

# Wase County Courant.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1890.

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## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

AFTER disposing of routine business the Senate on the 11th resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the question being on Senator Plumb's amendment to reduce the duty on baling iron. The amendment was rejected, three Republicans, Plumb, Ingalls and Faddock, voting in the affirmative with the Democrats. The monotony of considering the bill by paragraphs then proceeded and but little progress was made. A conference was ordered on the Indian bill and a bill reported granting additional clerical force in the Pension Office. Adjourned.

The House further considered the conference report on the Sunday Civil bill. The report was agreed to and a further conference ordered on items in dispute. Adjourned.

The Senate on the 12th passed the House bill to require incorporated express companies to furnish statistics of business for the census report. Senator Edmunds presented the motion for a change of the rules so as to limit debate on the tariff bill, which was laid on the table and ordered printed. Senator Blair's resolution changing the rules was also laid on the table. The tariff bill was then debated until adjournment, the ten-plat schedule being under consideration. The House passed a joint resolution extending to August 29 the appropriations for the support of the Government. A resolution was adopted for the arrest of absent members. The proceeding of the House was unimportant, the attendance being light.

The Senate on the 13th agreed to the House amendments to the bill to adopt regulations to prevent collisions at sea. After a short executive session the resolutions offered by Senator Edmunds to limit debate on the tariff bill was referred to the Committee on Rules. Senator Blair's resolution went the same way. Senator Quay's resolution providing that only the tariff bill, River and Harbor bill and Appropriation bills should be considered the present session and for the tariff bill amendment, to include the Federal Election bill, also went to the same committee. After passing the joint resolution extending the appropriations for the support of the Government to August 29 the tariff bill was further debated and the House bill making appropriations for additional clerical help in the Pension Office passed. The House agreed to the conference report on the tariff bill. Inability to hold a quorum on an appeal from the Speaker's decision resulted in an adjournment.

When the Senate met on the 14th Mr. Plumb reported the joint resolution appropriating money for the Oklahoma destitute and it was passed. The tariff bill was then taken up. Mr. Vest's motion to reduce the duty on tin-plate being under consideration, Senator Plumb vigorously opposed the proposed duty on tin-plate, as he was not willing to tax every tin cup, coffee pot and tin dish to protect some manufactures who might eventually wish to go into the business. Although Congress entered on a sea that had no shore in offering a bounty yet such an industry had to be fostered it were better when the time came to tax a bounty than to impose a duty at present. The amendment of Senator Vest was rejected. Senators Davis and Plumb voting with the Democrats. Pending further action the Senate adjourned. Soon after assembling the House was left without a quorum and adjourned without transacting any business.

When the Senate met on the 15th Senator Quay made an exhortation as to the report that he had made disparaging allusions to Speaker Reed in the recent Republican caucus. He denied having made such remarks. The Senate then by a vote of 15 to 8 decided to consider the River and Harbor bill and the entire day was taken up in considering the bill. The House had a lively time over the conference report on the Indian bill, but finally agreed to it. The bill known as the Nat. M. Kay bill was then taken up and the House got into a tangle, which continued until adjournment.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a telegram from Governor Prince, of New Mexico, asking for troops to suppress Whitecap outrages.

Orders have been sent from the Navy Department to the United States steamship Essex to proceed at once to the Brazilian station.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of S. M. Eaton as postmaster at New Orleans.

The new silver law went into effect on the 13th.

The President returned to Washington on the 13th from his trip to the Grand Army encampment at Boston.

The July statement shows the total exports of breadstuffs to have been \$10,733,669, beef and hog products \$9,320,338, dairy products \$1,977,442.

The Republican Congressional Committee has completed its organization by electing Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, secretary, and Edward C. O'Brien, of New York, treasurer. After September 1 Hon. James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, will participate actively in the management of the campaign as the representative of the Republican National Committee.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Justice Abram X. Parker, of New York, to be Assistant Attorney-General, as provided by act of Congress approved July 11, 1890; J. A. Williams, of Arkansas, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern district of Arkansas; William Grimes, of Oklahoma, to be marshal of the United States for the Territory of Oklahoma.

The memorial to Daguerra, presented by the National Photographers' Association, was recently unvailed by Secretary Noble in the rotunda of the National Museum at Washington.

#### THE KANT.

THERE are 4,878 insane patients in the Pennsylvania asylums.

The Maine Republican campaign is to be confined to the last two weeks before the election. Mr. Blaine will not speak.

SEVERAL Schuylkill collieries will soon suspend operations.

ROCKWELL & Co.'s great tannery, Warren, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000. The hides were saved.

The work of the census enumerators show the population of Maine to be 658,444, an increase of 9,500 since 1880.

COLONEL WHELOCK G. VEASEY was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by the encampment at Boston. The rolls showed 458,350 members. In 1889 the number was 410,086. Detroit was chosen for the next encampment.

THE apple crop of New England and Nova Scotia, Western New York and other Eastern States is reported an almost total failure this year. Grapes in the East are heavy.

THERE was a bad explosion recently at the Kendall soap factory, Providence, R. I. Fire broke out and acids were blown over a number of men.

THE population of Providence, R. I., is 132,043 against 104,887 in 1880, an increase of 27,156, or 25.93 per cent.

ALFRED LUDINGTON and George D. Rossin, two Pinkerton policemen from Philadelphia on duty at Albany, N. Y., were killed by a passenger train while walking on the track.

By the explosion of a centrifugal extractor in the cleansing room of the Tiltill silk mills at Pottsville, Pa., a girl was killed and a young man fatally injured.

UNKNOWN miscreants placed ties on the R. & O. track twenty miles from Pittsburgh, Pa., and wrecked an excursion train. Two engineers and a tramp were killed.

In the business session of the Women's Relief Corps Mrs. McHenry, of Iowa, was elected National president and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner, of Massachusetts, senior vice-president.

#### THE WEST.

W. H. WALKER, a leading merchant of Eugene, Ore., was accidentally shot and killed while hunting, being mistaken for a deer by a comrade.

HARRY WALDO and Miss Augusta Hoffman were drowned at American lake, near Tacoma, Wash., recently. Miss Hoffman was daughter of a Kansas City, Mo., distiller.

THERE is considerable excitement at Pierre, S. D., caused by Indians fling on valuable plated property near Fort Pierre on an island in the Missouri river, which has been held by a white man for ten years. The Indians take it under the severalty law.

THE Michigan fruit crop is reported a failure.

CHIFFEWA and Sioux Indians in the vicinity of Lake of the Woods are reported threatening.

THE Democrats of the Eleventh Indiana district, have renominated Hon. A. N. Martin for Congress.

CONGRESSMAN SHIPLEY has been renominated by acclamation by the Democrats of the Thirteenth Indiana district.

THE glass goblet works at Bellaire, O., and the frame buildings adjoining were destroyed by fire recently. Loss \$50,000.

A SPECIAL to the Los Angeles, Cal., Times from Azusa, says: "Bentley, the editor of the News, was taken out by an armed body of men and tarred and feathered for publishing an article reflecting on the credit of C. E. Frazier while teacher of a grammar school."

JAMES FITZPATRICK, president of the Inter-State Base-Ball League and city treasurer of Terre Haute, Ind., is charged with being a defaulter in the last two years for \$9,400.

MARY WELDON, of Schweinfurth's "heaven" at Rockford, Ill., gave birth to a girl baby. Schweinfurth claims that the Weldon woman was with child by the Holy Ghost. The community was reported indignant.

THE spring wheat crop of the Northwest is estimated at 93,000,000 bushels—50,000,000 in the Dakotas and 43,000,000 in Minnesota.

THERE was a terrible cloudburst at Colorado Springs, Col., recently. A man and woman were swept away and drowned. The damage to the city and vicinity amounted to \$200,000.

#### THE SOUTH.

THE rough official count of the population of Chattanooga, Tenn., is 29,109, an increase during the past decade of 123.79 per cent.

ROBERT G. REYNOLDS, a Walcott factionist, has been nominated by the Delaware Democrats for Governor.

THE Democrats of West Virginia have renominated Judge D. J. Lucas for the Supreme Bench by acclamation.

THE town of Black Rock, Ark., has been almost totally destroyed by fire.

THERE was a drunken riot at the iron works in Shelby County, Ala., recently, among the negro laborers just paid off. Three men and one woman were killed and a number wounded.

At a saw mill twelve miles west of Newberry, S. C., there was a terrible boiler explosion. Four men—one white and three colored—were killed and two others wounded.

CONGRESSMAN CRISP was renominated for Congress by acclamation by the Democrats of the Third Georgia district.

THE population of the State of Delaware is 167,871. The population in 1880 was 146,608. The increase therefore, has been 21,263, or 14.50 per cent.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand barrels of whisky were burned in a fire at the Barkhouse distillery, Louisville, Ky., on the 14th. The loss was heavy, the property destroyed being valued at \$800,000.

THE grand jury at Hazard, Ky., found two indictments for murder against the Fugetts. It is believed that forty more indictments will be found for murder, and that at least twenty-five hangings will be the result.

JAMES STEPHEN HOGG has been nominated for Governor of Texas by the Democrats.

In a collision between freight trains near Danville, Ky., the other night two men were killed and much damage done.

THE floods in Hungary continue. The harvest is ruined. Many houses have collapsed and a number of lives have been lost.

It is asserted that the Wabash has passed into the control of the Canadian Pacific.

THE next international congress of Congregationalists has been fixed for London, July 13, 1891, to last a week.

THE cholera is reported to be decreasing at Jeddah and Mecca.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL RAIKES, of Great Britain, has definitely refused to reinstate 350 of the London postmen who took part in the recent strike.

It is estimated that the fortifications of Heligoland by Germany will cost \$7,500,000.

THE steamship Teutonic of the White Star line has broken all records, making the run from Roche's Point to Sandy Hook in five days, nineteen hours and five minutes.

CELMAN is reported to have run through \$500,000,000 while acting as President of the Argentine Republic.

At a meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade it was decided to send a deputation to Chicago, St. Paul and other Western cities to set forth the advantages of the port of Quebec for grain shipments.

BOTH Nicaragua and Costa Rica have agreed to recognize Ezeta as Provisional President in San Salvador.

THE many rumors that President Barillas, of Guatemala, had been deposed have been proved to be false.

THE great railroad strike in Wales ended in a virtual victory for the men. MANY lives have been lost by an overflow of the river Ganges in India.

SMALL-POX is causing many deaths in the ranks of the Guatemalan army on the Salvadorian frontier.

FIVE persons have died at Nicolaieff, Russia, from a disease supposed to be Asiatic cholera. Eleven cases of the disease have been reported there so far. The Porte has been asked to quarantine all arrivals from places on the Black sea.

THE South Australia Legislature has voted want of confidence in the Ministry.

THE Emperor of Germany started for Russia on the 14th. He took with him a grand hunting chariot as a present to the Czar.

THE people at Buenos Ayres continue greatly excited over the financial situation. Investigation uncovers a vast amount of official rottenness.

EMIN PASHA denies that he is under contract with Germany, but declares his present journey into the interior of Africa merely a private adventure.

CHOLERA has appeared at Cairo, Egypt.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended August 14 numbered 197, compared with 208 the previous week and 213 the corresponding week of last year.

INFORMATION has been received of the murder in the Sudan by Arabs of P. M. Gates, E. Kingman and John E. Jaderquist, Presbyterian missionaries, who left the United States in May last.

#### THE LATEST.

THE marble cutters of the United States will meet in New York City, October 7, to organize a National association. Delegates will be present from nearly every State in the Union.

THE total of the National debt of England, according to the returns laid before Parliament, is \$284,954,150, a decrease of about \$20,000,000 in the last two years.

THE conference report on the bill to establish a National park on the battle field of Chickamauga has been agreed to in both the House and Senate.

THE Queen's Theater at Manchester, England, has been destroyed by fire; no loss of life. Holland's mill, near Manchester, has also burned; loss, \$500,000.

Mrs. GRANT is willing that the General's remains should be removed from New York to Washington.

In the Senate on the 15th Mr. Quay gave formal notice of his resolution concerning the tariff bill and other measures. It went over. The Deficiency bill was then taken up. The House decided the Mississippi election case of Chalmers vs. Morgan in favor of Morgan, the sitting member.

A DISPATCH from Belgrade, Servia, says: The Mount Sutha monastery has been partially destroyed by fire. Several buildings were ruined. Twelve monks lost their lives.

THE steamship La Normandie has arrived at New York with the statue of General Lafayette, presented by the French Government to the United States. The statue will be placed in Lafayette square, Washington. The height is fifty feet.

THE price of silver continues to rise. The Treasury on the 18th paid as high as \$1.18 per ounce.

A LIGHT snow fell at Denver, Col., on the night of the 18th.

THE British Parliament was prorogued on the 18th. The Queen's speech contained nothing of moment. The Behring sea dispute, it said, her Majesty's Government was willing to submit to arbitration.

THE Mark Lane Express reports English wheat in farmers' hands very short.

THE Jefferson iron works at Steubenville, O., have been destroyed by fire, causing \$100,000 loss.

GEORGE FABRUAULT, chief of the Indian police at the Standing Rock agency, N. D., is dead. He was the Daniel Boone of Minnesota and a man of great influence among the Indians, being himself a quarter breed. He saved the lives of many whites during the Indian troubles.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### Colored Republicans.

A State convention of colored Republicans was held at Salina August 4 to take action in regard to securing representation on the Republican State ticket. Two hundred delegates were present. S. G. Watkins, of Topeka, was chosen chairman, and W. P. Townsend, editor of the Leavenworth Advocate, secretary. The resolutions adopted declared that the colored people can not succeed by individual action, but must preserve an unbroken front and move forward in a solid column; that whoever should be chosen as representative on the ticket should conduct himself as to be a credit to the race; declaring distrust of persons of the race holding official places who are troubled with "big head," deprecating foolish jealousies which retarded advancement; favoring a Federal election law; declaring confidence in John A. Waller as a true example of manhood, and deserving recognition at the hands of the party, and favoring his nomination as Auditor of State; denouncing as unworthy of support any organization that excludes persons from its benefits solely because of their being of African descent; regards with coolness, if not with contempt, any scheme to colonize colored people in South America or any other country, and deprecates discrimination of a public character founded on race or color as irritating and impolitic and especially unworthy of the professions, splendid achievements and high mission of the Republican party. Resolutions regretting the death of General J. C. Fremont, M. W. Reynolds and Clinton B. Fisk were passed and it was decided to recommend the formation of a State league of colored men.

THE Governor has issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, AUG. 13, 1890.—The Topeka Trades and Labor Assembly asks that the several State Departments be closed on Labor day and that the National flag be raised on the State House.

THE object of the State federation of labor is "a closer relationship between all branches of organized labor in order that equal rights and privileges may be obtained for wage-workers," and "to obtain an eight-hour work day, better general conditions of labor and other needed industrial and social reforms." It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the whole people of Kansas are laboring men and women. Labor is better paid and held in higher esteem in the United States than in any other country, and in no State is labor more honored than in Kansas. It is our lot and will be the lot of our children. Whatever can be done to better the condition of the laboring man will tend to the elevation of our whole people.

In view of these facts, and in full sympathy with all legitimate efforts of the worker in all parts of our commonwealth, I, Lyman U. Humphrey, Governor of the State of Kansas, do hereby proclaim and set apart Monday, September 1, 1890, as Labor day, and respectfully recommend that the day be observed as a holiday, and that business be so far suspended as to permit all persons who may desire to participate in the public exercises of the occasion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State. Done at the city of Topeka, this 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

By the Governor, LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

### Miscellaneous.

THE Board of Railroad Commissioners recently rendered a decision which is one of the most important that has yet been made. The decision orders that all railroads in Kansas reduce the local distance rates, and a new schedule was prepared which makes an average reduction throughout the State of 32 per cent. on wheat, flour, corn, oats, etc., and 10 per cent. on merchandise, cattle, coal, lumber, salt, etc. The railroads are ordered to put this new schedule into effect on September 1.

THE great picnic of the Farmers' Alliance and Labor Unions of Douglas and adjoining counties, held at Bismarck Grove on the 12th, was the largest assemblage of farmers ever held in the State. There were over 1,000 vehicles in line in the procession to the grove. About 10,000 people were in the grove. A half dozen brass bands furnished music and addresses were delivered by several speakers.

WHEN Mrs. J. P. Stotts, living at the town of Maywood, went to the cistern about noon the other day she discovered what she supposed was a bunch of clothing lying in the water. She called her husband, who went down into the cistern and brought out an infant male child, perhaps two days old, which had been strangled to death by means of a rope wound around its neck.

THE star postal service between Prescott and Barnesville will be discontinued after August 23.

ON the afternoon of the 14th Henry Dan'tels, a well-to-do farmer living seven miles southeast of Manhattan, committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree. For a year past he had been practically crazed over Spiritualism and of late he had been worried over his financial affairs. He was one of ex-Congressman Fortner's bondsmen and was one of the few who had a disposition to pay the county the amount of Fortner's embezzlement. He was an old resident and a man of sterling qualities.

THE total tax levy made by the State Board of Equalization is \$1,480,952.40, being one-twentieth of a mill more than last year. The levy for the general revenue fund is three and four-tenths mills; for the State-house, four tenths of a mill; for the interest fund, two-tenths of a mill; current university fund, one-fourth of a mill.

## MISSISSIPPI.

### The Propositions Before the Convention

Dealing With the Right of Suffrage. JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 19.—The sixth day of the convention opened with a seeming determination to get down to business. Judge Christman, of Lincoln County, offered a substitute to that section of the Constitution relating to suffrage, providing as follows:

Males of sound mind, over the age of twenty-one years, and citizens of the United States, by birth or naturalization, who have never been convicted of any crime made a felony by the laws of this State and who have resided in the State two years and in the county one year, provided they or their wives own, in fee simple, a homestead, or one or the other of them is possessed of unincumbered property, real or personal, of the value of \$200, listed for taxes and not delinquent for taxation.

It shall be competent for the Legislature to make petit larceny, selling liquor without a license, or buying or selling lottery tickets in this State a forfeiture of the right to exercise the elective franchise. No soldier, sailor or marine shall have the right to vote because stationed here.

Before any person is allowed to register he shall make oath, "I have read and comprehend the article of the Constitution of this State which prescribes the qualification of voters; I am not barred by the tests it prescribes, but am entitled to the same, so help me God."

No person shall be eligible to any office of profit or trust who is not a qualified elector.

Mr. Kennedy, of Clay, moved an amendment to make residence in the State three years and in the county two years, with a poll tax \$2.

Mr. Mayers, of Lafayette, submitted an ordinance to abolish the convict leasing system after January 1, 1895, or sooner, if practicable, and on his motion a committee was appointed to consider all propositions relating to the penitentiary.

The plan of suffrage submitted by Mr. Deeland, of Noxubee, was the reappointing so as to give the balance of power to the white counties, also providing for election by the Legislature of State officers and the appointment by the Governor of county and district officers.

Mr. Campbell, of Washington, submitted two plans of suffrage, one the providing for an additional vote to every owner of real property to the value of \$1,000, and another giving an additional vote to all who are related within the third degree to the owner, male or female, of property to the value of \$250.

Mr. McLaurin, of Hinds, filed a resolution prohibiting alien ownership of land.

### DITCHED AND KILLED.

SEVEN Men Killed and Fourteen Injured in a Construction Train Accident.

TRINIDAD, Col., Aug. 19.—A telegram has been received from Barela, twelve miles south of this city, saying that a wreck had occurred and asking for surgeons. A special train was made up at once and all the surgeons that could be obtained left for the scene of the accident. The wrecked train left this city to repair a bridge that had been washed out just below Barela on the Union Pacific.

It is not known just exactly how the accident occurred, but it is supposed the engineer failed to stop the train in time and all were ditched. Seven persons were killed and fourteen injured.

### Deprived of Their Stars.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 19.—At four o'clock yesterday morning 200 Pennsylvania trackmen arrived here and in forty minutes laid a second track one-fourth of a mile on Canal street in violation of a restraining order issued in 1888. During operation a property owner attempted to stop the work, when three policemen, it is alleged, seized him and held him. The mayor called the police board together and the officers were deprived of their stars and dismissed from the force. Superintendent Bennett, Trainmaster Green and Supervisor Jones were arrested and gave bond.

German Catholics in Conference. BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 19.—The thirty-fifth annual convention of the German Roman Catholic societies' central Verein of America began here Sunday with a festive service. Father Phillip Rossbach preached the sermon to 200 delegates representing 500 societies with a membership of over 40,000. Their work is principally to help the widows and orphans. The amount of their benefactions last year amounted to over \$200,000. Cardinal Gibbons delivered an eloquent sermon in which he welcomed the visitors and ended in a grand plea for patriotism.

### To Fight a Duel.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 19.—Councilman Michael J. Sharkey, of this city, has been held in \$2,000 bail for challenging Charles William Edwards, of the Evening Journal, a Democratic newspaper, to fight a duel. Some time ago the relatives of a young woman charged Sharkey with felonious assault, but agreed not to prosecute him, (he is married) if he would resign his seat in the City Council. He signed a resignation, but it was laid over by the Council and never acted upon. The Journal, of which Edwards is the principal stockholder, insisted editorially that the resignation should be accepted.

### Flagman Assaulted.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Flagman Millard, of the New York Central railroad, was assaulted by a gang of men supposed to be strikers at Thirty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue last evening. Three of his ribs were broken and he was flung into the river. He had barely strength enough to crawl out. He was found by a policeman and taken to the hospital. This was the first case of violence here.

## BOLD ROBBERS.

### The Missouri Pacific Express Car Held Up

By Robbers Near Otterville, Mo., and Loaded with a Large Amount. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18.—Missouri Pacific express No. 3, due from St. Louis in Kansas City at 7:10 yesterday morning, came in five minutes late. It had been held up by highwaymen at Otterville water tank, thirteen miles east of Sedalia, and the thieves had robbed the safe of the Pacific Express Company of every thing valuable therein contained. When the train passed Tipton at 2:20 that morning two passengers who attracted no attention boarded it and for about eight miles rode between the front end of the mail car and the tender. As the train was flying down grade west of Syracuse at a fifty-mile rate the robbers climbed over the tender and before the engineer and fireman knew that they were to entertain unceremonious callers they were covered with pistols that looked to them to be four feet long.

The robbers had no sooner satisfied themselves that they were in command of the situation than they proceeded to unfold their little scheme to the engineer. Frank Drayer is known to be a cool-headed and reliable engineer with all the nerve required to fill such a position, but when the spokesman of the train remarked: "We want this train stopped at Otterville water tank," Drayer merely nodded assent. He knew that he was in for it and so did the fireman, who soon after gently asked his guardian to stand apart from him sufficient distance to permit him to shovel some coal into the fire box.

The robber very generously acceded to his request, and when the coal had been shoveled again stood the fireman up in the corner of the cab and set him to looking into the muzzle of a 44-caliber revolver for the remainder of the run to Otterville water tank. Arriving there the train was stopped according to instructions and the engineer and fireman were ordered to get down. With guns held against their hearts by the robbers, the engineers were marched down along the train until they came to the side door of the express and baggage car, when he who had ordered the train stopped said to the engineer: "Now you call the baggagemaster to open the side door. He knows your voice and will open it quicker for you than for me."

Just then five more masked men, armed with double-barreled shotguns and Winchester, joined the crowd, and at the same time, in response to Engineer Drayer's call, the baggagemaster slid the side door open and looked into a double-barreled shotgun that had been so arranged that he need not stir to get a good view of it. Several others held their guns at the messenger and baggagemaster and the engineer was allowed to stand near by and see the work done.

At this juncture a nimble sort of fellow sprang into the car and the nearest man with a gun informed Messenger Sam Avery that his active partner wanted to look through the safe and that it must be opened at once. The messenger produced the keys and a moment later the band of robbers were in undisputed possession of all they asked for. Accounts of the amount of money and valuables secured by the robbers differ, but it is believed that the loss to the express company will foot up at least \$50,000 and perhaps as much as \$75,000. The robbers then fled.

A FORMER ROBBERY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18.—One of the first train robberies committed by the James and Younger boys took place just half a mile east of where yesterday's robbery was perpetrated. The gang consisted of Jesse and Frank James, Cole, Jim and Bob Younger, Clell Miller, Bob Chadwell, Charley Pitts and Hobbs Kerry, a green country boy, who was eventually captured and made a full confession, giving all the names as recorded above.

### PINKERTON'S MEN.

They Fire Into a Crowd at Albany, N. Y.—Several Roughly Handled.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The "most disastrous day in the history of the New York Central railroad strike closed last night. Several Pinkerton men are under the care of surgeons and some citizens are so badly wounded that there are fears for their recovery. Three Pinkerton men were arrested and one was so severely handled by the mob that the police surgeon had to dress his wounds. The first trouble occurred at the Van Woort street crossing, a few blocks west of the passenger depot and where the freight trains run on the bridge.

About one o'clock James Hutton, of New York, a Pinkerton man, was patrolling the tracks in the vicinity of Van Woort street. He claims to have been struck by a stone in the chest, while his companion, who was on duty at that point, was knocked down and severely hurt by a gang of roughs. Then he fired his revolver into the crowd, the ball striking Richard Dwyer, a boy aged fifteen years, on the hip and he is now in the hospital, but will recover.

Hutton had no time to fire another shot. The crowd surged around him and before the police could interfere his clothes were torn off his back and he was struck with fists and clubs and presented a pitiable spectacle when rescued from the angry crowd by the police, who were obliged to draw their revolvers to stem the crowding mass of people. One policeman had his coat torn off in the fight.

Hutton was taken to the station house when, after his wounds were dressed by the police surgeon, he was locked up on the charge of assault in the second degree.



THE DOOMED THIRTEEN.

That I am superstitious quite For such a staff, prosaic wight I can not well deny.

A military elf, A man named White, from way down East, And last, but certainly not least, The undersigned, myself.

A baker's dozen round the board We all observed with one accord, And blanched each visage there;

But soon the cheering ceased, and hark! Drove superstition from each soul; Right reckless wights we were.

But backward now I turn my gaze, And mingled horror and amazement O'ercloud my furrowed brow.

A baker's dozen hearty men Sat smiling down to dinner then. Where are those thirteen now?

Poor Smith and Brown and Robinson Each reached the age of eighty-one; Then died (excuse this rhyme), Their deaths—Smith, Robinson and Brown—Were caused, I'm sure, by sitting down With thirteen men to dine.

Then Black and Stiles and Hobbs, poor men, When only three score years and ten Died—no apparent cause—While ten years after, on the field, The Captain felt constrained to yield To superstition's laws.

Sam Nokes was made an alderman, Conceive, kind reader, if you can, That dread fate, worse than death, There's Philkins, he is bald, you know, And little Stokes has asthma so

White took to crime; in jail he lies, While Dobbs to Canada must flee, His liberty to seek; But sadder fate of all is mine; (What wonder that I should repine?) I'm to be wed next week.

Though superstitious I may be, Oh, do not, prithee prate to me, I scorn your common sense. Despite my weakness you'll admit That there is ample cause for it In this experience.

—Harry B. Smith, in America.

"THAT THIRTY FOOT."

A Plain, Old-Fashioned Yankee Law and Love Story.

"It's truly terrible, on Christianlike for a man an' woman gittin' on in years to nurse an' keep a grudge agin each other, an' livin' neighbors, too. Oncet let a woman git sot in her way o' thinkin', she's past movin' in any direction.

Of all stubborn created creatures, the female sect is the beatnest," said 'Shiah Leeds, the 'man of all work,' who kept in beautiful order the grounds and he've belonging to the masculine element in the long and bitterly fought war between Dr. Digby Hale, forty-three, and Penelope Beck, of uncertain age and temper, so the neighbors said.

'Shiah sat in the sunshiny, white-surtained kitchen, watching with admiration Miss Penelope's maid of all work beating up a cake.

Sabrina Smith, also spinster, with a will of her own, quickly resenting the uncomplimentary allusion to her sex, shortly retorted, as she whisked savagely the whites of eight eggs in a big blue bowl:

"'Shiah Leeds, hadn't you better read up a little, an' try to git into that thick skull o' your'n a sense o' the true state of affairs? Wimmen hain't no livin' with their necks under men's boot-heels. They've a perfect right to be stubborn, if they see just cause for it. The female sect in this house are entirely capable of livin' in comfort thro' a doctor, or yourself. I s'pose he thinks he's doing a grand bit of business for himself, contendin' for the thirty foot of ground between his house an' her'n. It's already cost Miss Penelope more money than the ground is worth, an' bad as she wants it for fruit raisin', if her pore old pa hadn't left it to her, she'd not law about it.

"Doc Hale is an oppressor of wimmen—that's what he is. I never see him ridin' down street in his new fine buggy that I don't compare the two together. Him a great, strong and handsome well-to-man, tryin' to cheat a poor little lady gittin' on in years, an' a terrible delicate, an' gittin' pore every day. 'Shiah Leeds, our livin' gittin' skurse, an' for month's Miss Beck's been at me to leave her an' find a place where I'll git wages, but she can't make a livin' for herself, an' I shall not desert her. Folks call her cross. 'She ain't, but this lawin', an' not bein' able to find the right papers is makin' her fretty-like. Her pa wasn't very business-like or he'd kept things in better shape.

"You kin keep on 't'other side o' that thirty foot after this, if you haven't any thing better to do than belittle the female sect."

The crimson burned brightly upon each apple cheek. Miss Sabrina held her head high and beat fast the foaming eggs.

"Sabrina—Miss Smith—you know that I respect, yes, admire your sect—I only meant—"

"I've heard, Mistur Leeds, your very flatterin' compliment to wimmen in general. I hain't putty, to be molded as you want to mold me. I mean it; hereafter you may as well keep on 't'other side of that thirty foot, that rightly belongs to Miss Penelope," interrupted Miss Smith, holding her head still higher, and taking a backward step, setting her generously-proportioned feet upon the plump house cat lying near the stove, she tripped awkwardly, and fell prone upon the floor, spilling upon herself the contents of the big bowl!

"Git out, you pesky creature! You've

done mischief enough for one morning," screamed Sabrina, her black eyes flashing angrily, as she struggled into an upright position, scornfully refusing the assistance proffered by 'Shiah.

"I think I'd best, Sabrina, as it looks as if you meant me, as well as old Toby. I've not intended to insult you, an' my errand over this mornin' was to see if we could't jine forces. That's little chores over here that needs a man to look after 'em, and I know Doc an' me git mouty tired of our own housekeepin'." There's room for both you an' me over there, an' you could still look after Miss Penelope, livin' so handy—"

"Git out, an' quick! I mean you, 'Shiah, an' not old Toby! I s'pose you're offering me the chance to become Miss Leeds, and to desert my pore Miss Penelope. I'm a woman, an' one of the stubborn sort, as don't desert old friends, an', at the drop of a hat, go over to the enemy. I consider your proposal insultin', an', for the last time, tell you to stay on 't'other side of that thirty foot!" snapped Miss Sabrina, elevating her chin, scornfully sniffing the air, and, as 'Shiah inwardly acknowledged, "lookin' right down han'some in her tantrum."

Crestfallen, the rejected lover turned to go, saying humbly, as he held out his hand: "Sabrina, I shall not lay this up agin you, an' be ready to do you a good turn at any time, but, my girl, you'll ask me to do it before I set foot over that thirty foot of ground that rightfully belongs to Doc Hale. He hain't the man to claim property that isn't his own, or fight innocent women. Miss Penelope has fretted him into doin' aggravatin' things. He'd be glad to settle peaceably. Mind, Sabrina, you'll ask me to come."

"It'll be a long, dry spell before that happens," she retorted, turning her back upon the man who had in her lonely life been "a sight of compny an' real handy to call upon when a man's help was needed."

Two "eavesdroppers," Miss Penelope and Dr. Hale, in their own rooms, had overheard themselves and their quarrel talked over by their faithful friends, and some way that thirty feet in dispute never seemed so valueless before.

Digby Hale laid down the medical journal, unable to become interested in even the elixir of life experiments described in its columns. Aloud he said: "Humph! That vixen of a cookseers me up in sauce piquante. I think 'Shiah has made a lucky escape in getting a no instead of a yes from that peppery darning. I never suspected him of cherishing a tender feeling for Miss Penelope's comely cook."

Unable to resume reading, he went to a large mirror and surveyed himself, seeing a stalwart, bronzed man in his prime. Truly it wasn't an even battle, the money, influence and popular opinion all belonging to him, and pitted against a pale, spirituelle little woman, having the odds against her. He hadn't really cared for that thirty feet in dispute, and only it was his right to have it, and without it his lawn was narrow and contracted. Being a stranger in the village, he had never known the Becks, and the last scion of the family, Miss Penelope, had not proved a pleasant neighbor.

Digby Hale's battle of life had been a long one before success came, absorbing the days and nights, too, leaving none for social duties. Motherless and sisterless from boyhood, he knew little of sweet home ties, or the influence of a tender womanly woman for the betterment of mankind.

"Come to dinner, Doc," called 'Shiah, from the kitchen, and obeying the summons he noticed, as he had never done before, the "need of womanly hands" in his bachelor abode. In silence 'Shiah served the very palatable dinner, repeating in metaphorical sackcloth and ashes his rash vow to "never step over that thirty feet of ground until asked to do it."

"Temper made me say that," he inwardly commended. "Now I've fixed things in fine style, leavin' myself no chance to win her at all by sayin' that. I'll never be asked to come if the house catches fire. Sabrina's grit to the backbone. I'll never have any other woman for my wife, an' I'm gittin' tired of livin' alone."

The day set for the "trial" was approaching; Dr. Hale said it must be settled this court term, as "it had dragged along too long now." Miss Penelope sat in her closed bedroom, gloomy and silent; the greater portion of the time, and Sabrina's loud:

Here stands a couple jined heart an' hand, He wants a wife an' she wants a man, An' they will get married if they can agree. Then they'll march down the center as happy as can be.

as she deftly turned off the work, no longer delighted the music-loving soul of 'Shiah, who in turn "drooped around," too dispirited to turn slowly:

There's a rose in the garden for you, young man, to tune and time of his own construction. He really hadn't "sposed Sabrina'd carry matters so far as to go around with her split-board bunnet pulled down tight over her face, refusin' to speak to a feller, all on 'count of that pesky thirty foot."

Dr. Hale no longer whistled a favorite strain from the "Little Tycoon." A feeling of pity stole into his heart when he caught by watching through drawn blinds glimpses of the dejected little woman, who, paler and thinner than ever, sometimes came to the "thirty foot" and surveyed it sadly.

Time wore on, until the twilight of the evening before the trial came. Miss Penelope, really ill, lay upon a couch in her own room, shrinking from the publicity which awaited her next day, thinking what suffering temper had brought her. "If he hadn't seemed so high and mighty, I should have given over at once," she sobbed out, confiding in the faithful Sabrina, who, though secretly deploring the coolness between herself and 'Shiah, had kept up bravely "a stiff upper lip," having only half an hour before deliberately refused to accept a peace-offering, a basket of great golden pears, timidly reached her by Josiah.

"Oh, well," returned Sabrina, consolingly, "you hain't wrong in wanting to protect your own, that your pa left you. Now don't go to weakenin' at the last minute."

Twelve o'clock came, and still Dr. Hale unsuccessfully counted sleep, when suddenly there sounded a loud and quick rap, rap upon the kitchen door, and Sabrina's voice called:

"'Shiah, 'Shiah, wake up! Call Doc! Miss Penelope's dyin'. Tell Doc to come, an' not stop for nothin'."

"Yes, coming, Sabrin't," responded 'Shiah, and shortly Miss Penelope's castle was invaded by the enemy, who immediately set about restoring the little woman who lay in an insensible condition to consciousness.

Miss Penelope required the combined efforts of the three, Dr. Hale, Sabrina and 'Shiah, and continued unconscious so long that her faithful attendant wept bitterly, giving it as her opinion that "Miss Penelope'd got her death-blow, an' would soon be free from her sorrows."

"Is she dangerous, Doc?" inquired 'Shiah, softly, falling to work with renewed energy, chafing the cold slender hands, after reading his answer in Digby Hale's brown eyes.

After a time Miss Penelope "came to," and realized the situation, and not (as Sabrina feared) turning from her physician, who soothed her as if she had been a tired child. Until sunrise he sat beside her, refusing to respond to the call of a wealthy patron.

Suddenly Miss Penelope opened her eyes, and said: "The law suit! To-day is the one. I can't go to—the—"

"Of course you can't. Suppose we settle it in another and more peaceable way—quash it, or withdraw the suit, or somehow, and I pay all the costs, fines, or fees—all the expenses, any way," said the doctor, incoherently, then adding:

"We'll look after it in the future. It shall never trouble you again. You may have it, to plant in roses or strawberries. I'm sure I never wanted it."

"You—you are—so good, and I have called you such miserable names, a schemer, selfish, even a vill—villain, and I really meant it, too," sobbed Miss Penelope.

"There, there, little woman, don't cry. You weren't wrong when you called me so. I have been all of them, I think, in that thirty-foot transaction. Now you are to mind my orders strictly, if you desire to get well rapidly," replied the doctor, in his most soothing manner.

The withdrawal of the suit and the close attention Dr. Hale paid Miss Penelope during her convalescence made a sensation in the village.

"I s'pose," said 'Shiah to Sabrina, as they sat out under the shade of an apple-tree, which showered down gentle mellow bell-flowers upon the grassy carpet covering "that thirty foot" one clear sunset, "that Doc an' Miss Penelope are obeyin' Scripture by livin' out the commands to 'love one another,' an' 'love your enemies.' I think the endin' of all this readin' poetry 'lud together, an' 'carryin' over flowers and fruit'll end in a weddin'."

"I'm sure that'll suit me to a big T. Sabrin't, you an' me'd best arrange to git married at the same time that Doc an' Miss Penelope settle that thirty-foot business for good."

"'Shiah, your tongue runs so fast that I can't git in a word edge-wise. I haven't been promisin' anybody to marry 'em yet. You'd best get my agreement to such a proposition before you fall to makin' weddin' preparations," retorted Sabrina, sharply.

"Oh, now, Sabrin't, we understand each other, an' it's no use to say we don't. Doc'll be wantin' to move her over to his house, as it's bigger an' han'somer, an' has all the improvements in it. We can move right in Miss Penelope's goods an' keep things goin', same as usual, an' yet work for Doc. It'll be dreadful handy. I never had things so good before. I'm tickled as a boy with a new whistle," said Josiah, smiling broadly.

"You haven't got things that way yet, 'Shiah, an' that's slips between the cup an' the lip. I'd wonder if Doc and Miss Penelope will marry. They're both up in years," mused Sabrina.

"So are we, my dear, but we'll be married, and so will that happy pair. Do you mind my tellin' you I'd never cross over that thirty-foot till until you asked me to do it?" said 'Shiah, triumphantly.

"Well, if that isn't mean! throwin' up to me that I've done the askin'."

"Yes, I know, Sabrin't, that if you hadn't needed help at midnight you'd gone an' called Doc Winn instead of our good friend. I'm glad you had to ask me to cross it, for I was just dyin' for a chance, but you held out so gritty I didn't dare to try."

"It's better than lawin'. What's his will be hers, an' vice versa. They'll both git a clear title to that thirty-foot lot an' a lovin' companion the rest o' life's journey to boot."—Ella Guernsey, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THE MEN WHO STAY.

Some Excellent Advice to Ambitious Young Mechanics.

Young mechanics make a very egregious mistake when they begin to think that they do too much for their employers when they work a few moments overtime to complete a small task they are performing just at the time the whistle blows to quit work. More young men have been kept from receiving an advance in their wages from this than from any other known cause.

Employers watch the movements of young men very closely, and the least little thing oftentimes places them in an unfavorable light before their employers. It is the young man who studies the interest of his employer, and is not afraid to give him a few moments, that gets the rapid advancement. He is the young man selected when any favors are to be granted.

I can tell in twenty minutes in any work-shop the young man who is most likely to succeed in his trade. He is the last to leave his work, and is always prompt in beginning it. These fellows that drop their work at the moment the whistle blows are always the ones that the employer is ready to discharge when business gets a little slack.

The young man who takes the interest of his work at heart, and his employer into consideration, is very rarely laid off in slack times—Balders' Gazette.

EARNING A DOLLAR.

An Easy Thing to Do If You Have a Fair Supply of Cheek.

"Memory is a very treacherous thing," observed a man in a Grand River avenue hotel as a number of guests were sitting about. "Would you believe that I couldn't tell who was President when I was asked the other day?"

"You are an exception," replied one of the men.

"I may be, but I doubt it. I'll bet a dollar I can find a man in this very block whose memory is just as poor."

"A man who can't remember who is President?"

"Yes, sir."

"Name him."

"The grocer above us. It's an even dollar that you may ask him the question and he can't answer it."

The money was put up and the crowd went over. The doubting Thomas was told to act as spokesman, and he said:

"Mr. Blank, what is the President's front name?"

"President? Front name? Why, I don't remember to have ever heard it in my life!"

"Who is President?"

"Who? Well, I declare! That's very, very funny. Let's see! Let's see! I give it up."

"You can't tell his name?"

"No. You see, I'm so very, very busy, and it's such a trifling thing, and—"

But the stakes were given up in disgust and the crowd retired—all but the two men with treacherous memories.

"Half to you," said the first, as he handed over a dollar.

"O. K. That's the profit on two crates of berries. What's the next bet?"

"That you can't remember who discovered America."

"All right—bring 'em in. I won't be able to remember that America was ever discovered."—Detroit Free Press.

COULDN'T UNDERSTAND IT.

A Failure for Which Its Victims Found No Tangible Cause.

An old-fashioned dry goods merchant doing business in one of the interior towns for many years failed the other day, and when an agent for one of the creditors reached the place it was to find the proprietor working hard to figure it all out.

"Lands! but I can't see why I should fail," he kept on saying. "Mebbe, though, I didn't collect sharp enough."

"You have a heap of old goods here," said the agent as he looked around.

"Yes, more or less."

"When did you take your last inventory?"

"Inventory? Take every thing down?"

"Yes."

"And make out a list?"

"Yes."

"And put down the cost?"

"Yes."

"And dust off the shelves and mop the floor?"

"That's it."

"And clean the windows and paint the front of the store?"

"Yes."

"I never went into that. I was going to one day about fifteen years ago, but they had a wrestling match in town and I let the inventory go. Mercy on me, but I can't understand why I should fail!"—N. Y. Sun.

Perfectly Safe.

Officer of the New York Steam Heating Company (meeting another officer of the company on Broadway, near Fulton)—Good morning, sir. The agitation against our pipes still goes on.

Second Officer—Yes, and it is doing us great injustice.

Commissioner Gilroy says they are a constant menace to life.

Preposterous! They are perfectly safe. (Starting violently as a sound like an explosion is heard.) But let us walk down this street a piece, and talk this matter over. (They hurry away from the dangerous locality.)—Texas Siftings.

Her Dearest foe.

Miss Hart—Yes; Henry and I are going to be married next month.

Miss Spleen—So I heard. And people say the most ridiculous things about you. It almost puts me out of patience to hear them.

Miss Hart—Why, what do they say?

Miss Spleen—They say you must have hypnotized him. The ideal—Boston Transcript.

She Was From Boston.

Miss Beaconhill (visiting the country).—How warm it is! I feel thirsty.

Mrs. Meadows—Wouldn't you like a drink of well-water, Miss Beaconhill?

Miss Beaconhill—Do not employ adverbs to qualify nouns, Mrs. Meadows. Say "good water," not "well water."—Life.

Out of the Question.

"Don't you think you could sell cheaper if you did a cash business?" asked Henkooks, as he idled in the West Springfield grocery.

"Couldn't sell 'tall," replied the old man. "It'd break me up. That ain't enough money for the circus out here, let alone for buyin' shop-truck!"—Puck.

The Identity Complete.

At a seance—Auditor—I would like to speak with Robert Browning.

Spirit medium (ten minutes later)—Mr. Browning has just been seen, but the angel could not understand what he said.

Auditor—How like Bob.—Judge.

Still the Same Size.

Johnny Cums—Papa, isn't the Cape of Good Hope many times its original size now?

Cums—What makes you ask that question?

Johnny Cums—Well, I know that it has been doubled often.—Epoch.

Not so Wonderful After All.

"I saw a screw-driver the other day that weighed two thousand pounds."

"Oh come off."

"Honest."

"Where was it?"

"In the engine room on an ocean steamer."—The Jury.

Such Men Are Rare, Indeed.

The Cincinnati Times-Star tells a story illustrating the honesty and simple-mindedness of two stolid Germans of that city. One of them had occasion to borrow a large sum of money from the other. The borrower insisted on executing a note, over the protest of the lender. The latter, however, did not see the occasion for holding such an obligation, so he said: "Well, I'll dole you. You keep the paper, and then you'll mind that you have to pay the money back." Consequently the borrower held the note, and when he finally paid it he handed the note with the money to the lender with the remark: "Hans, I'll tell you vat. I never knowed before vat notes was for. They're pully. Now you see you take the note and den you know its said." Hence the lender took the note which "was said," and the discovery of it among the assets of the deceased old fellow was means uncovering probably the only such story on record.

Supposing a Case.

"It seems to be a perfectly clear case against you," said the reporter. "Why not make a clean breast of it and let me publish your confession?"

"Confession!" exclaimed the indignant prisoner. "I have nothing to confess! I am an innocent man, sir! But if—I s'posin' I did have a confession to make, what's the best figger your paper would pay me for it?"—Chicago Tribune.

Another Victim of the Trust.

Cooley—Let me congratulate you, old fellow. I hear your uncle bequeathed you his entire fortune when he died.

Cooley—Yes, he did; but there's nothing left of it now.

Cooley—What? How's that? He has been dead but four days, hasn't he?

Cooley—Yes; but it took all the money to keep him on ice until the funeral.—Figaro.

The Use of Quinine.

There is no questioning the fact that quinine is a valuable medicine as a tonic, antiperiodic and antipyretic, and that its discovery has greatly helped the cause of medicine. Still in a majority of cases its use is not altogether satisfactory as it frequently deranges the system, producing headache, dizzy feelings, convulsions and sometimes even paralysis. It was the endeavor of the eminent Dr. John Bull of Louisville, Ky., to invent a substitute for quinine, something that would have all the good qualities of quinine, and yet be entirely free from its evil tendencies. How admirably he succeeded is evidenced by the estimation in which his remedy Smith's Tonic Syrup is held by the people; where it is best known everybody uses it in place of quinine and it never fails to give the very best of satisfaction. In cases of chills and fever it is absolutely a safe and certain cure.

BOTTLED INDIGNATION—First Flask—"I'm broke." Second Flask—"That is just what I expected. The last time I saw you, you were full."—Drake's Magazine.

If Guilty of Assault and Battery.

Open your stomach with blue pill, podophyllin or other rasping purgatives, positively despair of helping your liver. Violence committed upon your inner man will do no good. Real help, prompt and thorough, is to be found in the wholesome antibilious medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is, moreover, productive of happy results in malarial disease, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness and kidney troubles.

MISS BEACON—"This waltz is divine! Do you ever dance the lanciers, doctor?" Dr. Boggs—"No; but I sometimes lance the dancers."—Boston Budget.

The peculiarity of Dobbins' Electric Soap is that it acts right on the dirt and stains in clothes and makes them pure casome, at the same time it preserves the clothes, and makes them keep clean longer. Have your grocer order it.

STUDENT medals are all right; but if a student meddles with too many things his medals will be interfered with.—Texas Siftings.

CONFECTIONER E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"STRUCK the right note at last!" exclaimed the persistent author, when he received his first five-dollar bill from the publishers.—Puck.

NEVER not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

"I'm having a 'galus' time," said the old bachelor, as he mended one of his suspenders.—N. Y. Journal.

NEGLECTING a child troubled with worms may cause it to have epileptic fits. Horrible! Give it Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers at once and save the child.

THERE may be "sermons in stones," but don't imagine, friend, that there are "troicks in religion."—Harvard Lampoon.

PLANET next the skin often produces a rash, removable with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market, Price, and Location (e.g., Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, New York).

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Its Excellent Qualities.

Commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye, and to the taste and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.



**BREAK-BONE FEVER.**

**The Popular Name of the Disease Known to Medical Men as Dengue.**  
Not a few eminent physicians believe the late epidemic to have been, not influenza—a grippé—but a modified form of dengue. It may be well, therefore, briefly to describe that disease, of which little is seen in our Northern States or in England. In 1780 it extended as far north as Philadelphia, and was described by the celebrated Doctor Rush under the name by which it is commonly known in this country—"break-bone fever."

Its natural habitat is in warm climates. It occurs sometimes as a non-epidemic disease; at other times, under some unknown conditions, probably atmospheric, it breaks forth as a wide-spread epidemic. Such epidemics have swept over India, Persia, Africa, the West Indies and parts of America. The disease prevailed in our Southern States in 1827 and 1829, and again in 1880. In Charleston, S. C., it attacked seven or eight-tenths of the people, of all ages and both sexes. At least ten thousand were down with it at once.

Generally the attack is very sudden. The patient, who has seemed perfectly well, is seized with a severe pain in a joint, perhaps of a finger, which rapidly spreads to others and to the bones. The parts swell, and the whole may appear like rheumatism; or the first pains may be felt in the head, eyeballs, neck or back. Throughout the attack there is great prostration.

Usually a scarlet rash and a high fever make their appearance on the third day, both of which go down after one or two days more. Their final subsidence is gradual, and after they are wholly gone, the pains in the joints may continue for a week. The patient is very liable to a relapse, in which case convalescence is protracted and painful, months being required for full restoration.

The rash is not always present. The fever is sometimes accompanied by delirium, and, in children, by convulsions. In rare cases the disease assumes a malignant form, when the surface of the body becomes dark from the impeding of the circulation in consequence of the feebleness of the heart and the swollen condition of the lungs. It is then particularly known as "black fever." On the other hand, it may be so mild as not to interrupt one's attention to business.—Youth's Companion.

**ROTATION IN OFFICE.**

**An Anecdote of the Late Mr. Hendricks and Consul Hortsmann.**  
"Julius Caesar was a Consul, Napoleon the First was a Consul, and I am a Consul."

That is the way that a certain man expressed his feelings on receiving from the State Department at Washington papers stamped with the official seal and announcing his appointment as United States Consul at a little place on the Mediterranean.

Within three or four years it was with quite different feelings that he opened another official envelope from the State Department. A new President had been elected, and the letter contained the information that a new Consul would soon appear to take possession of "the seal, press, flag, coat-of-arms, the Revised Statutes, the Statutes at Large, Wheaton's Digest, and other property belonging to the United States."

An anecdote, illustrating that it is an understood thing by men of all parties that once in four years officers who are in are to be turned out and fresh men put in their places, is told by Mr. Hortsmann in his "Consular Reminiscences."

After the exciting election of 1876, which resulted in the inauguration as President of Mr. Hayes, Governor Hendricks, who had been Mr. Tilden's associate on the Democratic ticket, made a trip to Europe.

He visited Munich, and Mr. Hortsmann, then our Consul at that point, showed him the "sights" of the city. The conversation happened to turn on the recent election, and Mr. Hendricks jokingly said:

"Oh, well, the thing's over now; at any rate, if I had been elected, you see, I wouldn't have the pleasure of being in Munich now, and going round with you."

"No," replied the Consul, "and if you had been elected I suppose I should not have been here to be showing you around."—Youth's Companion.

**Cloth From Broken Glass.**

A few and interesting invention has recently been given a practical test—namely, a machine for making cloth from waste glass. Besides utilizing hundreds of tons of a broken and useless substance, the textile produced will have many advantages over all other fabrics; it is incombustible, can be manufactured in all colors and of any desired strength or thickness. The one property of incombustibility will render it invaluable to those working near or with fire. It is also used for ladies' dresses and for other purposes in place of silk, and it is said to be more glossy and lustrous, and is more easily washed. It is stated to have all the appearance characterizing silk, being as soft and even more elastic. Its usefulness will, of course, depend much on its durability.—British Warehouseman.

The swift-running elevator is one of the curiosities of the present time. The competition of builders and experts has succeeded in accelerating the speed until in some instances it has reached 500 feet a minute. A few years ago 200 feet was considered very rapid traveling. It is encouraging to hear from an expert that there is not much actual danger in the modern swift-running elevator. If an accident should happen, the advice is to keep cool and remain still until the car reaches the end of its journey. Then it will stop quietly of its own accord.

**THE STARS.**

What are their years? The night's unfaithful rings back no answer, gives no glimmering key; And still unknown, and beautiful, they keep The silent courses of Eternity.

What are their memories of Creation's days, When startled Chaos, from its kingdom buried, First knew its Master, and with glad amazement sang the birth-song of our trembling world?

What have they looked on since, with patient eyes, While million years uncounted rolled away? Who claims antiquity for man that dies, Before such records of the Past as they?

Can they to man his mystery explain, The why, the whence, of his uncertain state? Unlock the riddle that he reads in vain, And clear the tangled problem of his fate?

Can they a fashion to the future give, And tell the whither of man's anxious quest? Make life a less than weariness to live, Or stay the hazard of his wild unrest?

Oh, Stars! what midnight message do ye bear, To minds grown weary with the years' increase? The wistful eyes that watch you shining there, Look out of troubled hearts that know no peace.—Louis H. Brinley, in Chambers' Journal.

**AN OCEAN COURTSHIP.**

All Started by Bubble's Rosy-Cheeked Apple.

The Part in the Drama Were Played by the Captain, the Girl with the Psyche Knot and the Chap with the Seal-skin Cap.

HERE was an apple at the root of this story, as there has been at the bottom of so many stories since first Satan tempted Mother Eve. A great, rosy-cheeked one it was, too, according to the New York Evening Sun. Bubble's silver-haired old grandmother had pressed it into his hand the instant before the tender had given its final whistle and steamed away down the Mersey to where the great black steamship lay that was to carry Bubble and his pretty young mother to far-off Canada.

That apple was the first thing that little Squeak's eyes rested upon when she came on board with her nurse, her father and an unlimited supply of ginger snaps done up in a brown paper bag. First of all she looked at the apple and then she looked at Bubble. She really couldn't tell which she liked better. Perhaps, all things considered, Bubble, with his natty little sailor suit and those frowsy yellow curls, would prove a more lasting delight, but for the present that apple—

She looked at the apple longingly and Bubble looked at her. Then toddling across the deck as fast as his chubby five-year-old legs could carry him, he held the apple out to her.

"Have a bite?" Squeak hesitated just one instant and then, nurse's back being providentially turned, she buried her little white teeth deep in the apple's side.

That's how it began. At least so says the captain, and he was an eye-witness of the whole of the proceedings. He declares that they ate it by alternate bites, even down to the very core. And then Squeak produced the brown paper bag, and getting away to a snug little corner, while the whistles were blowing and the farewells were said on every side, and the women were weeping and the men looked glum, these two little tots held an impromptu picnic and enjoyed themselves as hugely as though the English language contained no such word as "Good-bye."

Bubble's mamma was to have had the seat of honor at the saloon table on the captain's right, and by a singular coincidence Squeak's papa had been assigned to the seat directly opposite. But both failed to put in an appearance at dinner, and in fact proved such wretched sailors that neither of them showed up until the ship was within a short distance of Quebec. On the second day, when the captain found



"HAVE A BITE?"

himself with an empty chair on either side of him, he said that, confound it all, he wasn't going to lose his appetite for lack of company while two such intrepid little sailors as Master Bubble and Miss Squeak were on board. So the two little youngsters were installed in the seats of honor. It was a slight wrong seeing to see that great weather-beaten old sailor assisting the children into their holland pinafores, which they wore at meal time, and then lifting them up into their high chairs. Their nurses had collapsed utterly the second day out, and goodness only knows what would have become of them if it had not been for the captain and the girl with the Psyche knot.

Between them they divided all the nursery duties—she keeping them out of harm's way while the captain was employed, and he coming to her relief as soon as possible, for the captain had once been in love himself, and consequently knew all about it. So some-

times, just as the chap in the sealskin cap was beginning to fume a bit and declare that he was suffering from a superfluity of Bubble and Squeak, the captain would come waddling up to them with his queer sailor walk and would tell the two elders to off with them and he'd look after the two chicks.

You never saw such a pair of sailors in your life. Sometimes the captain would take them up on the bridge with him and let them look through the big telescope. It was at these times that Bubble reached the acme of his bliss. Squeak, although she enjoyed it very much, of course, was scarcely so enthusiastic. She had a habit of shutting both eyes tight when she looked into the telescope that must naturally have debauched her from fully appreciating the view.

During the first three days the weather was remarkably fine and the children fairly lived on deck. Then the weather grew rougher, and it was no longer safe for Bubble and Squeak to roam at large.

It was at this critical point that the chap in the sealskin cap came to the rescue. There were two rings in the floor of the quarter deck, and he procured two long, stanch leather straps from one of the sailors. The straps were placed about the children's waists and fastened securely to the rings. They were long enough to admit of their crawling about, so after the prospect of being viewed in the saloon the youngsters viewed this chance of emancipation as a positive godsend. It was here that they held impromptu receptions and demolished the chicken wings and other delicacies which the steward brought them from time to time. It was here also that on the fifth day out Miss Squeak was seized with that alarming attack of the "egg-cups." That's what Bubble called it, at any rate, though perhaps a physician might give it a slightly different name. For a few moments everybody was suggesting some infallible remedy, but it was the captain who finally effected the cure. "Get me a glass of water, somebody," he cried in his gruff, hearty way. "Bless my heart, don't any of you good people know how to cure the hicoughs? Take nine sips of water now, Squeak dear. Hold on now. Let me count 'em. There you are. Didn't I tell you, now?"

And the captain waddled back to his post looking as proud as Punch. A few days later the captain's medical services were once more brought into play. This time both Bubble and Squeak were patients. Some one had made a great dish of taffy and both the youngsters had partaken of it freely. Next morning they paid the penalty, for both had a whacking toothache. As the morning passed the pain grew worse, and lunch time found them both sobbing.

The captain didn't say very much, but told them to come along with him into his cabin. He took them by the hand, one on either side, and they started off.



ON THE BRIDGE WITH THE CAPTAIN.

The passengers watched them exceptantly, and as the cabin door closed behind the trio they strained their ears for what was to follow. There was a moment or two of silence, while the passengers held their breath. Then at the very same instant two piercing shrieks were heard. The captain, not to show any partiality, had pulled both the teeth at once. They came out presently, each child parading a tooth in triumph, and they related their experiences to an admiring throng. Then Bubble took Squeak's tooth and Squeak took Bubble's, and they vowed to keep them forever as souvenirs.

As the time for parting drew nearer and nearer the captain grew more and more glum. He could not bear the thought of losing them, although he declared emphatically that his dancing at their wedding was merely a question of time. Quebec was reached late in the evening, so most of the passengers elected to spend the night on board. But Squeak's papa was in a hurry to reach terra firma again, so the young lady took her departure by torch-light. Afterward, just to keep their spirits up, Bubble and the captain took a stroll up and down the bridge. Then in the early morning it came Bubble's turn to say good-bye. His parting with that telescope was pitiful. He loved it just a little more than the captain and a little less than Squeak. The girl cried over him a little bit as she had cried over Squeak on the night before. The chap gave him a little gentle slap on his back and then exclaimed: "Good-bye, old fellow." The captain just blew his nose.

At the gangway Bubble stopped dead, and in spite of his nurse's protestations refused to budge another inch. It was a critical moment. The nurse was vexed and poor Bubble very weak. There was a sudden whisk of little legs through the air, a shriek of fury and then the child was borne triumphantly down the gangway under nurse's brawny arm.

Then the girl struck up "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and all the rest of them joined in.—N. Y. Evening Sun.

**Matrimonial Item.**

Colonel Yerger—I hear your son is going to get married.

Judge Peterby—Yes, he is about to become a Benedict.

"Why don't you make him wait until he is older and has got more sense?"

"Humph! If he should get a sensible spell he would not marry at all."—Texas Sittings.

**MR. DEPEW'S INDUSTRY.**

Rejuvenating Effect of His Presence on a Listless Lot of Men.

I have often heard people express their wonder that Chauncey Depew can get through such an extraordinary amount of work every day and still have plenty of time for dining out at night. He boasts the complexion of a sixteen-year-old girl, and his eyes are bright, snappy, and full of life. Doubtless a great share of the details of his work are taken off his hands by Mr. Duval, who is the most sagacious and energetic of private secretaries known to public life since Colonel Lamont's retirement. The rest Mr. Depew does himself. I saw an illustration of his methods this week. On one of the hottest nights of the week—and there were some scorchers—I happened to miss a train on the Central road by the fraction of a minute, and as I had forfeited my dinner in the wild hope of catching the train I felt a depression of spirits which was in inverse ratio to the height of the thermometer. I dived across the street to the nearest place and entered a long, narrow and low-ceilinged cafe. Twenty or thirty dejected-looking men with their waistcoats unbuttoned, their collars loosened and their legs stretched out, sat mopping their faces and endeavoring to eat. A crew of frowsy waiters lagged to and fro and the cashier leaned back in his chair fanning himself languidly. I ordered something to eat and sat in the stuffy seclusion of a corner trying to summon up enough energy to go down town and attend to some important work I had in hand. It was imperative, and yet I made up my mind to let it go by the board, and was sitting there fully resolved to do no more that night, when the door was opened briskly and a strongly built, square-shouldered man strode in, glanced rapidly about, selected a table that stood apart and taking off his hat, revealed the dome-like forehead and thinly thatched cranium of Chauncey Depew. A small, active and alert young man who accompanied Mr. Depew dropped the valises he was carrying on the floor, handed the famous railroad president a big bundle of papers, and, whipping out a big note book, revealed the fact that he was a stenographer. He was a good one, too. For an hour he never raised his head from the book nor asked a single question. His pencil moved with machine-like regularity from one side of the page to the other until the book was half filled with notes. As for Mr. Depew, he offered a picture of energy, intellectuality and health which was vividly accentuated by the groups of fagged, listless and somnolent men in the same room. He sat perfectly erect, with his papers in one hand, while he occasionally passed his handkerchief over his forehead with the other, dictating with indefatigable evenness and emphasis. The play of his features and the constantly alternating series of expressions almost gave an index of the character of the letters he dictated. One paper after another was disposed of, and in exactly an hour the correspondence was finished and Mr. Depew arose, handed a liberal fee to the waiter, bowed courteously to the cashier and strode out. His exhibition of energy and vitality were not without effect. The waiter braced up, the cashier began balancing his books, a number of the diners buttoned their waistcoats and straightened up in their chairs and I lighted a large cigar, climbed on the bow of a Fourth avenue car and went down to tackle the work I had decided to shirk before Chauncey Depew had set us all a good example.—Blakely Hall, in Brooklyn Eagle.

**SUMMER IN INDIA.**

How Dwellers in Oriental Countries Manage to Keep Cool.

The Rajahs of India have got the art of keeping cool down to a science. One of the finest cities of the Far East is that of Jeypore. It is the capital of a native State. All of its buildings are rose-colored, and they are all built after one style of architecture. The palace of the Rajah is in vast gardens through which rivers of water flow in marble beds, and in which luxuriant flowers and trees of the tropics bloom. The harem of the Rajah of Jeypore looks out upon this garden, and its fair ladies are kept cool by fanning-mills, turned by hand. It takes a score of men to turn the cranks to keep these maidens cool, and man-power has much to do with the refrigerators of the East. There are thousands of foreigners, American, English, German and French, now at work in Asia, and each of these does his book-keeping under the breeze of the punkah. The punkah, is a long, fan-like strip of cloth, fastened to a beam, which is hung by ropes from the ceiling over the man's head. To the middle of this beam a rope is fastened, and this rope is put through a pulley, and so arranged that a man sitting out of doors and pulling at it will make the fan go back and forth over the bookkeeper's head. The native pulls away all day long, and most foreigners have such a rigging put over their beds and keep the breezes blowing in this way all night. You can get a Chinaman to do this for about fifteen cents a day, and your servant in India will work even cheaper. Now and then you notice the stoppage of the air. All you have to do in this case is to lift a bucket of water and throw it out of the window. A good drenching wakes up the punkah walls and he goes to work again. I have seen thirty of these punkahs at work in a church while the Episcopal minister was reading the service, and the breeze added to the sermon was decidedly soporific.—F. G. Carpenter, in Louisville Courier-Journal.

A commencement orator in a Western college was delivering an eloquent speech on Washington. "What name," he asked, in one of his lofty rhetorical flights; "what name is heard wherever men congregate, in the forum, the mart or the King's highway?" This was a well-turned sentence and he knew it. But all its effect was irretrievably spoiled by a conscienceless little boy in the audience, who remarked in a loud whisper: "I guess he means 'Little Annie Rooney.'"—

**CLOAKS AND SUITS.**

Some of the Coming Styles in Jackets, Mantles and Wraps.

Jackets have zovane cording on the breast which reaches to the arm-holes; garnitures are corded forward from top to bottom and mantles with corded fronts are purchased as willingly as those which are corded all over. The principal fact is, however, that the sleeves are entirely corded. It is therefore not necessary that the mantle itself should be corded, and plain mantles have been ordered with pelt trimming and corded sleeves. A two-color combination cord ornament is much liked, a mode mantle being corded with mode and brown, while gray is corded with gray and black. The sleeves have the same ornamentation, or plush sleeves are used which are also corded. Fine light-colored chenille cording is very effective on dark velvet, and many garments have been ordered which have this ornamentation on the sleeves or shawl. Embroideries on velvet sleeves, shaded squares and stars have also been shown favor. A great favorite is a corded design on black velvet or cloth applique, but this can only be used on small surfaces. Metal effects are also used, but are not made too prominent. Greek sleeves on jackets are entirely corded, other styles not being salable.

Pelt garnitures have been ordered for the season in unprecedented quantities, and the variety of styles on jackets has seldom been so complete. Plain jackets, with standing or shawl collars, military jackets, etc., have been ordered, but the greater favor has been accorded to jackets trimmed in front with broad pelt lining, which can be worn open, and which are closed by means of loops of strong cord. Other favorites are jackets with sleeves of Persian or seal, or with pelt vests. Vest garments, as a rule, have been little ordered. Light plush vests with loops in gold or silver material have been ordered in small quantities. Half length styles, with narrow pelt trimming in front and broad border below, are also in demand, but the high price prevents these goods becoming staples, although a good business has been done in them.

The fashion of wool lining in squares has found many adherents, and jackets with this lining are much liked, while long paleots in satin, double and chevrons are purchased only singly, in pelt garniture or with military loops, and also, but to a smaller extent, with cording. Orders have also been received on polerines, but mostly for the cheaper styles. Business in wraps and visites has been good, and these have been ordered in large numbers. They are made short behind and have long, broad tabs in front, the sleeves are either short and straight or as long as the front tabs. The trimming is in Krimmer, astrachan or pelt, but passementerie and galoons are also used. The material is matelasse or fancy stripes, although chevrot is also much used. The same applies also to long dolmans, which have been well ordered, but the season for which begins much later.—Dry Goods Economist.

**EXPENSIVE WOOING.**

Young Gentlemen Callers Robbed by the Father of Their Sweetheart.

"I issued a warrant this afternoon for the arrest of a man on a very peculiar charge," said an up-town police magistrate, last evening, "and as there is no likelihood of his being captured, I violate no ethics in telling you about it."

"This man, who has heretofore been looked upon as a hard-working, honest mechanic, is the father of two daughters, both of whom received young gentlemen callers at their home. During the winter these young men, when they started to go home one evening, found their overcoats missing from the rack in the hallway. The theft was reported to the police, who blamed it on sneak thieves. One of these young men had no less than three overcoats stolen during the winter, and the other lost two, besides his hat. Five other young men, who had made informal calls, also missed their coats. The father of the girls was the most active in denouncing the thief when the thefts were discovered."

Two weeks ago all of the coats were found at a down-town pawnbroker's office, and the description of the man who pawned them tallies exactly with that of the father of the girl. Whether he got wind of the discovery I do not know, but for some reason he moved away very suddenly while the young men were deliberating whether they should secure his arrest or not. The young ladies are estimable in every way, and for their sake I do not believe any special effort will be put forth to apprehend their father. It is one of the strangest cases that ever came before me."—Philadelphia Record.

**Delicious Orange Custard.**

Take four sweet oranges, one pint of sweet milk, one large tablespoonful of cornstarch, three eggs and one cup of sugar. Use only the juices of the oranges and the soft pulp, which must be cut fine. Moisten the corn-starch with a little of the milk, and put the rest where it will boil. Mix with the corn-starch the yolks of the eggs and two-thirds of the sugar, and then strain to the boiling milk. Cook it like custard. Sprinkle the rest of the sugar over the oranges after they have been peeled and cut fine, and when the custard is done pour it over them, and cover it with a soft frosting made of the white of the eggs. Let it slightly brown, and then set it away in a cool place until ready for use. This makes a delicious and easily prepared dessert.—Housewife.

**No Rose Without a Thorn.**

Mrs. Watts—Did you enjoy your summer trip very much?  
Mrs. Potts—O, just moderately. I might have enjoyed it better if the city papers had not come every day and made me realize that I was 150 miles away from a bargain counter.—Terro Haute Express.

**The Chicago Girl.**

Boston Girl—I understand that a lot of noted New Yorkers have been presented at court in London.

Chicago Girl—Indeed! What offense were they charged with?—Munsey's Weekly.

**USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.**

—Boil clothespins in clean water once a month and they will be much more durable.

—Berry Pudding.—One cup molasses, one cup milk, one egg, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda, flour to make stiff batter, and berries. Steam one and a half or two hours.—Boston Globe.

—Cake Without Eggs.—Two-thirds cups each of sugar, water and milk, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-third cup of butter, flavor to taste. This is excellent for layer-cake.—Boston Budget.

—Currants, berries and all juicy fruits may be washed, and then cooked, without water; then strain, and the juice boiled for fifteen or twenty minutes before adding the sugar, when a very little boiling will be required.

—Vanilla Snow.—Cook one cupful of rice in a covered dish to keep it white. When nearly done add one cupful of cream, a pinch of salt, the beaten whites of two eggs and a cupful of sugar. Flavor with vanilla. Pile in a glass dish and dot with jelly. Serve with cream and sugar.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Apple Charlotte.—Grease a pie-dish, place a layer of bread crumbs, then one of apples pared and sliced; sprinkle sugar over, and a little grated nutmeg, a few small bits of butter, then a layer of crumbs, another layer of apples, with sugar, nutmeg and butter, until all the apples are used up, leaving crumbs and a little butter for the last layer. Bake about an hour in an oven not too hot, but the pudding must be nicely browned.

—Housekeeper.  
—The following is a good recipe for scouring boards and keeping them a good color: Three parts of sand, two parts of soft soap, one part of lime. A little of this mixture should be well rubbed into the boards with a scrubbing-brush, and then they should be washed with clean water and rubbed dry. The tables can be scoured in the same way, and a good plan to keep them clean is to have triangles of wood made on which to rest the saucepans and kettles.—Household Monthly.

—Pear Kloss.—(A German dish). Peel, core, and chop up fine, half a dozen ripe pears. Mix with them half a grated nutmeg, two ounces of butter, sugar to taste, four well-beaten eggs, and finely grated bread to make the mixture stiff with the bowl of a large spoon. Drop these in boiling water and simmer half an hour. Serve on a hot dish with powdered sugar and a pinch of cinnamon. Send milk sauce to the table with them.—Demorest's Monthly.

—When putting away clothes for the season, if wrapped up, one often has the trouble afterwards of opening a number of parcels before finding the needed article. Such parcels should not be laid away without a list of their contents being written on the wrapper. In the case of cotton dresses, which are always folded in paper when laid away, I pin a bit of the stuff of which the dress is composed to the outside; then a single glance tells the contents, and one avoids the necessity of a long search.

—This is the sort of weather that makes a deodorizer essential for health as well as comfort. The compounds known to housewives are innumerable, but more or less valuable. One of the best is lavender salts, which any one can prepare. In a bowl, with an open neck, drop lumps of ammonia and pour over the bicarbonate as much spirits of lavender as the bowl will hold. When a closet or apartment needs refreshing remove the stopper. The evaporation will not only sweeten the atmosphere, but clean and purify it. Fifty cents' worth of material will furnish pungents for five apartments.

**A PECULIAR SECT.**

**California Ascetics Who Refused to Answer Census Questions.**  
Census enumerators in Southern California have run across a queer settlement near Anaheim. They are purely vegetarians, and refuse to acknowledge any Government, church or law other than Jehovah, and flatly declined to give any information to the census men, so it was necessary to arrest the entire party of fifteen. They still refuse to give an account of themselves, claiming that they are not citizens of the United States, but of the world, and that no power has authority over them save the Supreme Ruler, and they will probably receive the full penalty of the law.

This sect has many queer ideas, and started about fifteen years ago when George P. Hinde, an Englishman by birth, located near Anaheim. He gave it out that he was desirous of demonstrating that man could live without animal food; that he could exist alone on nuts and vegetables. The result has been that he has gathered about him a colony of about fifteen, most of whom are men, although women are admitted to the faith. All property is held in common. It is invested in land which belongs to the sect. They raise considerable produce, for which there is always a market, and in this way make a living. In the past they have lived quietly with and among themselves and public attention has never been directed to them until now. At present Walter Lockwood Thales appears as leader.—St. Louis Republic.

**The Happiest of Women.**

One of the most successful women in society is the woman who absolutely knows nothing—that is, in the ordinary acceptance of the term—but whose nature is so nicely adapted to the needs and requirements of this life that she makes no blunders, and hurts the tender feeling of no one. It is a matter for us to reflect upon, and it should incite us to help our children to cultivate that spirit of kindness which would just as readily speak well of people as ill, if not to prefer to do so. We might teach our daughters that to listen patiently to the praise of others will not detract in the least from their charms. Those happy women who are capable of honest and hearty admiration for persons of their own sex and who always have been admired and loved, though without accomplishments or graces save this one of inborn charity and good will.—N. Y. Ledger.



DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION. The Democrats of Chase County, Kansas, will meet at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, August 30th, 1890, in mass convention, for the purpose of electing two Delegates and two Alternates to the State convention, to meet at Wichita, September 9, 1890, to nominate a State Ticket, to be voted for at the coming November election, and to elect four Delegates and four Alternates to the Congressional convention to meet at Emporia, September 13th, 1890, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

Tariff reform has at last made a beginning with the Republicans of the East. Senator Dawes voted with Plumb, Ingalls and Paddock to reduce the tariff on iron ore. The ranks of protection have been broken and they will never be solid again.

The recent Kentucky election was a timely rebuke to the advocates of the Fraud and Force Election bill. That measure was the leading subject of stump discussion during the canvass, and to no other cause can be ascribed the increased Democratic majority.

At the close of the war the republicans had everything their own way. But in 1874 the people revolted, and the democrats carried about every thing worth having, and then again in 1882 just eight years later they did the same thing, even to electing their governor in Kansas; and in 1890, just eight years later it looks as if history would repeat itself in the interest of democracy. The signs are ominous.

Statistics show that a century ago there were in the United States twenty-five persons living outside of cities to every one living in cities. The late census indicates that at the present time there are only three persons living in the country to each city resident. And yet, in the face of this startling revelation, the congress of the United States is seriously considering a measure to further depopulate the agricultural districts of the country.

Reciprocity continues to make progress out in Kansas. The Republican convention of Sedgewick county resolved "in favor of the principle of reciprocity with other nations." The convention was more logical than Secretary Blaine. His scheme only embraces reciprocity with Latin-American states. The Sedgewick county resolution declares in favor of reciprocity with "other nations," implying all nations. This is an important pointer for Senators Ingalls and Plumb and the Kansas delegation to the lower House.

According to the latest estimate of Porter the Depopulator, the population of the United States is 64,470,000. The census of 1880 gave us a population of 50,155,783. Estimates based on those figures and the ratio of increase in the past gave the population in 1890 before the census was taken, as 66,235,525 by one authority and 67,240,000, by another. It is clear that Porter has fairly earned his title of Depopulator. The inefficiency of the work of his Bureau is fully declared by the omission of from two and a quarter to three and a quarter millions of people from his enumerations.

The existing tariff on the large majority of articles is unchanged by the McKinley bill, a reduction is provided for in numberless instances, while the list of articles it places on the free list covers seventy-two printed pages.

Now, Mr. Republican, don't you know that the McKinley bill does not cover even one printed page, much less seventy-two, and that the seventy-two printed pages of articles on the free list embraces many articles that have been on the free list for years? then why this trying to pull the wool over the eyes of your readers?

Hypnotism-mesmerism-by which ever name you choose to call it-is a subject of special interest to everybody at present, and every one would be pleased to have ocular demonstration of some of the wonderful phenomena produced by this weird art or science. Opportunities, however, are few; but those curious to learn the modus operandi may do so from reading the description of "A Hypnotic Seance" illustrated with pictures taken from life, published in Demorest's Family Magazine for September. It is by thus giving special attention to timely topics, keeping "in touch" with the sentiments and new ideas of the day, that this ideal Magazine has achieved its well-deserved popularity.

"The state of Kansas," says the Atlanta Constitution, "has for some years been under the deadly curse of moral reform." Yes it has; and as a result of that baleful condition of government forty-four of the 106 counties in that state are without a pauper within their limits, and thirty-seven are without a criminal in their jails. It is no wonder that the Constitution views with alarm the diffusion of a poison which is at once so penetrating and blighting in its effects.

The Constitution is absolutely right in its declaration. The kind of moral reform Kansas has been subjected to, is as deadly as the Upas tree. The disposition of the Star to flatter the present regime in Kansas is wholly incompatible with its bold position towards national reforms. The thirty-seven empty jails in Kansas prove nothing when Nebraska with a greater population, has fifty-six empty jails and as the statement of paupers in Kansas, while we have no means of testing the truth of the figures, we believe them to be absolutely false.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS. To claim that the tariff had been the sole or the main factor in the reduction of the prices of manufactured goods is to ignore all the forces of civilization. I believe in distributing the duties that are necessary for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of the government in such a way as to equalize the conditions existing between the manufacturers of this country and those abroad.

The senate owes some duty to the American people as well as to the manufacturers. There is a point where political sympathies end and business interests begin.

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In speaking of J. J. Ingalls' candidacy for re-election as United States Senator, the Marion Record says: "As a practical legislator he is a lamentable and conspicuous failure. He amounts to nothing so far as the business interests of this State are concerned. He is not thought of in connection with statesmanship. He is out of harmony with the morals which have made this State glorious in history, and he is out of sympathy with the industrial elements which sustain this civilization. His advocacy of corruption in politics is without parallel in political literature. Out of his own mouth each of these charges can be simply sustained. Nor can Mr. Ingalls be defended along any of these lines."

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of County Clerk, August 4, 1890. Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, 1890, a petition, signed by Peter Harder and 14 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot No. 1, section seven (7), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east; thence west on the section line to the northwest corner of lot five (5), of said section seven (7), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east. Whereupon, the Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. Guy McCandless, John B. Smith and Jacob North as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Falls township, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1890, and proceed to view said road, and report thereon to the Board of County Commissioners. By order of the Board of County Commissioners, J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of County Clerk, July 7, 1890. Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, 1890, a petition, signed by C. A. Dody and 18 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of section 20, range eight (8) east; thence running north through sections thirty-three (33) and thirty-four (34), to intersect with the Homestead road, all in township number twenty-one (21), range six (6) east. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: C. Denby, J. Veberg and H. C. Varum as viewers, with instructions to meet, at the point of beginning in Cedar township, on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1890, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners, J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

Notice for Publication.

In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, Ella J. Simington, plaintiff, vs. John Charles Simington, defendant. Notice is hereby given that the title of said cause is Ella J. Simington, plaintiff, vs. John Charles Simington, defendant; that plaintiff's petition was filed in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1890; that the said John Charles Simington must answer, plead or demur to said petition on or before the 27th day of September, 1890, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly; that said petition charges the said defendant, John Charles Simington, with being an habitual drunkard, and prays that the plaintiff, Ella J. Simington, be divorced from the said defendant, John Charles Simington, from the bonds of matrimony; and that the plaintiff have the custody of her three children, and for such other relief as may be deemed just. ELLA J. SIMINGTON, By T. H. GRISHAM, Atty for plaintiff. Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk Dist. Court.

Delinquent Tax List of 1889.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. I, A. M. Brees, County Treasurer, in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1890, and the first Tuesday thereafter sell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of any and all side of each tract of land and town lot herein-after described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1889, A. M. Brees, County Treas. Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, this 20th day of July, 1890.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

Description. S. T. R. Description. S. T. R. 1/4 of sec 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

CDAR TOWNSHIP.

Description. S. T. R. Description. S. T. R. 1/4 of sec 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 8

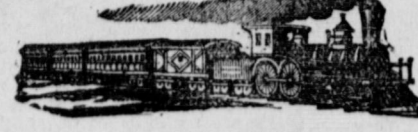


COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; \$1.25 for three months; \$1.50 for 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 'STRONG CITY', 'GOING WEST', and 'GOING EAST'. Lists various train routes and times.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5. Hours for Resolution No. 5. Proposed an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8. Hours for Resolution No. 8. Proposed an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

Approved March 1, 1889. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25, 1889.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line; first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Mrs. Charles Minor is quite sick. Miss Fannie North has returned from Hutchinson. Miss Rena Hunt, was visiting at Admire, last week.

Prof. W. S. Edwards has resigned his position as Principal of the Strong City schools, and Mr. Geo. U. Young has been employed to fill the vacancy.

Miss Villa Vail, daughter of Mr. I. B. Vail, formerly of this city, died at the home of her parents, in Topeka, yesterday, from consumption, aged seventeen years.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, held at the COURANT office, Saturday afternoon, August 16th, 1890, Mr. M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, was elected Chairman of the Committee.

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PENNSYLVANIA SETTLERS' MEETING.

The citizens of Lyon County, Kansas, who were formerly residents of Pennsylvania, have formed a Pennsylvania Settlers' Association.

Business Brevities. Go to J. S. Wierman for Flour & Feed in the Pence Building one door north of the Furniture store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas.

THOS. H. CRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office in Hillier's Building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.

STONE & HAMME, PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Office, Corner Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN - Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS, W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Wood and Iron Pumps, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS, W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

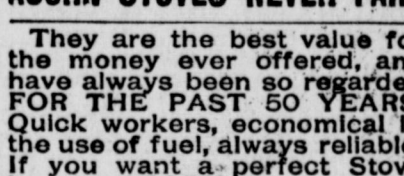
ACORN STOVES & RANGES, They are the best value for the money ever offered.

OVER A MILLION IN USE, H. F. GILLET, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.



ACORN STOVES NEVER FAIL, They are the best value for the money ever offered.

OVER A MILLION IN USE, H. F. GILLET, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.



ESTABLISHED 1857, A third of a century of experience and progressive improvement is represented in THE LEADER LINE OF STOVES and RANGES.

THE line embraces an extensive variety of RANGES, COOK STOVES and HEATING STOVES for hard coal, soft coal and wood.

They are all models of perfect modern stove construction, and meet every known requirement of the uses for which they are intended.

COLLINS & BURGIE, Chicago.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, all buy or sell wild lands or improved lands, AND LOANS MONEY.



SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

HOW IT WORKS.

Co-Operation and Single Tax in a Michigan Town.

Several years ago in Copperville, Mich., a prospector found a paying lead of ore. He was an intelligent, honest man, who rather disliked the idea of selling out his claim to a company of capitalists...

He was familiar with the single tax, and also had just learned of the people's co-operative banks. Therefore, instead of going in search of capitalists to buy out his claim, he began a correspondence with all the honest, sturdy workmen...

Mining operations now began. With but crude methods they were able to secure ore near the surface, which was quite rich, and which paid the workers at the average rate of \$3 per day.

The company established a reserve fund, paying out in wages only \$3.50 per day. By mutual consent the balance of their earnings was reserved to establish a fund to purchase all the necessary plant of machinery to operate mines.

The success of the movement to exempt personal property from municipal taxation. The success of the movement to exempt personal property from municipal taxation in the city of Newport, Ky., should encourage our friends everywhere to attempt movements toward tax reform.

One step farther, however, could probably be taken without exciting the prejudice alluded to, and which only can be met by a careful argument on the principles of taxation. A mere child can understand that taxes on houses make houses scarcer and rents higher.

Let the single tax men remember that they can not do this or any other great thing by themselves. Let them take hold of the movements in which other people are interested. Our friends are not numerous or influential in Newport, but they took prompt advantage of the removal of several factories from that city on account of an increased taxation to arouse public indignation against a system that drives factories away, and the result is that they have succeeded in interesting that community to probably take the most advanced step toward the establishment of the single tax that has been taken anywhere in the United States.

"Judicious Application" Will Do It. The Maine committee on taxation finds that the average tract of 100 acres of timber land, in that State pays a tax of only 22 cents a year. Pine tree land equaling in area in Massachusetts and Connecticut combined pay only \$30,000 a year in taxes.

Told by the Son of a Deacon. A citizen of Denver, Col., now visiting on Walnut street, in this city, tells of a church out there that bought a corner lot for \$1,500 to erect a church building upon, and before the house was finished, had a chance to sell the same lot for \$150,000.

ing him to come to them. When the preacher got the letter he at first felt insulted, and thought of treating it with contempt, as he had quite a prosperous congregation in one of the large cities.

When he reached the railway station a buggy was waiting to convey him to the town (as the railroad to it was not yet completed). What was his surprise to find that the people had already built a church quite commodious and attractive.

Happy Copperville! Its people being inspired with lofty hopes by having equal opportunities, there is equality and fraternity among them. Vice and crime are almost unknown because jealousies are precluded, and all have noble ambitions to sit in a saloon or tavern and imbibe the spirits from which nine-tenths of all crime springs.

TAKE TAX OFF HOUSES.

Successful Movement to Exempt Personal Property From Municipal Taxation.

The success of the movement to exempt personal property from municipal taxation in the city of Newport, Ky., should encourage our friends everywhere to attempt movements toward tax reform. Of course every thorough single taxer is in favor of the exemption of personal property, but outside of the single tax ranks there is still the old prejudice in favor of taxing a man because he is rich, which constantly manifests itself in the indignant question: "Would you allow millionaires to escape taxation?"

Let the single tax men remember that they can not do this or any other great thing by themselves. Let them take hold of the movements in which other people are interested. Our friends are not numerous or influential in Newport, but they took prompt advantage of the removal of several factories from that city on account of an increased taxation to arouse public indignation against a system that drives factories away, and the result is that they have succeeded in interesting that community to probably take the most advanced step toward the establishment of the single tax that has been taken anywhere in the United States.

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The Central Labor Union, of Indianapolis, has at least struck a keynote. The union has written a letter to the common council and board of aldermen, in which it protests against giving street railway companies the privilege of using the streets in future unless they pay for it.

BACKED UP BY SHODDY.

The Manufacturers of Shoddy Clamor For the McKinley Bill—They Know Their Friend and Their Enemy—They Were Opposed to Cleveland, But Supported Harrison.

A late number of the New York Dry Goods Economist, the leading paper of the dry goods trade in the United States, furnishes very interesting evidence of the attitude of the regular woolen manufacturers and of the shoddy manufacturers toward the McKinley bill.

Of the shoddy men it says: "Manufacturers of goods from wool substitutes applaud the measure before Congress and are championing its proponents and abettors."

But the woolen manufacturers are by no means enthusiastic in their support of the McKinley wool schedule. The Economist says: "The tariff measure now before Congress, or such portion of it as applies to wool and its manufactures, has been opposed by a greater number of wool manufacturers and more practical logic than has ever been submitted against any previous customs revenue measure."

The wool manufacturing industry has been waiting for eighteen months for Congressional relief which at this moment appears further off than ever. The manufacturers are suffering, inasmuch as their mills are partly or wholly idle, and their output barely reimburses the costs of manufacture. Free wool is wanted to employ the woolen goods machinery of the country, for until that can be started up both the manufacturing and the wool-growing interest must languish.

But the shoddy men are backing up McKinley, because they look forward to a great boom in the shoddy business when the new tariff bill becomes law.

The shoddy men, too, are right. They see that McKinley's heavy duties in wool will make it more difficult for the people to wear good woolen clothing and will force them to clothe themselves in shoddy. That is why the makers of humbug clothing are in favor of McKinley.

The shoddy men know a good thing when they see it; they know that the McKinley bill is a measure which will add immensely to their gains; and therefore they are throwing up their hats for McKinley and would doubtless be glad to support him for President, just as they supported Harrison and Morton two years ago.

While the shoddy men look upon McKinley as their friend they felt quite the other way about Roger Q. Mills two years ago when he was making tariff. It will be remembered that Mills had the boldness to put wool on the freelist, claiming that this would result in cheaper and better clothing for the people. But this action of the wild Texan excited the deepest hostility of the shoddy men, and they became at once his sworn enemies, for the shoddy men are utterly and forever opposed to any man who wants to let the people have good, cheap woolen clothing. They therefore ranged themselves in opposition to Cleveland in 1888. During the campaign of that year a circular was scattered abroad by the Republican National Committee, signed by seventeen rag and shoddy men. The following is taken from their circular:

There is only one way to avoid this loss to ourselves, and that is by the defeat of the candidate of the free trade party, Grover Cleveland. We have determined in the coming election to support the candidates of the protection party, Harrison and Morton. Their election we consider to be indispensable to the maintenance of our business.

And in August, 1888, the following news item appeared in the New York Press, one of the highest of high protection papers in the country: "The manufacturing firm of J. G. Fenning & Co., of Ludlow, N. Y., shut down their works yesterday, throwing out of employment some forty operatives of both sexes. They were engaged in extracting wool from delaines and other rag materials to be used in the manufacture of shoddy cloth. They say that the passage of the Mills bill in the Lower House of Congress admitting wool free of duty has deterred them from continuing their industry."

Quite natural that they should support McKinley now—"all in the family, you know." The past few years have witnessed a very great advance in the use of shoddy in this country. According to the census of 1870 our shoddy mills used 19,000,000 pounds of raw shoddy. In 1880 they used 52,000,000 pounds, and the census just taken will show an amazing increase for the past ten years. There are now more than 100 shoddy mills in the United States, and about \$50,000,000 is invested in handling and manufacturing shoddy.

The use of shoddy in clothing has increased enormously of late. The census of 1880 shows that 108 pounds of shoddy are mixed with 118 pounds of pure wool to make our so-called woolen goods. But it is in carpets that shoddy has made the greatest strides in displacing wool. In 1870 carpets were made of 80 parts of wool to 20 of shoddy; in 1880 there were 68 parts of wool to 32 parts of shoddy. A later estimate made by the Dobsons, a large firm of carpet makers in Philadelphia, according to this firm, in 55,000,000 pounds of carpet materials there are 19,000,000 pounds of clean wool, 30,000,000 of shoddy and 25,000,000 of other mixtures.

GOOD-BYE, M'KINLEY.

The Lord High Tariff Maker Will Be Left Out in the Cold at the Next Election. The Sixteenth Congressional District of Ohio has a contest on hand this year which will attract National attention from its bearing on the tariff fight in the next Congress. The district is now represented by Major McKinley, the leader of the high tariff cohorts in Congress.

Against him the Democrats have nominated ex-Lieutenant-Governor John G. Warwick, of Massillon. As the district was made strongly Democratic by the last Legislature it is certain that the Lord High Tariff Maker will be snowed under.

Ex-Governor Hoodly, who was the head of the ticket in 1883 when Warwick was elected Lieutenant-Governor, is now practicing law in New York City. In a recent interview he expressed himself as follows as to Warwick's prospect: "Warwick is sure to be elected. McKinley can not carry the district any more than he can fly. Since the State was redistricted last year, the Sixteenth has been strongly Democratic, and is the most discouraging district in the State for a Republican. It is composed of Holmes, Wayne, Stark and Medina Counties, and each gave Governor Campbell a large majority, except Medina County, which gave Foraker 935 votes over Campbell. McKinley was elected by 4,099 majority, but the district consisted of Carroll, Columbiana, Mahoning and Stark Counties, all Republican except the last."

"The nomination of Lieutenant-Governor Warwick is an excellent move for the Democratic party in the State. He is a generous, high-minded gentleman. \* \* \* He came here from Ireland when a boy, with only the clothes he wore as capital. He will be his own backer."

"I think McKinley will decline to run against him. If he does run he will be defeated and will then run for nomination for Governor, and will be nominated unless Foraker defeats him. \* \* \* Mr. Warwick will represent the Democratic party of Ohio in working for tariff reform."

"McKinley is not popular in his own district. In 1881 he was defeated in a Republican district by John H. Wallace, a Democrat."

The platform on which Mr. Warwick was nominated declares for tariff reform in the following strong words: "Tariff reform is necessary that manufacturers may be freed from unnecessary taxes on raw materials, laborers and farmers relieved from taxation on the necessities of life, and consumers disburdened of the incubus of excessive taxes laid only for the production of a surplus which becomes the spoil of party parasites and public plunderers."

A TARIFF TAX.

An Exemplification of the Tariff Tax that Shows What a Farmer Paid as Duties on a Bill of Goods.

Hon. C. R. Breckinridge, member of Congress from Arkansas, has prepared a statement to show just what the tariff costs the farmer in actual practice. D. W. Branch, a farmer, bought a bill of goods from R. M. Knox, a merchant at Pine Bluff, Ark. This bill of goods is given below with the prices of the different articles and the duty on each, which, as Mr. Breckinridge says, "is calculated upon the basis of copy from the books of Mr. Knox and upon the rate of taxes actually paid upon competing articles at the ports as provided by law."

The bill of goods is as follows:

Table with columns: Date, Article, Cost, and Tariff. It lists various goods like shoddy, cloth, and wool with their respective costs and tariff amounts.

Another Outbreak of the Cobden Club Mania.

The protectionist papers are again trying to work the "Cobden Club" scare. An article from the American Protective Tariff League, giving many interesting details about the club, has recently been reprinted in many country papers. This article gives a list of the most prominent American members, but does not state that the late President Garfield was a member. The statement of that fact "would throw a cold'sn over the meeting," as the old darkey said about preaching on the ten commandments.

—Michael D. Harter, of Mansfield, O., who is a large manufacturer of agricultural implements, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifteenth Ohio district. He has taken advanced ground in favor of tariff reduction. He says that he will vote "for every measure which will be a step in the direction of free trade."

THE CENTRAL TRUTH.

Senator Plumb on Republicanism Versus Civilization.

Senator Plumb of Kansas has taken hold on the central truth of modern political economy, and if he has the courage and the intellect to make himself its exponent it will make him a reputation second to that of no statesman in America annals. Instead of pottering with truth and relying on shrewd trickery of reasoning, as Mr. Blaine is doing, he has gone straight to the roots of the whole matter. The man who seizes on vital and fundamental truth and proclaims it unflinchingly becomes great with its greatness. And in all the range of modern politics there is no greater truth than that Mr. Plumb has stated in stating that it is the genius of civilization to produce plenty and cheapen price, while it is the practice of the plutocratic allies of the Republican party to demand laws to check plenty that high prices may be maintained.

Every lover of humanity wishes for it the least suffering and discomfort; the greatest possible plenty of the necessities and comforts of life. Those alone are civilized who desire this, whose work contributes to its attainment. Those who seek to prevent it, who for their own selfish gain perpetrate the discomforts, miseries and privations of their fellows, are the worst savages, because they have not the savage excuse of complete ignorance of what they are doing.

The president and directors of every trust in the country know that when they strive to prevent plenty and create scarcity they produce or perpetuate death, want and suffering, that these may result in high prices for what they have to sell. Some chemist, giving his life to the service of mankind and asking no money reward, makes a great discovery; some mechanic makes a great improvement in productive machinery. Chemist and mechanic are alike liberators—van leaders in the struggle for progress, for freedom of mind and body; for a higher life than that of perpetual want through which men by their deprivations and needs are tied down to brutality. Then when such men, through self-denying toil, have found ways to lighten the labor and sufferings of mankind, making production easier, increasing plenty and lessening want, comes the Plutocrat with his money, and with brains—not brains enough to see his own best interest in the common welfare, but only with that quality of brains which can use good for selfish purposes. All these plenty-producing inventions are good in the highest degree in themselves, but in his hands they become instruments for robbing labor of employment while he is using them not to increase plenty, but to check it. He takes a machine that can furnish some comfort of life to 60,000,000 people. He agrees with other owners of such machines that the supply shall be limited to production for only 10,000,000, that the deprivation of the rest may keep up prices. And to carry out this agreement for artificial scarcity, he goes to Congress and procures the passage of laws under which those who suffer from the artificial scarcity produced by him and his associates are prohibited from supplying their needs from elsewhere.

This is an "ordinary business transaction." It is done every day. It is the method of plutocratic business, but none the less is every man who is the agent of depriving his fellows of the greatest possibility of plenty a barbarian, an obstacle to progress, a stumbling block in the way of civilization, an opponent of Providence, an enemy of the human race.

A small class of men, in this country and in Europe, are struggling to keep for themselves the great benefits of the new methods of creating wealth, which unselfish students and thinkers have wrought out during the century. The work was done for the world; it is the heritage of the world, that the world may suffer less privation, and, being rid of that oppression, advance to large intellectual and political liberty. Every invention, every new discovery, gives an added impetus to the forces, which are combining to crush this Plutocratic class, and give the world the benefits of the plenty created by the mastery of mind over matter. The Plutocracy will be overthrown. The time will come when the world will stop troubling itself with juggled figures and with percentages; when it will say: "This is right and it shall be done." "This is wrong and it shall not be done." And that time will come first here in the United States. It is not far off. The Plutocrats are showing the hardihood of their blind covetousness. They are struggling for their unearned percentages in front of the rolling wheels of the Juggernaut car of civilization and progress, and if they refuse to see the truth, to hear reason and to do justice, they may expect to meet the rewards of their injustice.

Senator Plumb has a partisan record which makes it surprising that he should be the one man of all others in his party to stand forward to tell the whole truth, but as he has done it, all who love truth have only thanks and praise for him. He has stood forward in the leader's place. If he has the leader's stuff in him, he will have not only the whole West behind him, but with it all those who hate oppression, who love freedom and progress.—St. Louis Republic.

REED'S SOMERSAULT.

The Speaker's Gag Rule in Opposition to His Former Views.

O. O. Stealy, the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier Journal, has unearthed a copy of the Chau-tauquan of June, 1886, containing an article by Thomas B. Reed, now Speaker of the House of Representatives, on parliamentary discussion. It shows how radically the Speaker has changed his mind during the past four years. Here are a few extracts from Mr. Reed's article that speak for themselves:

The aim of some statesmen has been not to do things good, but to prevent the doing of things evil. It can not be denied that this aim is quite often a righteous one. But the prevention of evil legislation should never be by refusing propositions a hearing, but by hearing and refuting. This brings me to remark that some legislation consists not more in what is done than in what is refused to be done. Whoever

As an example of pure gall, there has been nothing lately to surpass the spectacle of Blair, of New Hampshire, proposing a rule to limit debate in the Senate. If there had been such a rule when Blair was making his three weeks' speech on the education bill there might have been some justification in putting him in force. There is not likely to be another provocation so great as that—Philadelphia Times.

The truth which Mr. Blaine is telling—that the protective tariff system in no way provides a larger market for the farmer whom it so severely taxes—is not new truth at all. It is the old truth upon which Democratic speakers and newspapers have dwelt continually for many moons. And the farmers are beginning to understand it, too, as Western elections and Western political movements clearly show.—N. Y. World.

The Republican conventions of Minnesota and Nebraska have declared against the McKinley bill. They both favor a revision of the tariff in the interest of the producer and laborer. The attitude of Western Republicans on the tariff is that of the Nebraska platform, which says: "The imported duties on articles in common use should be placed as low as is consistent with the protection of American industry."—America.

TWO STATE ELECTIONS.

The Administration Rebuked by the People of Alabama and Kentucky.

The course of the Republican party in Congress has thoroughly solidified the Democratic party, if we may judge by the elections held in Alabama and in Kentucky the other day.

Reports from Alabama show increased Democratic majorities from all sections, with the Republicans controlling scarcely a county in the State. In Kentucky the Democratic majority is far ahead of any thing known in recent years. The majority for General Buckner three years ago was increased 125 per cent; that given for Cleveland in 1888 is increased 50 per cent. Even rock-ribbed Republican counties, just now penetrated by railroads and enlightened by the Courier-Journal, join the Democratic ranks.

These returns indicate the feeling aroused among the people by the revolutionary methods of the Republican leaders. Men who have never voted with the Democrats on any issue see that the Republican party is a sectional organization, ready to sacrifice every interest in the South to some temporary party necessity. They see the hopelessness of trying to build up the Republican party in the face of such tactics, and so they cast in their lot with their neighbors and friends.

This is the first response of the people to the challenge of Reed, McKinley and Davenport. Now for the Congressional elections.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—If Reed falls he falls utterly. There can be no stage at which he can stop except the bottom. When he falls he will drag down with him the conclave in utter ruin. These are interesting times.—N. Y. Telegram.

—Senator Plumb has distinguished himself by the enunciation of the principle that the people have some rights as well as the manufacturer. It is gratifying to find that Blaine no longer stands alone among Republican leaders in his denunciation of the McKinley bill.—Chicago Globe.

—If the man who toils fourteen hours a day wears overalls and a checked shirt, and his wife wears a poor quality of calico, how does it happen that the fellow who never works at all wears broadcloth, and his wife wears silk? Please answer, some one who believes in taxing the man for the enrichment of the few.—Alliance Herald.

—Archduke Franz, of Austria, has a large and very interesting collection of relics of criminals who have been executed. Among the relics are portions of the ropes used in hanging the Chicago anarchists. If he wishes to add to the collection he might send to McKinley for the pen with which he prepared his tariff bill.—Chicago Mail.

—Blaine has become very troublesome to the Republican leaders in the House, and Reed, McKinley and Cannon are laying plans to drive him out of the Cabinet and destroy his influence in the party. It is barely possible that they may drive him from the Cabinet, but if they do the Republican party will be ready for its epitaph.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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## RAPID-FIRING GUNS.

A Sketch of Their Evolution to Their Present Perfection.

Lieutenant Scabury's Device—Some of the Advantages of His New Invention Clearly Set Forth—About Guns in General.

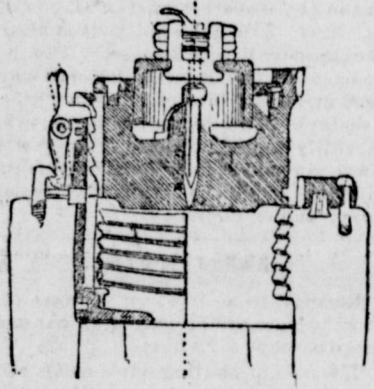
Toward the close of the year 1881 advertisements were issued in England, says the New York Herald, for designs of a gun that should fulfill the following requirements: The weight of the gun and mount was not to exceed 1,120 pounds; the projectile was to weigh six pounds, and to have a muzzle velocity of not less than 1,800 feet per second; the projectile and powder charge were to be formed in a single cartridge; only three men were to be required to manipulate the gun, that is, to do the loading, training and firing, additional men being of course required to keep up the ammunition supply; the gun was to be capable of firing twelve aimed shots per minute, particular stress being placed on the matter of aimed shots, the capacity of the gun for actual rapidity of fire being considered in excess of that rate.

About the same time ordnance experts in France were impressed with the necessity for an increase in the caliber of rapid fire artillery and they advertised for a three-pounder rapid fire gun that should fulfill relatively the same conditions.

The outcome of these efforts were the Nordenföldt and the Hotchkiss rapid fire guns, one or the other of which may be found in vessels belonging to nearly every one of the great naval powers, Germany, with her Krupp system, being the most prominent exception. These guns were called for chiefly as a defense against the swiftly-moving torpedo boats, which were built sufficiently strong to resist the effects of the then existing machine guns.

For a time it was considered that a projectile weighing six pounds had sufficient power for this purpose, and for two or three years that limit was not exceeded. It was not very long, however, before gunmakers and breech mechanism inventors aspired beyond this, and an attempt was even made to adopt the rapid fire system to six-inch guns and others capable of attacking armored structures.

This ambitious idea received a serious check, however, when the weight of the ammunition became too great for successful manipulation without the aid of mechanical devices. Just as soon as the projectile and powder can no longer be contained in the same cartridge the time element is seriously attacked, and the few additional seconds lost are just



VERTICAL SECTION, BREECH OPEN.

sufficient to take from the system its great essential of rapidity.

Consequently the rapid fire guns of to-day do not exceed a caliber of five inches.

For our own navy we are making guns of four inch caliber, which are powerful enough to pierce the sides of unarmored cruisers and can be fired almost twenty times per minute. The experiments with the 4.73 inches gun abroad show that it can hit a target six feet square five times in thirty-one seconds with a 45-pound shot, which when it leaves the muzzle of the gun travels at the rate of 2,355 feet per second, and goes with force enough to penetrate 10 1/2 inches of wrought iron.

The great advantage of the rapid fire system is due solely to details of breech mechanism and ammunition. We are fortunate in this country in possessing the requisite plant for making metallic ammunition, which in its finish and general make-up places us easily ahead of the rest of the world. Smokeless powders will soon be at hand and will contribute their share toward increasing the power of the charge while diminishing its weight. What remains to be done, therefore, is to modify the mechanism about the breech of the gun so that there will be more simplicity of parts, with a lessening of weight, while the strength is increased and the guarantees of safety from accident are assured. Ordnance experts and inventors in this country have had these points in view and have been gradually improving upon the various systems in use until they have evolved mechanism that is more practical than any in use abroad.

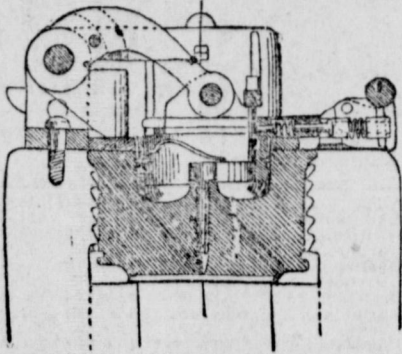
The very latest system is that of Lieutenant Samuel Scabury, U. S. N., which is here illustrated and which gives promise of answering the requirements by combining simplicity and lightness with safety and rapidity. The cut showing the breech-block thrown open is from the mechanism as originally designed, since which, however, modifications have been introduced that tend greatly toward attaining increased simplicity of movement with corresponding efficiency. The fact that the powder and projectile must be in one cartridge to insure rapidity in loading necessarily confines, for the present, at least, the application of the rapid fire systems to calibers having ammunition that requires only one man to handle it.

This system of mechanism is, however, readily adapted to the larger calibers, as the reduction to one motion in opening and closing the breech-block enables the simplest gearing for power to be employed.

As the cut showing the breech plug when open illustrates, the slotted screw principle is employed and the reasons for its selection over that of the side system are based upon the facts that a greater length of bore is obtainable, and

hence greater power; the mechanical work of cutting the screw box is simpler than by cutting through the sides and the gun, in consequence, is much less weakened.

Although the breech mechanism is designed for firing by the use of the percussion primer, it can be readily and simply converted for firing by electricity. This latter method of discharging guns will probably be much more generally used in the future than it has been in the past, for by means of the range finders and their attachments, not only are we to be informed of the exact bearing and distance of the target, but



HORIZONTAL SECTION, BREECH CLOSED

at the moment the guns are brought to bear upon it they can be discharged by electrically worked apparatus controlled by the captain or officer in charge of the battery.

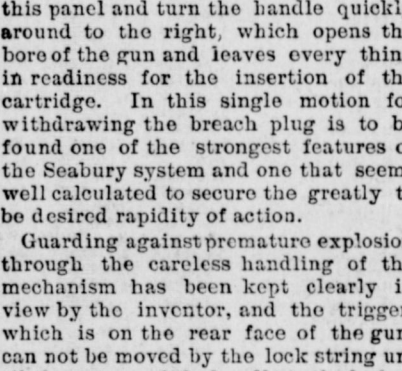
A very neat method for extracting the empty cartridge case after firing has been adopted in the Scabury system. Instead of using the spring hooks at the sides of the cartridge case, as in other systems, a plate sliding into a recess at the bottom of the screw box has been substituted.

The front end of this plate is so formed as to embrace a portion of the head of the cartridge, while a lug serves to engage a corresponding recess at the forward end of the breech block. At the rear end of the extractor plate is a transverse slot engaging the long arm of the extractor lever. The great advantage of this change lies in the power produced by the unscrewing of the breech block preparatory to withdrawal to loosen the empty cartridge case in the bore, while the rapid rearward motion given by the action of the mechanism in opening against the short arm of the extractor lever serves to throw the cartridge to the rear as effectively as in the smaller calibers of rapid fire guns.

The locking device for the breech block, which in the older models was in the handle, in the modified form consists of a strong panel pivoted on the rear face of the gun, which by gravity drops into a recess on top of the rack when the block is in the locking position. To open the plug simply throw up this panel and turn the handle quickly around to the right, which opens the bore of the gun and leaves every thing in readiness for the insertion of the cartridge. In this single motion for withdrawing the breech plug is to be found one of the strongest features of the Scabury system and one that seems well calculated to secure the greatly to be desired rapidity of action.

Guarding against premature explosion through the careless handling of the mechanism has been kept clearly in view by the inventor, and the trigger, which is on the rear face of the gun, can not be moved by the lock string until the return of the handle to the locked position. A second safety appliance is to be found in a cam which moves the firing pin to the rear, for until the breech block is locked this cam remains under the shoulders of the pin and effectually prevents its moving, and even could the pin get adrift the cam would prevent it from striking the cartridge primer. In rapid loading the cartridges are not always pushed well home to their seats, and the result is quite frequently a "jam." In this system the head of the cartridge can be as far as seven inches from its proper firing position in the four-inch caliber without endangering the quick working of the mechanism, as even at that considerable distance the plug as it is being closed pushes the cartridge into its place without the least jamming.

Simplicity and accessibility of parts recommend the Scabury system for



REAR VIEW, BREECH OPEN.

work in the field as well as afloat, as any trouble caused by sand or other material interfering with its free working can be quickly remedied and damaged pieces can very readily be replaced by spare parts without the aid of a skilled mechanic.

**Lovers' Logic.**  
Romeo Jimson—I fear me I must leave thee, beloved. It must be late, very late. I hear the newsboys calling out the morning papers.  
Juliet Whitson—Stay. 'Tis not the morn. 'Tis yesterday's papers they sell.  
Romeo—Nay. 'Tis to-day's.  
Juliet—Delay yet a little while. 'Tis yesterday's news anyhow. —N. Y. Weekly.

**A Consoling Thought.**  
Mr. Tangle (who is "moving house")—It's sad to leave the old house that has been our home so long, Henry; it has many fond memories.  
Tangle—Yes; but there's one consolation, Mary. We owe the landlord a year's rent and he'll never get it out of us now. —Light.

**The Editorial Prerogative.**  
He (editor)—Will you marry me?  
She—I'm afraid I wouldn't suit you.  
He (absent-mindedly)—Oh, well, I could throw you into the waste-paper basket. —Van Dorne's Magazine.

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle that fits them all.—Denver Road.

—To put off deciding that you will start for Heaven, is as awful as to decide that you will go to hell.—Ram's Horn.

—What man ever courted a girl, saying: "My dear, I humbly hope I love you, but I am full of doubts and fears." Yet they talk that way about loving God.

—Along the valleys of the Nile, from Alexandria to the first cataract, there are seventy mission stations, seventy Sunday schools, numbering 4,017 scholars, while the boarding and day schools have over 5,000 pupils.

—Senator Brown, of Georgia, is a devoted member of the Baptist Church, and has proved his zeal by frequent large contributions to the enterprises of that denomination. He made a gift of \$50,000 to the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky.

—The house that Christ leaves is left desolate. The temple, though richly adorned, though highly frequented, is yet desolate if Christ have deserted it. He leaves it to them—they have made an idol of it—and let them take it to themselves, and make the best of it; Christ will trouble it no more.—Matthew Henry.

—The fact that the graduating classes at Wellesley College and the Harvard Annex this year contained the names of but few Boston ladies leads the Boston Transcript to remark that the higher education is not for society girls. It quotes a prominent lady educator to the effect that a society girl loses caste by going to college.

—A visitor to a girl's school in Hindoostan is pleasantly struck by the rows of graceful and eager pupils, with dark intelligent faces, picturesquely dressed in bright-colored saris, or jackets and skirts, and loaded with ornaments of gold or glass. They are quick and persevering and tolerably attentive to the often attractive and monotonous teachings of the turbaned schoolmaster.

—The first sermon preached for the Methodists in Boston was delivered July 11, 1790, by Rev. Jesse Lee. He stood on a table under the old elm tree on the Common. This event was celebrated July 11, near the sight of the historic elm. A table, made expressly for the occasion, was used at the services, and it is to be presented to the New England Methodist Historical Society as a relic of the anniversary.

—To decide upon the external evidence for the genuineness and age of ancient books requires special preparation; and to decide upon the internal evidence as to their credibility, especially as applied to the Bible, requires not only a high development of the critical faculty, but also a knowledge of the laws and principles which govern the operation of the human mind. Psychology and comparative mythology are as important as history and philology in interpreting the Bible.—Christian Register.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

—Do not inquire so much into affairs of others as your own.

—The more the people know the less they brag about it.—Ram's Horn.

—A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be afraid of his early condition.

—He who goes into the world with a friendless man.—Acheson Globe.

—A man never knows how much he can do till he tries—no how badly he can do it, either.—Washington Post.

—You are heartless, Ethel," said he. "How can I be, if, as you claim, I have your heart?" said she.—Harper's Bazar.

—You get no butter from cream until you work it! It is some thing that way with a free lunch route.—Texas Siftings.

—Joy travels alone and makes short calls; grief brings along a large family and stops all summer.—Ashland Press.

—We have forgotten the name of the inventor of balloons, but who ever he was he rose by the force of his own genius.—Philadelphia Press.

—Man is advised to act on the square, and woman to keep in her sphere. When they get married, the problem is something like squaring the circle.—Puck.

—If we spend less than we make we are on the road to wealth. Perhaps we shall not last long enough to reach the destination, but it is the right road.

—"I've got a good dog I'd like to sell you," said a fancier to Fangle. "Not much!" replied Fangle; "why, I've got four marriageable daughters."

—Epoch.

—"Do you think that a poet is insane?" asked a young woman of Pennington. "I do if he tries to make a living writing poetry," was the prompt reply.—Washington Post.

—"If my wife was (hic) here, she'd say (hic) dish a nice state (hic) to come home in. It's what I (hic) call a (hic) ice-cream condition, cos (hic) I'm all lone (hic)."—Boston Herald.

—City Friend—Jack, why in thunder do you push that dreadful machine over the grass when you come home tired out? Suburbanite—It is not because I love my leisure less, but my lawn mower.—Pittsburgh Bulletin.

—Only that soul can be my friend which I encounter on the line of my own march; that soul to which I do not decline, and which does not decline to me, but, native of the same celestial latitude, repeats in its own all my experience.—Emerson.

—Was ever a comforting thought expressed more delicately than by a cheery girl, who said to one who was sad over the falling leaves, "Just think how much more room it gives you to see the beautiful blue sky beyond." True of other things besides leaves.

—Why Is It Thus:  
The things you don't wish for you always can get;  
Those folks like you best, whom you cordially hate;  
The more fun you're having, the louder you fret;  
The greater you hurry, the longer you wait. —Texas Siftings.



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"Discovery" strengthens Weak Lungs, and cures Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections. Don't be fooled into taking something else, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit. There's nothing at all like the "Discovery." It contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. As peculiar in its curative effects as in its composition. Equally good for adults or children.

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DASTARDLY DEED.

An Unknown Mischief Wrecks an Excursion Train Near Pittsburgh—Several Persons Killed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 16.—An attempt was made last night to wreck an Atlantic City excursion train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad twenty miles from this city, where the road runs along the Youghiogheny river, thirty feet above the water.

Yankee Sullivan, of Pittsburgh, one of the oldest engineers on the road. Daniel Goodwin, engineer of the eastern division, who was riding in the cab. Unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, riding between the tender and baggage car.

The train, which consisted of six sleepers and a baggage car, was crowded with excursionists bound for the seashore. It was late in getting away from the city, and was proceeding at a rapid pace to make up lost time.

Near Osceola station, an obstruction was encountered. There was a terrific crash, and the engine was thrown over the embankment. The cars ran along on the rails for fifty feet and then fell over on the west-bound tracks, towards the hillside.

The engine was completely wrecked. Sullivan, Goodwin and the tramp were crushed beneath the timbers and were killed almost instantly. King, the fireman, was thrown into a tree thirty feet away.

The sleepers were not badly damaged. The passengers were badly frightened. Four ties had been placed securely between and on the rails. The work of the wreckers was frustrated by the cars falling on the west-bound track.

LYNCHED FOR MURDER.

Charles Pratt Pays For His Diabolical Crime at Blair, Neb.

BLAIR, Neb., Aug. 16.—Hattie Town was probably fatally wounded and her father instantly killed by Charles Pratt, southwest of Kennard, early yesterday morning. Pratt, who worked for Town about four years ago and who was discharged for making love to Hattie, went to the house about daybreak as she was getting breakfast.

While the two were talking her father appeared, when Pratt drew his revolver and shot him through the heart. As the girl started to run he shot her in the back. Pratt was overtaken by the girl's brother and with the assistance of some farm hands taken to jail.

About eleven o'clock last night 100 men came to the city from the country surrounding. They were soon joined by 300 others from the city and marched directly to the jail.

Sheriff Frank Harriman was there, together with fifteen deputies, all of whom were armed, but they made no display of their weapons. All the lynchings were armed with guns and revolvers.

The sheriff refused to deliver the keys to the jail, but the vigilantes soon overpowered the deputies who offered no resistance to the invaders. The crowd then quickly made its way to the cell in which Pratt was confined, and seizing him carried him to a wagon in which he was taken about a mile from town, where his hands and feet were bound.

Harry Town, a twenty-two-year-old son of the murdered man, who had come to town with the farmers, put the rope around his neck.

Pratt was then asked if he had any thing to say, and he replied that the Towns had wronged him and he was sorry he didn't kill them all. While he was speaking someone gave the rope a pull and he died with his speech unfinished.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A North Shore Limited Crashes Into a Standing Freight Train.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 16.—As the east bound North Shore limited on the Michigan Central railroad was passing Angusta, a small town nine miles west of here, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon it ran into a standing freight train while going at full speed and crashed through the depot building, completely demolishing it. The engine then exploded, blowing the fireman literally to pieces and killing the engineer, Charles McRoberts. One brakeman is missing, and it is thought he is buried in the debris.

Many of the occupants of the forward coaches were seriously injured and others more or less injured. Physicians were summoned from this city.

Of the passengers nine were injured seriously. Their names could not be learned, except that of George B. Murray, of Detroit, ribs crushed and internally injured. Both the engineer and fireman live in Jackson, Mich.

Of the express train the baggage car and two sleepers were demolished, and how the occupants escaped is a miracle. A little boy named Clarence Cassidy, who was playing near the depot, was struck by a piece of iron from the locomotive and may not recover.

Wreck on the B. & M. NEW CASTLE, Wyo., Aug. 16.—On the Burlington & Missouri river road at six o'clock Thursday evening near here a coal train going in from the mines at Cambria ran away down the mountain and dashed into a construction train with such force as to demolish one engine and eighteen cars.

Five men were hurt, one of whom was Robert Taylor, brother of J. G. Taylor, assistant auditor of the road, who was out in the country enjoying a short vacation and had been up in the vicinity of Cambria, spending a day among the coal mines. He died at three o'clock yesterday morning.

PRACTICAL PROHIBITION.

A Great Kentucky Distillery Burned—Twenty-five Thousand Barrels of Whisky Destroyed—Loss About \$800,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15.—Twenty-five thousand barrels of burned whisky at the Kentucky distillery yesterday caused one of the most disastrous fires that ever visited the city of Louisville. A rough estimate made at noon, while the flames were still roaring furiously, placed the total loss at fully \$800,000. It was all caused by carelessness on the part of a colored man who was assisting the watchman in moving some barrels to reach one in the storehouse that was leaking. Placing the lamp on the floor to better attend to his work, he climbed on top of one of the piles. But a misstep started the leaking barrel down and when it struck the lamp the whisky and oil together started a blaze.

It was three o'clock before the firemen got control and it was not until the immense warehouse, the distillery proper and the destroyed whisky. This loss is divided among twelve whisky firms for whom Julius Barkhouse, as president of the Kentucky Distilling Company, manufactured whisky. These firms are the Kentucky Distilling Company, Max Hoelmeier, S. Lehman & Sons, J. M. Miller & Co., Bernheim Distilling Company, Victor Distilling Company, Black, Frank & Co., Kentucky Blue Grass Distilling Company and J. C. Marks & Co.

These twelve firms had among them in the warehouse 23,711 packages, mostly in barrels, or 1,130,177 gallons. This whisky is valued at \$700,000 in round numbers. The machinery and other contents of the building brings the total of the distilling company's loss up to \$800,000. This is irrespective of the loss to the Government in unpaid taxes, 90 cents a gallon, which will amount to \$981,655, making the total loss by the fire not much less than \$2,000,000.

The property destroyed was insured, but for how much or with whom it is as yet impossible to definitely determine, owing to the number of owners of the whisky. The insurance is roughly placed at \$700,000. This is, of course, divided up among the different losers in the proportion of their shares in the stored whisky and was carried for them by Julius Barkhouse, as the Kentucky Distilling Company, in whose name the whisky was stored. It, of course, involves nearly every insurance company in the city and the State that take this kind of risks and some of the local companies are caught for large sums. Several large foreign companies, however, carried some of the loss.

GRAND ARMY WORK.

Major Warner Gets a Precept—The Woman's Relief Corps.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The G. A. R. encampment was called to order at eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon. The first act of the day was the presentation by General Sherman, on behalf of the grand encampment, to Major Warner of a beautiful candelabra clock and set. Various changes in the rules and regulations were recommended by the committee.

The National encampment at its session in the afternoon passed by a vote of 176 to 160 resolutions favoring a service pension bill. The speakers were General Sherman, Colonel Veazey, Governor Brackett, General Alger and others.

The grand banquet of the G. A. R. was held in the Mechanics' Hall and over 1,500 persons were in attendance. The hall was magnificently decorated and enthusiasm ran high. Commander Innes, of Massachusetts, president, and Colonel C. H. Taylor acted as toastmaster.

It is understood the grand encampment in 1892 will be held at Topeka, Kan., and in Chicago in 1893.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The eighth annual convention of the National Women's Relief Corps opened in Tremont Temple Wednesday. Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, National president, in the chair. The temple was gay with bunting and decorated with the symbols of the corps. An opening ode was sung and the president announced the serious illness of National chaplain, Miss Nellie Morton, and called upon Mrs. Emily L. Clarke, department chaplain of Massachusetts, to offer prayer. On the platform sat the past National officers. Fully thirty-five States were represented. The galleries were crowded with members of the order.

Mrs. Wittenmeyer in her annual address stated that the corps' membership now reached nearly 100,000; that a reserve fund of \$123,000 was on hand in the treasuries of local corps, and that the charity work of the year amounted to over \$100,000. Permanent departments have been organized in Texas, North Dakota and the Potomac. Besides the regular disbursements, \$3,700 has been paid out to needy army nurses. The completion and acceptance of the National Woman's Relief Corps home, near Madison, O., were described, the great benefit resultant from closer supervision by means of official visits was shown and a number of changes in the rules and regulations suggested.

Kansas reported that the department had more than doubled the past year. All departments showed an increase in membership, about fifty per cent. in the total.

Four Men Killed.

NEWBERRY, S. C., Aug. 15.—By a boiler explosion at a saw mill twelve miles west of Newberry on Dr. W. M. Dorren's place four men, one white and three colored, were killed and two colored men seriously wounded. Pickens P. Matthews, white, son of the owner of the mill, was literally blown to atoms, his limbs being found some distance from the scene of the explosion and other portions of his body suspended in trees. The colored men, Carr Davis, Thomas Ellison and William Chambers had their heads blown off and were otherwise terribly mutilated.

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

Meeting of the State Convention at Topeka—J. F. Willets Nominated For Governor—The Other Candidates Named—The St. Louis Platform Adopted.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14.—The People's State convention yesterday resulted in many surprises. It was the largest delegate convention composed exclusively of farmers and laborers ever held in the State of Kansas, every county in the State being represented. There were 525 delegates.

A temporary organization was perfected by the election of John F. Willets as temporary chairman and Ben W. Rich, of Trego County as secretary. Committees on credentials, resolutions, order of business and permanent organization were appointed. Recess was then taken until two o'clock. The afternoon session was called to order at two o'clock and the report of the committee on permanent organization recommending P. P. Elder for permanent chairman, Ben W. Rich for permanent secretary, was adopted.

A State central committee composed of one member from each Congressional district and two from the State at large was elected as follows:

J. F. Willets, of Jefferson County, S. W. Cole, of Shawnee County, at large. J. F. True, of Jefferson County, First district; J. H. Oyster, Miami County, Second district; S. W. Chase, Cowley County, Third district; J. B. Randolph, Lyon County, Fourth district; George W. King, Dickinson County, Fifth district; Frank McGrath, Mitchell County, Sixth district; E. M. Black, Rice County, Seventh district.

The committee on resolutions reported a platform which is that adopted by the Farmers' Alliance at its National convention in St. Louis. It also reported resolutions in the interest of railroad employees, demanding that all freight cars be supplied with automatic couplers and air brakes, denounced the Blair bill and demanded the creation of a board of labor arbitration. A resolution was also adopted antagonizing the custom of permitting Pinkerton detectives to be called into service to aid in suppressing the strikes. The report of the committee was adopted without debate.

The first nomination made was that of a candidate for Chief Justice. The names of three candidates were presented: H. P. Vrooman, of Kansas City, Kan.; John Martin, of Shawnee County, and W. F. Rightmire, of Chase County. Rightmire was nominated on the second ballot, the vote standing: Rightmire 309, Vrooman 195, Martin 11.

The result of the contest for Governor, the candidate on which the greatest interest centered, was a great surprise. The names of B. H. Clover, J. F. Willets, W. A. Peffer, H. M. Sandusky, S. J. McLove, I. M. Morris and Charles Robinson were presented. Willets secured the nomination on the first ballot, which was: Willets, 397; Robinson, 101; Peffer, 15.

The nomination was made unanimously.

A recess was taken until eight o'clock. A. C. Shinn, of Franklin County, was nominated for Secretary of State on the first ballot over John Davis, of Geary County, and Robert Osborn, of Bourbon County.

R. S. Osborn, of Rooks County, A. B. Montgomery, of Sherman County, George T. Bailey, of Barber County, were placed in nomination for Secretary of State. R. S. Osborn was nominated on the first ballot.

W. H. Biddle, of Butler County, was nominated for State Treasurer on the first ballot over David Huffbauer, of Miami County, and F. K. Kessler, of Marshall County.

Rev. B. F. Foster, colored, of Topeka, was nominated for State Auditor over C. T. Phillips, of Morris County, and S. M. Scott, of McPherson County.

Three candidates were balloted for Attorney-General. John T. Little of Johnson County, Cyrus Corning of Butler County and J. N. Ives of Rice County. Ives was nominated.

Mrs. Hattie McCormick, of Barton County, and Ben C. Rich were candidates for State Superintendent. Mrs. McCormick received the nomination by an overwhelming vote.

A motion to place Judge W. A. Peffer of Topeka, in nomination for the United States Senate against John J. Ingalls was laid upon the table after a short discussion.

J. F. Willets, the nominee for Governor, came from Howard County, Ind., twenty-nine years ago, and settled in Jefferson County. He was one of the founders of the Grange, fourteen years ago, and has been twice elected Representative on the Republican ticket in his county. He was State lecturer in the Grange for seven years. He is fifty-five years of age and was a Republican until six years ago. He is married and has a large family of children.

Kansas Campfire.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—A campfire was held Tuesday evening at Music Hall by the Kansas delegation. Senator Ingalls was expected to speak, but his duties as President Officer of the Senate prevented his coming. The campfire was opened with music and singing. Commander Collins, of Kansas, then made a short speech and introduced ex-Governor Anthony as the president of the evening. Governor Anthony spoke for half an hour and then presented Corporal Tanner, who spoke for twenty minutes on the inadequacy of pensions. Commander Hurst, of Illinois, and ex-Congressman Hanback, of Kansas, also spoke and the campfire closed with a song by the Medoc Club of Topeka.

Farmers and Laborers.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 13.—The great picnic of the Farmers' Alliance and Labor Unions of Douglas and adjoining counties, held at Hismarck grove yesterday, was the largest assemblage of farmers ever held in the State. There were over one thousand vehicles in line in the procession to the grove. About 10,000 people were in the grove. A half dozen brass bands furnished music and speeches were delivered in the afternoon by M. W. Wilkins, of Winfield, and Mary E. Lease of Wichita. The speeches were of intolerable length and were not very well received.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

General Alger's Annual Address—Colonel Veazey the New Commander-in-Chief—Financial Condition of the G. A. R.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The convention of the twenty-fourth National encampment, G. A. R., came to order in Music Hall at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. Prayer was offered by Past Chief Chaplain I. M. Foster. Commander-in-Chief Alger then delivered his annual address.

General Alger began with an allusion to Boston as the cradle of liberty, the place where the seed of patriotism was sown when the shot was fired that was heard around the world. He made also an eloquent allusion to the presence of General Sherman, whom he styled "our commander, our leader, our idol and our comrade."

He said the condition of the order was excellent. There was, however, some disagreement in the reports of Mississippi and Louisiana, drawn upon the color line. It was a perplexing question, but he hoped that time, with the good intentions of all peace and liberty loving citizens, would bring a solution. It had been his determination to recognize as a comrade in equal rights every man, no matter what his color or nationality, provided he had the two qualifications, service and an honorable discharge. The strong should aid the weak. It ennobles the former and helps to elevate the latter.

The total membership borne on the rolls June 30, 1890, was 458,230. The membership in 1889 was 410,636. The dead during the last year numbered 5,476.

Speaking of pensions, he said that there was some disappointment at the failure of the "Service bill," but the present law was productive of great good to all parts of the country by the distribution, four times a year, of so much money, and it should be remembered that no country on earth ever had been so generous to its soldiers.

There has been expended in charity by the order \$317,650.52, not including the vast work done by the noble women who, he says, are our strong right arm in war, and "are now devoting their time to our dependent comrades and their widows and children."

He showed the backward condition of the efforts to erect monuments to Logan, Sheridan and Grant, and recommended that there should be erected at Washington a memorial building dedicated to the memory of General Grant. To carry out this suggestion he recommended the appointment of a committee of five.

The address was received with frequent expressions of approval.

The reports of Adjutant-General Hopkins, of Detroit, and Quartermaster-General Taylor, of Philadelphia were next presented.

The report of Quartermaster-General John Taylor, of Philadelphia, consisted entirely of figures. One set showed the officials in account with the Grand Army. It gave:

Cash balance, August 31, 1889.....\$12,833.41
Receipts from sale of supplies..... 22,895.55
Receipts from capita tax..... 7,611.06
Interest on United States bonds and deposits..... 525.21
Total to be accounted for.....\$43,865.11
The expenditures had amounted to \$34,239.30, of which \$15,736.90 had been for the purchase of supplies and \$18,512.40 for incidentals, postage, salaries, etc.

Another table gave the total assets as follows:
Cash balance on hand.....\$ 9,995.81
Due by departments..... 852.11
United States bonds..... 19,800.90
Supplies..... 1,771.08
Total.....\$32,420.90
The Grand Army fund was shown to have been increased by \$981.76 since the last encampment and to now amount to \$11,144.55.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—At the afternoon session of the Grand Army Encampment the officers were elected, the principal positions going to the East in pursuance, as it is claimed by some, of a plan to give the encampment to the West three successive years—Detroit in 1891, Topeka in 1892 and Chicago in 1893.

The roll was called and representatives of each State had an opportunity to name their choice for Commander-in-Chief. California presented the claims of Colonel Smedberg, a retired officer of the regular army, who lost his leg at the Wilderness. It was claimed that a far Western State never had a Commander-in-Chief. Connecticut nominated Colonel Wheelock G. Veazey, of Vermont, and Maine seconded the nomination. At the mention of Colonel Veazey's name there was great enthusiasm. Indiana gave its support to General Alvin P. Hovey, as did Ohio, with a department of 46,000 members. Warner Miller spoke for New York in behalf of Veazey.

As soon as the roll was called Colonel Smedberg ascended the platform and gracefully withdrew his name. General Hovey pursuing a similar course. This action was greeted with great applause, and by a unanimous vote Colonel Veazey was declared elected as Commander-in-Chief. When he appeared there was a good deal of enthusiasm. He accepted the honor in a brief speech.

Next in order was the selection of a candidate for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and it being considered that the office out of courtesy belonged to Massachusetts, the matter was left to the delegates from that State. The name of Richard F. Tobin was presented as the unanimous choice. The Adjutant-General cast one vote for Mr. Tobin and he accepted the position.

George P. Creamer, of Baltimore, was chosen Junior Vice-Commander, and Detroit was selected as the place of meeting for the next encampment.

The Strike.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—It was reported that an order had been received here yesterday afternoon ordering the firemen out on the New York Central & Hudson River road first, but Chief Sergeant John Reed, who is the leader of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in this vicinity, most emphatically denied last night the rumor that the firemen would go out on the Central road.

The switchmen and laborers employed in the upper Delaware & Hudson freight yards, near Lumber street, quit work yesterday afternoon. Railroad men say that they do not know the cause.

KANSAS TAX LEVY.

The Valuation and Assessment By Counties.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14.—The following table gives the tax levy for 1890, as well as the total taxation by counties. The first column contains the returns of the county clerks of taxable lands. These figures in some cases were reduced by the State board, who placed taxable lands in some of the new counties as low as \$1.50 an acre.

The shrinkage in taxable property from last year amounted to \$13,000,000. The shrinkage in tax levy is \$34,471.

Table with columns: Counties, Valuation of all property, Total tax levy, and Total tax per \$100. Lists counties from Allen to Wyandotte with their respective values and taxes.

Total.....\$18,255,489.848,439.34 \$1,489.92
Acre taxable lands under cultivation..... 13,789,976
Acre taxable lands not under cultivation..... 70,279,529
Aggregate value town lots..... 474.8 473
Personal property returned..... 4,759,423
Railroad property..... 57,855,536
Increase of counties..... 10,600.426
Decrease of counties..... 9,857.732

CITIZENS' ALLIANCES.

A State Organization Formed and Platform Adopted.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14.—A meeting of the representatives of the various Citizens' Alliances was held here yesterday for the purpose of organizing a State Citizens' Alliance. Fifty delegates, representing fourteen counties, were in attendance. D. C. Zercher, of Olathe, was elected president of the organization.

The platform declares the Citizens' Alliance to be "a purely political organization, not a secret society, whose meetings are open to the general public, not limited by sex." It favors the abolition of National banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes; demands the free, unlimited coinage of silver; a law preventing the dealing in futures. It favors a law preventing alien ownership of lands, compelling railroads to give up all lands held by them through Government grants in excess of the quantity actually occupied and used by them.

On the subject of the tariff it favors "an equitable levy of all revenues and a limitation of the same to the actual needs of the Government honestly and economically administered." It calls for a fractional currency and favors the Government ownership of railroads, telegraph and express companies.

Resolutions were adopted that the Citizens' Alliance will not support any member who will accept a nomination from either of the old parties and condemning the practice of "treating" by candidates for office.

A Phenomenal Trip.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The steamship Teutonic of the White Star line, has smashed all records. The vessel made the run from Roche's Point to Sandy Hook in 5 days, 19 hours and 5 minutes. The Teutonic's daily runs were: August 8, 478 miles; 9th, 476; 10th, 512; 11th, 500; 12th, 488; 13th, 340 to Sandy Hook. The best record of the City of Paris was made last year when that vessel made the run across in 5 days, 19 hours and 13 minutes. The City of Paris on that trip covered 3,788 knots, whereas the Teutonic covered 2,806 and beat the City of Paris time, in addition, by 15 minutes.

STOCK ITEMS.

Cramming or high feeding, as a rule, costs more per pound than a steady, every-day growth, that can be secured by feeding only such a quantity as will keep stock in a good, thrifty condition. Inexperienced persons should begin cautiously in establishing a flock, starting with a few sheep only, and only after mature preparations for their safe care as regards feeding and safety from injury.

Good boxes or mangers for feeding cattle, sheep or horses with a good tight floor for feeding grain to hogs will make a considerable saving in feed and every item that tends to economize feed will help to make the most of the crop.

Under average conditions the moderately cool weather in the fall is the best time to fatten stock, and with good thrifty stock a much better gain can then be made in proportion to the quantity of food supplied than at any other time.

The existence of wolves, coyotes, and other wild animals is at present the principal reason why wool can not be produced as low in this country as in others; and the removal of these destructive agents would result in a saving of about eight cents per pound, which is the present estimated cost of having shepherds to guard sheep.—Exchange.

The two ingredients, corn and alfalfa, are the most profitable pork makers in the world. They form a happy combination that is relished by the hog and is most profitable to the farmer. Twenty acres of green alfalfa and a hundred acres of corn, when properly blended and properly fed, will make from three to four thousand dollars' work of pork at present Colorado prices.—Field and Farm.

The profitable rearing of sheep depends upon some conditions of climate, soil, locality, and manner of culture of the soil, to each of which it is indispensable that the sheep selected should be best fitted. No other domestic animal is so molded and changed by its environment as sheep are, hence it is the very first condition required for success that the right sheep should be chosen for the right place.

There is all the difference in the world in the way two different men will drive the same horse. With one driver the horse will be perfectly gentle; with the other he will become what is known as fractious. No person can be a really accomplished driver who does not know a good deal about the natural disposition of a horse—why he obeys and when he is liable to disobey; how to educate him, and how to take advantage of that education.

A mysterious and peculiarly fatal disease recently appeared among the hogs in the southwestern part of Gage County, Neb. It is not wholly dissimilar to the kidney worm disease. The hind quarters of the animals become paralyzed and death ensues in from three to five days. The remedies hitherto successfully applied in the kidney worm complaint have no effect in this new ailment and it has thus far realized every known remedy.

FARM NOTES.

Reports from Western Kansas state that farmers are preparing an unusually large acreage for wheat.

The cost of hauling out and distributing coarse manure of cornstalks or straw with little or no animal voiding is in disproportion to their value.

It is not best to sell off all the old turkey hens; keep some of them for breeding. Some young hens can, of course be used, but it is not best to depend upon them alone.

August is a good month for setting out strawberry plants, provided good care is taken to secure a vigorous start to grow. If this is done a fair crop of fruit may be obtained next spring.

An exchange suggests that a good plan in sowing turnip seed is to mix a pound of seed with a peck of sand to one acre of ground. It will enable one to get an even stand of plants, neither too thick or too thin.

One compensation for the drought arises from the ease with which noxious weeds can be destroyed. The man whose cornfields are not now clean and free from weeds can not lay claim to being a good farmer.

In order to make grass raising profitable implies keeping a sufficient number of stock to consume all that is raised to an advantage, and make, save and apply back to the soil all the manure possible in order to keep up the yield.

One of the advantages in securing a good growth of clover or buckwheat is that they make a dense growth and thoroughly shade the soil and in this way aid in nitrification, while if plowed under after a good growth has been secured a considerable amount of plant food is also added to the soil.

Barber County is all right if it does not rain for a month. It raised 600,000 bushels of wheat; 250,000 of oats; it has plenty of old corn left; it is ripening \$500,000 worth of cattle and half that amount of hogs; it is selling more horses and mules than it buys, and its fruit crop will be worth \$2,000.—Barber County (Kan.) Index.

In many localities the corn crop will fall much below the average, and if the stock usually kept on the farm is to be wintered in good condition it will be necessary to arrange so as to make the most of it. Corn fodder cut at the proper stage, cured well and then properly stored away will make a good winter feed for nearly all kinds of stock.

Notes.

Shading the soil aids nitrification, and especially so during the summer, when the weather is warm, and allowing a growth of some kind to protect the soil will aid materially in storing nitrogen.

Understand fully that well cared for scrubs, of any class of stock, will pay a much better profit than the best of thoroughbreds left to look out for themselves the greater portion of the time.

Hogs should not be fed grain of any kind in the dust. Either feed in a grassy place in the pasture or provide a feeding floor especially for them.