St. Paul. At Denver trade is very satisfactory but no improvement is seen at Salt Lake.

GEN. POPE DEAD.

A Once Famous Commander of the Union Forces.
SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 24.—Major Gen. John Pope died here last night at the Ohio Soldiers' home in the household of Gen. Manning F. Force, the commandant of the home. At his bedside were Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Force, sister to Mrs. Pope, and Gen. Manning F. Force, brother-in-law to Gen. Pope. The deceased has been with Gen. Force for several months suffering from nervous prostration.

A month ago his malady was considered fatal, but its termination was not expected so soon. Everything within the power of medical skill was done to battle against the disease that terminated his noble life. He was 70 years old.

The Army and Navy Union.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—At yesterday's meeting of the Army and Navy union the following officers were elected: Commander, J. L. Roche, of Boston; vice commander, Henry Shindler, of Leavenworth, Kan.; deputy commander, J. P. Lockwood, of Chicago; paymaster, A. G. G. Dehans, of Milwaukee; surgeon, Dr. Jacob A. Simmel, of Newport, R. I.; R. I. chaplain, Rev. John Cox, of Elsie, Mich.; adjutant, Richard J. Fanning, of Columbus, O.; judge advocate, John A. Keefe, of Boston; trustee (five years), Rev. R. S. Sidelinger, of Gorham, N. H.; inspector, R. L. McKnight, of Cleveland, O. St.