

Chase County Cent.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Smithsonian institution at Washington celebrated on the 7th 50 years of its existence. While there was no public demonstration, the regents ordered an issue of a valuable work containing the achievements and history of the great seat of science.

The treasury department at Washington was said to be besieged by requests for silver dollars, and it seems probable that by October the department will be compelled to decline to pay out silver dollars except in exchange for silver certificates or treasury notes of 1890. The law requires certain amounts of silver to be held to cover outstanding silver certificates and treasury notes, and when the minimum is reached silver payments will be refused even in exchange for gold or in payment of warrants on the treasury.

It is probable that President Cleveland, of the United States, and Dr. J. E. Uribe, president of Argentina, will mediate in the Italo-Brazilian question growing out of the outrages committed upon Italian citizens in Brazil.

Secretary of War Lamont has written a letter to Chairman W. D. Byrum, of the gold democratic national committee, which concluded as follows: "I prefer to keep the old faith and remain a democrat, and shall accordingly cast my vote for Palmer and Buckner."

SOME surprise having been expressed because the United States was not represented at the Pan-American conference in Mexico, it was stated at Washington that it was because the conference would be of greater value as a support to the United States in the advanced position it had taken respecting the Venezuelan boundary dispute if the other nations of this hemisphere were permitted to express their sentiments respecting the construction of the Monroe doctrine.

The September report of the statistician of the department of agriculture showed a decline in the condition of corn from the August statement of six points, or from 96 per cent. in August to 51 per cent. in September.

The cotton report of the department of agriculture at Washington for September showed a decline for the previous calendar month of 15.9 points to 61.2, being the lowest September condition in the last 27 years.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARMON published a statement on the 10th criticizing Mr. Bryan's protest against the federal government interfering in local affairs. President Cleveland's action in the riots during the great railroad strike is upheld and declared to have been constitutional.

The United States minister, Mr. Taylor, has declined to accede to the Spanish government's demand that the United States be most favorably disposed toward Spain, but that, owing to the extent of the United States coast line, she is unable to prevent the departure of filibusters for Cuba.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEAR Shaner, Ok., while John Ellsworth and wife were attending a dance their home caught fire and two small children were burned to death. The mother has become demented.

For the first time since the St. Louis convention Maj. McKinley on the 13th spoke in Canton, O., away from home. A big delegation of Pennsylvanians visited the republican nominee for president at his house and he mounted a chair to speak to them when a storm came up and they all adjourned to the Tabernacle where Maj. McKinley finished his speech.

CHARLES MCGOVERN, Charles O'Toole and George Stevens were found dead on the 13th, in a cabin a mile from Victor, Col. The men, with Henry Doyle and John McDevitt, had been occupying the cabin for some time, and all had been drinking heavily. The two latter had been arrested on suspicion of poisoning their companions.

The second annual session of the Indian Territory Press association convened at South McAlester, L. T., on the 11th, a majority of the territory being represented. A splendid banquet was given the visitors at night.

JACK EVERHARDT and George Lavigne have been matched to box 25 rounds before the Bohemian club at New York on October 27. This bout will practically decide the lightweight championship of the world.

A NEGRO girl nine years old, named Hattie Record, was brought from Holly Springs to Jackson, Miss., and placed in the penitentiary for ten years. She was convicted of murder, having killed her sister's child by splitting its head with an ax, "because it cried too much," as she said.

FRANZ OSCAR TOBEN was hanged in the jail yard at Florence, Ariz., on the 12th for train robbery. He was the first victim under the new law which makes train robbery a capital offense in that territory.

The traders and labor assembly of Denver, Col., have decided to send a committee to Mexico to investigate the conditions of labor in that free silver country. This was done because it was alleged by them that the committee recently sent to Mexico by the Chicago assembly was under the influence of the gold standard advocates.

The national democrats of South Dakota are certain to vote for McKinley, all the leaders having cast their lot with the republicans. It was announced from reliable populist sources that the populists conceded the defeat of their state ticket and had decided to devote all their energies to capturing the legislature.

The national republican committee claimed to have information that the mine owners and silver syndicates of Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada had agreed to contribute \$2,500,000 for the Bryan campaign fund.

Two hundred Chicago manufacturers and jobbers and over 30,000 retail merchants outside of Chicago have just completed the greatest mercantile alliance that the history of the country has ever known. It is called the National Association of Merchants and Travelers. Profit to the retail merchant who buys goods in Chicago is one of the main objects. The interests of traveling salesmen, too, are included.

THERE was a laundry war on in Chicago, it was reported, and dress shirts were "done up" for three cents each.

An oil tank on a freight train exploded just as the train entered Wellington, Ill., setting fire to and burning 25 cars and the Pate & Lorton elevator. Two tramps, who were stealing a ride, were thought to have been burned.

A DELEGATION of noted Vermonters visited McKinley at Canton, O., on the 11th and Gov.-elect Grout, Senator Proctor and others made brief addresses and Mr. McKinley suitably responded. The Lornin county (O.) delegation joined some Pennsylvania republicans and they also marched to the McKinley residence, 5,000 strong, with half a dozen bands.

WHILE going down a steep grade on the B. & O. railroad near Cumberland, Md., the brake on a mammoth engine attached to a freight train refused to act and the train rushed down the grade and at a curve the engine jumped the track and 29 cars, loaded with coal, four and lumber, were wrecked and their contents scattered. One man stealing a ride, was killed.

REV. CANNING NEWMAN, author of the well-known hymn "Lead, Kindly Light," died at Toronto, Ont., aged 75.

AN Indianapolis, Ind., dispatch stated that Mr. Byrum was informed at Chicago that Vice Presidential Nominee Sewall would probably withdraw from the democratic ticket immediately after the New York convention of September 18.

WILLIAM KEELER, a resident of Kokomo, Ind., has been taken to the insane asylum. Insanity was brought about by study and worry over the silver and pension questions. He imagined that Hoke Smith had ten bushels of silver hidden in the Potomac flats that belonged to him as back pension.

The middle-of-the-road populists in Colorado have nominated ex-Gov. Waite for governor.

EX-SENATOR HENRY B. PAYNE, of Cleveland, O., died on the 9th of paralysis, aged 85 years.

AT Glens Falls, N. Y., on the 10th John R. Gentry, the celebrated steeplechaser, paced a mile in 2:01 1/2, equalling the world's record made at Terre Haute, Ind., two years ago by Robert J.

TEN thousand people saw Walter Sanger beat E. C. Bald two straight heats in a mile race at the Riverside park course at Watertown, N. Y., on the 9th, for a purse of \$1,000. A flying start was made by the men, who were paced by the Barnes team, and Sanger finished two lengths ahead of Bald. Time, 1:59 3/4. In the second heat Sanger finished two lengths ahead of Bald. Time, 1:59 4/5.

The American Railway union, whose president is Eugene V. Debs, in concurrence with the board of directors, issued an address to railway employes from Terre Haute, Ind. It opened with animadversions on the railroads for the activity of managers in organizing gold standard clubs and closed with the pledge to support William J. Bryan for president.

DAN DAVIS and George Lynae were instantly killed at Youngstown, O., on the 11th by an explosion in the press room of the Ohio power works. The cause of the explosion was unknown. The men were burned beyond recognition.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER has been attacked with whooping cough at New York. She is 84 years old and has had it four times.

ROBERT J. was beaten in the pacing race at Providence, R. I., on the 11th by Frank Agam, the latter winning the third, fourth and fifth heats; time, 2:05 1/4, 2:05 and 2:05. Robert J.'s time in the first and second heats was 2:08 1/4 and 2:05.

FIRE recently broke out in the large grain elevator at West Ridge, Ill., and the building was totally destroyed, together with 10,000 bushels of oats and corn. The origin of the fire was unknown.

The national democrats notified the nominees of their party for president and vice president at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th. Senator Caffery made the speech formally notifying Gen. John M. Palmer, to which the general suitably responded, and Col. John B. Fellows notified Gen. S. B. Buckner. Telegrams of regret at not being able to be present were read from President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle.

It was currently reported at Pensacola, Fla., among the sound money democrats that the republicans will take down their electors and give a united support to the Palmer and Buckner electors; also that sound money candidates for congress will be put in the field and that they will also receive solid republican support.

O. B. HACKENBERGER, the "Buttermilk Boy," who defeated at Denver, Col., on the 12th, A. F. Senn, of Iliou, N. Y., in a 25-mile bicycle race, unpaired, in 1:07:06 3-5, now claims the championship of the world for that distance.

Two sons of Mr. Matthews, living 30 miles south of El Reno, Ok., were playing together and Barney, aged 17, teased and irritated his younger brother, aged 11, until he became furious with anger and ran into the house and got his father's shotgun and sent a charge into Barney's breast and killed him. The youthful murderer has not been put under arrest.

The Nashville, Tenn., cotton mill have shut down for six weeks. The present high price of cotton was assigned as the cause. The mill has been running with a short force for some time, and the shut-down throws 200 hands out of employment. The full force is 1,000.

A TRAIN on the Mad River & Arcata road, near Eureka, Cal., went through the Mad river bridge on the 13th. Six cars loaded with passengers dropped 30 feet in the dry bed of the river. Four persons were killed and several fatally injured.

Two passenger trains collided on the Illinois Central road at Birbeck, near Clinton, Ill., on the 1st and two persons were killed and ten injured.

ROY WILKES, a fast pacer, owned by J. B. Gilbert, of Sterling, dropped dead in the harness at the Rochelle (Ill.) fair, after completing a fast heat in the 2:35 pace. He was an imported horse, and the owner had just refuted \$5,000 for him.

EXPLOSIVE tobacco factory, at Richmond, Va., which during the war was used to accommodate the overflow of prisoners from Libby prison, one square away, has been destroyed by fire. About \$50,000 worth of leaf tobacco was destroyed.

FIRE destroyed the McGuire Manufacturing Co.'s plant at Chicago on the 10th, causing a loss of \$50,000. Flames from the burning building endangered a lot of cottages near by and drove the tenants into the street.

GEORGE W. LEGG, ex-treasurer of Pike county, O., has disappeared and left a shortage estimated to be between \$10,000 and \$20,000. He left a note saying the money was loaned to friends who failed to pay it back.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

The Italian bark Monte Tabor, with a cargo of salt, struck on Peaked Hill bars, Mass., on the night of the 13th. The captain, made desperate by his situation, shot himself with a revolver, and the mate cut his own throat with a razor. Twelve sailors clung to the deck house, but were washed overboard and five were drowned, the others reaching shore in an exhausted condition.

FIVE men made their escape from the Pawnee, Ok., jail. One was a murderer. They made a file from old shoe springs.

SMITH CULBERSON, a wealthy farmer, aged 80, fell into a stock well on his farm near Birmingham, Ia., and was drowned.

TYNAN, "Number One," was arrested at Boulogne, France, on an English warrant which was issued in 1882. The warrant on which the arrest was made charged that the prisoner was concerned in the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish, chief secretary, and Mr. Burke, under secretary, in Phoenix park, Dublin, on May 8, 1882.

Mrs. VYBBERG and daughter, who lived near Sherrill's Mound, Ia., started on the 13th to attend the dedication of the new German Presbyterian church and in trying to cross a bridge they drove over the side and were precipitated into the river. Both were drowned.

HENRY WARFORD and his four sons were drowned in the straits of Belle Isle, Canada, on the 13th.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN received a letter on the 14th from Senator Allen, chairman of the populist national convention, officially notifying him of his nomination by that party for president of the United States.

SENATOR MARION BUTLER mailed a letter from Washington on the 14th officially notifying Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, of his nomination for vice president of the United States by the populist national convention.

"PADDY" SLAVIN, the Australian, knocked out Jake Kilrain, the Baltimorean, in one round at Baltimore, Md., on the 14th. The round lasted but 2 1/2 minutes.

The election in Maine on the 14th resulted in a plurality for Powers, republican, for governor by about 50,000. Thomas B. Reed was re-elected to congress by over 10,000 plurality. The republicans polled a tremendous vote. In many towns more than a third of the democrats voted the republican ticket.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Fort Scott has built a horse and mule market.

Hutchinson will have a poultry show December 15-18.

The Rock Island railroad is building a roundhouse at Caldwell.

Fort Scott will expend \$55,000 on waterworks improvement.

A valuable vein of coal has been discovered ten miles west of Emporia.

Wilson, in Ellsworth county, is said to be the greatest egg shipping point in the west.

Charles Good died at Waldo the other day. He weighed 300 pounds and measured 6 feet 6.

The latest government crop report placed the condition of Kansas corn at 89 and of wheat at 70.

The Hiawatha schools have discarded the Spencerian system of writing and adopted the vertical system.

It is said 21 fire departments from over Kansas will attend the reunion and carnival at Topeka Sept. 28 to October 3.

Ed P. Greer, of Winfield, who was born in Kansas, has a boy old enough to go away to college. Kansas is getting old.

It was rumored that the Santa Fe railroad would lease all its Kansas coal mines to a fuel company in Kansas City, Mo.

Gen. Merritt, in command of Fort Leavenworth, says the troops at that point will join the old soldiers at the Topeka reunion.

The September state crop bulletin credits Doniphon county with the highest average corn yield in the state—43 bushels per acre.

Lon Hodging and Judge Tucker, free silver republicans, are publishing a campaign paper at Wichita advocating Bryan's election.

George W. Crane is trying to get the courts to prohibit the American Book Co. from doing business in Kansas on the ground that it is a trust.

The 31st school year of the state university at Lawrence opened on the 9th under most favorable auspices. An attendance of 1,000 was expected.

Mayor Selig, of Lawrence, vetoed a curfew ordinance passed by the council and all the youths and maidens of the town are singing the mayor's praises.

The city schools of Phillipsburg have been closed on account of an epidemic of diphtheria and children under 16 were prohibited from going on the streets.

The Ellsworth Land & Cattle Co., in Ellsworth county, was recently attached for debt. The company owns 6,000 acres of land and fed 2,700 head of cattle, on which they lost.

Iola had three days' gas carnival recently. Large crowds of visitors were in attendance and speeches were made by Hon. Tom Watson, of Georgia; Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., of Illinois, and others.

A number of valuable pearls have been found in the Neosho river near Burlington and Ottumwa lately. In one case a stone was found which, it is claimed, would be worth \$200 with proper setting.

The Amity irrigation canal and underflow ditch has been completed and opens a new era for western Kansas. It extends from Lamar, Col., to Coolidge, Kan., and waters a very rich soil. It cost \$1,000,000.

Following are dates for the joint debates between Jerry Simpson and Chester I. Long in the Seventh congressional district: Hutchinson, September 23; Newton, 24; Wellington, 26; Harper, 29; Great Bend, October 3; Wichita, 3.

The handsome home for disabled Kansas masons at Wichita was dedicated on the 10th. It was purchased by the grand lodge from Robert E. Lawrence for \$21,000. During Wichita's "boom" days Mr. Lawrence built it for \$90,000.

A Wichita lad has received a big royalty from a wholesale house on a little paper bag he invented. The bag is fastened at the top by a metal strip which holds it very tight, and no twine is needed. Twine for 1,000 bags would cost 11 cents. The lad refused \$75,000 for his right.

When the improvements now in progress at the soldiers' orphans' home at Atchison are completed the institution will have accommodations for caring for 275 children, and will be, Superintendent Faulkner says, one of the most modern and commodious in the United States.

Gov. Morrill appointed Orrin J. Peterson, son of ex-Sheriff Peterson, a police commissioner of Kansas City in place of O. Q. Clafin, resigned. Peterson belongs to the Buchanan faction and the appointment was made, it is alleged, to restore harmony in the republican ranks in Wyandotte county.

William Blaylock and Charles Pound, life prisoners in the state penitentiary, made a bold attempt to escape the other day. They were working at the bottom of a 720-foot mine, but daringly climbed up the air shaft to the top. Just after getting out they were discovered and commanded to halt, but instead of obeying started to run. The guards opened fire and a bullet struck Blaylock, and he fell, mortally wounded. Pound managed to escape. Blaylock was sent up for life for killing City Marshal Gordon, at Columbus, and Pound was serving a sentence for murdering his wife at Galena.

NOTIFIED AGAIN.

William J. Bryan Informed of His Nomination by Populists.

THE LETTER OF SENATOR ALLEN.

Thomas E. Watson Notified of His Nomination for Vice President by Senator Butler—The Two Great Parties Criticized.

MADISON, Neb., Sept. 15.—Senator Allen, chairman of the populist national convention, mailed to William Jennings Bryan yesterday the following letter officially notifying him of his nomination by that body:
To Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:
Dear Sir: At a convention of the people's party held at St. Louis from July 21 to 25 of the current year you were unanimously nominated president of the United States to be voted for at the approaching general election.

It was due largely to the fact that the money question is the overshadowing political issue of the age, and because you have at all times been an unswerving, able and fearless advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold on terms of equality at the mint of the United States at the ratio of sixteen to one. It was thought also that the observance of a patriotic duty required a union of all reform forces and the convention took the liberty, without soliciting or consulting you, of placing your name before the people as its standard bearer.

The convention was, in doing so, guided by deep solicitude for the common welfare, and acting on its own motion, prompted by a desire to bring about the best attainable results. So much has been said about the rehabilitation of silver by again placing it in our coinage act, but the position it occupied when stereotyped by the act of 1873, that it would be idle for us to discuss the question.

You will observe by the closing language of the St. Louis platform that the convention recognized the money question as the great issue of the day, and because populists believe that you are in accord with them on this question you will receive their ballots in November.

It has at no time been expected or is it now, that you will abandon your adherence to the Chicago platform, nor that you will accept all that is declared in the people's party platform, however gratifying the latter would be to all populists. It must be understood that the party does not abate one jot or tittle of loyalty to its principles. We have declared ourselves in favor of many important reforms, in our judgment essential to the liberation of the people from the present unjust and iniquitous industrial bondage.

In accordance with the precedent of our party we take this method of notifying you of our nomination. We shall not send a committee, according to old party custom. In sending this letter of notification of the great issue we have just been conferred on you by our party it is needless for us to assure you that you have the confidence and esteem of all.

Your splendid abilities, known integrity, competency and eminent fitness for the position entitle you to a high rank among the great statesmen of the nation. We feel that in the event of your election, which now seems certain, that you will carry into the executive office the principles of the monetary reform to the end that the people shall enjoy better industrial conditions.

It is not anticipated that this can be done with undue haste or so suddenly as to wrench or dislocate the business interests of the country, but that it will be done gradually, and in a way to infuse confidence and hope of better conditions for all.

In your nomination our party has risen above mere party surroundings and adopted a high plane of patriotism, believing that a division of forces would result in the election of William McKinley, the foremost advocate of a deeply burdensome and unnatural taxation and the criminal policy of the single gold standard, resulting ultimately, if not in some manner checked, in the complete destruction and disintegration of our forms of government.

Your elevation to the chief magistracy of the nation would be regarded as a vindication of the right of the people to govern, and we earnestly do not doubt that you will prove worthy the successor of the immortal Jefferson and Lincoln, and that your public life, like theirs, will illustrate the purity and loftiness of American statesmanship. Your extensive and intimate knowledge of public affairs and of the duties the office will impose, trained in a life that has been devoted to the upholding of the cause of the people, as well as your keen insight into the condition of our country in our judgment, highly qualify you to bring this about in a way that will work injury to none and justice to all, thus making our government, in fact, as it is, now in form only, a government "of, by and for the people."

We have the honor to be your most obedient servants.
WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN,
Chairman for the Notification Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Senator Butler, of North Carolina, the chairman of the populist executive committee, sent a letter to Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, notifying him of his nomination as a candidate for vice president by the populist national convention.

him a man who stands in the broadest and truest sense for American institutions and American principles. It then continues:

If the democratic party had been true to the people and to its own platform in its selection of a candidate for vice president, we would not now have the honor of addressing you, one of the worthiest and most beloved sons of the people's party, in this official capacity, for in that event, the people's party would have nominated the whole democratic ticket by even a larger majority than it nominated Mr. Bryan. The people's party, true to its principles and true to its teachings, nominated for the high office of vice president, a man worthy to have headed the ticket; a man who represents what Mr. Bryan represents, and therefore, present to the people to-day in the persons of Bryan and Watson, the best silver ticket in the field—a ticket more representative of American interest than any other; a ticket that stands for just the opposite of what the republican ticket stands for. If the people win this fight for financial reform, it must be accomplished by the co-operation of silver forces of all political parties. To secure such co-operation of the different parties it is necessary to have a co-operative ticket. Therefore Bryan and Watson is not only the best silver ticket, but it is also the true co-operative ticket.

We have the honor, representing the second national convention of the people's party, to formally notify you of your nomination for vice president of the United States, and hope you will accept the high trust and carry our banner of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" to victory against the combined minions of special privileges, aggregated capital and organized greed.

UNPRECEDENTED MAJORITY.

Republicans Carry Maine by a Majority That May Exceed 50,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 15.—Maine has followed the example of Vermont, and declared for the republican ticket by the largest majority in its history. According to the latest returns, the plurality for Powers, republican, for governor, will be over 45,000. Hon. T. B. Reed is re-elected to the house by over 10,000 plurality. The returns show a majority of about 19,000 for Mr. Dingley, for congressman from the Second district; over 19,000 for Mr. Milliken in the Third district, and practically the same for Mr. Bottelle in the Fourth district. In the state legislature the democrats will apparently have less than half a dozen of the representatives in the house and not one in the senate.

As anticipated, the republicans polled a tremendous vote and secured many democratic ballots. On the other hand, many disaffected democrats remained at home and only a few voted for the nominee of the golden standard wing. The populist and the prohibitionist votes have been received from only a few towns, but it is evident that neither party polled as large a vote as two years ago. Everywhere the most remarkable gains are shown over two and four years ago. Not only has the republican vote made great gains, but the democratic vote has fallen off, even though the democrats received great accessions from the populists, who cast a light vote this year, preferring to add the democrats rather than vote their own ticket. In many towns more than a third of the former democratic vote was cast for the republican ticket.

BRYAN AT LOUISVILLE.

Democratic Nominee Makes Three Addresses in the Kentucky City.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—Three speeches delivered in three different parts of the city to large crowds constituted last night's work of William Jennings Bryan in this city. The first of these speeches was at Phoenix Hill, where the candidate of three parties addressed an audience variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. There were at least 5,000 people in the assemblage which listened to him at the Hay Market and double that number at Willard's hotel. In the speech, Mr. Bryan took occasion to indirectly pay his compliments to the national democratic convention nominees by advising his audience to either vote the republican ticket, or to cast their ballots in favor of the Chicago ticket. The other two speeches of the nominee were short and have been covered to a great extent by other addresses of Mr. Bryan.

ATHEIST VS. CHRISTIAN.

Bitter War Among the Patrons of the School at Canton, Kan.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 15.—The little town of Canton, McPherson county, is wrought up over a school row, in which all the people are taking sides, and violence is threatened. The newly-elected treasurer of the school board is an atheist, and to the surprise of all, presented a petition to the board, signed by 20 patrons, requesting that the teachers be ordered to discontinue the reading of the Bible in the schools. A counter petition was circulated, receiving more than 100 signatures. This so enraged the treasurer that he went to the schoolhouse Friday night and tore down every motto alluding to God or Christ, and scattered the pieces over the floor. Not only the people in the town, but the farmers in the neighborhood have taken a hand in the fight, until neighbor is arrayed against neighbor in a bitter warfare.

No Speech on the Capitol Steps.
EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 15.—Mr. Bryan has denied the story that he was to speak from the steps of the national capitol at Washington. He said he had heard of such a rumor, and he had telegraphed the committee in charge of the meeting there that to do so would not be in accord with his wishes. "It would be a bad precedent," said he, "and one which I would not wish to establish. So far as I know, no candidate for the presidency has ever spoken at the capitol, and I don't care to be the first."

BY JOSEPH NEVIN DOYLE.

Mr. Percival S. Garden was a very, or at least felt he was, a very supercilious man; albeit he had struggled desperately and manfully to drive his own convictions on that point. He was standing near to a marble group in the drawing-room of the Madison avenue home of the Olivers, his most intimate friends. It occurred to him vaguely that the group might have been Cupid and Psyche, though the matter was not exactly essential to his reflections—rather a shadow hovering about them as it were, a mental neutral tint. He was immediately occupied with the foolishness of society and the deplorable frittering away of precious time which these sparkling, vacuous bubbles of social diversion induce.

Garden was not a very popular member of his set on account of a perilsous faculty he had of avoiding these very amenities he now so mercilessly rated. He was to be found at the reception—well if the matter were probed to the bottom, principally because he was rather fond of the Olivers; and Jack Oliver had reminded him he must not send a regret at the peril of a serious breach in their friendship, adding: "But I know you'll not be so cruel as to deprive Mrs. Oliver of such an excellent attraction. Think of all the whispering over fans: 'That is the wonderful Mr. Garden. Such a charming, dashing fellow! Abhors dancing; does not believe in love as it is. Considers society a sublunary purgatory.' Come you'll not deprive Florence of such a jolly subject for discussion when things threaten to drag."

Notwithstanding all this Garden went to the reception and occasioned little comment, or surprise even, except among his most intimate friends, who alone were aware of his peculiarities, so nicely did he disguise them. He was one of the busiest men in New York, that fact was patent. Now he touched the nose of Cupid or Psyche (he was not precisely certain which) with his glasses and said he: "There are times when even the fine passivity of a marble group is not the least desirable state. Had I the lamp of Alladin I should desire instantly to be transformed into a statue of—well, let me see—"

Some one plucked his sleeve. It was his hostess. "You remind me very much," said Mrs. Oliver, "of a statue I once saw of Achilles. I think it was. Why this heroic abstractedness?" Garden had not yet shaken off his embarrassment when she put an end to it prettily, sparing him the additional confusion of an explanation. "Come, let us descend to things more substantial than dead heroes, if not less poetical. I have a pleasant surprise in store for you."

"Indeed!" "Yes. Let me fetch you to an old friend just returned from over seas. Then when they were alone, said Garden to Alice Coates: "I can assure you I am heartily glad to see you again, Miss Coates."

"You may call me Alice, as you did before I went abroad," said the petite, charming girl with whom Mrs. Oliver had left him, and then mischievously: "though you may not chuck me under the chin as you did then, because I am quite a young lady now, you see."

"Dear me, yes; quite a young lady. Do you remember our chats; when we used to poke fun at the courtly old dames at your mother's affairs? I have never found congenial company since you went abroad and have quite gone out of society entirely—become a kind of commercial anchorite."

"How fortunate you are! But then you never really cared for society, did you?" "No, indeed, nor did you. Are your ideas unchanged, Alice?" "Well, in a way. I still think, as you used to say, the world would be better off if there were not this terrible trifling with precious time. Yet—and I know

commercial way. A man comes into my office with a proposition that is almost as important to me as a marriage, for it affects my life's affairs very radically. I might even say it is quite as important as marriage, for it is sometimes irrevocable, while with marriage there is always the divorce court. I should like to give a year's serious thought to his proposition, but it cannot reasonably be done. He wants an answer that same day, immediately, if possible. True, I take, say half an hour or an hour to turn the matter over in my mind and view it in every light. As a rule in that length of time I come to a satisfactory conclusion. Now if I could but find a woman to whom I might say: 'Here, let us expedite matters, let us get this preliminary business of love-making over with immediately, and come to the point without further ado—'

"How unique!" interrupted Miss Coates, beaming. "Of course it should be some one with whom one is rather well acquainted—as, for instance, you and I—"

"There, there, you see, heresy will crop out even in an old adherent! Let me continue. I take out my watch this way and say: 'It's just ten o'clock now, Alice. I love you very dearly! Will you marry me to-night, right away?'" "How charmingly ridiculous!"

"That's right! So it is, perhaps, ridiculous, and I shall have to turn in again on my poor old lonely soul—no one understands!" "But, my dear friend, am I to believe your peculiar theories carry you seriously so far as that?" "I am profoundly in earnest. My affairs of business are so absorbing that I candidly can give no time to love-making."

"Then you deserve never to get a wife, if you cannot sacrifice your business for her. Why, love-making is the best part of a woman's life!" "Enough! I had expected to find in you, if not a firm believer in my theories, at least a strong sympathizer. That settles it! You are the last straw. I shall never marry!"

Now here a very singular thing occurred. Alice, of course, might have turned the conversation into other channels; reminiscences of old times; experiences in the interval which had elapsed since last they met, an hundred and one other diverting subjects might have been introduced and that would have been the end of it; but, instead, she fell into a meditative mood, pondering over the subject at hand, fascinated by its very brilliant, though obviously absurd, novelty. She could not dismiss it from her mind, nor could she ever tell what had held her so potently in its spell. It came to her gradually that such an erratic harangue from anyone save Percy Garden would have been simply offensive. But he had been such a dear old friend—and such a character! How sad and lonely he must be with business alone to occupy him! See his face now so drawn and worried! No one understood him! To the world he was an undesirable crank, an iconoclast, a cynic, an offensive pessimist. She understood him well, for there was rebellion in her own heart against many of the foibles and foolish things of life. And yet, could he be really serious in this last remarkable eccentricity? She would probe him further.

(Garden observed that this cogitation occupied exactly three minutes. Time he felt would be an important factor in the business at hand.) "Well, supposing Mr. Percy (I am going to call you Mr. Percy as in the old times) supposing, then, I should say in the rustic fashion: 'I love you also very dearly. I am willing.'"

Though she tried to say this with equivoque and admirable insipidity, her face flushed in spite of her efforts and her heart throbbled with much violence. Garden noticed the blush and slight agitation and became himself very excited; yet with very evident outward composure. "Good!" said he, "I should say: 'And now, if you will excuse me, I shall speak with your father. He is here, I understand.'"

"Then, taking out his watch: 'It is now 15 minutes of ten. Where is your father?'" "I think he is—" and never until her dying day shall she understand how these words escaped her with such perfect inconsequence—"I think he is in the library with Mr. Oliver."

of his views of life which bore directly, and some even which had no bearing at all, upon the subject at present of vital interest. Then, after he had finished, he took out his watch impatiently to note the time that had been thus recklessly expended in the recital. "Gad," said Coates, looking across to Oliver. "There's considerable sound sense in what he says."

"Now, this is my plan," continued Garden. "There is a clergyman here, Dr. Van Every. See how beautifully everything fits! Oliver here has power to issue marriage licenses; and, as for witnesses, that need not be mentioned with such a houseful."

"But Alice?" said the major. "I cannot believe she is a party to such wild plans!" "Oh, yes, I know she will be agreeable!" answered Garden. "She has said so."

"Yet I am sure she shall have changed her mind by this time. She has had time to think it over collectively. I'll go find her."

"No," put in Oliver, rising. "Let me do that for you."

Garden had placed his fob upon the table, and, playing a tattoo with his fingers timorously on the crystal of the watch, he said: "I'll give you just three minutes, Jack."

Now the major looked Garden over carefully and the other returned his scrutiny with signal seriousness, much as he might have looked out of an earnest commercial disputation upon another business man with whom he was discussing some fine point in mercantile ethics. It occurred to the major in a fumbling, bewildered fashion that this was a state of affairs of which he had often sanguinely dreamed—but never, heaven, no!—never with such unheard-of precipitancy. Garden was even then exceptionally wealthy, and with his tireless devotion to money-getting no man might estimate what would be the end. His own (the major's) affairs were in a rather precarious condition, although few knew of it. And, indeed, he had closed the city house, sold the country place and sent Alice off for a protracted visit with his deceased wife's relations in England, in order that he might get a breathing space in which, if possible, to retrieve his declining fortunes. He had always had Garden in his mind's eye for Alice, for he had always admired the fellow's sterling qualities. Then the girl had always entertained a fondness for Garden, looking upon him since childhood with the veneration and confi-

dence of a brother—for she had no brother herself. The major had certainly expected they would marry in moments of exaltation; but what nonsense to think of such a proceeding! What would the world say?

At this period of his reflections Oliver returned with Alice upon one arm and his wife upon the other. Jack himself was smiling blandly, Mrs. Oliver seemed somewhat amused, but Alice was a picture of loveliest indignation. She addressed herself first to the major: "My dear father, I hope you do not believe I could have been so absurd."

"H'm!" said the major, in which utterance there hovered the very ghost of an infection of disappointment. "I thought you did not consent, certainly. How could I think otherwise? But that fact does not reflect upon Percy's theories. I think they are very admirable."

A Delicate Compliment.
"Mabel," said the man who favors free silver, "that young man who calls to see you remains altogether too late. It was after half-past 12 when he started for home last night."

Mistaken.
"You women folks," complained young Mr. Sypher at the dinner table, "always laugh at the least little things."

Business as She Is Done.
The stranger drew himself up stiffly. "Sir," he said, "I am an honest man."

A Questionable Compliment.
Charley Chumpleigh—Ah, Miss Nightingale, that "Winter Song" was charming; it carried me back to the days of my childhood.

Ready to Retire.
"Well," said Tenspot, "I'm getting pretty tired of ladies' society."

A Prodigy.
What though he scarce can read or write, And is the dullest boy in school? Him as a hopeless fool?

Kept Her Word.
Mr. Meantill—That Miss Flirtsome is literally throwing herself at Cholly Chumpleigh's head.

Unappreciated.
"A case of unrequited love," said the mosquito, as he dodged a slap. "I have a real fondness for this man, and see how he scorns my love. However, I'm not going to give him up without an other trial."

Was Indeed Healthy.
Resident—Healthy? I should say it was. Why, there's only been one death here in ten years.

Rolling in Wealth.
Roadster—Is Bikely a man of means? Scorercher—Is he? Why, he owns three different makes of wheels.—Philadelphia North American.

Provided For.
Two citizens of Houston, old friends, met one asked:

His Opinion.
It was Uncle Allen Sparks' first view of a nail-making machine.

What's the matter now?
"What's the matter now?" said Tad-dells.

When it comes to playing ball!
—Cleveland Leader.

THE RIVAL SUITORS.
MISS COLUMBIA—You'll have to see papa about it.

A Reflection Resented.
She—I know Harry Hopkins must have a mercenary motive in this match. How can he love Miss Van Million when she is so much older than he is?

Domestic Philosophy.
"This is the day on which our house is to burn down."

Not a Deep Thinker.
Miss Keedick—What an awful talker Mr. Gilley is, and how little he says when he speaks.

How He Got His Money's Worth.
Barber—Shall I cut your hair or your beard?

GOLLIKEY'S INDIGNATION.
Comments on Pure Sentiments and Lack of Morality of Authors.

"That gives me a stitch," roared Gollicky as he threw down a literary review and glared around the family circle.

"What is it, dear?" asked Mrs. Gollicky, who is never disturbed by those outbursts on the part of her husband.

"Don't now, Gollicky." "I will, too. Blinker is a wolf that bleats like a lamb and wears sheep's clothing."

Grafting Among Animals.
Hopes have been entertained that the bones of certain of the lower animals, such as rabbits and calves, might be grafted upon the human skeleton.

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EFFECTS OF A SMILE: YUCATAN KILLS IT.



"MR. GARDEN, DON'T BE SO FOOLISH."



The Lady—If you do not move on I shall whistle for the dog.
The Man—Let me sell you a whistle, mum.—Truth.



Chicago Journal



"WILL YOU MARRY ME TO-NIGHT—RIGHT AWAY?"

you will pardon me—I am surprised to find you single. Is it possible there has been no one charming enough to break through the—yes, I shall say it—pessimistic ice of your nature?"

"No one, indeed. But, though, I will not be so vain as to say it is entirely, yet I will be bold enough to say to my old confidante, it has been largely due to the fact that I have not had the time to devote to love-making. And you know it takes a great deal of gadding about before a man may even evidence his affection slightly."

NOW AND ALWAYS.

Dear heart, and were I lying low within my narrow bed, Unconscious of the summer-flowers and blue sky over me...



CLARENCE By BRET HART

PART I. CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

Passing out of the stable yard he recognized the Missourian's voice in whispered conversation with the proprietor, but the two men withdrew into the shadow as he approached.

first clasped her in his arms, and stayed; but a turn of the head, a moment's indecision, a single glance of a languorous eye, had brought this culmination.

It was now dark enough for him to venture across the carriage road and make his way to the rear of the house.

It was the window of what had once been Mrs. Peyton's boudoir; the window by which he had once forced an entrance to the house when it was in the hands of the squatters; the window from which Susy had signaled her Spanish lover; the window whose grating had broken the neck of Judge Peyton's presumed assassin.

But these recollections no longer delayed him; the moment for action had arrived. He knew that since the tragedy the boudoir had been dismantled and shunned; the servants believed it to be haunted by the assassin's ghost.

With the aid of the passion vine the ingress was easy. The interior window was open; the rustle of dark leaves on the bare floor as he entered and the whirr of a frightened bird by his ear told the story of its desolation and the source of the strange noises that had been heard there.

The door leading to the corridor was tightly bolted, merely to keep it from rattling in the wind. Slipping the bolt with the blade of his pocketknife, he peered into the dark passage.

He knew that a narrow gallery, faced with Venetian blinds to exclude the sun, looked down upon them. He managed to gain it without discovery; luckily the blinds were still down. Between their slats, himself invisible, he could hear and see everything that occurred.

Whether he was influenced by any previous boyish conception of a cloudy and gloomy conspiracy, he did not know, but he was for an instant almost disconcerted by the apparent levity and festivity of the conclave. Decanters and glasses stood on small tables before them; nearly all were drinking and smoking.

They comprised 15 or 20 men, some whose faces were familiar to him elsewhere as southern politicians; a few, he was shocked to see, were well-known northern democrats.

Occupying a characteristically central position was the famous Col. Starbottle, of Virginia. Jaunty and youthful looking in his mask-like, beardless face, expressive and dignified in his middle-aged port and carriage, he alone retained something of the importance—albeit slightly theatrical and affected—of the occasion.

Clarence, in his first hurried glance, had not observed his wife, and for a moment had felt relieved.

But as Col. Starbottle arose at that moment, and with a studiously chivalrous and courtly manner turned to his right, he saw that she was sitting at the further end of the balcony, and that a man whom he recognized as Capt. Pinckney was standing beside her.

The blood quickly tightened around his heart, but left him cold and observant.

It was seldom, indeed, remarked Col. Starbottle, placing his fat white fingers in the fringe of his shirt front, that a movement like this was graced with the actual presence of a lofty, inspiring yet delicate spirit—a Boadicea—indeed, he might say a Joan of Arc—in the person of their very charming hostess, Mrs. Brant.

Not only were they favored by her social and hospitable ministrations, but by her active and enthusiastic cooperation in the glorious work they had in hand. It was through her correspondence and earnest advocacy that they were to be favored to-night with the old and counsel of one of the most distinguished and powerful men in the southern district of California, Judge Beeswinger, of Los Angeles.

saying that this was also the misfortune of every gentleman present, but the name itself was a tower of strength. He would go further and say that Mrs. Brant herself was personally unacquainted with him, but that it was through the fervor, poetry, grace and genius of her correspondence with that gentleman that they were to have the honor of his presence that very evening.

It was understood that advices had been received of his departure, and that he might be expected at Robles at any moment.

"But what proof have we of Judge Beeswinger's soundness?" said a lazy southern voice at the conclusion of Col. Starbottle's periods.

"I reckon nobody but a fool or some prying mussill of a Yankee would trust his skin here," returned another, "and if he did we'd know what to do with him."

But Clarence's attention was riveted on his wife, and the significant speech passed him as unheeded as had the colonel's rhetoric. She was looking very handsome and slightly flushed, with a proud light in her eyes that he had never seen before.

Absorbed in the discussion, she seemed to be paying little attention to Capt. Pinckney, as she rose suddenly to her feet.

"Judge Beeswinger will be attended here by Mr. MacNeil of the Fair Plains hotel, who will vouch for him and introduce him," she said in a clear voice which rang with an imperiousness that Clarence well remembered.

"But is there no gentleman to introduce him? Must we take him on the word of a common trader—by Jove, a whisky seller!" continued the previous voice, sneeringly.

"On the word of a lady, Mr. Brooks," said Capt. Pinckney, with a slight gesture toward Mrs. Brant, "who answers for both."

Clarence had started slightly at his wife's voice and the information it conveyed. His fellow-passenger and the confidant of MacNeil was the man they were expecting. If they had recognized him (Clarence), would they not warn the company of his proximity?

He held his breath as the sound of voices came from the outer gate of the courtyard. Mrs. Brant rose—but at the same moment the gate swung open and a man entered. It was the Missourian.

He turned with an old-fashioned courtesy to the single woman standing on the balcony. "My fair correspondent, I believe! I am Judge Beeswinger. Your agent, MacNeil, passed me through our guards at the gate, but I did not deem it advisable to bring him into this assembly of gentlemen without your further consideration. I trust I am right?"

The quiet dignity, and self-possession, the quaint, old-fashioned colonial precision of speech, modified by a soft Virginian intonation, and, above all, some singular individuality in the man himself, produced a profound sensation, and seemed to suddenly give this gathering an impressiveness it had lacked before.

For an instant Clarence forgot himself and his personal wrongs in the shock of indignation he felt at this potent addition to the ranks of his enemies. He saw his wife's eyes sparkle with pride over her acquisition, and noticed that Pinckney cast a disturbed glance at the newcomer.

The stranger ascended the few steps to the balcony and took Mrs. Brant's hand with profound courtesy.

"Introduce me to my colleagues—distinctly and separately. It behooves a man at such a moment to know to whom he intrusts his life and honor, and the life and honor of his cause."

It was evidently no mere formal courtesy of the stranger. As he stepped forward along the balcony, and under Mrs. Brant's graceful guidance, was introduced to each of the members, he not only listened with scrupulous care and attention to the name and profession of each man, but bent upon him a clear, searching glance that seemed to photograph him in his memory, with two exceptions.

He passed Col. Starbottle's expanding shirt frill with a bow of elaborate precision, and said: "Col. Starbottle's fame requires neither introduction nor explanation." He stopped before Capt. Pinckney and paused.

"An officer of the United States army, I believe, sir?" "Educated at West Point, I think, by the government to whom you have taken the oath of allegiance?" "Yes."

"Very good, sir," said the stranger, turning away. "You have forgotten one other fact, sir," said Pinckney, with a slightly unperilous air.

mounted on the tables and waved their hands frantically, and in the midst of this bewildering turbulence of sound and motion, Clarence saw his wife mounted on a chair, with burning cheeks and flashing eyes, waving her handkerchief like an inspired priestess.

Only the stranger, still standing beside Col. Starbottle, remained unmoved and impassive. Then with an imperative gesture he demanded a sudden silence.

"Convincing and unanimous as this demonstration is, gentlemen," he began, quietly, "it is my duty, nevertheless, to ask you if you have seriously considered the meaning of the news I have brought. It is my duty to tell you that it means civil war. It means the clash of arms between two sections of a mighty country, it means the disruption of friends, the breaking of family ties, the separation of fathers and sons, of brothers and sisters—even perhaps of the dismemberment of husband and wife!"

"It means the sovereignty of the south—and the breaking of a covenant with low-born traders and abolitionists," said Capt. Pinckney.

"If there are any gentlemen present," continued the stranger, without heeding the interruption, "who have pledged their support to the support of the south in this emergency, or to the establishment of a Pacific republic in aid and sympathy with it, whose names are on this paper," he lifted a sheet of paper lying before Col. Starbottle, "but who now feel that the gravity of the news demands a more serious consideration of the purpose, they are at liberty to withdraw from the meeting—giving their honor as southern gentlemen to keep the secret intact."

"Not if I know it," interrupted a stalwart Kentuckian as he rose to his feet and strode down the steps to the patio. "For," he added, placing his back against the gateway, "I'll shoot the first coward that backs out now."

A roar of laughter and approval followed, but was silenced again by the quiet, unimpassioned voice of the stranger.

"If, on the other hand," he went on, calmly, "you all feel that this news is the fitting culmination and consecration of the hopes, wishes and plans of this meeting, you will assert it again, on your own signatures, to Col. Starbottle at this table."

When the Kentuckian had risen Clarence had started from his concealment; when he now saw the eager figures pressing forward to the table he hesitated no longer.

Slipping along the passage he reached the staircase which led to the corridor in the rear of the balcony. Descending this rapidly he not only came upon the backs of the excited crowd around the table, but even elbowed one of the conspirators aside without being noticed.

FUTURE WAR SURGERY. A High Authority Writes About the Probabilities of Battles to Come. It would appear probable that in a future war many of the wounds produced by the new projectile will be surgically less severe and prove amenable to effective surgical treatment.

Probably, also, the number of severe injuries will be very great, when we consider the enormous range of the new weapon and the penetrating power of the projectile, which enables it to traverse the bodies of two or three individuals in line, including bones, and to inflict serious or fatal wounds at a distance of 3,000 or 4,000 yards.

It is impossible to say what the proportion between these two is likely to be. At near ranges the explosive effects will be much the same as before; but at long range the narrow bullet track, the small external wounds, which often approach the subcutaneous in character, and the moderate degree of comminution and fissuring of the bone will form the bulk of the gunshot injuries of the future, for it would seem impossible with magazine quick-firing rifles to maintain a contest at close quarters without speedy mutual annihilation.

We may take it for granted that the number of wounded in proportion to the numbers engaged and actually under fire will be greater than before. The supply of ammunition will be larger, the facility for its discharge greater and smokeless powder will increase accuracy of aim.

I think we are justified in believing, although there is high authority for a contrary opinion, that the next great war will be more destructive to human life, "bloodier," in fact, than any of its predecessors, and that the number of injuries, and in many cases the severity of the injury, will be largely increased. But very many cases will remain less severe in character, more capable of successful treatment, and less likely to entail future disablement, while improved sanitation and antiseptic methods will enormously increase the proportion of recoveries.—Nature.

Proof of Acquaintance. Office Boy—Stranger at the door: says he's a newspaper man, and knows you, and wants to borrow some money of you. Great Editor—Pretty story! Some fraud, of course. How much does he want to borrow? "Ten cents."

"Oh! He does know me, I guess. Give him this dime."—N. Y. Weekly.

Fleas. Mr. Lingerly (who is studying medicine)—Yes, the effect of haemorrhoids is peculiar. It destroys distances and time. A man who takes it cannot tell the difference between one hour and ten.

Miss Weerie (yawning)—How did you get the habit?—Life.

Bad Error.—"That was rather a serious mistake the types made in speaking of young Golightly." "In what way?" "Changed a 'u' into an 'a' and said he was a ragged specimen of athletic manhood."—Detroit Free Press.

THE CAPTAIN'S PREMONITION. He Obeyed it, and by So Doing Averted a Tragedy.

At ten o'clock in the forenoon the valley suddenly narrowed until we had no choice but to take the path leading between two fir-crowned ridges. We had sighted Indians the day before, but the night had passed without an alarm and the morning had slipped along without sight of a warrior.

Had the savages figured it out that the 50 of us guarding the ten wagons of clothing and provisions were too strong for them, and that our keeping so well closed up and on the alert made the capture of stragglers impossible?

"Halt!" came the word from the head of the column, and two men were sent ahead to spy out the lay of the land. They found the path only wide enough for the wagons, leading downwards and away until it crossed a creek and was lost in the gloom beyond. Not a bird sang from the branches—not a rabbit skurried away in alarm.

There was the silence of death along the path. Foot by foot, with ears bent forward and nostrils dilating, the horses of the scouts moved on, and their riders had the vigilance of men whose lives might be snuffed out at any moment.

No danger along the path—no danger lurking at the crossing of the creek. So the scouts reported as they returned to the column, and the captain had just opened his lips to give the order to march when a wolf came running up the path and dashed through the column. There was fire in his eyes, but yet his tail was down.

"Skeered!" whispered an old veteran, "and by Jinks at that! That wolf has been turned out of his lair by the reds!"

"An ambush down there to wipe us out!" whispered a second. The captain shaded his eyes with his hand and peered down the path for a moment. Then he quietly said:

"Turn the wagons about and keep to the east till we strike another path! Don't hurry—don't shout! Corporal French, strike up 'Dixie's Land,' and you boys all join in the chorus!"

In five minutes we were out of the mouth of the gorge and marching away to the east on the level plain again, and as we marched every trooper sang the chorus of the lively song at the top of his voice.

"What is it? What did the captain see down there?" was asked from man to man. The captain saw nothing. He was obeying an instinct—one of those premonitions which sometimes stop a man in time to prevent a terrible tragedy.

The men jested and sang, but now and then one looked back over his shoulder and gave the lie to the jest on his lips. No one had seen anything—no one had heard anything. Miles away they found a safer if longer road, and the fort was reached at last without sight of an Indian. Around the mess table they joked the captain for backing out of the gorge and adding miles to his journey.

"All on account of a scared wolf!" laughed one. "And scared at his own shadow at that!" added a second.

The captain had no reply, but to himself he wondered if he had not been over-cautious. It was months later when a captive squaw told him a tale. All night long, as the wagon guard lay sleeping, the hostile Indians were coming up by dozens and scores and going into ambush along the creek. They had dug rifle-pits—they had piled up logs and stones—they were hidden under the cedars until over 300 of them lay waiting with bated breath for the train to enter the trap.

When the last wagon and the last trooper had passed a certain spot the signal was to be given to open fire. Three hundred jets of flame—300 bullets seeking living targets! There would not have been 20 troopers left after that first volley. At the end of five minutes every man would have been dead and the red demons screaming with glee as they twisted off their scalps. A frightened wolf betrayed the ambush. The train took another route and was saved.

For an hour or more the Indians watched and waited, none daring to move for fear of betraying his presence. At last all realized that their game had escaped from the trap, and sullenly and noiselessly the 300 moved down the path, up the rise, into the cedars where their ponies were herded, and without shout or curse or sound to be heard ten yards away they mounted and rode away and the ridges hid them from view.—Detroit Free Press.

THE WHITE HOUSE OF MEXICO. It Is the Finest Official Residence on the Continent.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz and his family have two places of residence. The Castle of Chapultepec is the "white house" of the nation, and lies two miles from the City of Mexico. It is occupied by the family during the rainy summer season only; the dry winter season being passed, for greater convenience, at the private residence owned by the president on la Calle de la Cadena, in the capital, and which counts as part of the \$5,000,000 of wealth held by the head of the Mexican nation.

Chapultepec is probably the finest official residence on the continent, and it was for this property that it is commonly reported that the late Mr. Jay Gould offered the Mexican government close to \$10,000,000 in Mexican silver, as a southern resort for himself and family, but which was promptly declined. The approach to Chapultepec lies along the famous Paseo de la Reforma, the magnificent boulevard laid out by the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian and his now mentally deranged queen, Empress Carlotta. The Paseo, with the succeeding streets of San Francisco and Avenida Juarez, connect Chapultepec with the National palace on the Plaza Mayor, three miles distant in the city.—Edward Page Gaston, in Ladies' Home Companion.

Seven species of wasps secrete and store up honey just as do the bees.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"Frederick," said she, "don't let the baby stand alone." "Why, she's old enough to learn to walk." "Old enough to learn to walk! Why, she hasn't even learned to ride a bicycle yet."—Washington Star.

A Draw with a Winner.—"Fight ended in a draw, did it?" said Rubberneck Bill. "They always end like that out our way, and the feller that draws out has a whole lot the best of it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Dyer—"Col. Kaintuck hasn't laughed in a year." "Dyer—"Why?" Dyer—"Some one told him his laugh sounded like rippling water."—Town Topics.

"Don't you get awfully tired doing nothing all the time?" asked the young man who thought himself interested in sociology. "Mister," answered Perry Patette, "I git so tired doin' nothin' dat I can't do nothin' else."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Opinions Differed.—An Abilene boy found ten dollars on the sidewalk, and followed up the man who dropped it and gave it back to him. The man bought an apple, gave the boy half of it, and told him "honesty was the best policy." The boy backed off a short distance and called the man a liar.—Wichita Eagle.

Much free-silver sentiment out this way?" asked the tourist. "Much?" echoed Rubberneck Bill; "much? Why, friend, it has got so that every time a feller has the jim-jams, instead of imaginin' snakes in his boots, he thinks his pockets is full of gold twenties."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Hendricks (proudly walking out of the sewing-room)—"Well, Percy, how do you like my bloomers?" Mr. Hendricks—"Oh, they do very well; but, dear me, how much older than usual they make you look." On the following day a neat package, intended for the far-away heathen, was forwarded from the Hendricks home.—Cleveland Leader.

HIDE AND SEEK AT SEA.

Torpedo-Boat Practice with the Great White Cruisers. Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, describing the tricks of torpedo boats, says: But to insure all these fine results, both officers and men must be taught how to maneuver and maneuver them to best advantage, as well as how to discharge the torpedoes they carry.

Constant drilling is necessary; and lately one of these boats in our navy, the "Cushing" (so suitably named after the young hero of the civil war who destroyed the rebel ram "Albatross" by means of a rude torpedo-boat—one of the first actually used), has been attached to the naval station at Newport, R. I., in order to carry on this practice.

One set of officers and men after another is instructed in handling her, and in the making and firing of her torpedoes; and they have plenty of fun along with the schooling. The headquarters of this work is Goat Island, which separates Newport harbor from the outer waters of Narragansett Bay.

There is a searchlight which commands the harbor entrances and a wide circle of the bay. One or more warships are always there. Those searchlights also can be swung in any direction. Yet the Cushing arrived one night and first announced herself by suddenly blowing her whistle within pistol-shot of the inner wharf of the island—and it was not a dark night either. A few afternoons later she went down the bay, and challenged every eye to be alert to see her return in the evening. It was bright moonlight—a time in which no such boat would attempt a serious attack—yet Lieut. Fletcher, the Cushing's commander, crept within a third of a mile of the shore before he was detected.

It would have pleased you to see her that night, as she came plainly into view—a long, low streak gliding silently and swiftly athwart the moonlit sea, rolling a silvery furrow back from her plow-like bow, and seeming more like some great fish with its back fins out of water than any sort of steamship.

But it is on dark and stormy nights that the practice becomes exciting. Groups of officers stand upon the rampart of Fort Wolcott, or upon the bridge of each monitor or cruiser, and strain eyes and ears to obtain some inkling of the torpedo-boat's presence, the long white beam of the electric searchlight sweeping right and left, up and down, and every man gazing along the path it illuminates for some glimpse of the little enemy. A swing of the beam southward brings out the grim walls and numerous cannon of Fort Adams, and shows every yacht and fishing-boat at anchor inside of Brenton's point.

The main channel, the Dimplings, the far away shore of Conanicut island, Rose island and its ruined old fortifications, the upper bay dotted with lazy sloops and schooners slipping down with the tide, are revealed one after another, as the powerful rays are turned slowly westward and northward until at last they are shining again on the Naval War college and training school, and on the clustered shipping and wharves of the picturesque old town.—St. Nicholas.

Queer Place for a Pain. "You are doing nicely," said the doctor, encouragingly, to an old darkey patient. "I will call again to-morrow, and will leave you this prescription now to save you from pain in the interim." Then he went out.

"Da's er 'scription dat de doctah lef," said the patient feebly to his wife. "An' I want's yer ter go to de drug sto' an' git it filled. Tell de drug sto' man dat it's for yer interim, an' be sho' ax 'na ef it's ter take it eternally, or jess rub it on de outside, an' ef so, whar."—Texas Sifter.

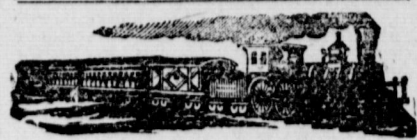
A Little Misunderstanding. "Sir, your son's performance on the French horn is execrable. It will drive everybody from my house. You told me he was a teacher."

"I did not. I said he was a tooter."—Detroit Free Press.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

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



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

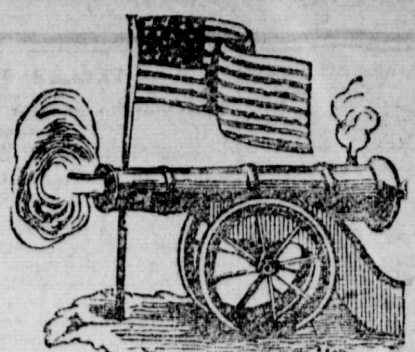
Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST, MIXED), station names (Cedar Grove, Gladstone, Strong, etc.), and times.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative, R. H. Chandler; Treasurer, David Griffiths; Clerk of Court, M. C. Newton; County Attorney, J. E. Perry; Sheriff, J. W. McWilliams; Surveyor, John McCullum; Probate Judge, R. Jeffrey; Sup't. of Public Instruction, T. G. Allen; Register of Deeds, Wm. Norton; Commissioners, C. L. Mauls, W. A. Wood.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS: Ferd Yenser is very ill. M. M. Kuhl is slowly improving. T. H. Grisham is hunting in Colorado. Miss Lovern Hazel went to Emporia, Friday. Miss Hattie Doolittle went to Topeka, Tuesday.

At quite a large convention of Democrats and Populists of Fall township, held in this city, last Saturday afternoon, the following ticket was nominated: Trustee, G. C. McDowell; Treasurer, A. E. Lewis; Clerk, Lee M. Swope; Justices of the Peace, W. C. Harvey and H. A. McDaniel; Constables, John Gates and Wm. Beach; Road Overseers—District No. 1, Sam Gilliland; 2, Wm. Wyatt, I. E. Childs; 3, G. J. Cunningham; 4, John Mecklejer; 5, Riley Pendergraft; 6, Newt. Garrison; 11, G. A. Gauvey; 12, B. F. Mealey; 13, Chas. L. Simmons.

JACK NEEDS A VACATION: All work makes Jack a dull boy. He should leave the office a while this summer, take Jill along and go to Colorado. An illustrated book describing summer tourist resorts in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, will be mailed free on application to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago. Tourist tickets now on sale at reduced rates to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Denver, over the picturesque line, Santa Fe Route.



THE FIRST GUN AS USUAL FINDS THE MODEL IN FRONT THE SAME AS THE OLD VETS WERE IN THE LATE WAR. THANKS ARE DUE THEM FOR PRESENT PROSPERITY.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE AND MEATS. REGARDING PRICES, WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW. HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID FOR POULTRY, EGGS, ETC. WE EXTEND AN INVITATION TO ALL OLD SOLDIERS AND SONS OF VETERANS TO MAKE OUR STORE YOUR HEADQUARTERS DURING THE FAIR.

CLARKE & CO.

Mrs. Barbara Gillett returned home Tuesday, from her visit at Burlington, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Jackson, and her daughter, Nellie.

Henry Bonewell, of the Eureka House, took his son, William, who is in bad health, to Emporia, Sunday, to be with his mother in that city and receive medical treatment there.

Married, by Squire J. B. Davis, at his home, in this city, on Monday morning, September 14, 1896, Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Bazaar, and Mrs. Kusticia Ann Raymer, of this city.

Don't forget that John Glen, the reliable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elmdale and you can always get bargains of him, and the best of mending in every branch of his trade.

It rained a good deal the fore part of the week, and Tuesday, the opening day of the County Fair, was quite gloomy, but, yesterday the sun came out, and every thing is now looking lovely for a successful Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Byram, parents of Miss Alta Byram, teacher in our public schools, have moved into the John Frisby house, and Mr. Frisby and family, accompanied by Mrs. Jenie Watson and daughter, will leave Monday, by wagon, for their old home in Ohio.

Mrs. Caroline Shimpff, widow of the late Jacob Schimpff, of Birley, died at her home, at 8 o'clock, a. m., yesterday morning, September 16, 1896, after a long and painful illness, and the funeral services will be held at ten o'clock, this morning, at her residence, and at 2 p. m., at the M. E. church in this city.

A silver club has been organized at Saffordville, with a membership of 75. Meetings are held every two weeks, and are organized for work. John H. Martin was elected President; Ben Jones, Vice-President; J. M. Stone, Secretary, and D. R. Shellenger, Treasurer. Mr. Martin is a Democrat, Ben Jones a Republican.

The six and three year old sons of Charlie Wado, while handling a rifle, Tuesday, shot each other, the former being shot, grazing the skin below one of his knees, and the latter in the abdomen; the ball passing from side to side, in front of his intestines, which, however, were uninjured, and, with care, he will get well.

The following lands in this county and within the Dodge City, Kansas, land office district are vacant, and are on to settlement under the home, seed law; on, upon due application, a sale at public sale to the highest bidder in separate tracks, at not less than \$2.00 per acre, viz: w 1/2 of ne 1/4 21 6; w 1/2 of nw 12 21-8; w 1/2 of ne 1/4 22-21-8; w 1/2 of nw 22-22-8.

CEBAR POINT, Sept. 12, 1896. J. T. Butler, of Cottonwood Falls, nominee for County Attorney of Chase county, spoke at this place, last night, and, without doubt, he is one of the strongest speakers in the State. His masterly presentation of the silver question to our club gave us great strength, and well may we feel proud of such an orator; and he made a host of friends for the white metal and our cause. We need more Butlers on the stump.

A SILVER REPUBLICAN. At quite a large convention of Democrats and Populists of Fall township, held in this city, last Saturday afternoon, the following ticket was nominated: Trustee, G. C. McDowell; Treasurer, A. E. Lewis; Clerk, Lee M. Swope; Justices of the Peace, W. C. Harvey and H. A. McDaniel; Constables, John Gates and Wm. Beach; Road Overseers—District No. 1, Sam Gilliland; 2, Wm. Wyatt, I. E. Childs; 3, G. J. Cunningham; 4, John Mecklejer; 5, Riley Pendergraft; 6, Newt. Garrison; 11, G. A. Gauvey; 12, B. F. Mealey; 13, Chas. L. Simmons.

For muslins, calicos, etc. fancy and otherwise, go to King & King's.

THE FLOWER PARADE WHICH THE TOPEKA LADIES HAVE CHARGE OF AS THEIR PART OF TOPEKA'S FESTIVAL-REUNION WILL BE THE FIRST ONE EVER GIVEN IN KANSAS.

THE STATE TOURNAMENT OF THE KANSAS FIREARMS ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD AT TOPEKA, DURING THE REUNION-FESTIVAL WEEK. VOLUNTEER COMPANIES FROM ALL OVER WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE CONTESTS, RACES AND PARADES.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Sept. 16, 1896, Robert Holdman. All the above remaining uncalled for Sept. 30, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

DEATH OF GEORGE M. HAYDEN

About half past two o'clock, last Monday afternoon, September 14th, 1896, this community was startled by the information that George Monroe Hayden had suddenly died, at his home, in the south part of town, and although it was raining quite hard at the time, people were rushing to and fro to find out; if possible, the facts concerning his death, as he was an honored and much respected citizen of this county. At the time of his death he had been trying to put his children to sleep, when his wife who was in another part of the house, heard him asking for help, and went to the room in which he and the children were, and found him sitting in a chair, breathing his last, and, in answer to her question what was the matter with him he looked at her, put his hand on his heart, and expired. He was born, September 9th 1853, near Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio, hence, he was 43 years and 6 days old at the time of his death. On July 23, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Ella Winters, of Strong City, Kansas, by whom he had three children, viz: George Warner, Monroe Carter and Clayton, to whom his wife he was most devotedly attached, and with whom he was when, though suddenly, called from time into eternity.

He was the oldest of a family of seven children. His mother died in 1870 and his father died, in this county, January 29, 1889. He was a cripple from childhood, receiving an injury in the left foot, that rendered him unable for manual labor; but in all his suffering he was always patient and uncomplaining. For some years past his pulmonary had been very slow, and a few days before his death the crippled side of him became cooler than the other side, and the physician who was called in, but got to him after death, says heart failure terminated his life.

He was a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. of this city; was three times elected Clerk of the District Court of this county, and was, at the time of his death a candidate, on the Republican ticket, for Clerk of the District Court.

Besides his wife and children, he leaves three brothers, three sisters, and a host of friends to mourn his sudden demise. To know George M. Hayden was to be his friend; in fact, "To know him was to love him; To name him was to praise."

The funeral took place, Tuesday afternoon, from the M. E. church, the Rev. Thos. Lidzy, of Emporia, assisted by the Rev. T. W. Harkness, of this city, officiating, and preaching a most impressive sermon, and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery, west of this city, with Lodge honors, and in the presence of a large number of sorrowing friends, the funeral cortege being one of the longest that ever went out of this town.

SPECIAL RATES. Topeka, Kansas, October 12 17. Fare one and one-third round trip. Leavenworth, Kansas, October 15 18, Y. M. C. A. One and one third fare for round trip. Kansas City, Kansas, September 24 28, W. C. T. U. convention. One and one third fare round trip. Hutchinson, Kansas, October 17 24, Grand Legion Select Knights, A. O. N. W. One and one third fare round trip. Republican Rally, Peabody, Saturday, Sept. 12. Fare one and one third round trip. National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic—St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 14, 1896. Fare from Cottonwood Falls Station for the round trip \$14.80 return limit can be extended to Sept. 30th.

Annual Congress National Prison Association of the United States, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26-30. Fare one and one third for the round trip. Christian Endeavor Union of Kan., Emporia, Kan., August, 7-18: One and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 7-18. Sovereign Grand Lodge Dallas Tex. I. O. O. F. Sept. 21 28 1896. one fare for the round trip tickets on sale Sept. 18-19-20. return limit 30th.

15th Annual Encampment Sons of Veterans N. S. A. Sept. 8 11. Louisville, Ky. Fare one and one third, round trip. National Baptist Convention St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 16 23rd. Fare one and one-third round trip.

CHASE COUNTY FAIR. SEPTEMBER 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1896.

This is a County Fair and should inspire every citizen in the county to make it the best Fair ever held here. The display in every department will no doubt be equal to or surpass any former year. Remember all entries for exhibit are absolutely free, so let every one bring something, whatever they have of merit, whether it be stock, poultry, fruit or domestic manufacture. Farmers desiring to sell stock, grain or fruit, the County Fair is a most excellent medium through which to advertise.

We can not enumerate all the attractions but there will be something good for each day. Special mention is made of the GRAND SOLDIER'S REUNION, on Thursday, the 3rd day of the Fair, greet the old soldiers with a big crowd, and make them feel our appreciation of the victory won in the grand struggle for Liberty and Union

Holmes' Boys Cornet Band has been employed to furnish music for each day of the fair. Your friends will be there come and meet them. H. F. GILLETT, Secretary. ARCH MILLER, President.

Annual Meeting Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association. National Estetdfof. Denver, Sept. 1, one fare for the round trip plus \$2. Tickets on sale Aug. 29 to Sept. 1. Return limit can be extended to Sept. 30. Annual meeting Laundrymen's National Association, Chicago, Sept. 14 16. Fare one and one-third round trip. Annual meeting Central Protective Association, Argentine, Kansas, Sept. 24. Fare one and one-third. Army of the Cumberland, Sept. 23-24. Rockford, Ill. Fare one and one-third.

Kansas State Fair, Wichita, September 1 26. One fare round trip. Fair and races, St. Joseph, Mo., September 6 12. One fare round trip. Tickets on sale September 5 12. return limit 12th. Ottawa, Kan., September 16 18, Reunion Kansas Soldier's Association. Fare one and one-third round trip. G. A. R. Reunion, Newton, Kan., September 1 11. One and one-third fare for round trip. Annual meeting I. O. O. F. Leavenworth, Kansas, October 12 15. Open rate of one fare for round trip. Return limit October 17. Fancy Horse Show, Kansas City, September 5 12. Fare one and one-third for round trip. St. Louis Fair, St. Louis, Mo., October 5-10. One fare for round trip. Tickets on sale October 4 9. Return limit October 24. Kansas City, October 5-10. Priest of Pallas Parade and Carnival Krewe One fare for the round trip. Return limit October 11.

KANSAS C. A. R. REUNION AND TOPEKA'S AUTUMNAL FESTIVITIES FOR THE VETERANS OF 1861-65 SEP. 28, OCTOBER 3, 1896. The state fair grounds at Topeka which will be occupied by the old soldiers during the Reunion-Festival will be known as "Camp Nelson A. Miles". The great park with all of its buildings will be given over to the use of the veterans and their families. Every comfort and convenience will be provided by the Topeka people.

A one fare rate for the round trip has been made for the Reunion-Festival at Topeka Sept. 28, to Oct. 3. The decorations of Topeka's public buildings and business blocks during the Festival-Reunion in September will be done on a scale never before attempted by a city of its size. Magnificent floral arches made brilliant at night with colored incandescent lights will span Kansas avenue, and flags, flowers and evergreen will help to give the entire city an air of gaiety and hospitality.

The most noted Grand Army orators of the state and nation will be present at the Reunion-Festival at Topeka. Campfires will be held every day and evening interspersed with band and choral music, street pageants, processions, tournaments and carnivals. The flower parade which the Topeka ladies have charge of as their part of Topeka's Festival-Reunion will be the first one ever given in Kansas.

The State tournament of the Kansas Firearm Association will be held at Topeka, during the Reunion-Festival week. Volunteer companies from all over will participate in the contests, races and parades.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Sept. 16, 1896, Robert Holdman. All the above remaining uncalled for Sept. 30, 1896, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches. OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

WHITE ASS SNOW DELAND'S "Cap Sheaf" Brand SODA. Best in the World! TRY IT. WRITE FOR OUR COOK BOOK FREE! DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y. sept 17-19

DON'T STOP TOBACCO. HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT. The tobacco grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will no longer when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. "Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and without inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented: Clayton, Nevada Co. Ark., Jan. 28, 1895. Eureka Chemical & Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but I couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo," and it has entirely cured me of the habit of all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition. Yours, respectfully, P. H. MARBURY. Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.

Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with free-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of check. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical and Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Are You Afraid? TO READ BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION?

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"Silver versus Gold."

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REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY. Made a Well Man of Me. THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY, Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL For sale by W. B. HILTON & CO COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Greatest Retail Store in the West.

105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES. Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candles—New Tea Room. Why You Should Trade Here—The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out complete. We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest. Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once. Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail. Come to the Big Store if you can, You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail. Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS TO Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co. KANSAS CITY, MO.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Some Pointed Questions for Maj. McKinley to Answer.

The following letter from ex-Congressman H. F. Bartine, of Nevada, written under date of September 4, to Maj. McKinley, is just made public. What the nominee for presidential honors on the republican ticket will say to it remains to be seen:

Hon. William McKinley, Canton, O.—Dear Sir: You are the presidential candidate of the republican party upon a platform inequally concealing you to the policy of maintaining the gold standard in this country until bimetallicism can be secured by international agreement.

As neither you nor the party you represent offers a suggestion upon which we can ground a hope of obtaining such an agreement, the financial plank of the platform upon which you stand must be regarded as a declaration in favor of permanently adhering to the present gold system.

In your letter of acceptance you treat the money question as the foremost issue, and discuss it at considerable length, giving to the present monetary policy of the republican party your unqualified indorsement.

It is scarcely necessary for me to remind you that by such course you have assumed a position quite different from the one you occupied but a comparatively short time ago.

That very able men may do honestly by change the old questions of wisdom and expediency, no fair-minded person will deny. That when they so change their opinions, it is both their privilege and their duty to shape their actions accordingly, and to withdraw all contracts.

But where the subject involves moral considerations, where it is simply a question of right and wrong, of honesty and dishonesty, the same principle cannot be applied and the same attitude of change cannot be allowed.

It is this distinction that has prompted me to address you through the medium of an open letter.

No one can read your published acceptance without being impressed that you regard the maintaining of the gold standard not merely as a wise and judicious policy, but as absolutely essential to the preservation of our "financial honor."

You assert that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one would at once lead to the debasement of our currency to the level of a "33 cent dollar," impairing the obligation of existing contracts, and bringing a long trail of terrible calamities in its wake.

Through your entire discussion of the question of the gold standard, it is that party with gold is the ally, the test of honest money, and that any currency cheaper than gold is its present, appreciated value is, of necessity, dishonest.

You are certainly aware that the campaign committee of the republican party is literally flooding the country with books, papers and pamphlets, in which it is broadly declared that the financial issue as now made is simply a question of "honest money" vs. "dishonest money."

There is no reason to doubt that you are in perfect and harmonious accord with your committee. Hence the conclusion comes irresistibly that you regard the advocates of unrestricted silver coinage as being deficient in personal integrity, and as seeking to establish a monetary policy that will dishonor the American name.

Being one of those whose personal integrity is thus impugned, I make free to remind you that in the year 1878, as a member of the house of representatives, you voted for the famous "Bland" bill, providing for the unrestricted coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

At that time the commercial value of the dollar which you voted to coin into a dollar was a little more than 90 cents. It had been much lower, but at the time your vote was cast it had risen considerably as a result of political agitation and prospective free coinage.

You will also remember, I am sure, that the Bland bill was at the time denounced as "repudiation" and "frank dishonesty" by many of the prominent financiers who are now giving your earnest support.

In view of these facts, would you regard it as impertinent for me to request a public statement of your opinion as to whether or not the Bland bill was an "honest" measure, calculated to "debase" our currency and "dishonor" the country?

If you answer in the affirmative, in justice to yourself, you should inform the country why you voted for it. If your answer be in the negative, it should be supplemented of an explanation of how an act that was honest in 1878 can be dishonest in 1898.

It is true the vote in question was cast 18 years ago, but even then you were old enough to know the difference between right and wrong. It is also true that silver was not at that time so far below the gold level as it is now, but in this connection you will allow me to suggest that there is no difference whatever in principle, nor even in degree, so far as the question of honesty is concerned.

Petty larceny involves the same moral obligation as grand larceny. If it is dishonest to coin 33 cents' worth of silver into a dollar, it is equally dishonest to coin 33 cents' worth into a dollar.

But neither of these explanations are available, because of other highly significant circumstances in your congressional career.

You have probably not forgotten that you were a member of the Fifty-first congress and a candidate for the speakership of the house. I am very certain that the republican members of that body from the far west have not forgotten how anxious you were for their support, and how earnestly you reminded them that you had voted for free silver in 1878.

At that time (1889), when silver bullion had fallen to less than 75 cents on the dollar in gold, you certainly never gave any token that in your opinion a law providing for the free coinage of that metal would involve "financial dishonor."

All through the long session of the Fifty-first congress you distinctly recognized the fact that the debasement of our silver was too narrow in its scope, and that something further must be done toward silver restoration. Your utterances at the time clearly showed that you were prepared to go any length in that direction, if the republicans in congress would only keep you company.

You, of course, remember that there was a very earnest demand throughout the country for silver legislation, and that there was a strong silver sentiment in the house of representatives; that the republican side was itself deeply interested with the "free silver" idea, and that nearly every member on that side conceded that some legislation must be had.

You will also recall the fact that you and other republicans in caucus appointed a committee of 15, to endeavor to frame a bill upon which republicans could unite.

That committee consisted of the eight republican members of the coinage committee, of whom I was one, and seven leading republicans of the house, not members of the coinage committee, of whom you were one. So that you and I were, for the time being, colleagues in the committee.

You will not hesitate to admit that you were one of the most active members of the committee, and that none were more earnest than you in the effort to formulate a measure which all republicans, including those who were strongly for free silver, might support.

You may not remember all that you said during the debate in that committee, and neither do I. But there is one statement made by you that I have never for a moment forgotten. In emphasizing the necessity of passing a "silver bill," in substance you said: "We must pass a silver bill—the country demands it, but we must pass it as a party measure. I am unwilling to support any bill that I can unreservedly accept free coinage, or the 'Windmill Bill,' or anything else upon

which we can agree, but it is imperative that we have a silver bill."

I grant that you showed a preference for some measure other than free coinage, and that after some vacillation you threw your vote in favor of what was called the "Windmill bill." I grant further that you may have expressed your willingness to vote for free coinage merely for effect, knowing that the condition laid down was an impossible one, and that the republicans would never agree upon such a measure.

Still the fact is that you said it, and there was no inconsistency between that language and your previous record. If a majority of the republicans had declared in favor of a free coinage bill, I have no doubt that you would have kept your word and voted for it.

Therefore I ask you the further question: Did you in 1890 regard the free coinage of silver as meaning "financial dishonor," and consequently dishonestly in those who advocated that policy? If not, the country will not doubt be greatly interested in reading your elucidation of the ethical difference between free coinage in 1890 and free coinage in 1898.

It is not for me to do it proper to remind you that up to the very day of your nomination you were not the choice of the extreme gold standard men. They looked upon your past financial record with unqualified disfavor, and the somewhat uncertain history of the Ohio platform, which was supposed to reflect your position, filled them with distrust.

It is, however, you were nominated upon gold standard platform, and these same men are now your enthusiastic supporters.

You have suddenly become an enthusiastic as they in your devotion to the gold standard, which you never failed to attack in congress when the opportunity presented itself; for even the "Windmill bill" and the "Sherman law," both of which received your votes, recognized the fact that the gold standard was wrong.

Not only this, but you seem to have also apparently abandoned the opinions of a lifetime on a question of morals and honor. This change in your attitude is so extraordinary and so sudden that, feeling as I do, the deepest interest in every phase of the silver question, I address you in this public manner, hoping that you may find it not incompatible with the dignity of your present position to furnish in the same public manner an explanation that will be satisfactory to both your friends and your opponents. Very respectfully yours, H. F. BARTINE.

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PROSPERITY AND USURY.

Ground of the Struggle Between the Two Parties.

The Public Ledger quotes Mr. McKinley as follows: "No matter what kind of money we have, we cannot get it unless we have work. Whether it is poor money or whether it is good money, whether it is gold or whether it is silver, we cannot get one dollar of it unless we have employment for our hands and heads."

How about issuing watered stock by the ton in Wall street?

How about the "unearned increment," as it is called, of the Astor real estate in the city of New York?

How about the railway that takes advantage of its monopoly to gouge the public out of fares ten times as high as other roads charge for the same service?

How about the stock and the produce gamblers who get a corner on wheat or something else, and sweat their victims out of untold millions?

Possibly Mr. McKinley considers all these and a thousand other ways of plundering the public—all of which, by the way, should rightly go to the producers who make such values possible—as a reward for the "employment of their heads."

But aside from Mr. McKinley's loose way of talking, the Ledger printed it to offset Mr. Bryan's attitude, that free silver will help the American workman. The Ledger adds that if Mr. Bryan were correct, there would be no opposition from intelligent people to "substituting the silver standard for the gold standard."

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lately close nearly all the manufacturing in the United States.

Free silver means protection to American industry. Mr. McKinley and the Public Ledger in opposing it, oppose the republican principle of protection; thus they stultify themselves by pretending to support the very opposite of what they actually do support.

If free silver will not increase the money volume sufficiently, then without doubt Mr. Bryan will advocate a form of money in addition thereto, that will afford this nation a proper increase. The people, under the auspices of usurers which Mr. McKinley and the Ledger are sustaining, have starved long enough.—Philadelphia Item.

FOR MCKINLEY TO STUDY.

"COMING."

A Guest Who Responded to the Announcement of His Name.

The "beautiful Mrs. Bingham" was among the women who, a hundred years ago, went from America to Europe, and, "like Alexander," spread their conquests further. The adjectives poured forth at her feet show that she had not only graces of person, but those of the mind and heart. She was "engaging," "possessed of ease and politeness," "amiable" and "affable." Even the hairdresser, who was most in requisition on court days in London, had his opinion to offer.

"Well, it does not signify," said he, with a twirl of his comb, "but the American ladies do beat the English all to nothing."

When she returned to Philadelphia society, from her long stay abroad, she kept up a state of courtly magnificence more common in the old world than in the new. Her residence was luxurious and beautiful, and there she held a salon of her own, made up from the best of fashionable society.

One incident connected with her way is exceedingly droll, and might be taken as a significant warning against introducing into a republic the customs of another phase of civilization. She had brought home with her the habit of having her servants announce the name of a guest at different points of his progress from the hall to the dining-room.

One day there appeared a plain republican person who was a stranger to the innovation. While he was stopping to remove his outer garment, he heard his name called. Again it was repeated, much to his embarrassment, for he was not ready to appear.

"Coming!" he called, desperately.

It sounded again, this time at the drawing-room door.

"Coming!" he responded, loudly. "Coming! as soon as I can get off my great-coat!"—Youth's Companion.

Eugene Field's Fondness For Children.

Eugene Field was a man of generosity, tender spirit and boundless sympathy. He gained and held the love of little children and of men and women; for in his writings he appealed to young and old, and every gentle nature responded to the magic of his honest verse.

He was a great lover of animals, and was constantly making pets of them. He was very fond of birds, but, as he disliked to see them caged, he looked forward to the time when he could add to his new home a good conservatory, where the birds might find a home and fly in and out among the plants. After he had once become attached to a pet of any kind, it was exceedingly hard for him to give it up. For several years he paid the board of two old dogs at a farm. Some of his friends thought this a foolish expense; but he said he would not have the dogs killed, as they had been faithful to him in their younger days, and he did not believe in deserting old friends. Several years ago a Jerusalem donkey was given to the Field boys, and they named it Don Cesar de Buena. After they became too old to drive with him, it was a serious question what to do with "Don." For some time he was boarded at a livery stable. His board bill soon became quite a serious matter. But Mr. Field would not have him sold, for fear that the children's old comrade might fall into unkind hands. At last a friend in Kentucky offered a home for the donkey, and there he is now spending his last days in luxurious ease on a blue-grass farm.—Martha Nelson Yenowine, in St. Nicholas.

All About Texas.

Address D. J. Price, A. G. P. A., I. & G. N. R. R., Palestine, Texas, sending seven cents postage, for a 200 page hand-colored illustrated book telling all about Texas. Texas is now attracting a great number of settlers by reason of cheap lands and mild climate.

If we knew what our enemies have suffered, our enmity would often die a sudden death.—Ran's Horn.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 23 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. KLINE, 1639 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

PRUDENCE and industry are the best safeguards against hard luck.—Chicago Standard.

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

ALMOST all old women wear their dresses too short.—Acheson Globe.

Warner's Safe Cure

Has for a Fifth of a Century Cured all forms of . . .

KIDNEY and LIVER DISEASES.

THE DREAD BRIGHT'S DISEASE

is but incipient Kidney Disease. Either are Dangerous. Both can be Cured if treated in time with Warner's Safe Cure.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Ask for either and accept no substitute.

STEADY WORK

WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men everywhere to **SELL STARK TREES** millions tested, growing "above lusty best." **STARK OUTLINES**, new PATENT BROTHERS, LOUISIANA, MO., ROCKFORD, ILL.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

BARN ARCHITECTURE.

How to Increase the Capacity of an Old Structure at Small Expense.

The barns on many farms heretofore devoted to "mixed farming" have but limited accommodations for cows. When starting to work up a dairy, as many farmers are now doing, more barn room becomes a necessity. It is the purpose of this article to show how the ordinary barn may have its capacity greatly increased for dairy purposes—and that, too, at a very small expense.

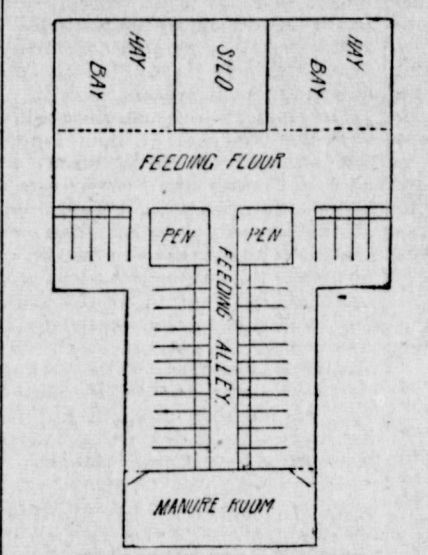
With the addition of a silo, which the dairyman must of necessity have, it is not necessary to increase the storage



VIEW OF THE BARN AS IMPROVED.

capacity of the barn, but simply the cow quarters. The silo is put in the middle of the long hay-bay that usually runs the length of one side of the barn, while the addition is made at right angles to the feeding-floor, the original cattle quarters and the side of the barn, in the form of an "ell." The new arrangement is shown very clearly in the diagram of the interior which is given.

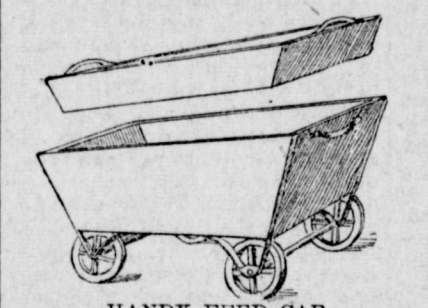
Two calf pens are conveniently located in the angles formed by the two lines of cattle stalls. More room can be made for calves, if needed, in the manure room that is located at the outer end of the addition. Into this is wheeled



GROUND PLAN OF BARN.

each day the manure from the two lines of cows, when it is covered with litter and kept solidly tamped by hogs, or young stock, running upon it. Large doors at one side permit a cart to be backed into this manure-room to be loaded.

Yards can be made on both sides of this addition, thus keeping the cows in smaller herds when turned out. The addition may be made high enough, if desired, to afford a chamber for storage purposes, or for toolroom and workshop. It is desirable to have cattle quarters warm when one lives in northern



HANDY FEED CAR.

latitudes. I should, therefore, advise sheathing up on the inside of the studding, using the ordinary boarding and larding paper on the outside of the studding. The making of such a dead-air space will greatly assist in keeping the interior warm, while the smooth sheathing will do away with many nooks and corners where dust and filth may collect.

For economy in feeding with such an arrangement of the stock, it will be wise to have a feeder, or truck, to run along the feeding floor and through the feeding alley. A design is given herewith. This is arranged to hold a goodly quantity of ensilage to be carried to the cribs of the cows, and has a shoaler, water-tight box fitting inside the top, which can be put in place when the less bulky grain ration is to be fed. A handy car can also be constructed for wheeling out the manure to the manure-room, making it of a form to be easily dumped, though a wheelbarrow will answer the purpose very well.—Country Gentleman.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Botched eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh.

If too much sulphur is given it is apt to cause leg weakness.

Keep line and ground bone where the fowls can help themselves.

Feed the turkeys regularly so that they will come home regularly.

Milk can be given in place of water until the fowls are six weeks old.

If the hens are well cared for while molting they will lay before winter.

Nothing tends more to engender disease in poultry than filth in the coops.

In feeding fowls closely confined, never feed more than is eaten up clean.

Feeding hard grain to ducks exclusively usually means crippled legs or feet sooner or later.

In keeping eggs for market at this time it is important to keep them in as cool a place as possible.

Late-hatched pullets will nearly always make small hens, as they do not grow after cold weather sets in.

When bantams are hatched too early in the season they are liable to grow too large to make them desirable.

Coarse bones in fowls indicate coarse meat, and a coarse-meated fowl is poor eating.—St. Louis Republic.

ABOUT CAPONIZING.

The Operation Completely Changes the Nature of the Cockerel.

After caponizing a cockerel its nature becomes entirely changed. They take on a more rapid growth, are more tame, awkward in carriage and always exceedingly lazy; take on a very heavy and beautiful plumage, the comb and wattles cease to grow, the spurs do not develop as in cockerels. The erstwhile fighting cockerel becomes as docile as a chick. Instead of chasing about the yard he keeps his own company and spends each day in quiet living. Without the drawback of physical exertion the flesh rapidly increases, the bones add weight to weight, and where under the old way a farmer would kill an ordinary-looking cockerel of but little weight he now dresses for market a bird rivaling the turkey in size and weight, whose flesh in flavor is superior to that of the spring broiler and as tender and juicy.

Caponizing solves the problem of disposing of a large number of cockerels whose diminutive sizes are small inducements to the dealer. Caponize the chicks and you have at once laid the foundation for a handsome profit in a short time to come.

The bird to be operated on should be from two to three months old (not over six months) and weigh not less than a pound to a pound and a half. The size is equally important as the age. April, May, June, August, September and October are the months generally taken for caponizing, for the reason that spring chickens arrive at proper age and weight during these months; also, because cockerels caponized then arrive at proper age and weight for market during the months of November, December, January, February, March, April and May, at which times there is the greatest demand for them in the cities and highest prices secured.—Pilling's Guide to Caponizing.

FINDING THE QUEEN.

Description of a Method Which Has Never Resulted in Failure.

It used to be a great deal of bother for me, says E. Davenport, in American Bee Journal, to find queens in populous colonies sometimes, but it is not much now, for I can find a laying queen in an eight or ten frame hive with four or five minutes' work, no matter how populous the colony, or what kind of a queen it is; and although the method I practice has been described before, perhaps it might be of interest to some beginners for me to give it again.

As I remove the frames from the hives I look them over for the queen, and if she is not found readily (and with me it is seldom) the frames with the bees are all placed in an empty hive close by, or hung on a low rack made for this purpose. If there are many bees left in the hive, they are shaken out in front; an entrance guard is now placed at the entrance and the bees on the frames are shaken off in front of the hive. As the bees on each comb are shaken off the comb is placed back in the hive, and when all are in the cover is put on, and the next hive containing a queen to be found is treated the same. If one has a number of queens to find, by the time the last hive has been gone over the queens of the first hives treated can be readily found in front of their hives among the few bees that have not gone in.

I have never as yet lost a queen by this method, but I will say for the benefit of beginners that this method should not be practiced during the cool weather in the spring or late in the fall after queens have stopped laying.

THE FARM KITCHEN.

It is an Easy Task to Provide It with Running Water.

Many country homes are situated upon slopes, with the well on the higher land above the house. But with such an advantageous situation of the water supply, there are few families that take advantage of nature's willingness to pump water into the kitchen sink for them. The accompanying illustration



KITCHEN WATER WORKS.

shows how nature can be harnessed to do this work. A pipe is laid from near the bottom of the well up to the frost-line of the ground, and down the slope to the cellar of the house where it turns upward to the kitchen sink. Where the bend of the pipe is higher than the kitchen sink all one needs to do is to put a faucet on the end of the pipe and so draw water at will. This principle of siphoning water on the farm ought to be more often utilized.—Farm and Home.

In the Apple Orchard.

Apples should be gathered as soon as ripe, and the surplus and inferior specimens should not be left upon the ground to rot, invite vermin or breed insects, but picked up and fed to stock or otherwise disposed of. By doing this the apple worm may be greatly diminished. Bands of carpet, bagging, or other fabric fastened around the trunks of the trees with a single long tack will catch many of the apple worms after they leave the fruit to undergo the last transformation into moths. Examine them weekly and kill all worms and pupa that are found.—Rural World.

Social Life on the Farm.

The social features of farm life are not as attractive to the young as they should be. Town people make a study of their social life, and they are constantly working and planning some new feature of pleasure and enjoyment. The parents plan for their children and their children's friends, and they spend both time and money for the advancement of social culture. Why not incorporate more of this idea into our farm life? It's surely worth trying.—Rural World.

The dust bath is absolutely necessary for fowls.

HOME.

Nothing More Pleasant Than to See a Woman Happy in Her Home.

Oh, stay at home, my heart, and rest. Homekeeping hearts are happiest.

The poet who wrote these lines had certainly found the true secret of happiness. To be contented and happy at home is one of the greatest blessings that can fall to the lot of woman. There is nothing more pleasant than to see a woman contented in her own little sphere, happy as wife and mother, her home her own little world, a haven of refuge from the outside world, with its cares and troubles, in which she has no part, and she has no need to envy a queen. Life's troubles come to her as to all, but what are they in comparison to many others? She has her home, her husband, her children—sum total of human happiness—and all other things seem trifling in comparison.

Whenever a woman gets the idea in her head of going abroad and visiting is the chief end and aim of existence she parts company forever with contentment, for a spirit of restlessness is begotten that will never be put down, and from that time on home is only a second in her heart. Among her acquaintances are many others who, like herself, find home duties irksome, and children tiresome, and husbands neglectful, and as it only takes a small cloud to obscure the luminary in their small heavens by comparing troubles, they soon manage to get their mental horizon pretty well clouded over, and have something quite "inspiring" to think over until some future meeting, when they can again chew over the evil of discontent, tell each other of fancied grievances and build up higher the wall between them and future peace.

No difference what takes place at home, they must attend every public gathering, leaving the children with a neighbor, or with any person accommodating enough to keep them; but where is the person who will take the care of children that their mother will give them? I never could think of leaving my children to go to some place of amusement. The idea of enjoying myself when those precious babies were wishing with all their little hearts for "mamma" was always too much for me, so at the risk of being called foolish I stayed with them, and never regretted it. When two of them were called from earth I never had to think that I had for one short hour neglected them or caused them sorrow.

So many times we read of children being burned up when left alone, while the mother is chatting with a neighbor. Oh pity such mothers, if their remorse can equal their neglect. The more anyone goes, the more they want to go, is as true as that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west; so, while our babies need our watchful care, he said of us that we at least know what is best for them, and ourselves, too, for a few short years, and make our visits few and far between. Children, too, are much better contented if kept for the most part at home, for the demoralizing effect of gadding seems to be even worse on them, and if they cannot go to "Yimmys" or "Susie's" to play every day will be dreadfully put out. So make home attractive, and you and your children will love it for its own sake.—Illinois Farm and Fireside.

ABOUT STYES.

How to Treat These Troublesome Little Affections.

Stye is an affection of the margin of the eyelid. With its first appearance the entire lid becomes swollen and painful, and the inflammation may increase until the whole side of the face becomes involved.

This inflammatory period usually lasts three or four days. At the end of that time the inflammation may subside gradually; but in most cases a minute point appears near the edge of the lid which has every appearance of being what a stye really is—a minute boil.

The swelling and pain caused by a stye are relieved by nothing so well as by heat, and upon the first appearance of the trouble we should lay cloths rung out of hot water over the closed eyelid, whether or not there is evidence of its "pointing." At night it is well to apply some simple ointment, like pure vasoline, along the edge of both lids, in order that they may not become glued together in sleep. Salt pork and similar old-fashioned remedies are of no avail, and should not be resorted to.

Immediately upon the appearance of pointing, the skin at the summit or the elevation should be punctured with the point of a needle, or better still, a little slit may be made with a sharp knife. This will allow the matter, and especially the stagnant blood, to escape. We may use pressure to squeeze out this waste material, but only very gently, since it is useless to attempt to expel the "core" of the boil until it has thoroughly detached itself from its connection with the surrounding healthy parts.

When the core has finally fully separated, it can be easily removed, and frequent attempts should be made until this has been accomplished. A little vasoline is all that will then be needed to establish complete recovery.

If there appears to be a disposition to a repetition of the annoyance, the family doctor should be consulted, as internal treatment is called for.

Perhaps the worst feature about a stye is the fact that in some persons the occurrence of one attack seems to establish a tendency, so that often such a comparatively short time elapses between the successive attacks that the lid becomes chronically inflamed. In this event it is especially advisable to consult a doctor.

It is often possible to prevent pointing by touching the lid with caustic.

A stye is not contracted by simply looking at an inflamed eye, as is sometimes thought.—Youth's Companion.

It is estimated that John D. Rockefeller's wealth aggregates \$179,000,000. His donations to the Chicago university amounts to the princely sum of \$7,475,700.

A Singular Form of Monomania.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

Only the man who gives hoping for nothing again, who gives freely, without calculation, out of the fullness of his heart—can find his love returned to him.—F. D. Maurice.

Priso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

When you loaf, remember the rights of busy people.—Acheson Globe.

In the race of life it isn't the fast men who come out ahead.—Texas Sifter.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	4 30 @ 4 65
Stockers.....	2 50 @ 3 75
Native cows.....	2 25 @ 2 65
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	3 81 @ 3 22 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	1 6 @ 57
No. 2 hard.....	61 @ 62
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	18 1/2 @ 19
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	15 1/2 @ 17 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	23 @ 24
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 47 @ 1 49
Fancy.....	1 13 @ 1 20
HAY—Choice timothy.....	7 50 @ 8 00
Fancy prairie.....	4 50 @ 5 00
BRAN—(Sacked).....	29 @ 30
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream.....	9 1/2 @ 12 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	10 @ 10 1/2
POTATOES.....	19 @ 20
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 35 @ 4 75
Texans.....	2 40 @ 4 75
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 00 @ 3 30
SHEEP—Pair to choice.....	2 50 @ 3 30
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 20 @ 3 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	59 1/2 @ 60 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	17 @ 17 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	25 1/2 @ 30
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 @ 13
LARD—Western mess.....	3 10 @ 3 17 1/2
PORK.....	5 00 @ 6 25
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 10 @ 4 20
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	2 50 @ 3 25
SHEEP—Pair to choice.....	2 00 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 20 @ 3 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	60 @ 61 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	20 1/2 @ 20 3/4
OATS—No. 2.....	19 1/2 @ 20
RYE.....	28 1/2 @ 30
BUTTER—Creamery.....	9 @ 15
LARD.....	3 21 @ 3 25
PORK.....	5 67 1/2 @ 5 75
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 00 @ 4 65
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	3 61 @ 4 10
FLOUR—Good to Choice.....	3 20 @ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	63 1/2 @ 64 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	23 1/2 @ 24
OATS—No. 2.....	19 1/2 @ 20
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 1/2 @ 16 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	9 75 @ 10 50

"Why, Mr. Portly, you are all done up. What's the matter?" "Bicycle." "But you don't ride a wheel?" "No, but the other fellow does."—Flegende Bisetier.

KIND words prevent a good deal of that perverseness which rough and imperious usage often produces in generous minds.—Locke.

FRIENDSHIP is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation.—Washington.

Success in life is not so much a matter of talent or opportunity as of concentration and perseverance.—C. W. Wendte.

SELFISHNESS is self robbery, no matter whether it dwells in a hut or in a palace.—Ran's Horn.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. This is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore an important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed, everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

One Cup One Cent

Less than a cent in fact — and all Cocoa — pure Cocoa — no chemicals. — That describes Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, - Dorchester, Mass.



"Protection."

Battle Ax PLUG

If you want protection buy "Battle Ax." It is man's ideal tobacco. It protects his purse from high prices. It protects his health from the effects of injurious tobacco. It's the biggest and best there is — nothing less, nothing more.

An investment of 5 cents will prove this story.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Dose: Cough Syrup, 3 times Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

OPIMUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. R. N. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.—D. 1622

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

THE FORMAL LETTER.

William J. Bryan's Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination.

Fully Appreciates the High Honor—No Desire Save the Good Will of his Countrymen—The Chicago Platform Reviewed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 10.—Mr. Bryan yesterday made public his letter accepting the democratic nomination. Its full text is as follows:

Noticed on my behalf of the democratic party and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation, and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to serve worthy of the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiassed by selfish considerations and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of an office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election in this campaign only if the results in my election. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the democratic national convention and unqualifiedly endorse every plank thereon.

Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government because that all men are created equal no citizen has a natural right to any other citizen. The main object of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first, to avoid any discrimination against any other citizen. The main object of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first, to avoid any discrimination against any other citizen. The main object of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first, to avoid any discrimination against any other citizen.

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HOBART'S LETTER.

Republican Nominally for Vice President Formally for Aggression.

Views on the Money Question and Free Coinage in Particular—The Tariff Dwell Upon—Returns Re-Establishment of the Homestead Law.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10.—The letter of Garrett A. Hobart, accepting the republican nomination for vice president, was made public yesterday. Concerning the financial problem he says: "The money standard of a great nation should be fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of every right-minded citizen. Resting on stable foundations, continuous and unvarying, it will finally command in the markets of the world the value of the material which composes it. The dollar of our country, whether of gold or silver, should be of the full value of 100 cents, and by so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market, by precisely that sum will some one be defrauded. The free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, is a policy which no nation has ever before proposed, and it is not to-day permitted in any mint in the world—not even in Mexico. It is proposed to make the coinage unlimited, at an absolutely fictitious ratio, fixed with no reference to intrinsic value or pledge of ultimate redemption. With silver



GARRETT A. HOBART.

At its present price of less than 70 cents per ounce in the market, such a policy means an immediate profit to the seller of silver, for which there is no return now or hereafter to the people or the government. It means that for each dollar worth of silver bullion delivered at the mint, practically two dollars of stamped coin will be given in exchange. For \$100 worth of bullion nearly 200 silver dollars will be delivered.

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GOVERNMENT REPORT.

Condition of Both Corn and Wheat Shows a Decline.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The September report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows a decline in the condition of corn from the August statement of six points, or from 96 per cent. in August to 91 per cent. in September. Other averages in the principal corn-growing states are: Kentucky, 93; Ohio, 104; Michigan, 104; Indiana, 106; Illinois, 100; Iowa, 103; Missouri, 85; Kansas, 89; Nebraska, 103. Although there is a falling off in condition in some states, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska, the corn crop this year promises to be a large one. Nearly all the great central states report a high condition.

The general condition of wheat, considering both winter and spring varieties when harvested, was 74.6 against 75.4 in 1895, and 73.1 in 1894. The reported condition for the principal wheat states, is as follows: Ohio, 82; Michigan, 75; Indiana, 66; Illinois, 77; Wisconsin, 75; Minnesota, 80; Iowa, 84; Missouri, 73; Kansas, 70; Nebraska, 77.

AT IT AGAIN.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons Trying to Make People Believe They Want to Fight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, and Martin Julian, his manager, gave a dinner yesterday evening, at which James J. Corbett was challenged by Fitzsimmons. Dave Holland was made temporary stakeholder, and a \$5,000 forfeit was placed in his hands. It is to remain up for 30 days. Fitzsimmons proposes that the fight be to a finish for \$5,000 or \$10,000 a side and the largest purse offered. He proposes that it take place before or after the Corbett-Sharkey fight, or in the same ring, or at any place within a reasonable time after that fight.

When Corbett was notified last night at Asbury park of Fitzsimmons' challenge, he simply laughed and said: "Fitzsimmons is bluffing again. I chased him nearly two years to get him to fight. Now that I am to fight Sharkey he issues a challenge. I am going to accept it; I do accept it. I will fight him 20 minutes after Sharkey leaves the ring."

WILL MAINTAIN SILENCE.

President Cleveland, It Is Said, May Not Even Cast a Vote This Fall.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Cleveland proposes to stick to his policy of silence to the end of the campaign. This is the last word from those who talked with him when he was at ex-Secretary Whitney's house to receive Li Hung Chang. The president, so say his friends who bring the news, has determined that he will not publish his views regarding the presidential candidates and the platforms upon which they are standing. He thinks that everybody must understand that he prefers the election of McKinley and Hobart on the present issues to the election of Bryan and Sewall, although of course he would prefer the election of Palmer and Buckner, if it were possible, on the Indianapolis platform, to which, it is said, he most heartily subscribes.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

Chicago Trade Unions Send a Committee to Make a Thorough Investigation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Paul J. Maas and Patrick Enright started for Mexico last night on a mission that will be fraught with special interest to every laboring man in the United States. The two men go as the representatives of the Chicago Trade and Labor assembly for the purpose of making a thorough and impartial investigation of the economic conditions which prevail in Mexico. They are to find for themselves, without any suggestions from the organizations they represent, or from other sources, the true status of a workingman in a free silver country. The information they may gain and the conclusions they may draw are to be submitted in a report to the Trades and Labor assembly as soon as they return to Chicago, which will be about October 1.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

It Results in the Death of a Man and His Wife at Richmond, Mo.

RICHMOND, Mo., Sept. 11.—Yesterday about one o'clock Charles Maidment, who runs a grocery store in this city near the Santa Fe depot, had a fight with his wife and chopped her head almost to a jelly with a hatchet. The neighbors heard Mrs. Maidment's cries and ran to her assistance, but when they reached the spot Maidment had fled and his wife was lying in the back yard in an unconscious condition. Maidment went from his house to his place of business, got his pistol and left town. He soon returned and voluntarily surrendered. As the officers were conducting him to jail he drew a pistol, placed it to his temple and sent a bullet through his brain. The tragedy was the result of domestic trouble.

For Grain Rates.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.—Kansas City millers, elevator men and brokers will try to stop the railways from hauling grain through Kansas City to eastern points for a less tariff than they charge for bringing it to Kansas City. A suit for this purpose will be filed in the United States district court. The object of it is to invoke the aid of the interstate commerce law to revise the schedule of freight charges adopted by the railroads July 1. This suit will be practically the initial step in a general crusade.

Indians in Good Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning has completed a tour of inspection of Indian agencies in the far west and has returned here. His investigations convince him that the Indians are doing well this year, and are in better condition generally than at any former time. He reports that the Indians are doing well this year, and are in better condition generally than at any former time.

PALMER AND BUCKNER.

Nominees of the National Democratic Party Formally Notified.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14.—National Democrats notified the nominees of party for president and vice president at the Auditorium Saturday night. The occasion was the formal notification to the candidates of the action of the Indianapolis convention.

Senator Donelson Caffery, in words of warm personal friendliness and expressive of the confidence of the gathering by which he was delegated, made the speech notifying John W. Palmer, Col. John R. Fellows notified Gen. S. B. Buckner.

Immediately above the stars were life-size portraits of Gen. Palmer and Buckner, and President Cleveland was generously remembered in the decorations. The following telegram from President Cleveland was read:

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 10.—I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the notification meeting on Saturday evening. As a democrat devoted to the principles and integrity of my party, I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant and to mingle with those who are determined that the voice of true democracy shall not be smothered, and insist that its glorious standard shall be borne aloft as of old, in faithful hands.

Secretary Carlisle also sent a telegram regretting his inability to be present and pledging his support and assistance to the party.

John Palmer, in accepting the nomination said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: You give me official information that delegates, representing the national democracy of 41 states, lately assembled in convention in the city of Indianapolis, honored me by designating me the national democratic candidate for the presidency, and that the convention associated with me in the formal temporary leadership of that great historic party of the United States, an eminent citizen of Kentucky, a citizen distinguished in arms, and as the patriotic chief magistrate of his and my own native Commonwealth. I accept the unsought honor and responsibility imposed upon me by the national democratic convention. I accept them as proof that my democratic fellow-citizens confide in my devotion to democratic principles so clearly and accurately defined in the excellent address of the late Mr. Lincoln, which has at all times controlled by my own convictions of duty, and I have no one whom I can properly invite to share my responsibilities. Taught by Jefferson, I opposed slavery when it existed, inspired by Lincoln, I defended the union of the states, to the extent of my ability, and influenced by his example, when my conduct as a military officer was successful, I opposed, and by peaceful means successfully resisted, the interference of the United States by its military force, in the purely local concerns of the state, I distinctly conceded the right, and asserted the duty, that government to enforce within the state or elsewhere its own laws by its own agencies.

The matters to which I advert are not remissances—they relate and belong to the past. Our duties as lovers of our country are present, and we must meet and deal with existing conditions, and the national democratic convention addressed itself. Its platform asserts truths which can be demonstrated, and it correctly defines democratic principles. It asserts that the democratic party is the party of equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition, to the largest freedom of the individual, consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government, in its original constitutional vigor, and to the support of the states, in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of public faith, and sound money; and it is opposed to paternalism, and to all class legislation.

It also asserts that "the declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the president to enforce federal law. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issue of paper money by the government, to the abandonment for republican allies, the democratic cause of tariff reform, to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy."

It then asserts, with force and in terms which will not satisfy those who assert it to be "the duty of a democrat to first vote the ticket and then read the platform: that in view of these and other grave departures from democratic principles, and the nomination of candidates of that convention not be bound by its acts." The convention held in Indianapolis then declares, with force and exactness, the democratic doctrine with respect to taxation, whether by tariffs, excises or by direct imposition, and asserts that none of these can be rightfully imposed except for public purposes, and not for private gain, and reaffirms the historic democratic doctrine of a "tariff for revenue only."

It then asserts by the convention in its declaration of principles that the experience of mankind has shown that the best and the natural qualities of gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver as a party with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is secured with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and the most money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defensible victims of a debased and fluctuating currency which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost.

Accepting their claim that under free coinage the dollar of silver would become equal in acceptability and value, and equal power in the markets, and in the payment of debts throughout the civilized world, the silver dollar would then be as difficult to procure as the dollar of gold is now. They contend that the dollar of gold has too much purchasing power and is too difficult to obtain.

But the real expectation of the great body of supporters of the free coinage of silver, and of the silver party, is that the unlimited coinage of silver would give to the country a depreciated and cheaper dollar, which would enhance commodity values and be used in the payment of debts, but would be attended and followed by the ruin of all industries, the destruction of private credit, and irreparable mischiefs. Our platform commits us to the maintenance of the democratic faith. Many of our associates, deluded by deceptive sophistries, are supporting a coalition which disavows the traditional faith of the democratic party. The best that we can hope for is that they may be defeated, and when defeated that they may return to the safe paths that they have heretofore trodden.

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Suffocated in Flaxseed. O'NEILL, Neb., Sept. 15.—While playing in his father's barn on a farm four miles west of here, Hermann, the four-year-old son of Henry Parker, stepped into a bin of flaxseed and was swallowed up by the seed and suffocated at the bottom of the bin. It was several hours before the body was found.

It is said John Boyd Thacher will be the democratic gubernatorial nominee in New York. The convention will meet Tuesday. W. G. Porter, Jr., ex-cashier of the Bank of Kansas City, Kan., has been arrested, charged with fraud. Oklahoma's Big Cotton Crop. GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 14.—A. C. Buckner, of Fay, started to go to Kansas after his wife, who had been visiting there, and while enamped for night near Homestead, was murdered, being found dead beside his wife with his head crushed.

A DYNAMITE PLOT.

A Widespread Conspiracy Thought to Have Been Frustrated.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT ARRESTS MADE.

The Plot Said to Have Been Given Away by a Released Irish Prisoner—An Outrage on the Czar of Russia Aimed At.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is generally believed here that the police, by the arrest of Edward Bell at Glasgow on Saturday; J. Wallace and John F. Kearney at Rotterdam, and P. J. Ryan ("No. 1") at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, have nipped a widespread dynamite plot in the bud. At Rotterdam, in addition to arresting Wallace and Kearney, the police captured a number of infernal machines and a quantity of correspondence, which is said to incriminate a number of people, and which may result in further arrests in the near future.

Bell was arraigned at the Central police court yesterday, and after the usual formalities had been gone through with, the prisoner was remanded until Wednesday next. The alleged dynamite, who seemed cool and unconcerned, was handcuffed while in court and guarded by two especially detailed policemen. The police attach the utmost importance to the arrest made and are observing the greatest reticence on the subject. It appears, however, that the police officials have been cognizant for some time past of the existence of a fresh dynamite conspiracy, and there is no reason to doubt that the information in the possession of the Scotland yard authorities is of the most serious character, although it is difficult to obtain definite facts at present.

The Globe, which has close relations with the government, in a long leading editorial article yesterday afternoon intimates that the arrests were made on information received from one of the recently released Irish prisoners. It is added that this man has also furnished the authorities with valuable evidence in relation to the Clandon-Gael, and it is further stated that the government recently released several prisoners so as not to furnish an exact clue to the source of its information.

It was further alleged that it was Kearney who, under the pretense of friendship, led Phelan into the trap when Short, the butcher, nearly stabbed Phelan, of Kansas City, to death in O'Donovan Rossa's office in Chambers street, New York.

A later dispatch to the Associated press says that from information in possession of the police of the city there is a strong suspicion that conspirators were planning an outbreak, to occur while the czar and czarina visited the queen at Balmoral. It is added that all the suspects are known to have purchased materials for the manufacture of bombs.

A semi-official communication upon the subject of the recent arrests of alleged dynamite conspirators was issued yesterday afternoon. It says: "There has been, within the full knowledge of the Scotland yard officials for some time past, a gang of desperadoes busily engaged in America in perfecting an extensive and diabolical plot to perpetrate a dynamite outrage in this country and establish a reign of terror. Gradually and quietly, a complete network was drawn around the plotters, and the fact being known that they were in intimate communication with Russian nihilists in the United States enabled the police to pursue, investigate and discover what is believed to be absolute evidence that one of the most recent developments of the scheme aimed at an outrage on the czar on the occasion of his visit to England. The prime movers were Fenians in America, and when the plot had been carried as far as possible there, Tynan and their chief agents were dispatched to Europe to consummate the designs adopted."

An Italian Bark Wrecked.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Sept. 15.—The Italian bark Monte Taber, with a cargo of salt, struck on Peaked Hill bars about midnight last night. Soon afterward her captain, made desperate by his situation, shot himself with his revolver. The mate, fearing death by drowning, drew his razor across his throat and dropped dead into the sea. When the bark broke up, which she did in an hour after striking, her crew of 12 men clung to the deck house and went over the side of it. Five lost their hold and were swept into the sea and drowned. The others reached shore exhausted.

Cleveland Citizens After Robbers.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 15.—As the result of a series of bold robberies by three men, one of whom masqueraded as a woman, the citizens of Bleeker street have armed themselves and established a voluntary police patrol. The men paraded the streets in squads each night, but so far have not made any captures.

Respite for the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.—Though the present situation here is undoubtedly of the gravest character, it is now believed that the powers will not take any action until after the approaching visit of the czar of Russia to England.