

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.
 Soon after meeting on the 14th the Senate proceeded to consider the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which occupied most of the sitting. The bill was not completed before adjournment. The House went into Committee of the Whole and disposed of one local bill, when the point of no quorum was raised, and 120 members being paired, after a fruitless attempt to secure a quorum the House adjourned.

The session of the Senate on the 15th was of little importance. Several bills and resolutions were introduced and the Sundry Civil bill further considered but not concluded. Soon after assembling the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill appropriating \$636,189 for additional clerical force to carry into effect the Dependent Pension act, the additional force provided for being 630 clerks. A long debate followed, which at times was quite heated, but the committee finally rose and the bill passed. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 16th the resolution offered by Senator Cullom as to the transportation of goods in bond between the Atlantic and Pacific ports over the Canadian Pacific railway was amended and adopted. The bill extending the time of payment to purchasers of land of the Omaha Indians in Nebraska was taken up and passed. Senator Teller introduced a bill giving a pension of \$2,000 per annum to Mrs. Fremont and the Sundry Civil bill was resumed and considered until adjournment. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Land-Grant Forfeiture bill, but when the committee rose the point of no quorum was raised and a call of the House was ordered. Pending the attempt to secure a quorum the House adjourned.

The Senate spent the day on the 17th in debate on the Sundry Civil bill but made little progress, and after an executive session adjourned. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Land-Grant Forfeiture bill, the debate that followed partook more of a personal nature between members than reference to the bill, but when the committee rose the bill passed and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 18th the message of the President vetoing the bill to change the boundaries of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation was reported from the Indian Affairs Committee, but not finally acted on. The Sundry Civil bill was then considered until adjournment. The House agreed to a resolution that the Original Package bill be immediately taken up and considered until Monday, when the debate thereon should be ordered. The bill was then debated by various members until recess. At the evening session, which was for the consideration of pension bills, the point of no quorum was raised and the House adjourned without doing any business.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CHAIRMAN CANNON, of the House Committee on Appropriations, denies that the appropriations for the current fiscal year will exceed the revenues. He claims that the revenues, even with the McKinley reductions, will be \$77,497,000 above all but the new pension law needs.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and Private Secretary Halford left Washington on the 17th for Cape May for a few days.

COLONEL TICHOENER, who was recently appointed a member of the board of general appraisers, has tendered the President his resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR NOBLE has sent a note to Congress asking for the immediate appropriation of \$5,000 to buy food for starving Sisseton Indians in South Dakota.

The House Committee on Elections has decided two more contested cases in favor of the Republican contestants. They were the Florida case of Goodrich vs. Bullock, decision in favor of Goodrich, and the West Virginia case of McGinnis vs. Alderson, decision in favor of McGinnis.

The Department of State has received a dispatch from the American Minister at The Hague, stating that the Netherlands Government has abolished the tolls on the North sea canal.

THE EAST.

FIRE broke out in the Congregational Church at Rockland, Mass., recently and destroyed that and adjoining property. Loss, \$100,000.

NOTHING has been heard of the Gloucester (Mass.) fishing schooner William Rice since April 5, and it is feared the vessel and crew of sixteen men have been lost.

The official rough count gives New York a population of 1,513,501, an increase of 23.4 per cent. during the decade.

RICHARD CROKER, Tammany's chief satchem, has sailed for Europe with his family.

The yacht Catherine was sunk in the St. Lawrence river recently by collision with the steamer St. Lawrence near Alexandria bay, N. Y. Five persons were drowned.

JACK WILLIAMS, the Atlantic City life saver, saved the life of an eight-year-old boy named Robert Lehman, son of Dr. Lehman, of Philadelphia. The boy had got beyond his depth. Williams dashed into the water and rescued him, while his parents stood on the beach in terrible suspense.

The Western Union Telegraph building, New York, took fire on the 17th. The loss was heavy. For a time the lives of four men and three women were in extreme jeopardy.

Two persons were killed and four stunned by lightning during a storm at Newark, N. J.

A **FIERCE** wind and rain storm swept over Eastern Pennsylvania on the 17th doing considerable damage and killing two men near Bristol.

The yacht Catherine was sunk in the St. Lawrence river recently by collision with the steamer St. Lawrence near Alexandria bay, N. Y. Five persons were drowned.

At Cape May, N. J., a horse driven by a boy ran away on Washington street just as the President's carriage, containing Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee and baby McKee was passing. The runaway barely missed the Harrison carriage. Mrs. McKee swooned, but she rallied in a few minutes and the White House coachman drove hurriedly to the Harrison cottage.

THE WEST.

CONGRESSMAN HALL, of the Third Minnesota district, has been renominated by acclamation by the Republicans.

Five persons from Chicago were lost in the recent storm on Lake Michigan, the wrecks of their yachts being observed in the middle of the lake.

The fourth trial of James V. Sykes at Chicago for issuing fraudulent warehouse receipts to the amount of \$15,000 terminated in acquittal, Judge Collins instructing the jury to return a verdict of not guilty before much testimony had been put in for the defense.

LIEUTENANT DONALDSON, of the army, was drowned with a Miss Lottie Sprague, recently at Santa Ana, Cal. The Lieutenant had rescued two persons carried out by the current, but perished with the third.

Twelve persons were killed outright and about thirty seriously or fatally injured by the explosion at the King powder mills in Ohio.

JEROME HOWLAND, of Indianapolis, Ind., in a test case has decided that German must be taught in the public schools of Indianapolis under the State law.

The next meeting of the biennial convocation of the Knights of Pythias will be held in Kansas City, Mo., in 1892.

In the school board election in Salt Lake City, Utah, the Liberals elected seven members and the Mormons three.

WARREN S. LUTY, United States marshal for Oklahoma, tendered his resignation at Washington on the 17th and it was promptly accepted.

The National Woman's Relief Corps home for soldiers' mothers, wives and army nurses at Madison, Lake County, O., was dedicated on the 17th under the direction of Mrs. Annie Wittmeyer, of Philadelphia, president of the Woman's Relief Corps.

The steam barge Kesota was sunk at Detroit, Mich., by the steamer City of Detroit. The barge was cut in two and went to the bottom. Total damage about \$150,000.

Three children were killed by lightning which recently struck Otto Golden's house at Monroeville, O.

The Utah Supreme Court has accepted the resignation of Frank H. Dyer, receiver of the Church escheated property, and appointed Henry W. Lawrence, fixing his bonds at \$300,000. The new Board of Education stands seven Liberals and three Mormons.

The Alliance and Labor parties of Minnesota have united on a State ticket with S. M. Owens, editor of the Farmers' Stock and Home, of Minneapolis, for Governor.

WILLIAM BULLARD and two companions were capsized on Mud lake, near St. Cloud, Minn. The bottom of the lake is composed of deep mud, and Bullard in trying to swim to shore was swallowed up by the mud. The other two men clung to the boat and were saved.

THE SOUTH.

FIRE in Dallas, Tex., destroyed the Gould building and the Merchants' Exchange, causing \$50,000 losses.

It is reported that in a riot near Kears, Barnwell County, S. C., between thirty negroes, armed with rifles, and twenty-five white men, one negro was killed and a number of persons wounded.

Five North Carolina negroes who tried to escape their labor contract in Morehouse Parish, La., were shot and killed recently by a posse that went in pursuit. It was stated the negroes commenced the firing.

PRAIRIE fires are sweeping over the ranges of Western Texas, but though they are already of vast extent very little real damage has been done.

COMMANDER JACOB GRAY, of the Grand Army department of the Gulf, is to be tried in New Orleans on charges preferred by colored posts of unjust treatment of them.

The renowned natural bridge near Glasgow, Va., has been sold to a syndicate for \$200,000 by Colonel H. C. Parsons and Hon. James G. Blaine, its owners.

A **SERIOUS** wreck occurred on the Cotton Belt railroad near Belden, Tex., of a work train. Brakeman Cain and Harry Able, formerly chief clerk for Colonel Nobles, of the Texas & Pacific, were killed.

FIRE in Denton, Tex., destroyed the principal business block, causing \$100,000 loss.

WILLIAM HASTINGS, a delegate to the Democratic State convention at Nashville, Tenn., from White County, walked off the second story of the State Capitol, falling about thirty feet. He was almost instantly killed.

W. S. PENDLETON, whose matrimonial capers have disgusted people, has sent along his resignation as major of Fort Worth, Tex.

HON. JOHN P. BRICHANAN has been nominated for Governor by the Tennessee Farmers' Alliance.

GENERAL.

The 101st anniversary of the fall of the Bastille was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Paris on the 14th. There were a few Boulangist demonstrations, which were soon suppressed.

ODONOVAN ROSA'S period of outlawry from Ireland will expire next winter and he is expected to visit his old home in January.

The Universal Peace Congress was opened in London on the 14th by David Dudley Field, of New York, who spoke ably for arbitration and general disarmament.

FORTY-FOUR members of a native regiment at Dharnasala, India, have died of cholera.

The English Government has acceded to an increase of pay and other concessions to the telegraphers.

The Bishop of Limerick has severely censured Dillon, the Parnellite member of Parliament, for impugning the integrity of the Pope.

The owners of the sealers which recently left Victoria, B. C., deny that their vessels were armed to resist American revenue cutters.

HIGHWAYMEN held up the stage near Ashcroft, B. C., the other night and secured a large amount of gold.

Forty strikers were killed and wounded by troops at the nitrate works, Chili, recently during a riot.

The Gaulois says that an engagement has occurred between the natives and the French expedition to the Upper Niger and that the French were routed. It is feared that the natives have blocked the line of retreat of the French.

ARRESTS have been made in Fez of parties accused of attempts on the life of the Sultan of Morocco.

WILLIAM GIFFIN, aged eighty, and his grandson were drowned at Bolton, Can., recently.

ANOTHER story concerning the death of President Menendez, of Salvador, is that he was shot by a rebel soldier, a follower of General Eytza, who thereupon usurped the Presidency.

The scheme to sell all the soda water apparatus factories in the United States to an English syndicate has fallen through because of the high price demanded by the sellers.

At Quebec a fire broke out in Delamare & Oulet's barroom on St. Joseph street. Pierre Meranda, his wife and three children, who occupied the upper floor, perished in the flames.

ANOTHER story concerning the death of President Menendez, of Salvador, is that he was shot by a rebel soldier, a follower of General Eytza, who thereupon usurped the Presidency.

ADMIRAL HOLTHAM has arrived at Esquimaux, B. C. He says he has received no orders of the warlike nature in press dispatches.

EUGENE SCHUYLER, the American Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt, is dead.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended July 16 numbered 207, compared with 197 the previous week, and 208 the corresponding week of last year. The business outlook was unimproved.

THE LATEST.

REPRESENTATIVE STOCK has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish uniform grades of all kinds of grains transported from one State to another, or any foreign country, which shall be known as American grades.

The reported fighting between Guatemala and Salvador was doubted by Guatemalan officials at New York and Paris.

The rumor was current in London that Premier Stamboulof of Bulgaria had prepared a proclamation of freedom for Bulgaria, which, if issued, would complicate the Eastern situation.

It is reported from Jamestown, N. D., that the elevator companies will refuse to store grain for farmers, on the ground that the elevators are not public and are not amenable to the new tax law. They will purchase grain outright at their own figures.

PARNELL has again disappeared from London and no one knows where to find him.

GILBERT E. SHAW has been appointed receiver of the Park National Bank of Chicago.

The New Zealand Parliament is expected to vote \$25,000 to make a display at the Chicago World's Fair.

By the premature explosion of a shell at Mayence, Germany, two soldiers were killed and several injured.

The proprietors of three newspapers in Malta have been excommunicated for printing articles abusing the Pope and the Bishop of Malta.

The great Excelsior geyser in the Yellowstone National park is in eruption now for the first time in two years. The water is thrown up 300 feet.

WINSLOW HARMON was killed, his wife fatally injured and his little daughter seriously hurt by being struck by a train at a crossing at Wiedsport, N. Y., the other night.

An English syndicate has bought up the tin mines in San Bernard County, Cal., and declares that they are three times as rich as the famous mines in Wales.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The west-bound passenger train ran into the switch engine in the Santa Fe yards at Dodge City the other morning, smashing up both engines. Fireman Joseph Atys, of the passenger, was killed and both engineers were hurt, but not seriously. A young man, brother of the fireman on the passenger train, who was riding on the platform of the baggage car, was killed.

The Kansas State Millers' Association met at Newton recently to consider the rates of transportation charged by railroad lines. Resolutions were adopted demanding that the Interstate Commerce Commission establish the same rates on wheat and its products as on corn and its products, the rates to be made permanent, as frequent changing results in demoralizing trade.

HOT winds on the 13th and 14th did great damage to the early corn in many parts of Kansas, but refreshing showers a few days later materially improved the condition of crops.

It is stated that Government Indian School Inspector Reynolds has made his report of the investigation of the charges against Superintendent Meserve, of Haskell Institute, exonerating him from blame and commending his administration.

A **WOMAN** was recently arrested at Leavenworth for pounding up glass and sprinkling it on the sidewalk in front of her house to keep the neighborhood children off, several of whom were severely cut by the glass.

The supervisor of the census for the Third district gives the following estimated populations: Salina, 6,552; Abilene, 3,521; Concordia, 3,098; Clay Center, 2,624; Beloit, 2,090; Minneapolis, 1,742; Washington, 1,609; and Norton, 1,075. The population of the district, comprising twenty-nine counties, is about 308,000.

WILLIAM MONROE was recently fined \$200 and sentenced to jail at Lawrence for violating the Prohibitory law. He opened an "original package" house and claimed to be agent for a Kansas City firm, but the evidence showed that he purchased and paid for the packages and the justice held that he was not protected by the Supreme Court decision.

J. W. BOGENSTAFF, a well digger, was overcome by choke damp in a well in Topeka the other day, and William Quinn, who tried to rescue him, barely escaped alive.

In a recent interview, Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, said: "There has been a great deal of exaggeration about the condition of the crop in this State. There were only a few localities where the drought had hurt corn much. Those were so limited that I feel justified in saying that the rain has made the crop of the whole State. My best information is that the downtown covered the greater part of the State and that it was heaviest in the sections needing it the most, the southern and northeastern portions."

The street pavement layers at Wichita recently struck for an advance of fifty cents per day.

The other day ten young men went into Dr. Roundtree's drug store at Linwood and asked for drinks, as there was a report in circulation that the druggist sold original packages. Trouble ensued, and the crowd began to smash things. Roundtree drew a revolver and told the men to keep back. One of them, Ed. Ford, stepped forward and the druggist raised and cocked the revolver. As he pulled the trigger Henry Herald, another of the party, jumped between them and received the bullet in his right breast, inflicting what was thought to be a fatal wound.

The Farmers' Alliance of the Second district has nominated Albert F. Allen, of Douglas County, for Congress.

RALPH COOKINGHAM, aged twelve years, accidentally shot and killed himself with a revolver at Dodge City the other day.

In a late collision on the Southern Kansas road near Wellsville, Engineer Arthur Rose, of Argentine, was killed. He was twenty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

CHARLES FLOGE, a German tailor about fifty years of age, recently swallowed a dose of laudanum with suicidal intent at Leavenworth, and died next day. Despondency because he could not get work was supposed to have been the cause.

Two propositions to amend the Constitution will be submitted to the people at the ensuing fall election. One is to change the time of meeting of the Legislature to the first Tuesday in December and limiting the sessions to ninety days and the other provides for increasing the number of Supreme Court judges to seven and making their term of office six years.

FRANK BIDDLECOMB, thirty years old, was recently killed by the cars at Newton. He had been at work only about twenty minutes when the accident happened. He leaves a wife and one child.

A **LADY** died at Atchison the other day of what physicians pronounced genuine cholera.

FOUR small boys, ranging in age from seven to eleven years, were recently arrested at Topeka charged with being the incendiaries who have lately set fire to numerous barns in that city.

There are more miles of railroad in Kansas than in all the New England States put together.

DURING a storm in Scranton the other night Swan M. Carlson was instantly killed by lightning which entered an open window and passed through his breast and right leg.

RED MEN'S FOLLY.

Cheyennes and Arapaho Refuse Terms Because They Want to Handle Cash.

FOUR KENO, I. T., July 22.—At the meeting of the Indian council yesterday it became apparent to the Commissioners that it was impracticable at this time to induce the Cheyennes and Arapaho to part with their surplus lands on the terms of the contract submitted to them for signatures.

While about one-half of these Indians have signified their willingness to sell, they decline to do so unless they are to receive the \$500,000 in cash payments individually, which would be about \$150 for each man, woman and child. The Commissioners realize that this money if paid as above would do the Indians no good and that it would be squandered, gambled or thrown away and declined to accede to this demand for a cash payment, but persisted in their stipulation that it should be paid out under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the improvement of their allotments and the betterment of the condition of the Indians. They have repeatedly shown the Indians that it is to their interest to have their part of the sum paid out to them in the manner specified, but it has been impracticable to make them see it in this light.

The Indians no doubt have been influenced by the determination not to accept the terms of the contract by designing white men who would for selfish motives like to see this money paid in cash.

The Commission has labored long and industriously to effect a purchase of these lands at this time, but have now concluded that nothing more can be accomplished at present and have decided to adjourn for awhile to give the Indians time to think the matter over and will return again in a few weeks to renew their negotiations.

These Indians have for the last seven years been receiving from the Government a gratuity averaging \$150,000, which had been paid out for rations under appropriations by Congress. In addition there has been paid them \$83,000 annually in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1867, which was spent for clothing, farming utensils, etc. These several payments will be continued for seven years longer, and yet with all this aid from the Government these Indians have made so little progress that some upon the reservation depend upon drawing the weekly allowance for subsistence, hence the Commissioners have insisted that this money must be used for improving their allotments and they would at least approach self support, otherwise they will become a public charge upon the whites that may settle upon their reservation. This want of ability on their part to prudently use money is evidenced by the fact that the several sums recently paid to some of the head men were squandered in less than a week.

RELATIONS WITH CANADA.
 Report of the Senate Committee Enlarged in Taking Testimony.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Senator Hoar, chairman of the Senate Committee upon the Relations of Commerce and Business with Canada, has presented in the Senate a mass of testimony taken by that committee. It is not accompanied by a report, which, it is understood, will be made later, as some additional testimony yet remains to be taken. That submitted now consists of the testimony of military men, railroad officials, prominent business men of the United States and Canada, men engaged in the fishing industry along the whole extent of our northern boundary, from California to Maine.

The testimony covers all the points of vital interest as to the relations between the United States and the dependencies of Great Britain in North America. General Miles, U. S. A., in command of the Pacific coast, was one of the witnesses and gave an interesting statement, showing the absolutely defenseless condition of the Pacific coast.

The testimony treats fully of the policy of the Canadian Pacific railroads and its effect on those of the United States. There is complete information as to the vessels and fisheries of the United States. Some light is thrown upon the controversy between Newfoundland and France as to the fisheries at the island of St. Pierre and Miquelon which are such a sensational feature of our northern boundary, from California to Maine.

The rights of the American fishermen under the existing treaties with Great Britain are considered. The advantages and disadvantages of annexation are mentioned incidentally by the witnesses, but the committee itself makes no statement on the subject, the conclusions being reserved for the report, which will be made later.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Wreck on the Rock Island With Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, July 22, two a. m.—Rock Island passenger train No. 14 wrecked through a bridge about one mile west of Lyman last night, so it is reported here.

The conductor reports to the general office that he thinks they have found all but the engineer. One man was badly hurt and several slightly.

The engine, baggage car, smoker and chair car are wrecked. Doctors have been ordered. The sleeping car is all right.

A **DUEL** with swords was fought near Paris recently between M. Menier and George Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, in which Hugo was slightly wounded. The trouble arose from a private quarrel.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES.

Great Mass Convention at Topeka—Nearly Three Thousand Delegates Present—Resolutions Adopted and Address to the Public.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—The mass convention held in this city yesterday under the auspices of the Kansas State Temperance Union called together nearly 5,000 duly appointed delegates.

It was intended to hold two meetings, but the attendance was so large that two overflow meetings were held. James A. Troutman, Rev. D. C. Milner, Judge John W. Day and Rev. Bernard Kelly presided at the different meetings. Addresses were delivered by many prominent speakers.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

The assumption by a Federal judge that he has power to restrain the local officers of a State, whose duty it is to investigate alleged violations of the laws of a State, from making any such investigation, is not only in direct violation of Congressional legislation, but is at once destructive of our local judicial system. It is a glaring departure from the proper functions of Federal judiciary and is antagonistic to the universally conceded theory that the State authorities are supreme within the sphere of their action. We demand of Congress speedy legislation to prevent such a State Government to have full, complete and exclusive power to regulate, control or prohibit the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors within the borders of each State. We tender hearty congratulations to Governor Lyman U. Humphrey for his efforts in behalf of good order and the just observance of the laws of the State, and we commend Attorney General L. B. Kelllogg for his able efforts in behalf of the State control of the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we deem it right and the duty of our State authorities to test the unprejudiced decision of the Supreme Court, restraining them from the performance of their sworn duties under our Constitution and laws and we pledge to Governor Lyman U. Humphrey and Attorney General L. B. Kelllogg the support and co-operation of the temperance people in every lawful effort they may deem it their duty to make to protect the State against the new invasion of rights.

Resolved, That this convention of 3,000 delegates, representing nearly every Kansas county, send greetings to the temperance people of Nebraska and extend to them sympathy and support in their gallant fight against the saloon.

Resolved, That this convention urge upon our delegation in Congress, the imperative necessity of such immediate legislation as will give relief from the original package decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the chairman of this convention be requested to appoint a committee of fifteen, of whom five shall be practicing attorneys, five farmers and five workmen, who shall act as an advisory body to aid the law officers of the State in such a way as they may desire in the vigorous enforcement of the Prohibitory laws of the State.

Resolved, That the temperance people of Kansas are hereby requested to send such material support as will fully indemnify any officer against any liability resulting from the lawful discharge of his official duties.

Resolved, That we call upon our people of Kansas in all parts of the State to give earnest and unwavering attention to the election of members of the next Legislature whose attitude toward prohibition will not be doubted.

THE ADDRESS.
 The temperance people of Kansas in delegate convention assembled, submit the following address: The question of Prohibitory legislation was submitted to a direct vote of the people of Kansas at the general election held in November, 1890. It was carried. At every election for State officers held since that time direct issue has been made on this question. At each successive session of the Legislature since the adoption of the Prohibitory amendment the status of prohibition in and in aid of the constitutional provisions have been made more vigorous and effective by an almost unanimous vote. In almost every Representative district, no session of this question has been the important and controlling issue for the last ten years. At all these elections and during all these years the sentiment in favor of prohibition has increased to such an extent that it can be said with absolute truth that by the deliberate judgment of the people of Kansas prohibition is as much favored as a part of our organic law as the homestead provision of the Constitution. In view of these facts, the demand for re submission is not only unfeeling, but entirely indefensible. The battle for prohibition has been fought in accordance with all the forms of law and fairly won. The good people of Kansas never fight but they conquer. The young State is a child of victory. It was born with its face to the rising sun, and by the laws of its origin it can never take a backward step. We demand for the people of Kansas the same right to regulate and control the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors that both sacred and profane history records has been exercised by every civilized nation that ever existed on the face of the earth. For more than 1,000 years local restricted legislation has been directed by Nations, States, counties, cities and all other political entities, to the benefit of civil government, against the blighting influences and inexorable vices of this monstrous evil. Centuries of hostile legislation has made this self-evident agent of destruction the subject of local control and management in a such remedial agencies have been applied as would prove most effective in different localities. In view of the history of the historical fact that, by a vast majority of the people of Kansas, has been granted and placed under the control of the Legislature, and the fact that the prohibition of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors is so protected by the provisions of our Federal Constitution that is beyond the reach and above the power of State legislation. We do not believe that it was the intention of the framers of our fundamental law to protect a traffic against which all people in all ages have directed their best efforts in restrictive legislation in the attempt to lessen its evils and destroy its baneful power. We earnestly protest against the establishment of "original package saloons" in our State as being in defiance of public sentiment, in violation of positive law, as an unjust common right, as hostile to good order, as encouraging lawlessness, as productive of crime and as being the "sum of all villainies," and we do hereby publicly proclaim our host to these dens of wickedness and pledge every lawful effort to suppress them. The State of Kansas is the hostess of prohibition and prohibition acquired its right to the soil of our State by permanent occupancy and by making lasting and valuable improvements. The metes and bounds of its possessions are the exterior lines of its State. Its warranty deed is recorded in the hearts of the people, and its monuments of title can be seen in every thorn and briar, second house and happy home in our prosperous State. It is the fairest inheritance ever given to a contented people and the sun never has no mortgage on it.

THE ANGRY WORD.

Wreny and heartsick from work and pain,
Was it any wonder the hard work came?
Wish children's clamor and heavy care,
It seemed that mine was the "hon's share."
And John, with a look that said he heard,
Went on to his work with a calm air.

Wreny and heartsick all of the day,
The heavy hours went slowly away,
The night came down, but no John returned,
To where the hearth-fire sulkily burned;
I gave the children their supper and bed,
And crunched by the coals with an aching head.

Was it a dream—that I seemed to be John—
So wreny and painfully hammering on,
Seemed to be laboring over my strength,
Till the long day was over at length,
With cruel words and a taunting sneer
Flung often at him by the overseer?

Was it a dream that, the day now o'er,
They doubled his task and abused him more,
That the patient mind had not to refrain,
"I bear, for my home and the living to gain."
But the word I had spoken had its smart,
And was like a fire in the patient heart.

A step on the stair! O John has returned,
The sulky fire now brightly has burned,
A leap in my heart moves me on to the door,
I sob in the arms of my darling once more;
O never again by a word or a sign
Will I claim that his burden is lighter than mine.

—Detroit Free Press.

A QUADRUPLEX COMPACT

Why a South-Side Residence Will Soon Be for Rent.

There was considerable excitement of a quiet kind in the neighborhood and not a little cause for it, either. The roomy house in the middle of the block, that had stood empty for several uneventful months, had been rented. At least the elderly lady who lived on the corner and officiated as a perambulating repository of all the news of the locality confided to the insurance man's wife, a little lower down, that a tall young man with lavender trousers and eye-glasses had entered the empty house the previous afternoon and pulled the "For Rent" card down out of the window. Moreover, he had driven up in quite a natty car and had worn light kid gloves with broad black stitching on the backs, in addition to the lavender trousers and eye-glasses; a circumstance that indicated the new tenant, whoever he was, to be a person of perfect respectability.

If there was mild excitement when the news went about that the house was rented, it ceased to be mild when it became known who was to live in it, although it must be confessed that the excitement was confined principally to the young ladies residing in the vicinity. The newcomers were nothing less than four spruce, dapper young men—"four beautiful dudes," as the red-haired girl across the way, who never appeared in public without her tennis racquet and terrier pup, expressed it. It gradually became known that the four young men were guilty of blood relationship to one another. They were simply friends, all engaged in business down-town, all sick of the nameless horrors of modern boarding-house life, and all enraptured with the prospect of the stagger at housekeeping they were about to make.

And it may be said at the outset that a likelier-looking quartette of young men, as young men go nowadays, would have been hard to discover on the South Side. They differed somewhat in appearance, of course, but each, in addition to the neat and becoming clothes he wore, bore in some measure the stamp of refinement and intelligence. They were the kind of young men who look out of place at a snide variety show or a cockfight.

The neighborhood was curious, the marriageable female element (as before intimated) especially so, to know more of the latest arrivals than could be gained by mere ocular observation; and if the neighborhood could have been made aware of the peculiar, not to say unique, compact that bound the quartette together, this curiosity would have been infinitely enhanced.

The surnames of the newcomers do not matter; Tom, Dick, Harry and Jack will serve to distinguish them. Their compact was simply this: Their lease ran for two years, and each one of the four was pledged to his fellows not to marry or evince any inclination to do so until the term had expired. The expenses of housekeeping were to be shared equally. Each one was to take his turn for a week at doing the family marketing, pay the bills and so on; while an antiquated colored lady had been engaged at a liberal wage to preside over the kitchen. The terms of the agreement were ironclad. No member of the quartette was to be permitted to stick the other three if the latter could help it.

The arrangement, moreover, seemed to work swimmingly. The experiment was not so costly as it might have been. The young men lived comfortably and felt contented. They were all musical and with two mandolins, one guitar and one banjo manipulated by them, formed a very respectable string quartette. Attired in fetching negligé dress, they sat in their porch in the languorous June evenings thrumming popular melodies after the healthily enthusiastic manner of amateurs, to the great enjoyment of the families in the vicinity. And, of course, on such occasions, all the attractive girls in the block, looking very wholesome in their fleecy white frocks, found occasion to pay many visits to the corner drug store and back, the route taking them, of course, directly past the porch wherein the players sat. When a group of them passed by it was the habit of the young men to gaze blankly up at the stars, though the gaze was often productive of discords from Dick's mandolin that brought wrinkles to Tom's alabaster forehead.

"Carrie," said the red-haired girl to her chum from Vassar one bright morning shortly after the last of the young

men over the way had gone down-town, "I think that little dude who wears the black sash and the cute straw hat is simply lovely. I wish I knew him."

"Tot," rejoined the Vassar girl, with a reproving look on her classic features, "how can you say such things? But I don't really think that one is as handsome, and he is certainly not so distinguished-looking as the tall one with the lavender—ahem! the lavender—I mean the one who wears light clothes."

That afternoon Tot, the red-haired girl, tennis racquet, terrier pup and all, was drinking a glass of that concoction composed principally of sugar and wind, but which is known to the general public as "soda," at the little store kept by the French lady two streets away, when who, of all people in the world, should walk in but Dick, his locks griddled with the inevitable black sash and his head adorned with the cute straw hat. She was so astonished that the racquet fell to the floor with a clatter, and as she and Dick both stooped at once to pick it up their heads bumped together vjely. Both apologized profusely, of course.

Dick had a rather guilty look when he faced his friends at dinner an hour or so later. When the four were seated on the porch in the twilight, he bowed with great politeness at the girl across the way.

"Who's your red-haired friend?" inquired Tom, surlily.

"A young lady I know," was the indifferent response, as Dick thrummed carelessly on his mandolin.

"Take care," mouthed the other three in unison, scenting treason. And then the regular evening concert proceeded.

The four friends had a box at the Auditorium for one of the Strauss concerts, and Tom found his gaze wander every now and then to the face of a statuesque beauty who sat in the parquet next to a girl with red hair. He was certain he had seen her somewhere, but could not quite decide where. She wore a fluffy white gown with wonderful puffed shoulders, and he was forced to confess that she was provokingly pretty. In the foyer, during the intermission, he strayed away and found a friend who introduced him. He was a little surprised to find that she was spending a vacation at the home of the girl with red hair who lived opposite to him. Both young ladies were very inquisitive as to how he and his companions got along in their bachelors' hall, but he parried their questions with the adroitness of an old stager. It was with difficulty, however, that he dragged himself away and joined his friends in the long room near the café where more or less inviting liquors are dispensed. It may readily be surmised, however, that he made no revelations as to events occurring in the interim.

That night, just before the Vassar girl dropped off to sleep, she whispered to the red-haired girl: "You see, dear, I was the first to get an introduction to one of your dudes, after all."

"Nonsense, dear," cried the red-haired girl, with a suggestion of triumph in her drowsy tones. "I have been on excellent terms with the little one with the sash for over a week."

Somehow or other a sort of cloud hung over the house where the four young men dwelt. There were fewer evenings spent by the four together, and a tinge of restraint seemed to have fallen over the party. Harry and Jack, two of the handsomest and best-behaved boys in the world, who had hitherto been the life and soul of the quartette, spent a good many evenings out as the summer wore on, and when they did stay at home were less cheery and light-hearted than formerly. They smoked incessantly and assisted very little in the conversation.

By the merest accident one afternoon "Tot," returning from a slashing tennis tournament at the park, saw Harry, all about whom Dick, of course, had told her, emerging from the house of one of her friends three blocks below her own home. She hid behind her terrier until the youth had passed from sight and then pounced in on the aforesaid friend, a pleasing miss with a pair of wicked, snapping black eyes.

"How long have you known him?" was the fair caller's greeting.

Without detailing the conversation it may be stated that the black-eyed beauty confessed to a six-weeks' acquaintance with the departed one, and from that the talk grew very confidential.

"But do you know, Tot," said the little hostess, as the red-haired girl rose to go, "that there's something queer about that boy. If ever a fellow loved me"—the black eyes glistened—"he does, but he seems to have something on his mind. Tot, I am ashamed to say it, but he has sworn he loves me to death, and has never let fall so much as a hint about marriage. And more than that, his friend Jack, who lives with him, goes about with Tilly here, my next-door neighbor, and she says he acts in precisely the same way."

During this speech Tot's gray eyes had been growing bigger and bigger, while each particular red hair shone with added brilliancy. "Maud," she gasped, "another of those dudes—the one with the black sash—is in love with me, and his actions are precisely those you have described in the other two. There is a mystery here, and we'll unravel it. Come up to my house Saturday night and bring Tilly with you."

The black-eyed one agreed and they parted.

"Dick," demanded the red-haired girl, "do you love me or do you not?" They were standing in a sequestered spot in South Park on the scorching Saturday afternoon. The young man fumbled nervously at his sash. "You know I do, Tot," he observed, meekly. "Then," answered the red-haired girl unabashed, "will you marry me?" A piteous look came into Dick's face. "I—I—I—" he stammered and could get no further.

"You monster, you!" ejaculated the red-headed girl, in a white heat of passion. "You would have me a woman scorned, would you? You say you love me. You! Bah! I asked you to marry

me for a bluff, so I did. Marry nothing. You're a milkop, a dude. You pretend you love me because you want a summer girl. I wouldn't marry you now if you got down on your knees and begged me till you wore two holes in the grass each big enough to bury you in."

This was too much. In another minute the unfortunate youth had grabbed both her hands and poured out his story about the two years' lease and the deadly anti-matrimonial compact. When he had finished, her face was still a whole pucker of frowns. "Go then," she said, dramatically, "go back to your friends and your lease and your compact and leave me here. Go, I tell you!" and the two and a half slipper bit the turf with a dainty thud. Slowly, therefore, the crestfallen youth moved off with the cute straw hat pulled far down over his eyes. When he had disappeared the red-haired girl leaped to her feet like an antelope and sped in the direction of the train for home, ripples of delighted laughter falling from her lips.

And when she, too, had vanished, a tall form, with its lower extremities encased in lavender trousers, emerged from the bushes, mounted a bicycle and flew swiftly northward over the dusty road.

At the dinner-table of the four that night a gloomy silence prevailed. Dick was sulky and said nothing. Harry and Jack seemed in low spirits, while a look of awful sternness overspread Tom's blonde features. It was a relief when the meal was concluded, but as they rose Tom said, gravely: "Gentlemen, will you kindly step into the parlor for a moment?"

Dick gave him a quick look, but the grimly set face afforded him no comfort. When all were seated Tom rose, advanced to the center of the room and announced: "Gentlemen, we have a traitor in our midst—or at least one who stands in danger of becoming a traitor. Dick, whose face had grown ghastly white—"to-day I saw—"

"You saw something very interesting, no doubt," interrupted a musical voice, and lo! in the doorway was a strange apparition. It was the red-haired girl in the very sweetest of complicated summer costumes, and as she moved forward there appeared in the rear three other girls, the statuesque beauty from Vassar, the black-eyed Maud, and Tilly, a diminutive blonde, with a dimple in either cheek.

"My Paw," went on the red-haired girl, without deigning to notice the dazed astonishment of the devoted four, "wants to buy this house, and he sent me to find out who the owner is? 'Oh Tot, may Heaven forgive you!' gasped the Vassar girl. I didn't quite like to come alone so brought some of my friends for company. What? Are you acquainted? Why, how funny! I do declare, there's my old friend Dick! Its too nice for any thing. Say, who does own the house?"

In about five minutes some one had proposed a dance, but the red-haired girl objected because there was no chaperon. An appealing glance from the Vassar girl sent Tom hurrying into the kitchen whence he presently returned with the antiquated colored lady who, he said, would take great pleasure in chaperoning the party.

So, while one couple supplied the music the other three danced, and the antiquated colored lady sat in a big arm-chair grinning like a Cheshire cat and beating time on the carpet with her big feet.

When four people enter into a compact and all get sick of it at once there is no special sin in smashing it.

The lesses of a South Side residence will soon be trying to submit it.—Harold R. Vynne, in Chicago Journal.

JOHN ADAMS' PUPILS.

A Lively Description of His School and Certain Thoughts Thereupon.

After taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard, John Adams taught school at Worcester, Mass. In the following letter, written March 15, 1736, he gives a lively description of his school and certain thoughts thereupon. The letter is to Judge Richard Cranch, of Boston:

"I sometimes in my sprightly moments consider myself in my great chair at school as some dictator at the head of a Commonwealth. In this little State I can discover all the great virtues, all the surprising actions and revolutions of the great world in miniature.

"I have several renowned Generals but three feet high, and several deep-projecting politicians in petticoats. I have others catching and dissecting fishes, accumulating remarkable pebbles, cockle shells, etc., with as ardent curiosity as any virtuoso in the Royal Society.

"Some rattle and thunder out A, B, C, etc., with as much fire and impetuosity as Alexander fought, and very often sit down and cry as heartily upon being outspelt as Cæsar did when at Alexander's sepulcher he recollected that the Macedonian hero conquered the world before his age.

"At one table sits Mr. Inspid, foppish and fluttering, spinning his wig, and playing with his fingers, as gaily and wittily as any Frenchified coxcomb brandishes his cane or rattles his snuff-box. At another sits the polemical divine, plodding and wrangling in his mind about 'Adam's fall in which we sinned all,' as his primer has it.

"In short, my little school, like the great world, is made up of kings, politicians, divines, LL. D.'s, fops, buffoons, fiddlers, cyphants, fools, coxcombs, chimney-sweepers and every other character drawn in history or seen in the world. Is it not then the highest pleasure to reside in this little world, to bestow the proper applause upon virtuous and generous actions, to blame and punish every vicious and contracted trick, to tear out of the tender mind every thing that is mean and little, and fire the new-born soul with a noble ardor and emulation? The world affords no greater pleasure."

—The most popular lady is the one who receives the most proposals, of course.—Racket.

CORK TREE FORESTS.

They Will Thrive in California as Well as in Spain or Africa.

The available forests of cork trees are already relatively extensive, although hardly sufficient to supply the demands now made on them, or which as the world grows in prosperity must be made on them, for there is hardly any end to the uses for cork, and none of the substitutes for it which have yet been tried are very satisfactory or promise to take its place to any great extent. The latest estimates of existing areas of available cork oak forests make their extent from 3,500,000 to 3,850,000 acres, of which about one-half, including those on the African possessions, belongs to France. The wood of the cork oak is heavy, coarse-grained and of a yellow-brown color; it shrinks and warps badly in seasoning and decays rapidly when exposed to the action of the atmosphere. It has little value in the arts, but furnishes a useful fuel and makes good charcoal. The inner bark is rich in tannin, and trees too old or unfit to produce cork are cut for the sake of the inner bark.

The cork oak is an interesting tree to Americans, as its cultivation now seems destined to become an important industry in California, where the climate and the soil in many parts of the State are admirably suited to produce it. This is not a mere theory, as trees have been growing now for several years in California and have already produced crops of cork of excellent quality. It is probable that the tree will grow rather more rapidly in California than it does in its native country, although the quality of the soil, the exposure in which the trees are placed, local climate, and the treatment which the trees receive will influence, of course, the rapidity with which the bark is developed. In Africa it is found that the trees which grow the most rapidly produce bark of the poorest quality, and that within certain limits the slower the trees grow the more valuable the product, provided the growth is not too slow, in which case the bark loses its value. The conditions which influence the development of cork are so numerous and complicated that the product of all the trees in a grove or forest can never attain the same uniformity of thickness or quality in any given time. This is so well understood in the countries where cork is grown that the best methods of harvesting has been found to be to go over the forest every two or three years and remove the bark from such trees as are covered with merchantable cork and not to strip all the trees at the same time. All these matters must of course be considered in connection with planting forests of cork oak in California. The planting and care of such forests in Portugal and Spain has long been an important industry, and there is no reason why they may not be made so in California, where the local consumption of cork is already enormous, although the wine industry there is hardly more than in its infancy.—Garden and Forest.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

The Popularity of the Sailor Hat—Hems for New Street Gowns.

The popularity of the sailor hat increases as the season advances. This simple, unpretending shape is the least trying of any of the styles now in vogue. Few women have the regularity of feature to wear a hat with a curved and denied and otherwise mutilated brim aplomb. The severity of a straight flat brim is often the secret of the becomingness of a hat. New sailiors, of Milan braid, with openwork Neapolitan crowns, and vice-versa, are trimmed with silk scarfs and ostrich-feather tips. Other novelties show straw crowns with brims of shirred tulle or crepe lisse. A sailor of pale primrose-yellow crepe, shirred on fine gold wire on both brim and crown, is garnished with black lace, tulle loops, and five tiny black-birds. Another yellow hat is trimmed with black ostrich tips, a yellow tulle scarf, and a large ot-jet lady-bird, with narrow, pointed wings outstretched. A cream-white China crepe sailor hat has a very narrow finish of pointed silk lace at the edge. The hat is trimmed at the back, the trimming consisting of white clover blossoms set into a cluster of pale-green oats, the loose flowers and greenery lying upon a large knot of cream-white grenadine ribbon loops striped with satin. A gray crepe hat is trimmed with a wreath of dusty-miller leaves, intertwined with half-open pale-pink daisy buds. A pretty sailor of heliotrope straw, faced with violet velvet, is crowned with a full diadem wreath of lilac chrysanthemums shading from the faintest to the deepest colors.

The hems of the majority of the new street gowns now rest an inch or so on the ground—an uncleanly, useless and foolish fashion. Many women are studying the art of slightly raising their skirts in a graceful fashion. The left arm lies at full length close to the side; the hand shows the palm turned slightly outward, the fingers holding in a loose grasp the collected folds of the drapery—all well enough when one has a hand to spare, which is not always. What is the use anyway of forming a gown of a length which has to be held as you go, to keep it from the pavement? Why not leave well alone, and have the dress, in the beginning, of a graceful, neat and comfortable length? It is like the divided skirt—this matter of improving upon what is already good enough. To most people, a skirt that is full and free, falling straight from the belt like the old variety, is about as "easy" and "comfortable" and "healthy" and "unhampering" as the bifurcated sort—all of which the "dress-reformers" claim for the latter style.—N. Y. Post.

Diet For Corporulency.

If a very fleshy person wishes to grow thin the less he takes of sweet food and starchy food the better, although I do not recommend a person to live entirely on nitrogenous food—meat, for instance—when trying to reduce flesh. The best way is to reduce the quantity of food just as low as possible and still hold his own, and then go to work and work hard and get his flesh off in that way.—Dr. Kellogg.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

How the Steamer Lee Threw a Union Cruiser Off Her Track.

During the civil war Nassau was the chief depot of supplies for the Confederacy. Blockade-runners plied between it and the ports of Charleston and Wilmington, carrying out cotton, and bringing back cargoes of general merchandise. Captain Wilkinson, in his "Narrative of a Blockade-Runner," relates many adventures which befell him on such trips. He was in command of the steamer Lee, and on the 15th of August, 1863, sailed from Wilmington to Nassau.

We passed safely through the blockade-aiding fleet off the New Inlet Bar, receiving no damage from the few shots fired at us, and gained an offing of thirty miles before daylight. I by this time our supply of English coal was exhausted, and we were obliged to commence upon North Carolina coal of very inferior quality, which made a terrible smoke.

This was a little after daylight. Very soon afterward the vigilant look-out at the mast-head called out: "Sail ho!" and in reply to the "Whereaway?" from the deck, sang out, "Right astern, sir, and in chase."

The morning was very clear. On going to the mast-head I could just discern the royal of the chaser; and before I came down, say in half an hour, her topgallant showed above the horizon.

It was evident that our pursuer would be alongside of us by mid-day at the rate we were going. The first orders were to throw overboard the deck-load of cotton and to make more steam. The second of these orders proved to be more easily given than executed; the chief engineer reported that it was impossible to make steam with such wretched fuel, filled with slate and dirt.

A moderate breeze from the north and east was blowing, and every stitch of canvas on board the square-rigged steamer in our wake was drawing. The advantage could only be neutralized either by bringing the Lee gradually head to the wind or edging away to bring the wind aft.

The former course would be running toward land, beside incurring the additional risk of being intercepted and captured by some of the inshore cruisers. I began to edge away, therefore, and in two or three hours enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing our pursuer clew up and furl his sails. The breeze was still fresh, but we were now running away from it, and the cruiser was going literally as fast as the wind, so that the sails were rather a hindrance than a help. But the cruiser was still gaining upon us.

A happy inspiration occurred to me when the case seemed hopeless, and I sent for the chief engineer.

"Mr. S., let us try cotton saturated with spirits of turpentine."

There were on board, as part of the deck-load, thirty or forty barrels of spirits. In a few moments a bale of cotton was ripped open, a barrel tapped, and buckets full of the saturated material were passed down into the fire-room.

The result exceeded our expectations. The chief engineer, an excitable little Frenchman, soon made his appearance on the bridge, his eyes sparkling with triumph, and reported a full head of steam. I was curious to see the effect upon our speed, and directed him to wait a moment till the log was hove.

I threw it myself—nine and a half knots.

"Let her go, now," I said. Five minutes afterward I hove the log again—thirteen and a quarter!

We now began to hold our own, and even to gain a little upon the chaser; but she was fearfully near, and I began to have visions of another residence at Fort Warren. I wonder if the officers of the cruiser could have screwed another turn of speed out of her if they had known that the Lee had on board, in addition to her cargo of cotton, a large amount of gold shipped by the Confederate Government.

There was slight change in our relative positions till about six o'clock in the afternoon, when the chief engineer reported that the burnt cotton had choked the flues, and that the steam was running down.

"Only keep her going till dark," I replied, "and we will give our pursuer the slip yet."

A heavy bank was lying along the horizon to the south and east, and I saw a possible means of escape. At sunset the chaser was about four miles astern and gaining on us.

I stationed an officer on each wheelhouse, with glasses, directing them to let me know the instant they lost sight of the chaser in the growing darkness. At the same time I ordered the engineer to make as black a smoke as possible, and to be in readiness to cut it off by closing the dampers instantly, when ordered.

The twilight was soon succeeded by darkness. Both officers called out at the same moment, "We have lost sight of her," while a dense volume of smoke was streaming far in our wake.

"Close the dampers," I called out, and at the same moment ordered the helm "hard a starboard."

Our course was altered eight points, the cruiser was thrown off the track, and two days later we arrived safely at Bermuda.

The Rapidity of Thought.

Prof. Donders, of Utrecht, recently made some interesting experiments in regard to the rapidity of thought. By means of two instruments, which he calls the neomatograph and the neomatometer, he promises some important and interesting results. His experiments up to date show that it takes the brain one .067 of a second to elaborate a single idea. Writing in regard to this, Donders says: "Doubtless the time required for the brain to act is not the same in all individuals; I believe, however, that these instruments may be perfected until we will be able to determine the mental caliber of our friends, without our friends knowing that we are testing their aptness." The professor further says: "For an eye to receive an impression requires .077 of a second, and for the ear to appreciate a sound, .149 of a second is all that is necessary; which, however, that the eye acts with nearly double the rapidity of the ear."—St. Louis Republic.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—In making solution for plants, first make a paste with the Paris green, then put it in water.

—Cut stale cake into slices and spread preserves between them; lay in a deep-glass dish and heap the dish full of whipped cream.

—To shrink woolen goods—1. After pulling, treat the goods on a perforated table with superheated steam. 2. Pass through a bath of alum of 1.07 spirit grains for half an hour, wring and dry; wash, soap, wash off and dry.

—Peach Marmalade.—Peel ripe peaches, remove the seeds, put the fruit in a kettle with a little water and boil until reduced to a pulp; run through a colander, add half a pound of fruit to half a pound of sugar, and boil carefully until stiff.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—In watering plants under glass, avoid extremes and give each part of the house just the amount of water that is required. Considerable good judgment is required in this, else some plants in the same house may suffer from dryness, while others are injured by overwatering.

—In purchasing pyrethrum powder for destroying insects care should be taken to procure a fresh and unadulterated article. It is best to buy of a trustworthy wholesale druggist doing a large business. The price will be somewhat higher, but the quality will be enough better to compensate for added cost.—N. Y. Examiner.

—Custard Caramel.—Place half a tea-cupful of sugar in a frying-pan, and stir continually until it melts and turns a light brown; then add three tablespoonfuls of water, and when this has become thoroughly mingled together pour in a pint of hot milk and remove from the fire. Add three well-beaten eggs and a pinch of salt and bake.—Country Gentleman.

—A popular preventive for the moth is oil of cedar, the odor of which, it is said, will drive the miller from the room. Clothes saturated with the oil should be kept in a closed room several hours, which should then be aired thoroughly. Gum camphor placed in trunks or boxes containing woollens will protect them effectually if they are closed with ordinary care.—N. Y. World.

—After removing your shoes put them in correct position by pulling up the uppers and lapping the flap over and fastening one or two buttons. Then pinch the instep down to the toe, bringing the fullness up instead of allowing it to sag down into the slovenly breadth of half-worn footwear. A boot that is kicked off and left to lie where it falls, or is thrown into the closet, will soon lose shape and gloss.—Boston Budget.

—Fried Shad Roe.—Take the roe of a large, fresh shad, put in a bowl and thoroughly break it up, separating any bits of skin. Season with salt and pepper to taste, break into it two eggs, and add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Mix all thoroughly. Have ready a well heated frying-pan, put into it one tablespoonful of pure lard, and when it is quite hot put in the fish roe mashing it out well. Cover it to keep the particles of roe from flying out while frying. When nicely browned on one side, turn it and brown the other. Cooked in this way the roe gets thoroughly done, is richer and much nicer than fried in the ordinary way.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Ladies' Home Journal.

A BEAUTIFUL WORLD.

It Has Its Compensation for the Afflicted as Well as the Strong.

News came that a baby had been born in the Nelson household, a dear little girl, with blue eyes, but alas with a misshapen foot which would cause her to limp all her life. When grandma read the message, she went to her own room without a word, and the young aunts, busied themselves with their work, looking suspiciously moist about the eyes. That night, however, Edith Lee came limping in with her two crutches, and was told all about it, because she was the dear family friend and knew all the home secrets.

"And you feel dreadfully about it, don't you?" asked she, patting one of grandma's withered hands.

"Yes, my dear, we do; how could we help it?"

"She will suffer so!" "It will be so hard for her when she grows up," said the aunts mournfully.

"Now, my dears, just listen to me," said cheerful Edith. "She will be sorry, and sometimes mortified when she remembers she's not like other people, but she will have a great many compensations."

"Look at me! I've stumped through life on helpless limbs, and the consequence is that I trust the world and love it. Other people get blue, and say they can't believe in people. I receive so much kindness every day I know that the world is full of warm, loving hearts. When I make a journey, I find the merest strangers willing to carry my bundles, check my baggage, help me into cars and give me the best places."

"I've heard some of you complain of the railway men who have no hesitation in running you down with a baggage-truck. Those same men push the truck up to me, and ask if I won't get on and ride to the car or carriage. Teamsters pull up their horses to let me cross the street. Waiters in hotels give me a seat near the door, so that I need not walk further than is absolutely necessary, and in the summer, when we are in the country, not a farmer passes me without begging me to ride."

"Now all this is because I am lame. The very sight of my misfortune appeals to every heart, and the consequence is that, as I have told you, I believe in the world and the warmth of its sympathies. That baby will have the same experience. The wind will be tempered to her in precisely the same way, and when she is thirty, as I am, she will say: 'Why, it's a beautiful world!'"

"Bless you, dear," said grandma, warmly. "I shouldn't wonder a mite if she did!"

And they were comforted, remembering the mercy of God in making merciful people.—Youth's Companion.

THE AMAZON QUEEN.

A Courageous African Princess Who Leads Her Own Cavalry.

There is something peculiarly appropriate in the fact that the leading general and vassal sovereign of the Emperor of Abyssinia, who claims to be able to trace his descent in an unbroken line to the Biblical Queen of Sheba, should be a woman. The lady is Queen Jostero Mastero, and she commands the magnificent Galla cavalry division of Menelik's army. A member of the warlike Galla nation, she first became connected with the Abyssinian empire in a rather peculiar manner in 1857. It was just about that time that Prince Aera Selassie, the only son and heir apparent of the late Negus Johannes, was sojourning with his tutor and mentor, General, or "Ras," Michael, in the town of Sulul, on the Galla-Abyssinian border, where he happened to contract an intimacy with the only son of the Galla Queen.

On one memorable day, when a fair was being held in the town, the two young princes amused themselves by performing divers feats of equestrianism, among others that known as tent pegging, in which the rider transfixes with his lance a tent peg stuck in the ground while dashing past at full gallop. The young son of the Galla Queen greatly excelled in this particular form of sport, and left Prince Aera Selassie far behind. The latter, goaded to fury by the jeers which his frequent failures to touch the peg excited among the on-lookers in the market-place, at length ended by drawing his revolver and firing point-blank at the Queen's son, who only escaped with his life and sustained several serious wounds.

On becoming aware of the treatment to which her boy had been subjected, the Galla Queen became greatly enraged, and vowed vengeance. She immediately caused the tam-tam to be sounded, and having summoned a body of 3,000 cavalry to arms, placed herself at their head, and three days later inflicted such a lesson on the arrogant Prince Aera as he was not likely to forget. Three hundred of his followers and adherents were massacred in cold blood by her mounted warriors, and the young Imperial prince was subjected to most ignominious treatment before being allowed by the Queen to take his departure from the district.

Curiously enough, his father, the frantic Negus Joan, instead of taking steps to punish the good lady for her conduct toward the Imperial lad, determined to win her over to his side. He was shrewd enough to realize that such a dashing cavalry General would be more preferable as a friend than as a foe. He, therefore, lost no time in contracting an offensive and defensive alliance with her, almost overwhelmed her with honors, presents and dignities, and finally intrusted her with the command of his magnificent cavalry, which is recruited mainly from the members of the Galla tribe, which is renowned throughout the world for its superb equestrianism and for its perfect physique. It was at the head of the Imperial cavalry that she took part in the 1888 campaign against the Italians, and it is she who was held responsible for the terrible massacre of the Arab and Mussulman inhabitants of the district of Ailet, who were rightly or wrongly suspected of entertaining sympathies for the Italians.

Emperor John was subsequently spared to death by the Soudanese derishes in the battle of Metemeh, his only son having come to an untimely end some six months previously by means of poison, which is believed to have been administered by one of the principal officers of the army, possibly by the Galla Queen herself. She has, therefore, given her allegiance to the new Emperor of Negus, Menelik, and constituted not only one of the most picturesque but also the most important feature of the army with which the Ethiopian monarch marched toward Adowah. Although no longer young her appearance is asserted to have retained a certain number of charms, among which may be included a most commanding and impressive carriage and presence. Her apparel is magnificent, according to the Abyssinian notions, and her wrists, ankles, throat and hair are decked with gold amulets and jewels. She is always splendidly mounted on a horse, which she rides seated astride, man-fashion, and which she manages with marvelous skill.—N. Y. Tribune

Franks of Chinese Students.

Chinese students can be and often are as rude in their pranks as European or American ones. This was shown at a recent examination at Hongkong, when the young men were so boisterous, climbing on the examiner's table and fighting tooth and nail for each other's essays, that the high provincial authorities ordered the examiner to stop the proceedings and close the hall. On another occasion the students crowded around a district magistrate who was taking down their names as they entered the provincial capital for examination. Those who had got behind him inked his official robes and signed his peacock's feather. The hien was just turning around to shout at them, when his form was pulled from under him and he found himself suddenly seated on the ground, while the students dispersed with a shout of derisive laughter.—London Times.

On May 6, 1891, Dr. Automachi, assisted by Thomas Carswell, proceeded to make an autopsy on the body of Napoleon I., at Longwood. The post-mortem was interrupted by the darkness of the evening. When going to continue the autopsy next morning the physicians found the great massive heart had almost been devoured by rats. A fresh lamb's heart was taken and placed in the dead Emperor's thorax. Thus the body of Napoleon, which reposes under the dome of the Invalides since 1840, contains the heart of an innocent animal instead of that of the hero of Austria.

KATY'S SACRIFICE.

Furnished Comfort and Happiness to the Mill Hands.



JOHN GRIF- fith, a rich English manufacturer, sat in a room in his elegant mansion one day in autumn. To judge by his face, his reflections were of an agreeable nature.

"The prospect is," he said to himself, "that my income for the present year will reach fifteen thousand pounds. That is a tidy sum for one who started as a poor boy. And I am not so old either. Just turned of sixty! There is more than one nobleman in the kingdom that would be glad of John Griffith's income. My Katy will have a rich dowry."

He was interrupted here by the entrance of a servant.

"Mr. Griffith," he said, "there are three men below who would like to see you."

"Three men?"

"Yes, sir. They are not gentlemen," said the servant, who understood the question. "They are men from the mill. I'm thinking."

"Very well; show them up."

It was a holiday, and the works were not in operation, so that the operatives were off work.

Then was heard the tramp of heavy boots on the staircase, and presently entered three men, whose dress and appearance indicated clearly that they belonged to the class who are doomed to earn their daily bread by hard and unremitting labor.

"What is your business with me, my men?" asked Mr. Griffith, rising and surveying them with interest. "Are you employed in the mill?"

"Yes, sir," said the foremost, Hugh Roberts, "yes, Mr. Griffith, sir, we are employed in the mill, and it's about that we've come to see you."

"Very well," said John Griffith, resuming his seat, "speak on, whatever you have to say to me."

"It's this, Mr. Griffith, sir, and I hope you won't be offended at what I say. We came here to humbly beg that you would be pleased to raise our wages."

"To raise your wages?" exclaimed Mr. Griffith, in a displeased tone.

"Yes, sir. I hope you won't be offended."

"Don't I give as high wages as are paid in other mills?"

"Mayhap you do, sir; but it's very hard to get along on three shillings a day."

"But if I should pay higher wages than others, they could undersell me in the market."

"I don't know, sir, but I think we should work more cheerful, and do more in a day, if we felt that we had a little more to live on, so that the wife and children needn't have to pinch and go hungry."

These words were uttered in a manly and straightforward tone, and there was not a little pathos in them, but it seemed lost upon Mr. Griffith.

"It's only sixpence more a day we ask, sir," said Hugh Roberts, pleadingly.

Mr. Griffith made a mental calculation. He had three hundred men in his employ. He found that sixpence a day additional would make a sum total, during the year, of over two thousand pounds. This reflection hardened his heart against the applicants.

"No," he said, "your request is unreasonable; I can not accede to it."

"But, sir," said Hugh Roberts, "think what it is to support a family on three shillings a day."

"It is hard, no doubt," said Mr. Griffith; "but I can not afford to make the advance you desire."

"Then you refuse, sir?"

"I do. If you can do any better, of course, I won't prevent your bettering yourselves."

"We can't do better, sir," said Hugh, bitterly, crushing his hat between his toil-hardened fingers. "We have no other way to live except to work for you"

and take what you are pleased to pay."

"Think it over, my men," said Mr. Griffith, more good-humoredly, for he had carried his point, "and you will see that I can't pay more than other manufacturers. I've no doubt your wives and children will earn something to help you along."

The three men departed with sad faces, looking as if life were a weary struggle, with little to cheer it.

Scarcely had they left the room when Katy Griffith entered.

Born when her father was comparatively late in life, she was his darling, and the light of his existence. It was for her that he wished to become very rich that he might make her a match for the highest, as he was wont to express it.

"They will overlook old John Griffith's pedigree," he said to himself, "if his daughter has a good hundred thousand pounds to her dowry."

Katy entered, a bright-eyed, attractive

girl of fifteen, of whom her father might be proud.

"How are you, my darling?" said her father, smiling fondly upon her.

"I'm always well," she said lightly; "but, papa, who were those poor men that I met on the stairs? Had you been scolding them?"

"What makes you ask, Katy?"

"Because they looked so sad and discouraged."

"Did they?" asked Mr. Griffith, with momentary compunction.

"Yes, papa! I heard one of them sigh, as if he were tired of living."

"They were men from the mill, Katy."

"And what did they come for? Do you tell them about the work?"

"No; the overseer does that."

"Then what did they come for?"

"You are very curious, my darling."

"That isn't telling me, papa," said the young lady, persistently.

"Then, if you must know, it was to ask for higher wages."

"Of course you gave it."

"Of course I didn't. Why should I?"

"Because they need it. How much do they get now?"

"Three shillings a day."

"Only three shillings a day!" exclaimed Katy, "and have to support their families out of that?"

"Yes."

"O, papa, how can you pay them such mean wages?"

"I pay as high wages as other manufacturers," said her father.

"But they can't live on three shillings a day, poor men. How much more did they ask for?"

"Sixpence a day."

"Only sixpence a day, and you refused," said Katy, reproachfully.

"But consider, my dear, on all my workmen it would amount to more than two thousand pounds a year."

"And how much do you make in a year, papa?"

"This year," said Mr. Griffith, proudly, "I think I shall make nearly fifteen thousand pounds."

"You don't surely spend all that, papa?"

"Not more than four thousand."

"And the rest?"

"I lay up for my Katy."

"Then," said Katy, "as it is to be mine, pay the men a shilling more a day. There'll be enough left for me. I shouldn't enjoy money that was taken from so many poor people. Think, papa, how much good the extra shilling would do to your poor men, and how little difference it would make to me. I



shall be as rich as I want to be. Come, papa, you were once poor yourself. You should pity the poor."

At these words, Mr. Griffith recalled the difficult struggle he had early in life, and the selfishness of his present treatment of his poor operatives struck him forcibly. His own heart joined with his daughter's.

"Are you in earnest, Katy, in what you say?" he asked.

"Surely, papa."

"If I do what you ask, it will make a considerable difference in your fortune."

"But I shall feel so happy when I think that the men are more comfortable. Won't you do it, papa?"

"Yes, Katy," said her father, "I will do as you say. Other manufacturers will think I have gone insane, but if I please my Katy I will not care."

"I love you better than ever now, papa, and the warm-hearted girl threw her arms around her father's neck."

A servant was sent to Hugh Roberts' cottage to bid him come to the great house. He was sitting in moody silence in his poor cabin, which was pervaded by a general air of want and discomfort. He did not understand the summons, but thought he might be going to receive his discharge in return for his bold request. Again he was ushered into the presence of his employer.

"I have been thinking of your request, my man," said Mr. Griffith in a kind tone, "and though I doubt whether any other manufacturer would grant it, I have made up my mind to do it."

"Bless you, sir!" said Hugh Roberts, his face lighting up. "Heaven will reward you. Then we shall have three shilling and sixpence hereafter."

"You shall have four shillings."

"Four shillings! Are you really in earnest, sir?"

"Truly so. The overseer shall receive my instructions to-morrow."

The workman burst into tears, but they were tears of joy.

"The men will bless you," he said, smiling, and the words had a pleasant sound for Mr. Griffith. A hearty blessing is not to be despised.

It was found on experiment that the profits of the business were but little affected by the increased wages, for the men now worked with a hearty good will which enabled them to accomplish more work in a day, so that Katy's sacrifice will be less than was supposed. Every day she rejoices over the additional comforts secured by the extra shilling paid at her instigation.—Horatio Alger, Jr., in Yankee Blade.

An Eye for Business.
Doctor Ford—May I ask why this refusal?
Miss Millions—Certainly, doctor! You know my sister married a lawyer, so if I expect to get any of papa's money I must marry a lawyer also.—Munsey's Weekly.

SAVED BY A FAKIR.

One Instance in Which the Tongue Was Mightier Than the Pen.

One day, after the editor of the Weekly Banner and Home Journal had returned to the office from a trip around the village, he announced to me that the paper would suspend with that issue. I was an apprentice at two dollars per week and "found," and he was in debt to me and everybody else, and could raise no more subscriptions or advertising. We were discussing the gloomy outlook when a young man with a hawk eye and a thin nose came bustling in. That he was down on his luck could easily be told at a glance, but that he was discouraged was not so clear.

"I want two or three day's credit for a little printing," he promptly announced.

"You can't have it," growled the editor.

The young man was turning away, seeming not at all discouraged, when the editor asked:

"Who are you?"

"A fakir."

"What's that?"

"A man who travels and lives by his wits."

"Well, you've hit the wrong town. You couldn't raise a quarter here in a week's talking. I've worked like a jackass for a year to establish this paper, and she busts this week."

"My friend," says the stranger, as he sat down, "let's go parads."

"How?"

"You print me some labels and dog-ears and I'll do the selling and will whack up."

"What have you got?"

"A liver tonic."

"No good."

"Best thing in the world. How many people you got here?"

"Twelve hundred."

"Then I'll sell twelve hundred bottles of my South American Liver Invigorator at a dollar a bottle."

After some further talk the editor agreed to the partnership. I went to the drug store and found 100 bottles of a certain size. One thousand more were telegraphed for at Pittsburgh to come C. O. D. We got up a label, got out 500 dog-ears, and the "invigorator" was made at the editor's house. It was a mixture of water, molasses, ginger and whisky, and cost about four cents a bottle. When all was ready the fakir went out on the street, I circulated the dog-ears, and the editor gave him a page advertisement in what we thought would be the last issue. Can you guess what that chap did in seventeen days? He made, bottled and sold 2,900 bottles of that "invigorator," working two other villages besides our own. In the making and bottling he had three or four to help, but he did all the selling alone. Children cried for it, and old chaps who had forgotten that they ever had a liver bought two bottles and then came back for a third one. I saw \$1,450 counted down on the imposing store for our editor, and he very kindly handed me my back salary and a present of \$50. It was a godsend to him, for he squared up the paper went on, and to-day it is one of the liveliest small dailies in the State of Ohio.—N. Y. Sun.

COST OF NEWSPAPERS.

What the Publishers of the Country Annually Expend for News.

From a suggestive article on newspapers, by Eugene M. Camp, in the Century we quote as follows: "What is the total annual cost to the wholesale purchasers of news—namely, the publishers—of the entire news product of the United States? An answer to this question would be of interest, but it has never been answered. For several years I have been gathering information upon which to base an estimate. Publishers have uniformly extended me every courtesy; nevertheless I find it an exceedingly difficult quantity to arrive at, and for my figures I do not claim absolute accuracy. Publishers in this country annually expend something near the following sums for news:

For press despatches.....	\$1,829,000
" special.....	2,251,000
" local news.....	12,506,000
	\$16,586,000

"The business of the Associated Press, a mutual concern which serves nothing for its news, and which serves its patrons at approximate cost, amounts to \$1,250,000 per annum; and that of the United Press, a stock corporation, is \$450,000 per annum. The former aims to provide news about all important events, in which work \$100,000 in telegraph endeavors, above all else, to provide accounts of events occurring in the vicinity of the respective papers served."

A Useless Waste of Matches.

Mildred was seated with her mamma on the deck of the steamer. She was watching the revolving light in the light-house, with its flashing intervals.

"Mamma, what is that?" she asked.

"The light-house lamp, my dear."

"Who lights it?"

"The light-house keeper."

"With matches?" asked Mildred.

"I suppose so," replied mamma.

"Well, all I've got to say," commented Mildred, "is that he wastes a good many matches."—Harper's Young People.

Very Probable.

Cumso—I fancy Pater is one of those fellows who "Rob Peter to pay Paul." Gadsly—Oh no, he isn't. He robs Peter as often as he can, but he always stops there.—Munsey's Weekly.

Knew It Was No Use.

He—Keep quiet a minute, and I'll catch that obnoxious fly.

She—Oh, don't try to, please. I saw you playing ball yesterday.—N. Y. Sun.

His Fatal Ignorance.

Fangle—So poor Robinson is dead.

Cumso—Yes; he was killed in the discharge of his duty.

Fangle—I see; he didn't know his duty was loaded.—Judge.

—Precious stones are much more widely distributed than formerly. There are many families who own jewels to the value of half a million, while few wealthy people had even \$100,000 invested in diamonds ten years ago.

ON THE PIAZZA.

The Kind of Conversation in Which Unoccupied Females Delight.

It is at this season of the year that the female, who has nothing better to do, stretches herself out in a piazza chair, or in a hammock, swung from post to post, and engages in lofty and profitable conversation, like the following, with other unoccupied females, who are sure to gather around the one in the hammock or piazza chair:

"Isn't it lovely to get out of doors again?"

"Oh, lovely!"

"I think winter is dreadful, don't you?"

"I dread the cold; but then we have the balls and parties, and operas, you know."

"Oh, yes; I forgot that."

"Lovely weather, isn't it?"

"Lovely!"

"But don't you think it's rather warm?"

"Yes; I think so."

"I don't remember that it was so warm this time last year."

"No; I don't either."

"Isn't the grass green?"

"It's lovely."

"We had a cherry pie for dinner!"

"Did you?"

"Yes, indeed; and it was lovely."

"I'm so fond of cherries."

"So am I."

"What book have you there?"

"Her Own Heart."

"Oh; is it good?"

"Splendid! I have been reading it ever since I got up this morning. I'll loan it to you, if you like."

"Thanks. Have you read 'True Unto Death' They say it's lovely."

"I must get it. Who was that, just now, went by?"

"I'm sure I don't know."

"Lovely dress."

"Beautiful."

"Did you notice her hat?"

"Yes. Lovely, wasn't it?"

"Lovely"

"Isn't the sky blue?"

"Beautiful."

"I wonder if we'll have a warm summer?"

"I don't know, I'm sure."

Mr. Blank went by this afternoon, with a stunning new bonnet on."

"What—another?"

"Yes, indeed."

"How she does dress. That's her third bonnet this year, to say nothing of two hats."

"And her husband working on a salary."

"I don't see how she can do it. I doubt if this last one is paid for."

"Oh, she boasts of how she can make a bill anywhere, because of Mr. Blank's good standing."

"Then, I'd try to keep it good."

So would I, for—who, under the sun, is that coming up the street?"

"I don't know."

"Wonder where she's going? Horrid ugly dress."

"Horrid!"

"Ah, did you notice that the Crandalls had some carriage callers this afternoon?"

"Yes, and Mrs. Crandall came running over here ten minutes after they'd gone to have me ask about them, but I wouldn't do it."

"Then she told without being asked, didn't she?"

"Of course. Some 'very wealthy and intimate' friends of theirs. I can't bear that woman's airs."

"Nor I. She'll brag about those callers for six months to come."

"Of course, and I—oh, did you know that the Grays had new carpets all over the house?"

"No. Have they?"

"Indeed they have."

"And Gray went into bankruptcy last year."

"I suppose that is the reason they have them."

"Oh, I dare say. I really thought better than that of Mrs. Gray."

"She always would have things nice."

"I know. How does your new girl do?"

"Fairly well; she makes lovely bread."

"Does she?"

"Yes."

"I think I'll have to change soon."

"Do you?"

And, having branched off on the servant girl question they find food enough to satisfy their intellectual craving for three hours to come.—Light.

Remembering the Press.

"Mr. Seeds," inquired the president of the Agricultural Fair, "has the editor of the Jayville Banner published the notices you have sent him from time to time about our next exhibition?"

"Yes, sir," answered the secretary.

"Did he print that column and a half about the improvements in the race track and the poultry pens?"

"He did, and called attention to it in a double-loaded editorial."

"Then send him a complimentary ticket, not transferable, good for one person, and tell him to keep on whooping things up lively."—Chicago Tribune.

His Occupation Gone.

First Detective—You look blue this morning. What's the matter?

Second Detective—Did you read about a convict at Sing Sing confessing on his death-bed that he murdered a man in New York?

"Yes, I read all about it."

"Well that spoils a clew on which I have been working for a year and a half."

—Texas Sittings.

And No Wonder.

"Here I've been sitting all morning trying to write some jokes," said Finnigan, "and I can tell you I'm tired."

"How many jokes did you write?" inquired Parker.

"Not one; that's what makes me so tired."—Life.

No Argument Necessary.

Prisoner—I don't think there will be any need of your addressing the jury.

Lawyer—Why not?

Prisoner—My insanity will be instantly plain to them when they see that I have retained you to conduct my case.—Luck.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There are 243,000 children in the Paris schools.

—In Cleveland, O., the [Congregational Churches have increased from three in 1860 to thirteen in 1890.

—Columbia College celebrated her 136th commencement recently, and graduated 317 persons from her various "schools."

—A Jewish synagogue to be erected in Baltimore will, it is said, be the only specimen of pure Byzantine architecture in the United States.

—The Harvard Annex will graduate a class of twelve this year in the regular course. This is the largest class thus far in the history of the Annex.

—The Methodists of Cleveland, O., after two years of unremitting effort, have raised \$50,000, and have paid all debts on the twenty churches of that city, and \$5,000 remains in hand to apply to the new mission chapels.

—It is expected that the Congregationalists will hold an international council in London in July, 1891. The committee recommends that the council consist of 100 delegates from England, 100 from America and 100 from the rest of the world.

—Henry Lee Higginson, of Boston, has presented Harvard College with twenty-seven acres of land as a memorial to the Harvard men who fell in the war. It is to be converted into an athletic field, and, at Mr. Higginson's request, will be called the "Soldiers' Playground."

—The University of Berlin, with its 6,000 students and scores of famous professors, has a capital of but \$750,000. Its largest endowment, that of the Countess Bose, is only \$150,000. Nevertheless, it is the seat of the highest German learning, and claims to have the ablest corps of all the world's schools.

—By a new regulation recently made by the senate of the University of Vienna students on matriculating must present the dean of the faculty which they wish to enter with their photographs. These works of art will be used to identify candidates when interesting questions as to "signing up," etc., arise.

—One reason for the rapid progress of the early church was the thorough consecration of its members. They were ready to go any where and to endure any hardships. What the church needs today is men of a similar consecration. When they are raised up and enter upon their work, the world will again be visited by the spiritual wonders of the apostolic age.—United Presbyterian.

—Boston University graduated, at its recent commencement, thirty-five students; of these twenty-five will teach a while, three will study for the ministry, three will enter journalism, while business, science, medicine and lecturing claim one each. The entering class this year promises to be numerous. Eighty-three have registered to take the entrance examinations. Besides these 24 sets of examination papers have been sent to preparatory schools in all parts of the country.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Through the wide world he only is alone who lives not for another.—Rogers.

—The vain man never can see any excuse for vanity in the men he knows.—Somerville Journal.

—The wind always blows a barefooted boy's hat into the middle of a patch of brambles.—Acheson Globe.

—There are many teachers, but few themselves commit to memory the lessons they teach.—West Shore.

—It is all right for some people to be right, but the way some of them are right is horrid.—Acheson Globe.

—He—This horse puts me in mind of Lord Nelson. She—Why? He—Because he would rather die than run.—Yale Record.

—The man who marries a millionaire's daughter does not have to wait fifty years for a golden wedding.—Binghamton Republican.

—He who associates but little with his fellow men lives in a strange world, whose inhabitants are the creations of his own imagination.

—Gazzam—Mahlstick does some very effective forest and marine work. Maddox—Yes; he's a good huer-of wood and drawer of water.—The Bostonian.

—If anything is harder to find than an honest gas meter, it must be something you have put away so carefully it will never more turn up.—Ram's Horn.

—The vocabulary of a child five years old is said not to exceed two or three hundred words, but that of a full-grown woman with a new bonnet that don't suit her would exhaust a pocket dictionary in ten minutes.—Ram's Horn.

—Wickwire—Mudges is not so hopelessly lazy as you think. There is considerable go about him. Yabsby—Yes, that's so. Lots of people have to go about him, because he is too lazy to go about of the way.—Terre Haute Express.

—Railroad president (invading the sanctuary)—You say in your paper that our road has the worst bed of any railroad in the country. Now, will you retract that statement? Editor—Retract! No, not unless you re-track your road!—Lawrence American.

—It is by very small and sometimes almost prosaic services that help may be rendered. Many a kindly deed has been of assistance to the one benefited, while perhaps the one who thus encouraged and comforted another may have forgotten it entirely.—Christian Inquirer.

—Some people conspicuously show the sourness of their own tempers by always saying disagreeable things. They would do others a favor, and themselves no disservice if they would keep their mouths closed and say nothing. Nobody wants to hear them talk.—N. Y. Independent.

—Genius generally makes the world catch its breath with admiration at its exalted flight, but it frequently goes to bed without its supper, takes a snoop of food for breakfast, and tightens its belt for dinner, while plodding common sense gropes along with its eyes to the ground, and by hard knocks and close picking gets three meals a day.—Ram's Horn.

—Prisoner—Why not?

Prisoner—My insanity will be instantly plain to them when they see that

The Chase County Courant.
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher
Issued every Thursday.
Official Paper of Chase County.

A CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.
 A Delegate Convention of the Democrats of the State of Kansas will be held on the 9th day of September, at 11:30 o'clock, a. m. in the city of Wichita, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Delegates to the convention shall be elected by the different counties of the State in the manner prescribed by the Democratic committee of the several counties. The basis of representation in such convention shall be one delegate for every 250 votes or fraction thereof in excess of 125 votes cast for John C. Sheridan, candidate for Elector at large in 1888. Upon which basis delegates are apportioned as follows:

Allen	1	Lincoln	2
Anderson	4	Linn	2
Atchison	10	Lyon	2
Barber	5	Marion	2
Barton	5	Martin	2
Bourbon	7	McPherson	2
Brown	7	Neosho	2
Butler	6	Newton	2
Chase	5	Osage	2
Chautauque	3	Osborne	2
Cherokee	3	Parsons	2
Cheyenne	2	Pawnee	2
Clark	4	Phillips	2
Clay	4	Pottawatomie	2
Cloud	4	Rawlins	2
Coffey	5	Republic	2
Comanche	5	Richmond	2
Cowley	5	Sedgewick	2
Crawford	7	Shawnee	2
Decatur	7	Shawnee	2
Dickinson	7	Shawnee	2
Douglas	4	Shawnee	2
Edwards	4	Shawnee	2
Ellis	4	Shawnee	2
Ellsworth	3	Shawnee	2
Finney	3	Shawnee	2
Ford	4	Shawnee	2
Franklin	4	Shawnee	2
Garfield	3	Shawnee	2
Geary	3	Shawnee	2
Gove	3	Shawnee	2
Graham	3	Shawnee	2
Grant	3	Shawnee	2
Gray	3	Shawnee	2
Greenwood	3	Shawnee	2
Hamilton	3	Shawnee	2
Harper	3	Shawnee	2
Harvey	3	Shawnee	2
Haskell	3	Shawnee	2
Hodgson	3	Shawnee	2
Holmes	3	Shawnee	2
Jackson	3	Shawnee	2
Jefferson	3	Shawnee	2
Jewell	3	Shawnee	2
Johnson	3	Shawnee	2
Keane	3	Shawnee	2
Kingman	3	Shawnee	2
Kiowa	3	Shawnee	2
Laporte	3	Shawnee	2
Lea	3	Shawnee	2
Leavenworth	3	Shawnee	2
Leffler	3	Shawnee	2
Lincoln	3	Shawnee	2
Linn	3	Shawnee	2
Lyons	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shawnee	2
Marion	3	Shawnee	2
Martin	3	Shawnee	2
McPherson	3	Shawnee	2
Meade	3	Shawnee	2
Miami	3	Shawnee	2
Manitou	3	Shaw	

Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

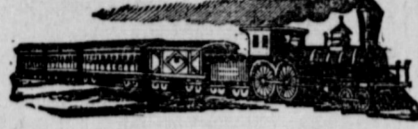
No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let no chips fall when they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for days (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year) and rates for 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 8 in., 10 in. Also includes rates for local notices.

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufacturers of goods and then pay them. In addition to the advertising, as much cash as is more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.



TIME TABLE.

Table showing time tables for various routes including Atlantic express, New York express, Chicago express, and local freight services.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Heavy fog, yesterday morning. Mr. T. W. Hardesty is quite ill. 98° in the shade Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Joe Minor is again able to be about. A store room for rent. Apply at this office. Mr. Stephen M. Perrigo has gone back to Chicago. There is another wedding in high life on the tapis. Mr. S. P. Watson went to Emporia yesterday afternoon. Mr. Arel Miller went to Peabody, yesterday, on a visit. Cloudy, Monday, and a sprinkle of rain in the morning. Mr. J. F. Kirker has bought the ice of Mr. Wm. C. Braze. Mrs. Charles Minor was very sick, Monday, but is now better. Mrs. David Biggam, of Strong City, has been quite sick, this week. Mr. H. F. Gillett is having a well drilled at his home, in this city. A new fence is being put around the Catholic church in Strong City. Mr. A. J. Cook, of Strong City, was down to Topeka, Friday, on business. Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and son Dudley, have gone to Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Mr. Roy Hackett is now clerking for the New York Cash Dry Goods Co. Mr. R. Hofman, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Tuesday and yesterday. Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Topeka, the latter part of last week. The Rev. R. G. Young has gone to Iowa to take charge of a congregation there. Miss Colie Adare of Strong City, has returned home from her visit at Emporia. Born on Saturday, July 12, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Small, of this city, a son. Go to A. F. Fritze and Bro's drug store, Strong City, for pure drugs and medicines. Born on Friday, July 11, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Jerry McLean, of Strong City, a son. Brace Bros. are now delivering ice. Leave orders and have it delivered at your home. Mr. Chas. M. Frye has gone to Cheyenne, where his wife and son, Neal, are visiting. Mrs. John McCarty, of Horton, was here, last week, on business and to visit friends. Mr. and Mrs. P. B. McCabe returned, Friday, from their visit in Pratt county. Mr. Andy O'Dyne, of Kansas City, was visiting his old home in Strong City, last week. Judge J. M. Rose returned, Friday, from his visit to his old home, in Morrow county, Ohio. Mr. T. H. Grisham left, last Friday, for Manitou, Colorado, where his wife is now residing. Mr. Manie Scribner has returned home, from Larned where he had been for some time past. Mrs. Hugh Griffin, of Elmdale, who has been quite sick with malarial fever, is now improving. The Catholic school-house in Strong City is being repainted, and Mr. Isaac Mathews is the artist. Mr. R. M. Ryan returned, Friday, from Chicago where he had been with two car loads of cattle. Mr. Dan Herely, of Chicago, is sick at the residence of his cousin, Mr. B. Lantry, at Strong City.

Miss Jeanette Burton, of Emporia, is visiting the Misses Colie and Nettie Adare, of Strong City. Mr. John R. Holmes, of Elmdale, returned home, yesterday, from a business trip to Kansas City. Mrs. B. Lantry, of Strong City, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Cushing, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Mr. James Patterson shipped six car loads of cattle from Bazaar to Kansas City, Saturday night. Mr. Louis Shipley, of Clements, is moving into the Walker house, in the southern part of town, to-day. Mr. John Madden is building an addition to his residence, and Mr. Harry D. Burcham is the contractor. Mr. Joe Gray has bought the Fisher house, west of the school-house, and will occupy it as his residence. Mrs. E. F. Holmes is accompanied by her son, Stanley, in her visit at her old home, at Howell, Michigan. Mr. Charles Yates has moved into the Perrigo house, on Pine street, between Friend and Pearl streets. Mr. C. Wilson shipped three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week, and Mr. D. C. Evans, one. Mrs. Robert Pearcey, of Strong City, has gone to Los Cerrillos, N. M., where Mr. Pearcey is now located. Mr. J. M. Bielman, of Rock creek, has some milk cows and feeders, some yearling steers, and a mare for sale. Bert Hogwer, who had been at work at the Beville office for some three months, has returned to Hutchinson. Mrs. Jerry McLean, of Strong City, has been enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Thompson, of Topeka. Mr. S. W. Clay, of Strong City, left, Tuesday, for a visit at his old home, at Darlach, Lancaster county, Penn. Mr. E. W. Ellis was down to Emporia, last Friday; he spent Sunday and Monday with friends in Hutchinson. Mrs. Libbie Jernigan, of Manhattan, who was visiting at her father's, Mr. H. V. Simmons, has returned home. The school-bond election, held in this city, last Friday, resulted in 197 votes against the bonds, to 59 for them. Mr. A. R. Palmer shipped eleven car loads of cattle from Bazaar, Friday night, and Mr. W. P. Martin, five car loads. Mrs. Barbara Gillett went to Plymouth, Lyon county, yesterday, on a visit to her mother and brother, Hon. M. A. Campbell. The Republican County Central Committee will meet at the Court house, at 10 o'clock, a. m., next Saturday, July 26th. The pensions of messrs. James Mailen, of Strong City, and T. C. Harrison, of Cedar Point, were increased last week. Mr. John V. Sanders returned, Tuesday afternoon, from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Anderson Cane, in Greenwood county. Mr. J. P. Kuhl has one of the largest sewing machines we ever saw, and he is now prepared to do any and all kinds of harness work. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. McDowell have left for their home at Marissa, Ill., after a four weeks' visit with friends and relatives here. Mr. John Gannon, who had been living on the Hotchkiss ranch, on Buck creek, for some time past, has moved back to Strong City. Died, in this city, at 7:30 o'clock, Thursday morning, July 24, 1890, of cholera infantum, the baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Clark. Married, at the Court house, in this city, on Wednesday, July 16, 1890, by Squire W. W. Rockwood, Mr. Geo. W. Leavitt and Miss A. M. Greenwood. Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, gives special attention to Elocution and Oratory. Fall term begins September 17. Mr. J. P. Kuhl got overheated, Saturday, and was quite sick, Sunday, and has been confined to his home ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Burt, Groom, nee Bessie Roberts, of Minneapolis, who were visiting at Mr. Roland Roberts, have returned home. Mr. D. A. Ellsworth was at Nortonville last week, and took in the big prohibition convention at Topeka, in returning home. Mr. Geo. P. Hardesty, of Kansas City, arrived here Saturday morning on a visit to friends and relations, and returned home, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Jesse D. Wellborn, who bought the W. T. Birdsell place, in the southwest part of town, intends to leave by wagon, with his family, for Missouri. Mr. Joe King, of Emporia, was in town, last week, and, accompanied by his mother, he left for Glenwood Springs, Colorado, to spend the heated term. Mr. David Biggam sold five car loads of cattle to the Hereley Bros., of Chicago, last Friday. Dr. John McCaskill, also, sold them quite a number. Mr. J. C. Dwelle, of Cedar Point, returned home, Friday, from Topeka and Emporia, at the former of which places he was attending the Prohibition convention. Don't forget Brace Bros. when placing your orders for ice. They have an unlimited quantity of pure ice which they will deliver in large or small quantities. Mrs. Julia A. Reeve and Master Stacy Pennell will leave, to-morrow, for Colorado City, Colorado, the former on a visit, and the latter to return to his home at that place. Mr. Julius Remy and family returned, Friday night, from their visit at their old home in France, and were heartily welcomed back by their many friends and neighbors here. In our report of the Alliance picnic in Cartter's grove, July 10, we neglected to say that Mrs. M. E. Carpenter, of Cedar Point, addressed the people, with some excellent remarks. Dr. W. H. Cartter shipped 470 head of cattle, a train load, to Chicago, Saturday night. They were accompanied by Messrs. D. K. Cartter, J. H. Mann, Ed. Cox, and Hugh Roberts.

Messrs. Henry Tracy and Barney Lantry, Jr., of Strong City, went to Kansas City, last week. As Mr. Print Park was crossing the railroad track, at Elmdale, last Thursday, a passing train ran into the wagon, knocking it from the track, but doing no other damage. A Sunday school convention will be held at Homestead, on Sunday, the 25th day of this month. Morning, afternoon and night sessions will be held. All friends are cordially invited to attend. Messrs. Mack King and Dick Hildridge having bought the John Pitzer house, west of the Court house, have moved the same to the lot north of Mrs. Holmes', in the north part of town. There will be an ice cream festival and entertainment at the Toledo school-house, Friday evening, Aug. 1, proceeds for the benefit of the Friends Sunday School. All are cordially invited. Mrs. Joseph Langendorf, of Prairie Hill, returned, Sunday, from her visit in the Chickasaw Nation, accompanied by her son, Mr. Ed. Langendorf, who has been down there for some time past. Mr. Thomas Hinote, accompanied by Mrs. Dan Hinote and her children and Ralph and Harry Zane, left, by wagon, yesterday morning, for Coffeyville, on a visit to Mr. O. P. Bond and family, at that place. Mr. David Ford, the well known and most excellent jeweler, and father of Mr. R. L. Ford, the popular jeweler, of this city, is again at the bench in his son's store, thus giving the store an old time appearance. Messrs. J. C. Farrington, J. H. Hawkins, W. F. Dunlap, J. S. and J. H. Doolittle, N. B. and Rid Scribner, W. P. Martin and L. M. Swope returned, yesterday afternoon, from Chicago, where they had been with cattle. Messrs. J. C. Farrington and J. S. Doolittle & Son shipped a train load of cattle to Chicago, Friday night, the former five cars, and the latter eleven. They were accompanied by Messrs. J. S. and J. H. Doolittle, and Mr. Farrington. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, returned, Friday, from a three weeks' visit in Colorado. They went up to the summit of Pikes Peak, accompanied by Mr. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, who is there working on the Lantry contract. Last Thursday afternoon the barn of Mr. A. H. Brown, the mail carrier, living at Homestead, caught fire from the manure piles, by spontaneous combustion, and was consumed, his two mules perishing in the flames, which is quite a loss to him. At the coming fall election the people of this county will be called upon to elect a Representative, a Clerk of the District Court, a Probate Judge, and a County Attorney, and the people of the First Commissioner District, a County Commissioner. Died, on Friday evening, July 11, 1890, very suddenly, Wm. Watchous, a thimble maker, near Homestead, supposed to be heart disease. He had eaten his supper, and started after the cows, when he was noticed to stagger, threw up his hands, and fell over. He was taken to the house, but soon expired. Mr. Adam Gottbehut's classes in German are, so we understand, making rapid progress in that language. He is a most excellent teacher of both the older pupils and the younger ones. If you want your children to learn the German language, you should take advantage of this opportunity. Messrs. Chick and June Smith have purchased the stock of goods belonging to Mr. W. H. Spencer, in the Alexander building, south of Remy's barbershop, and will open up a grocery store in said building, and Mr. Alexander is now building a forty-foot addition to the same for that purpose. L. P. Jensen being the builder. The following are the recently installed officers of the Strong City Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W.: Master Workman, Alex. McKenzie; Foreman, J. L. Hackett; Overseer, B. H. Lewis; Recorder, C. H. Filson; Receiver, E. D. Jones; Financier, Geo. W. Crum; Guide, D. J. Morgan; Inside Warden, Geo. C. Thomson; Medical Director, C. L. Conway; Past Master Workman, Geo. W. Crum. The Leader is and always has been good at dragging into print, in a disreputable manner, the names of any and all persons against whom its editor had a personal grudge; therefore, the question now arises with these same people: "Will it publish the proceedings of yesterday morning's Police Court?" Echo answers: "Will it?" We don't publish it. Because why? We never have and never will run that kind of a paper; even if the Leader man may have befriended the other fellow to our detriment. Mrs. James Lawless, of Diamond creek, received a letter, the other day, telling her of the death of her brother, Mr. John Brown, who left this county about two years ago, and who, last winter, took passage, as a sailor, with a friend of his, from Galveston to England, and who was blown overboard and drowned, in a storm, January 22, last. He was twenty-four years old at the time of his death, and a young man who was much loved by his companions in this county, and his brothers and sisters have the sympathy of this community, in their bereavement. We have always permitted many liberties to the Cottonwood Falls fellows around this shop, but we are now constrained to act upon the theory that too much "freedery begets despiery." On Saturday we found the following souvenir upon our desk: The County Attorney of Chase county is a fellow of indefinite jest. Rats. Dennis Madden instructs me to say that he called to see you and, entering your office, found nothing in it. Had you been here do you think that the vacuum that nature abhors would have been filled? Rodents! DENNIS MADDEN and P. P. "blown" in our last quarter the night before, and the vacuum man down below don't trust. P. S. We have seen Finn since the above was written, and we were "hisen."—Florence Bulletin.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Topeka, Kansas. THOS. H. GRISHAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Hillert's Building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-102-11. C. N. STETRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. WM. J. ALLISON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. NEW DRUGS. THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER, Dealer in Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, Farm Machinery & Wind Mills, Wood and Iron Pumps, Pipe, Rubber Hose and Fittings.

95 CENTS Will buy a pair of jeans pants of us that you have been paying \$1.25 for at other places. It is the best jeans pant in the market for the money. Great bargains in working shirts and overalls. See our working shirts at 50 CENTS that you have been paying 75 cents for. Big bargains in shoes of all kinds. Get our prices before you buy. CARSON & SANDERS Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions... LIST OF PRINCIPAL NON-CURES. 1. Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations, etc. 2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc. 3. Uterine Obstruction, etc. 4. Diarrhea, of Children or Adults, etc. 5. Catarrhs, Gravel, Bilious Colic, etc. 6. Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, Headache, etc. 7. Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, etc. 8. General Debility, Physical Weakness, etc. 9. Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, etc. 10. Stomach, Bilious Stomach, etc. 11. Dropsical or Painful Periods, etc. 12. Whites, too Profuse Periods, etc. 13. Gravel, Gout, Difficult Breathing, etc. 14. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, etc. 15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains, etc.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES. DETROIT SURE CRIP. J. W. MCWILLIAMS, Chase County Land Agency. Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.—AND LOANS MONEY.—COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 102-117.

VACATION IN NEW MEXICO. The approach of warm weather makes you think about a summer vacation. Where shall I go? That is the query. You cannot select for the summer outing a prettier spot than Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, where the magnificent Montezuma hotel is located. Las Vegas Hot Springs is just high enough above sea level; the right distance west and south; situated in a region of pure air and sunshine. A round trip excursion ticket to this delightful mid-continent resort can be bought via Santa Fe Route any day in the year. Ninety days limit, with stop-over privileges. For a small additional sum a ticket may be purchased permitting side ride to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Inquire of local agent for pamphlet descriptive of the Springs, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas, and Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ills.

TEXAS NOT LONESOME. While Texas is called the "Lone Star" State, it is not by any means as lonesome as the title might indicate. This great southwestern empire is receiving a large immigration via the Santa Fe Route, and business of all kinds is active. In going to Texas, remember that the time from Chicago to Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston and Galveston has recently been cut down nearly one day, via Santa Fe Route. Through Pullman palace sleeping cars. Only route to Texas passing through the beautiful Oklahoma country. For further information inquire of local agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ills.

J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small. Wood and Buckeye mowing machines, at H. F. Gillett's hardware store. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialtaet. Messrs. Ellis Smith and T. Roberts will be at the Fair grounds until after the holding of our County Fair; and they will train, break or handle horses in any way desired. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

CLAIMING THE MORTGAGE.

A Republican Paper Tells How the Wool-Growers Are Demanding the Pound of Flesh.

The opponents of our present tariff system often assert that the various protected industries of the country hold a mortgage upon the Republican party, and that, in its present effort to put on new and enormously increased duties, the party is simply paying off that mortgage. The high tariff leaders indignantly deny this and denounce it as a wicked free-trade slander.

Now is it not positively refreshing to see one of the most prominent of those protected industries frankly take the same view of the matter; and is it not still more refreshing to see a leading protectionist paper publish the fact to the world?

A staff correspondent of that sturdy protectionist organ, the Philadelphia Press, writes to that paper from Washington to say:

"The proposition in Secretary Blaine's letter to the President on the subject of reciprocity with South America, which involves the free admission of South American wools, has caused a sensation among the Western wool-growers. Chairman McKinley, of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and Senator Sherman and other members of the Senate Committee received a large number of telegrams yesterday and to-day from wool-growers, who are alarmed at the proposition, and who declare that any such legislation would be a breach of good faith toward them for the part they took in the National election against the free-wool policy of the Democrats."

It is perfectly delicious to see the wool-growers pleading for the pound of flesh just as it was "nominated in the bond," and when the staff correspondent of one of the foremost Republican papers of the land tells us all about it, we may look upon the matter as settled.

But even without this paper's avowal of the party's obligations to the wool-growers, does not every intelligent man know that the Republican party depends for its majorities upon the pecuniary profits which it votes out of the people's pockets to the enrichment of protected industries? Candid Republicans themselves must admit that their party could not hold together a single year but for the financial support of the men who are benefited by its policy.

Is it not a shameful and corrupting thing that a great political party should substitute the law-making power of the Nation in such a way as to bribe any class of citizens to support it?

But is it not a melancholy spectacle? Here is Mr. Blaine recommending a policy which would greatly enlarge the foreign market for our farm products and thereby go far in relieving our agricultural depression, and recommending that we admit South American sugar and wool free of duty in return; but at this point—and here is the melancholy spectacle—a little knot of noisy wool-growers "jump from out the bush" and shake their mortgage in Blaine's face, saying: "No you don't! We helped to carry the last election—we voted down free wool—that was the issue; and you would break faith with us so soon? You are pledged to pay us for our support; if you turn your back upon us the wool States will go Democratic at the next election. We demand the pound of flesh!"

And it has come to this—a party that used to boast of being the party of great moral ideas, and threatened by the very men whose allegiance it has purchased with the people's money. A great party, that has had and still has its statesmen, dictated to by those who have dollars at stake! A great party, become a slave to the protected interests that bought it and now seek by threats to shape its policy!

The throne of Rome sold at auction! There was where a great empire touched the low water mark—touched mud! Has not the Republican party touched mud also?

A NEW TRUST IN SIGHT.

The Plate-Glass Men Dallying With Englishmen to Form a Trust.—The Senate Committee Helps the Scheme By Increased Duties.—Enormous Profits of the Industry, and Its Enormous Cost to the Country.

One fact by itself may not be interesting; but two facts which are related to one another may be of high interest to us. Especially if these two facts are brought to our notice at the same time from independent sources.

Here is a striking example in point. The Senate Finance Committee makes its report giving reasons for the changes in the Tariff bill. In regard to the increased duty on plate-glass the committee says: "The additional duty imposed by the proviso in this paragraph is made necessary to encourage the domestic manufacture of a more expensive class of goods which is now being imported."

That is one fact. It goes into the newspapers; but on the very day when it appears other papers are printing a dispatch from Pittsburgh about "A Big Plate-Glass Syndicate"—which is another name for a trust. The dispatch says: "John Pitcairn, of the Pittsburgh Plate-Glass Company, is in England negotiating for the close of options on all the plate-glass concerns in the United States."

The dispatch then goes on to enlarge upon the highly prosperous condition and rosy outlook of our plate-glass industry: "The business has assumed enormous proportions and the profits of the Pittsburgh concern alone are not far from \$1,000,000 a year. Besides seeking to control existing factories, the Englishmen have also joined in the erection of a new plant at Irwin, Pa., for which a site was secured on Monday. Irwin is about eighteen miles from Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania railroad's main line. This plant will be the largest of the kind in the world and its erection is necessary to supply the demand for plate glass. The Pittsburgh company, whose output last year was about 15,000,000 feet, is still working on orders received last year, and is behind on its contract at that, so that it is considered that the future of the trade in America is full of promise."

Put those two facts together and they become extremely interesting—the Senate committee bolstering up an industry at the same time that a single factory of that industry is clearing almost \$1,000,000 a year, and when that industry is carrying on negotiations with En-

glish capitalists in order to form a trust and add still further to their enormous profits! Tariff making is verily a curious game!

We imported last year \$1,113,458 worth of plate-glass, not including silver plates for mirrors. In other words, our importations were but slightly in excess of the net profits of this single Pittsburgh establishment. The high tariff on plate-glass crushed out several years ago the last of the foreign houses in New York which imported it; and the Senate comes forward with its humbug pretense of increasing the duty in order to give more effective protection to this thriving American industry.

This Pittsburgh concern, which is the largest plate-glass establishment in the country, cleared 34 per cent on its capital. With the existing tariff, which gives it 144 per cent protection on the large sizes, it is not remarkable that high profits should be realized. What is remarkable is that the Senate committee should offer to pamper this rich and promising concern by granting additional protection. The peculiarity about tariff makers is that they never know where to stop. It is no wonder that we sometimes hear the more cautious protectionist say: "Our people are carrying this thing too far."

But this dispatch contains another statement which is worthy of attention. The writer of the dispatch was evidently a protectionist, for he put the following observation into it: "Until a few years ago very nearly all of the plate-glass used in America was imported and was sold at about \$1.50 a foot. Now the home manufacture has grown to such a degree that importations have ceased almost completely and the price has come down to 65 to 90 cents a foot, according to trade," which means, what is, a glorious thing protectionist!

The point he wants people to see is that plate-glass has fallen from \$1.50 a foot to 65 to 90 cents as the result of protection.

But what is protection? The Treasury Department reports that last year 3,029,897 square feet of "unsilvered"—i. e. polished—plate glass was imported and that the total value of it was \$983,316, which is slightly less than 33 cents a square foot.

Now if the tariff reduced the domestic glass from \$1.50 a foot to 65 to 90 cents, what was it, pray, that reduced the price of the foreign glass?

This dispatch says there are nine factories which it is proposed to combine into this trust, and that their total output is 25,000,000 feet. Let us take the writer's statement of the cost of this glass as from 65 to 90 cents a square foot, and it would seem that an average cost of 75 cents a foot would be a very reasonable estimate.

What, then, on this basis, does the output of these nine factories cost the country? \$18,750,000.

Now, making the liberal estimate of 33 per cent as the price of foreign plate-glass laid down in New York, what then would the same quantity cost the country? \$8,300,000.

That is to say, a difference of more than \$10,000,000 a year.

Query: Is the country any better off by having those nine glass factories?

PROTECTIONISTS ALARMED.

Mr. Blaine's Reciprocity Views Alarm the Wool Men and They Write to McKinley.

Mr. Blaine's letter to the President in favor of admitting South American sugar and wool free of duty, provided the nations of that continent will remove their entries against our farm products, has stirred up the Ohio wool-growers to a high pitch of excitement; and even the wool dealers and the woolen manufacturers have taken alarm, for they remember the old threat of the wool-growers, that if we ever got free wool through the action of the manufacturers they would take vengeance upon the wicked manufacturers by putting woolen cloth on the free list.

Accordingly some of the manufacturers and dealers themselves are alarmed at Mr. Blaine's "free trade break"; and a Philadelphia firm, which is one of the largest wool houses in the country, has written the following letter to McKinley:

"The wool market is likely to be thrown into a state of panic by Senator Hale's free wool amendment to the tariff bill proposing to admit free of duty South American wool in exchange for the products of the United States. The shipments, mainly merino wool, from the river Plate alone, amounts to about \$20,000,000 per annum, against the clip of 251,000,000 pounds in the United States. The Agricultural Department estimates the number of sheep in the United States for 1890 at 42,000,000, clipping an average of six pounds each, and making in round figures about 252,000,000 pounds of American wool. In addition to the shipments from the river Plate, it is estimated that other South American sections producing mixed grades of wool—that is, carpets, wools and clothing wools—produce about as much more as is shipped from the river Plate. The amount of wool coming to the United States free of duty through the legislation of a Republican Administration would be such an overwhelming disaster and disappointment to the wool-growing States that they would most likely be carried by the Democrats at the very first election. Such action would be regarded as a breach of faith by the wool-growers who voted at the election in 1888 directly on the issue of free wool or protected wool.

"If the Blaine-Hale amendment is added to the tariff bill, admitting South American wool free, the effect will be to lower the price of all American wool fully ten cents per pound. In our opinion, this amendment proposed by Secretary Blaine is a political blunder that involves the Administration. The President will be confronted with the alternative of signing a tariff bill which places wool on the free list on the one hand, or, on the other, of vetoing the tariff bill, to enact which the Administration and a Republican House of Representatives were elected. Democratic Senators may be counted on as sure to vote with Republicans for this amendment for two reasons:

"The first will be because it contains free wool, which is a Democratic principle. The second reason, which is a more important one in Democratic estimation, is that it will carry the wool-growing Republican States into the Democratic ranks. Unless this amendment is nipped in the bud immediately, grave consequences will follow."

—The home producers, by trusts and combinations, limiting production, forcing idleness, or half-time work on their operatives, and maintaining prices a fraction below the foreign price, with the tariff tax and the cost added, pocket all that Congress authorizes them to compel the people to pay.

PARTISAN LEGISLATION.

The Decadence of the Republican Party Under Its Present Leadership.

It is generally admitted, even by Republicans, that the President's course has not strengthened his party. But it is still more evident to every intelligent observer that the course of the Republican Congress has deeply injured the party. The passage of the tariff bill involves an outlay of the public money which is incalculable. It is a surrender to the fear of losing a momentary vote, and is defended under transparently hypocritical pretenses. The good sense of the country measures at their exact value the pretensions by demagogues of their patriotic gratitude, while the true feeling of the American volunteer is expressed by brave veterans like Senator Hawley and President Andrews. The passage by the House of the McKinley bill, which in the face of a surplus, raises the average rate of customs duties, has produced what looks now like a serious breach in the party. Mr. Blaine's letter and the reports of his frank comments upon the bill express not only the views of a great body of Republicans, but of the American intelligence which is not classified by a party name.

But more disturbing to the public mind than either the pension or the tariff policy of the dominant party is the National election bill, which, both in itself and in the extraordinary limitation of debate upon it, is a startling measure, which, the more it is understood, can not fail to arouse profound public amazement and distrust. To secure a result which can not be attained by the enforcement of any law, the Republican party proposes to overthrow the most vital tradition of the American system of Government—the local control of elections. The destruction of that cardinal condition of our Government would be an evil much more radical and alarming than the suppression of the vote which the measure professes to aim to correct. The bill commits the result of Congressional elections in any district where a few persons request it to a body large or small of partisan agents, and to a permanent returning board, appointed by a central authority, in whose honesty and impartiality the public confidence will be necessarily much less than in the present election agencies, while the local contentment and acquiescence in the result, which are considerations of vital importance to the tranquil working of any election system, will be wholly wanting. Opposition to this extraordinary measure is not, as Republican speakers and the Republican press allege, indicative of a disposition to tolerate suppression of the colored vote, or the wholesale buying of white voters in blocks of five. Such opposition rests upon the ground that whatever the extent of the evil, the remedy proposed is a much greater evil.

The bill changes essentially the present law providing for National supervisors of election, extending it to a point which supersedes altogether the State control of Congressional elections. The State election officers, indeed, are nominally recognized, but they are subordinated entirely to the United States officers. The result would be that the election of members of Congress in New York, for instance, upon the request of a few persons in every district, would be controlled not by officers selected by the people, but by agents appointed by National authority. The States under the circumstances might naturally decline to take any official part in such elections, and the blow at the very root of our system of local self-government would be disastrous. If to these acts of the dominant party be added the gross violation of executive pledges of reform in the civil service, and the party acquiescence in the silence of Quay, the chairman of the National Republican Committee, under criminal charges very generally believed, which, if untrue, he could disprove at once, amid general satisfaction and to the immense benefit of his party, with the ardent support of the free silver bill by the extreme Western Republicans, a party record is offered to the country which has necessarily radically weakened it among those whose support is in itself the best reliance of a party, and leaves it in the position of a party conscious of the loss of its moral hold upon the country, and desperately resolved by audacious straining of the forms of law to retain the power which is passing away. Those who recall the splendid days and deeds of the youth and prime of the Republican party can not see the spectacle which it now presents without remembering Couture's powerful and pathetic picture of "The Decadence of the Romans."—Harper's Weekly (Ind.).

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Instructive Statistics Regarding the Condition of Affairs in the South.

The Times-Democrat remarks with truth that the census will show, indeed already shows, the most remarkable municipal growth in the South that this country has ever witnessed. Towns have doubled, tripled and quadrupled, not in population alone, but in wealth, business and fine buildings; and in this respect at least, there is a remarkable contrast between the two sections. Compared with an increase of 10 per cent. in Boston and 12 per cent. in Cincinnati, look at the advance already noted in Southern cities.

	1880	1890	%
Louisville.....	180,000	323,758	45
Nashville.....	73,000	133,992	18
Memphis.....	72,456	143,359	47
Atlanta.....	65,000	137,409	109
Savannah.....	43,314	80,759	41
Dallas.....	32,539	103,354	283
San Antonio.....	35,000	71,540	92
Galveston.....	35,000	72,218	57
Chattanooga.....	32,000	142,862	148
St. Louis.....	45,000	92,000	100
Houston.....	32,000	65,513	93
Fort Worth.....	31,000	69,623	95
Birmingham.....	27,000	93,854	77

It is to this peaceful and prosperous section, whose centers of trade and manufactures are growing with a rapidity equaling or surpassing the growth of the booming communities of the West, that the Republicans propose to bring again the rule of the bayonet. From this energetic population they propose to take away the right of controlling their own elections and to make it over to creatures of the Federal power. The South is to be treated as conquered ter-

ritory; and at the cost of no matter what irritation between the whites and the blacks, and no matter what disturbance of business, its votes are to be counted for the Republicans.

How would St. Paul and Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Omaha, Peoria and Quincy, like the dose that is preparing for New Orleans and Louisville, Nashville and Atlanta, Memphis and Birmingham? How long would the North put up with the treatment which Mr. Reed prescribes for the South?

Mr. Reed is a masterful man, but there are a number of things which he can't do. He can't cover up the fact that under existing conditions and in the control of her own people, the South has been growing richer and stronger. He can't persuade the North that there is either necessity or excuse for interference of the Federal power with the affairs of States whose progress is so great and rapid. And he can't check that progress, unpleasant as it may be for his party.—N. Y. Sun.

THE JAYHAWKER'S HOWL.

How Blatherbats Ingalls Hopes to Regain His Vanishing Prestige.

Senator Ingalls is trying to bolster up his waning popularity by exposing the cause of Union soldiers, and he is now howling himself hoarse over the service pension business.

The Kansas Senator has been losing prestige of late—not only at home, but wherever he has appeared; but he has taken a sure way to regain it, and the hungry pensioners on the Government's bounty will give him three cheers and a tiger for his sentiments in regard to pensions.

Ingalls has beaten the record and occupies advanced ground in the pension field. He wants pensions, and plenty of them—undiscriminate, unlimited pensions; pensions for service and pensions for non-service. He favors Government support of every man who served in the army, whether he is disabled or not; if he marched a mile, or heard a gun fire during the war he must have a pension, and a pretty big one at that.

His argument, as stated by our Washington correspondent, is that when the war opened, property was worth only \$1,600,000,000, and that now it is worth \$5,000,000,000. We owe the soldiers this difference, he says, and we ought to pay them.

This is certainly a novel way of putting it, and it shows that the Republicans will go to any lengths to get what they are after—the soldier's vote. This pension agitation is clearly a bid for votes, and if money can buy them, the soldiers will not lack it. They do not stop to consider the heavy burdens they are imposing upon the people; their hands are in the treasury bag, and they can scatter its contents where they will.

To this pension fund it is estimated that the South will be forced to contribute \$75,000,000 or more, as the case may demand—and all this to perpetuate the power of a party which is opposed to the best interests of the South.

Ingalls and the rest of them are at present very liberal with the people's money, but the half has not been told; there are surprises in store for us yet.—Atlanta Constitution.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

—An enormous double watermelon has been grown in Georgia. Yet designing politicians are trying to excite discontent among the Southern negroes.—Chicago Herald.

—According to Colonel Clarkson, the Republican newspaper press is in greater need of Government subsidy than the ocean carrying trade is.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—The Federal election bill is a step backward in the evolution of popular government which can be justified neither upon grounds of expediency nor the promotion of good government.—Minneapolis Journal (Rep.).

—Quite a number of the Republican party organs are protesting against the force bill. When there is that kind of discontent so plainly manifested it is a sure sign that the party managers have gone too far.—Chicago Globe.

—The signs of the times are unmistakable. In spite of such Republican expedients as the Federal election bill and the admission of pocket-borough States this will be a Democratic tidal-wave year, like 1882 and 1874.—Boston Globe.

—The ex-Democrat who stole from the Maryland treasury is now safely locked up in the State penitentiary, but W. W. Dudley is still at large and M. S. Quay is representing Republican morals in the United States Senate.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—Mr. James G. Blaine is beginning to show signs of disgust with his part of second fiddle. He is right. The second fiddle is a poor sort of an instrument for an elbow trained to the use of the capstan in casting anchors to windward.—St. Louis Republic.

—A connection with Republican politics seems to develop a high order of financial ability. Foraker is said to be making money. Dudley, Tanner and many other prominent Republicans are getting rich, and it seems to be a fact that a Republican who has had any training in the management of the party barrel can rapidly make money on his own account.—Chicago Herald.

—Lost the moral sense of the Nation should reprobate this colossal immorality the Republican party proposes a measure whereby, as Reed expressed it, "we may do our counting and our own certification." The House has passed a bill which, stripped of all pretense, means simply that a Republican majority in the House shall be maintained willily nilly.—Chicago Times.

—The Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania was dictated by Senator Quay, and Mr. Quay just now does not have the hold on the masses of his party in his State which he had a year or two ago. There is no open or active opposition to him in the party, but the fact that he is silent under the serious accusations made against him has damaged him in the estimation of thousands of Republicans, and his candidature will undoubtedly suffer as a consequence.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

SINGLE TAX THE INSTRUMENT.

Address of William Lloyd Garrison Before the Unitarian Ministerial Union at Channing Hall, Boston, April 28, 1890. [CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.]

"I hear you say: 'Under the single tax would not the rent be taken just the same? And what matters it if the town of Killarney or the Earl of Kenmare exact it?' A pertinent inquiry. Mark the distinction. When the town gathers the rent of the land, who gets it? The town gets it and it belongs to the town, and the town is the people. Justice prevails. When the Earl takes the rent the Earl gets it, and squanders it, and the town 'gets left.' When the Earl seizes a farmer improving his soil and enlarging his house he puts up the rent high enough to absorb the improvement, and can always take the product of the farmer's industry, provided he leaves just enough for a scanty living.

Under the single tax the farmer would not be taxed for a single improvement. He may have an adjacent neighbor who neglects his farm and lets it run down, but as both have by situation land of equal value he will pay no more rent for his prosperous farm than the sloven will pay for his neglected one. Now if those two farms were in Massachusetts and the farmers were the owners, the idler would pay a low tax and the industrious one a high rate. The law would thus reward idleness and punish thrift.

In the city what happens now? Crowd-tenements and lofty buildings and vacant lots. It is computed that New York City is to-day only half built upon. Per contra, in Philadelphia, where personal property is highly taxed and ground rents are common, there are more homes and more comfortable ones for the working people than in any city of the Union, and fewer tenement houses in proportion. Manufacturers gravitate there. I saw it stated the other day that the manufacturing interests in the city of Philadelphia equaled those of all New England. But think how much more Philadelphia would prosper and labor secure its comforts if the ground rent went to the city treasury and not to private pockets.—Prof. Ely, of Johns Hopkins University, at one time an assessor of Baltimore, asserted that with the single tax on land values in that city, it would be the most desirable place for living in the United States. Not only would the land yield sufficient revenue for governmental needs, but enough for other public purposes, including a reduction of the fares on the street railroads. Perhaps no single expense of municipal or town government is so great as of the streets and roads. They are in a perpetual state of repair and extension. They have a great capacity to absorb the money paid in taxes. None of them are too good, most of them are far from satisfactory, but they represent an immense investment made by the people. Notwithstanding their importance and cost, private corporations have no difficulty in getting for nothing the street franchise for their railroads or gas pipes or electric wires. Here is an enormous value, created by the community, and belonging to it, practically confiscated by a few shrewd men who profit by the simplicity and blindness of the citizens, who submit to and ratify the injustice. If the revenue were paid to those who have the rightful claim to it, it would lift the burdens of labor instead of swelling the pockets of the speculators.

The single tax would prevent such spoliation, and corporations would pay for the privileges granted them.

But you are wearied by my exposition of the wrongfulness of prevailing methods of taxation and impatient for a consideration of the remedy. I once asked David A. Wells this question: "Supposing the country were to start afresh and individual ownership of land not rooted in law, would it not be better for all land to be rented by the people?" "Unquestionably," he answered; "but the trouble is to reach that desirable condition without confiscation and great injustice." And this is the position of Herbert Spencer. The principle we contend for is granted, but its application is deprecated.

I am one of those who believe that right principles are always susceptible of application, and while, popularly speaking, Wells and Spencer would be called safe and conservative guides on this point, and Mr. George a theorist and fanatic, I venture to prophesy that posterity will give a different verdict.

No reform is possible without disturbing vested property and privileges. When railroads were first proposed the stage coach interest fought them tooth and nail. When gas was introduced the makers of lamps, the dealers in oil and the whaling interest, protested against it as ruinous to their business. In turn gas antagonized the electric as long as a "fighting chance" was left. Investments made in good faith, with a belief in the stability of things, are often wiped out by new discoveries and innovations. It is unquestionably hard for the sufferers, but the many are benefited and blessed, and progress is the law of life and civilization.

So in your sympathy for the monopolies of land, who are to be the chief losers in the day of the single tax, think for a moment of the millions who crowd the ranks of poverty and want, simply for the reason that the opportunities to labor have been closed to them by the iron hands which grasp natural privileges, and save a few tears for them. Who can remunerate them? Pity the owners of the rich stores of mineral wealth, the iron and copper and coal, for whose benefit nature, for thousands of years, has been storing her bounty, but never mind the freezing families who can not get coal to burn, because some man or corporation has and holds the key to the earth and all that its bosom holds. Who shall remunerate people made paupers, not by nature, but by the greed of their fellow men?

We grant that disturbance will take place in the realization of the single tax; that those who are speculating in land inadequately will suffer loss, though in a less degree. But we chal-

enge you to parallel this just and fundamental movement of the rectification of social conditions and the abolition of unwilling poverty by any other in history, as conservative or moderate or merciful. It imposes no burden of a hair's weight. Its one function is to remove burdens that now press down humanity which stoops beneath the load.

Desirable though it would be to have the reform immediate and unconditional, the nature of the case forbids it. The result has to be reached through a series of steps slow and tentative. To use the familiar simile, the present tax system is a pyramid. At the base is the land tax, which is never escaped, and is paid by the landlord who has no power to shift it. Above that is placed the tax on houses and personal property. The houses can not escape, and generally the tax can be shifted to the tenant. Personal property can largely escape, especially if held by rich people. But the poor man, like the farmer, who can not hide his cow, or horse, or plow, pays the full tax. The widow and orphan are fully taxed. Then we are down to personal property and houses. The manifest difficulty and injustice of taxing the first would soon exempt it, and we should reach the goal of Mr. Wells and Mr. Atkinson—the taxation of real estate alone, houses and land.

With the field cleared to this point we could make apparent the wrongfulness of taxing houses. Why should men who confer upon the community the boon of stores and dwellings be fined for it? That will not encourage them to build more and make rents cheaper. It will have a contrary effect. The wage earner will pay more of his scant earnings, tenement houses increase, and separate homes be harder to obtain. The only excuse that can be given for taxing buildings is that they can not run away from the assessors, but the tax can make wealth run away. At last we reach our ideal tax on the land. Gradually the burden has been adjusted. Year by year it has been withdrawn from one thing after another and concentrated upon the rest, until at last it settles upon the earth, where it belongs, and vanishes into the ground. Wealth, no longer discouraged and punished, increases marvelously. Exchange free and unhampered, the equitable distribution of the product of man's labor cheers and encourages the worker. The open field for self-employment raises wages from the bottom and makes life easier and better. No cunning law permits one to take away the fruits of other industry and self-denial. The sacred right of property is respected because it grows out of the right of a man to himself. No net or bound is set to its accumulation for the reason that there can not be too much wealth, and with no partial laws to divert its natural flow, it would settle where it should. Excepting the physically incompetent, those who remain poor will deserve their condition, but it would be self-imposed idleness or vice and susceptible of self-cure. But enforced idleness would be impossible. The land has a broad back and feels no tax. However much is put upon it—and no more would be so placed than the community needed and would cheerfully pay—it could not be transferred to labor. The tax which diminishes property can not diminish land by an inch. Instead of making it hard to get, land would come tempting men to use it, with the assured guarantee that they may gather their full product unmolested and un plundered.

Only one condition must be exacted. Choose what spot you will, as much as your use requires, be it more or less, and pay for the privilege what it is worth to you and no more, gauged by what others will readily pay for it. Hesitate not to improve it. Heap up all possible produce from it, whether in grain or goods, in warehouse or in buildings, for others' use. No finger but your own will ever subtract a penny from it. You made it, and it is yours against the world. Not one extra cent will be levied upon you because of your improvements. If it should happen that, through increase of population and consequent rise in site value of the land you occupy, it shall be worth more for some different purpose, no one can take it from you unless he remunerates you for your improvements; and plenty of land suitable to your occupation awaits you. Above all things, your tenure, as long as you pay rental, shall be as secure as any title of ownership now gives you.

The basis of the scheme is justice. No one gets an unfair advantage. If Jordan, Marsh & Co. desire to hold their favored corner, they are at liberty to do so by paying the single land tax for the privilege. Not one in the community is wronged, for the reason that they pay the people for the advantage and no landlord gets it. In short the single tax is the assurance of freedom. The more one studies it, the more he will be able to appreciate this eloquent and hopeful utterance of Henry George:

"But if, while there is yet time, we turn to justice and obey her, if we trust liberty and follow her, the dangers that now threaten must disappear, the forces that now menace will turn to agencies of elevation. Think of the powers now wasted; of the infinite fields of knowledge yet to be explored; of the possibilities of this century give us but a hint. With want destroyed; with greed changed to noble passions; with the fraternity that is born of equality taking the place of the jealousy and fear that array men against each other; with mental power loosed by conditions that give to the humblest comfort and leisure, and who shall measure the heights to which our civilization may soar? Words fail the thought. It is the golden age of which poets have sung, and high-raised seers have told in metaphor. It is the glorious vision which has always haunted man with gleams of fitful splendor. It is what he saw whose eyes at Patmos were closed in trance. It is the culmination of Christianity—the city of God on earth, with its walls of jasper and its gates of pearl. It is the reign of the Prince of Peace!"

—A Pennsylvania maiden committed suicide the other day because she was prevented from going to a strawberry festival.

THE DANDELION.

You kin talk about yer lilles and yer pannies and yer roses— They all of 'em er beautiful, the facts I ain't denyin'.

GAMY FELLOWS.

They Are the Black Bass Members of the Finny Tribe.

How, When and Where These Inhabitants of Aqua Para May Be Caught—The Best Kind of Bait to Use and Some Big Catches.



HE bass is a very peculiar fish, and is conceded to be as gamy as any that swims.

"Is there any rule to be followed as to tackle?" "No, that is largely a matter of taste.

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

—Whenever you see a rat hole pour a little rat in it. The rats will not come near it.

—Blackberry Sponge.—Cover half a box of gelatine with cold water, and soak for half an hour.

—One Way to Cleanse a Carpet.—Having dusted and removed such articles as can be carried from the room, wring a flannel mop out of hot water.

—Prof. Angell, of Michigan University, furnishes the following as a test of purity of water for drinking.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

It is Caused Largely by Feeding Baby on Milk When It Wants Water.

In Philadelphia the average mortality from all diseases during the more healthy weeks is about three hundred; but in 1872 there were in a single week in July, over five hundred deaths of children under five years of age.

Novelties in Jewelry. A ragged portion of a peanut shell represented in old gold forms a unique scarf pin of recent make.

Watch Your Health. When you feel chilly and feverish, take warning. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

—Creole Pudding.—Beat eight eggs with half a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter and the juice of one lemon.

—Acids as Food.—Fruit acids are wholesome, but acids which are the result of decomposition, as vinegar, for instance, are very unwholesome.

—The man who finds music in a clarinet is doubtless of the opinion that Apollo was a tootle-ary divinity.—Washington Post.

GREAT mistakes are often made in trying to economize. It is a safe rule to follow that the best is always the cheapest.

THE Chinese carry their devils with them wherever they go. They are great imp importers.—Texas Sitings.

A CHICAGO doctor says railroad conductors are liable to an affection of the spinal cord. Doesn't he mean bell cord!

SMITH'S Tonic Syrup gives perfect satisfaction wherever tried.—J. W. Cochran, Roselle, Ind.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, July 22.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 00 @ 4 15 Butcher steers... 3 50 @ 3 65

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 50 @ 3 65 Butcher steers... 3 00 @ 3 15

CATTLE—Common to prime... 4 00 @ 4 50 HOGS—Good to choice... 3 15 @ 3 40

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. (For all Sewing Machines, STANDARDS, Groceries, etc.)



deluded—the unhappy victim of catarrh in the head. He's been told that it can't be cured.

The symptoms of catarrh are, headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acid.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa.

FOR MALARIA, BILE BEANS.

TRY "BILE BEANS SMALL" (40 little beans in each bottle. Very small—easy to take. Price of either size, 25c.)

HAVE YOU THE BLUES Use Peruvian Strengthening Elixir.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. (For all Sewing Machines, STANDARDS, Groceries, etc.)

EDUCATIONAL. LADIES COLLEGE and CONSERVATORY, 19 School St. Teachers, 2 Professors.

STANBERRY, MO., NORMAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. Board, tuition and room rent \$12 per year.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL is the greatest Teachers' Training School of Kansas.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago. Fall Term begins Sept. 15.

JOB ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING OF THE HIGHEST GRADE

PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.

We offer to our Customers and The Trade generally the most satisfactory work possible in these branches.

Send for Catalogue.

ASK HIM! WHO? JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

DEPENDENT PENSION BILL has become a law. \$10 PER MONTH to all honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors.

PENSIONS! DO YOU WANT INCREASE? Do you want to be paid \$10 per month?

PENSIONS OLD CLAIMS SETTLED. Dependents of Soldiers and Sailors.

PENSIONS NEW LAW CLAIMS. Dependents of Soldiers and Sailors.

PENSIONS PROSECUTES CLAIMS. Dependents of Soldiers and Sailors.

ASTHMA—Swedish Asthma Cure. Under NEW LAW.

CATARRH. IT IS AN Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils.

TALKING TARIFF.

A Crowd Greets Congressman Mills at Kansas City.

Plain Facts For Western Farmers to Consider—How Protection Does Not Protect the Producing Classes—The Beauties of Reciprocity.

A great crowd greeted Congressman Mills, of Texas, when he recently spoke at Kansas City. People were present from all along the border of Missouri and Kansas. When Mr. Mills was introduced he said:

Ladies and fellow citizens: I am standing this evening in the presence of one of the most enterprising, energetic and most public spirited communities on the globe. In the presence of a people who in a few years have extended lines of railroad to every part of this vast country. In the presence of a people whose heads the smoke of factories and chimneys and vast buildings float as clouds, not the clouds of war, threatening our peace, but clouds of industry and prosperity. [Applause.] I stand in the presence of brave men and women. [Applause.] And when I have said that it is needless to say that I stand in the presence of a Democratic audience.

What has inspired all these lines or railroads with the many elements against them to seek these avenues of trade? It is because you have addressed yourselves to the exchange of surplus for surplus, and that because in that exchange there is wealth. And that is the only way in the world that wealth can be made. There would be no wealth in the land if only what we consume were produced. But wealth is made by sending away the surplus products which you do not want and bringing in a surplus product from the country in exchange for it. God has made us dependent. That is the great fundamental law of humanity. We are all interdependent. Each one is dependent on another for some article of apparel, food or shelter. There are ladies sitting in this audience tonight who are dependent upon some dwer in the distant sea for the pearls they are wearing, or for other precious products peculiar to distant lands. You are dependent upon Brazil for your coffee; you are dependent upon China for your tea; you are dependent upon the East India Isles for your spices; you are dependent upon France with its climate for the fine linen of your imported silks that adorn the ladies; you are dependent upon other parts of the earth for their respective products of which they make abundantly and which they have to spare. God has bestowed upon us some bountiful gifts, but not all of them. In His providence He has fairly balanced the surpluses and necessities. We can beat the world in the production of wheat, corn, the best of the world in the production of corn; we can beat the world in the production of cotton, bacon, pork and some other articles. We have our advantages and they have theirs. Let every man work in accordance with the laws of God and nature to increase his products and exchange his surplus for that of his neighbor. I feel as though I were carrying coals to Newcastle. [Laughter.] As though I were advocating the protection of Holland by the Dutch, or that I was teaching the laws of gravitation to learned professors of colleges.

You have demonstrated here what reciprocity can do, and if you can not demonstrate it can not be demonstrated. Who would be able to come to you and to trade with you were it not for the railroads which you have built? Why are the doors of all these avenues of trade and exchange were closed? Why, it wouldn't be six months until the bats would be flying through your houses. Your surplus means what? Why? It means that you are selling the greatest possible amount of goods in the shortest possible time. By doing this you not only increase your own wealth, but that of others as well.

Suppose the instead of raising wheat and corn, as in these articles you excel the world, you undertake to raise your own coffee in competition with those whose lands are particularly suited to the production of that article. Think of the enormous expense you would have in erecting suitable houses, in providing the necessary artificial heat and the other necessary elements which God has given to the people of Brazil free of charge.

Suppose a man in Kansas would raise ten bags of wheat which he could exchange for coffee for ten bags of coffee. That by some power of his will he could export his own product to Brazil and have the Brazilian product returned to him. The matter of transportation is something we can not prevent. It is in our power to reduce it, but we can not remove it. That belongs to the middle man, and he is an indispensable factor in commerce. But to return to our suppositional case. When the wheat is exchanged for the coffee each producer has made the price of his product, less the cost of transportation. But suppose you put a protective tariff of 50 per cent. on coffee. Your wheat producer gets only half as much for his wheat as he would get on account of this failure to reciprocate the demand for wheat should be reduced and the price consequently reduced one-half. Then the farmer loses, not only half his coffee, but half the price of his wheat. [Applause.] This system of protection is not an institution that protects the producers, but it enables the Government to gather revenues to bestow upon its favorites. [Applause.] I can see how a man like Carnegie, whose wealth has been made by a duty of 100 per cent. on steel rails, would want to shut out the outside world with his tariff. He has \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. But the Kansas farmer says: "Somebody is going to get food." We have a peculiar people. There never was a people who enjoyed so much to be fool as the American farmer. [Laughter.] He can get more solace, more solid comfort out of a good humbug than any other people on the face of the globe. [Laughter.] You all know that story that Lincoln used to tell. He said: "You can fool a part of the people all the time; you can fool all the people a part of the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Our friends at Washington made us great promises. They said they would revise the tax. Now that is an elastic word and will stretch both ways. It is like the nigger's trap. It is set to catch him again or again. [Laughter.] This revision means to the farmers a decrease in the price of what they have to sell and an increase in the price of what they have to buy. It is like the present speaker of the House of Representatives. He can outpromise as well as by years as yours. [Laughter.] If ever the roll were called when every Democrat in the House was dead he would have them all present, though he knew at the time that they were all in Heaven.

But I want to go back to the farmers. They are the people who, with the miners, gather the resources of the earth. They are the foundation of our wealth. When they are depressed the whole land is depressed. When they are happy and prosperous the whole land is happy and prosperous. He will stand more than any other man in the world. He will suffer more. But when he is pressed to hard it is possible for him to do like Samson of old. He may put his hands against the great pillars. He may draw in the strength of his mighty arm the supports of our institutions, and with the crumbling ruin he may drag down every other interest with him. There is not a better illustration of the all importance of the prosperity of the farmers than to look at the condition of the country in the time of drought; in time of grasshopper pests. Then the wheels of industry are stopped as they have been in the past. Thousands are thrown out of employment; not alone those who till the soil, but those who are employed in mechanical pursuits. They walk about our streets in idleness; as soon as rain falls again, as soon as crops become plentiful, prosperity again smiles upon the land; the vast products of corn, wheat, cotton, cattle and other products have to be

transported, and this activity gives life to the whole system of commerce.

In 1891 we had a large production of wheat, and in that year we had a vast amount of imports and exports—the two always go hand in hand you will see. No imports means no exports. In that year we had large supplies of cotton, wool, wheat and corn and we shipped abundantly, and we received about the same amount of foreign goods in return. Again I say that the two go hand in hand. It is nonsense to say that there is a return in gold for our production. There is comparatively little change in the money of the different countries. It remains about the same. It is like your railroads, your canals, your steamboat lines. It is like more than a means of trade—it is an instrument. Commerce means a surplus exchanged for a surplus. During the year named we had \$200,000,000 more in exports than the preceding year. Then we had receipts of over \$1,000,000,000 exports that year \$750,000,000 were in agricultural products. The demand increased with the large volume of exports and the prices went up correspondingly. But I want to impress one fact indelibly on your minds, and that is the fact that the corn crop of last year was the largest we have ever known it was not worth as much as that of 1891, when we had a bumper crop. Last year's corn crop was sold at the price of 1891, the farmers would have had \$1,570,000,000 more in their pockets than they have today. [Applause.] Think what that amount would have done for the American farmers. Why it would have paid off a lot of these mortgages. It would not only have enabled them to pay off many of their debts, but it would have enabled them to buy many things which they have never been obliged to deprive themselves. Man's wants increase just in proportion as he has wealth to satisfy those wants. Instead of having his wife mend his old coat for the fourth or fifth time the farmer would have had a new coat. He would have had more on his table and would have given his children better opportunities. The man who has inventive genius, who can not only construct but produce, makes wealth rapidly, but he is not satisfied with his old way. He must have his horses and his carriages. All these new wants require new labor, this new labor gives new employment, and so we see that the great secret of the success and prosperity of the people is the greatest possible product at the greatest possible price.

But what has brought our prices down? I say protection. [Applause.] When this country had endorsed this system for a time France, Germany, Spain, England and some other countries said: "If that is a good thing for you it is for us." We will protect our home industries. We will give our farmers. Germany increased the duty on wheat three times; France imposed a duty on corn and potatoes; Spain took similar action. What is the result? In 1890 we exported \$150,000,000 worth of wheat and in 1889 we exported \$90,000,000 worth. These people are trying the virtue of a tariff as well as you.

But when you talk about free trade or comparative free trade our friends immediately sound the alarm of pauper labor. In this land of the free and the brave, in the midst of a people who never suffered fear on the fields of battle, who have met and faced every kind of danger incident to the present like our soldiers, who cry pauper and they immediately look under the bed. They are scared at once. [Laughter.] It costs about the same to produce in one country as another. It is the exchange of products between the prices paid in other lands for labor and those paid for the same kind of labor in this country you will find that the people of other lands are paid as much elsewhere as here. American labor is skilled and should be paid more for much more is accomplished. I firmly believe that the American laborer in proportion to the work he does and the amount he produces is the most poorly paid workman in the world. [Applause.] But you say: "You are talking free trade." Well, I'm a free man, too! [Applause.] When our fathers founded this government they intended to give a free land and they dedicated it to free speech, to free labor, yes and to free trade. The greatest of all the colonial difficulties could be traced to the violation of the rights of the people in the exchange of products. It was continually hampered by those taxes, including at one time a tax on individuals as they passed from one colony to another. After those difficulties were over there was established almost absolute protection. This government was made for the masses, not for the classes. [Applause.] Do not forget the old Jeffersonian doctrine: "Equal rights to all men and exclusive rights to none." [Applause.]

It is strange how intelligent men will talk about the advantages of protection. It means nothing more than a protection of the few against the masses. This should not be. Commerce should be free and it should go on its way. Let it seek its own ports and harbors. It's God's way. You ask: "Am I my brother's keeper?" I answer you. Cain was his brother's keeper to that extent I say that Carnegie and all such are in a great measure the keepers of the laboring men of this country and that they have no right to rob them. [Cheers.] If the farmers had the \$1,570,000,000 which they should have had for their crops last year it would have benefited not only the farmers, but the hostler, the milkmaid, the mechanic, the rich, the poor. But when you take from the farmer you strike the great vital energy of our country. When I see those philanthropists at Washington—those elect who are looking after the good people of the country, who are protecting the American industries and particularly the American farmers in their zealous efforts, I wonder in my heart some times why the good Lord allows them to live among us poor, simple minded Democrats. [Laughter.] I wonder that they do not come up in clouds, like he did Elijah of old, and take them away where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. [Continued laughter.]

I can remember when I used to watch my mother and my sister spin. How tedious the process seems now. The average production was one pound per day or six pounds per week. This labor struck the great cents per day, or \$1 per week. Now by the improvement in machinery it is possible for one laborer with one little assistant to handle 250 threads and each thread runs three times as fast by the old method. A portion of the present expense to that of former days is as 1 to 5,000, or it is now one-third of a cent per pound. The greatest triumph of production is to produce the greatest possible amount in the least possible time.

I asked one of these High tariff fellows once about this protective business. I asked him about the profit on lumber. He said it was \$2 a thousand.

"Was it necessary to have that tariff?"

"Yes, sir."

"To protect your labor?"

"Yes, sir, got that? It is paid to me."

"What do you do with it?"

"I put it in my pocket."

"What about the laborer?"

"I am the only laborer. I will tell you the truth about the laborer. I go and hire the other fellow. If he don't suit me I will hire another fellow—any kind I can get, Hungarian, Italian, Scandinavian or who I please. I am the fellow that gets the other fellow to work."

Not long since I went through a watch manufacturing in Connecticut. There I watched the finest watches or some of the finest watches in the land manufactured. There was not a single touch of the hand of any part of the manufacturing save to put the pieces together when they had been finished. There was a machine for cutting out each separate piece. Then I realized what American ingenuity and skill had done for the manufacturing interests. Afterward I saw Waterbury watches manufactured. In that town you know they give you a Waterbury watch with every suit of clothes you wear. It is the boast of the manufacturers that their watches are used in every country of the globe. I was much interested in a product which cost \$3 and its way into every part of the world. I had a conversation with one of the leading men in the factory. I told

him that I was a Democrat and of course took him to be a Republican. "Now," said I, "if you need any more protection against the manufacturers in other countries and yet you can go into their countries and undersell their products at their own doors?" He answered: "O, the tariff be— [Laughter.] The fact is that there are in hands that can compete with the skill of our free American citizens. We do not want protection against others, but every body wants protection against us. [Laughter.] We want an unrestricted way to all the world. Our 65,000,000 people, if we had the same privileges that are given Great Britain, could make our exports reach \$2,000,000,000 annually."

They said they would protect the American farmer by putting a duty on wheat. They did put a duty on it. Did you ever know of a necessity to put a duty on an article where it could be raised the most cheaply and the most abundantly of any place in the world? And yet this was done in order that our farmers could compete with the farmers across the water, who could not only have less advantage in producing facilities, but would have all the expenses of transportation. Why, there is no one foolish enough to try to import wheat against our own production. People do not expect to get their wheat from the British. Why, the prices of Russian and Australian wheat are higher at the points of export than our own wheat at the same point with the cost of transportation added. Let me show you how bald and hollow is this talk about protection to the American workman, I want to read you some figures that have come direct from unquestionable sources. How much does the American workman gain by the protection of his articles he manufactures? Not one cent. Now let us see.

Here Mr. Mills read the following table, which speaks for itself:

Article	Price per Unit	Quantity Produced (1890)	Quantity Produced (1889)
Corn shellers	\$6.55	468,294	424,189
Plows	5.80	42	1,89
Hay feeders	49.60	3,20	14,40
Car wheels	24.25	2,10	10,50
Feed cutters	8.25	80	4,00
Grain drills	25.00	9,50	24,27
Glass windows	43.75	300	750
Men's calf boots (doz)	42.00	9,00	12,60
Men's kip boots	46.00	8,25	10,90
One pair men's shoes	2.25	26	67 1/2
One pair women's shoes	2.25	26	67 1/2
One pair women's shoes	3.00	33	90
One pair women's shoes	3.75	39	112 1/2
One pair women's shoes	4.50	45	137 1/2
One pair women's shoes	1.25	21	57 1/2
Heavy cotton suits	4.00	80	1,40
Light cotton suits	3.00	60	1,050
Course all wool suits	12.00	2,00	4,20
Medium all wool suits	12.00	2,00	4,20
Medium all wool suits	15.00	2,50	5,25
Beaver hats (doz)	69.00	17,00	39,00
Bessemer pig iron (ton)	15.50	1,50	572
Iron rails (ton)	18.50	1,65	618
Water pipe (ton)	33.00	5,25	21,49
Chopping axes (doz)	8.50	2,04	3,52
Hand saws (doz)	2.25	12	41
Bar iron (ton)	69.26	13,45	35,00

COUGHLIN'S REMORSE.

The Cronin Convict With Something Burdensome His Mind.

CHICAGO, July 30.—"Dan Coughlin is the only one of the Cronin murderers upon whom confinement seems to rest heavily," said Deputy Warden Merrill of the penitentiary at Joliet yesterday. "He is fretting himself to death. He is a new trial but not granted him before long there will be a funeral or a hope sensation."

This statement was made to a reporter for the Times, who the deputy warden conducted through the prison. It was occasioned by the failure of the reporter to recognize Coughlin, with whom he was well acquainted. Coughlin's appearance was somewhat changed by his convict clothes. The main change, however, was in his face. His cheeks were pale and sunken. The expression was careworn and melancholy. One would be impressed instantly with the thought that confinement had practically undermined his health and left him little more than a physical wreck. He was industriously chiseling a large block of stone in one of the work rooms.

"It is all wrong," continued the deputy warden. "He seems to have something on his mind continually. He is industrious and willing, and evidently tries to be cheerful, but he does not bear confinement as most of the other prisoners do. Of course, he has more to worry over than O'Sullivan or Burke. He has his wife and a child, who come to see him as often as the rules of the prison allow. It may be mere anxiety for their welfare that is gradually breaking him down, but I am inclined to question that. At any rate there are few prisoners here in whose appearance there has been such a change in so short a time."

"You spoke of a possible sensation."

"Yes, I have watched Coughlin pretty closely and I have formed a decided opinion. I know that he has built great hopes on having a new trial and that it will be a terrible blow to him if he does not get it. I believe he is brooding over the fact that he and his two companions are suffering punishment for a crime in which they were doubtless implicated, but in which they were after all only subordinates. The inroads made on his health, I am satisfied, are due wholly to mental trouble. There is no other assignable cause, and I am inclined to think that it would not take a great deal to induce him to break down and tell all he knows of the murder. The decisive moment will be when it is known definitely whether or not a new trial will be granted."

SENTENCED.

The Six Men Convicted of the Cross Murder Sentenced to Be Hanged—Scenes in Court.

PARIS, Tex., July 20.—The scene in the penal court room Friday afternoon was one never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The argument for a motion for a new trial in the Cross case closed at noon. At two o'clock Judge Bryant announced that, after due deliberation, he had decided to overrule the motion for a new trial and the motion in arrest of judgment, and it was now his unpleasant and solemn duty to pass the sentence of death upon those whom the jury had found guilty.

The judge then proceeded to pass sentence on the men convicted of the murder of John M. Cross, and fixed the date of the execution of each of them on Friday, December 19, 1890. These were Jack Lawrence, John Jackson, Cyrus Freese, J. B. Chamberlain, O. J. Cook and C. E. Cook. None of them had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon them except John Jackson and C. E. Cook. Jackson is a young man with a good face. He was deeply agitated and spoke as follows: "I have tried to be a respectable man and look everybody in the face. I hate to die the death to which I am sentenced. My parents are honest people and it hurts me that they should be disgraced." C. E. Cook is a man of fine appearance. He spoke clearly and distinctly. Every eye in the vast audience was upon him and every ear was strained to catch his slightest word. His voice was well modulated and the crowd was visibly affected by his remarks. He said: "In the first place I want to say I owe it to myself, I owe it to my family, I owe it to the State from which I came, I owe it to this people and I owe it to my God to say that I am not guilty of the crime of which I have been convicted. We have been dragged here more than 1,000 miles from home among a strange people. We have been tried by a jury who know nothing of the character of the witnesses upon whose testimony we were convicted. While I have nothing to say against the officers of the Government and no reflections to cast upon the jury, I must say there is a man connected with the prosecution who conducted evidence in dark rooms and back alleys that secured this conviction. If I go the gallows—and I presume I must—I thank God I go there an innocent man. I would rather be in the place of myself and associates than in the shoes of the perjurer witness who swore our lives away."

FOR CONTEMPT.

Riley County Officials to Show Cause Why They Should Not Be Punished For Prosecuting Original Package Men.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 19.—Yesterday Judge Spillman of the district court of Riley County, together with the county attorney, F. L. Irish, and the sheriff, D. W. Naill, appeared in the United States District Court as respondents in an action brought by George Hemsley, an original package agent at Manhattan for Glassner & Barse, wholesale liquor dealers of Kansas City, to enjoin the judge and the officers from prosecuting him or in any manner interfering with his business.

This is the first of the many injunction cases brought in the Federal court in which the judge of the court was made a party respondent. Judge Spillman, County Attorney Irish and Attorney-General L. B. Kellogg appeared as counsel for the defendants and Hon. Samuel Kimball, of Manhattan, represented the complainant. Aside from the judge being a respondent, the case presented no new phases.

Arguments were made by the counsel named and the power and right of the Federal court to enjoin a State court was discussed at length.

In giving his opinion Judge Foster said that as the evidence showed that Hemsley was engaged in the sale of original packages only, that ought to have ended the case, but as Judge Spillman had held the plaintiff's business to be a public nuisance, he had some curiosity to know what were the views of the court of Riley County.

"In my school days," said the judge, "we used to discuss the question, 'What would be the result if an irresistible force should strike an immovable body?' We were never able to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question, but Judge Spillman seems to have solved the problem and he finds that the result would be a 'nuisance.' To hold that in the nuisance act is to be found the remedy for this business is neither good law nor common sense. The various States have sought in vain for a means of regulating the dressed beef business, but if Judge Spillman's position is correct the remedy is plain—declare every place where dressed beef is sold a nuisance and arrest every agent of the packing houses for keeping and maintaining a nuisance. Upon the same theory you could abolish oleomargarine and tobacco. In fact, there would be no limit to the nuisance theory if it were established."

Referring to the question of enjoining one court by another, the judge said that he did not like to see any conflict between the courts and that he believed there would be none if each court would keep and act in its own jurisdiction. "We should not presume that courts act on their own volition," he continued, "or that the judges of the courts act upon their own jurisdiction. There is a power behind the judge, and that power must be invoked by some one else before he can give the law. In a sense it may well be said that to enjoin a ministerial officer of a court is to enjoin the court itself, but surely the Federal court has the right to enjoin a ministerial officer from doing an unconstitutional and illegal act. Upon the question of the power or the right of a Federal court to enjoin a State court I am not prepared to make a decision. I therefore deny the application so far as it relates to Judge Spillman, but grant a temporary injunction against the sheriff and the county attorney."

Judge Foster cited the county attorney of Riley County and the sheriff, D. W. Naill, to appear before him Monday, August 28, and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in disregarding the injunction granted by the Federal court in the case of M. Samuels, a Manhattan original package dealer.

MORE LAND.

Four Million Acres of Indian Lands Searched For Settlers—Treaty With the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

FORT RENO, I. T., July 19.—A portion of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians agreed yesterday to sign a contract with the Commissioners, accepting the terms of a sale offered them by the Government to have their lands in severalty, 160 acres to each man, woman and child, and receive \$1,500,000—\$500,000 in cash and \$1,000,000 to draw 5 per cent. interest.

The treaty will open 4,000,000 acres of land to settlement under the Homestead law, but the settlers will have to pay \$1.25 per acre when they come to prove up.

There are about 1,300 male adult Indians and a majority of these must sign to complete the treaty.

From the best information at hand the Indians will likely locate in the valley of the Washita river and the Canon. Their grazing lands will be taken in a body. The Cheyenne's farm will be located on the Washita and the north fork of the Canadian river at Canon and the Arapahoes on the north fork near the agency. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe school grounds will be reserved and the Darlington agency and the military reservation at Fort Reno. The two mission schools will receive 160 acres and sections 16 and 36 in each township will be reserved for school purposes.

Columbia's Census.

COLUMBIA, Mo., July 15.—The census figures, as given out by the Supervisor, show Columbia's population to be 3,984. This is an increase of 614 over the last census.

Turlington's Confession.

SEBALIA, Mo., July 19.—When it was learned that Sheriff Ellis Smith, who helped bring about the arrest of Temple for the Pryor Creek robbery, had in his possession a full written confession made by Turlington, he was asked to give it out for publication. This was refused. It was learned, however, that Turlington's confession corroborated that made by Temple, except that Temple was made out the leader and he (Turlington) was but an instrument in Temple's hands. All the details of the robbery agree. Both men deny positively that they had any thing to do with the Wells-Fargo robbery.

ENJOINED.

Further Proceedings Against Package Agents Stopped—Opinion of Judge Phillips-Judge Foster Concur.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 19.—Two decisions by Judge Phillips, of the United States Federal Court of Missouri, in the original package cases were filed at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The first opinion, covering twenty-five pages of type writing, is in the cases of Bernard Tuchman against E. B. Welch, county attorney, and of Landis Yount against the same. Tuchman is the agent of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis, Mo., and Yount is the agent of the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Association of Milwaukee, Wis. The facts which led to this litigation are briefly these: The brewing companies shipped large quantities of beer to their agents at Topeka, who were also non-residents of the State. For selling this beer in the original packages in which they were shipped the agents were arrested under criminal prosecutions for violating the local Prohibitory law of the State. At the same time the county attorney filed petitions against them in the local district court to have their places of business declared a nuisance and the agents enjoined from further using the houses. On these petitions the judge of the court made an order of injunction, without any bond of indemnity being required of the county attorney or the State and without any notice to the agents or the brewing companies. Tuchman and Yount thereupon applied to the United States Circuit Court for release under the writ of habeas corpus and, on hearing before Judge Caldwell, United States Circuit Judge, they were discharged from arrest on the ground that under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Iowa case the brewing companies had a right to import beer into the State and the agents had the right to sell the same in the original packages in which they came and that the agents had not otherwise sold beer. The county attorney threatening to continue to prosecute the agents and to have them arrested in the State court for violating the order of injunction therein granted after their discharge by Judge Caldwell, they filed their bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court, charging that the purpose of Welch was to so harass and annoy the agents by having them arrested for contempt as to prevent them from pursuing their lawful business and destroy the same and asking to have him enjoined therefrom.

The Attorney-General of the State appeared and demurred to this bill. Judge Phillips by order of the Circuit Judge sat with Judge Foster in the hearing of these cases and wrote the opinion.

The opinion invokes the Fourteenth amendment, which declares that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. While this amendment had its inception in the purpose to secure to the freedmen of the South the full enjoyment of their freedom and rights, as has been repeatedly held by highest authority the generality of the language used extends the protection of its provisions to persons of every race and color and condition against the hostile State action of any kind.

"As most earnest appeal," the opinion concludes, "is made by respondent to this court to leave unmolested the officers of the State in this controversy to proceed to the customary channels of the State courts, leaving the petitioner his remedy, after final decision in the court of last resort in the State, of appealing to the United States Supreme Court. We sensibly recognize the importance of the rule of comity invoked as essential to the preservation of the harmony and peaceful operations between the courts of the two jurisdictions. But I feel sure that in the coming time of dispassionate consideration and calmer reflection, when the feverish excitement of popular local sentiment shall give way to reason and a broader National spirit, the intelligence and patriotism of counsel will pronounce judgment for his constituents acquitting the Federal judiciary in this controversy of the imputation of unduly interfering when they are executing the high behests of the Federal Constitution. Is it not rather the respondent and his abettors who should recognize the rule of comity? The Supreme Court of the United States has declared so much of the law of Kansas as prohibits the importation of liquors, etc., into the State and therein in the original packages as unconstitutional. The United States Circuit Judge, in obedience to his oath of office, has reaffirmed and applied that decision to these prosecutions. Until Congress shall interpose and confer upon the State the right to regulate this matter, loyalty to the supreme law of the land, and the obligation of good citizenship demand that the State and its ministerial officers should forbear to provoke the occasion for the Federal judiciary to assert their jurisdiction to see that the Federal Constitution is recognized and obeyed. The most august thing in government is law and the highest duty of citizenship is obedience to and respect for the law. My opinion is that sufficient appears to entitle the petitioner to the temporary writ of injunction."

Judge Foster concurred in the opinion.

Fated Fifteen.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—It was announced yesterday on the best of authority that between now and August 1 more than fifteen of the Santa Fe's oldest passenger conductors will lose their official heads. Several of them received their letters yesterday and others will follow to-day. As usual, the company does not see fit to give any reasons for its action—the conductors are merely notified that their services are no longer required. Some of the men let out and to be removed on August 1 are among the oldest on the system. The changes are for the most part on the Chicago-Kansas City division.

MURDERED AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A dispatch to the Department of State in regard to the assassination of the two Americans, Messrs. Thompson and Redman at Potosi, Bolivia, on May 10 last, states that the National and State authorities are vigorously endeavoring to ascertain the murderers. The American Minister has every assurance that in case they are found they will be dealt with according to law.

Plucky Salvador.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 21.—El Universal publishes an account of a battle between Guatemalans and San Salvadorians in San Salvador in which the former were defeated with heavy loss. The Guatemalan force numbered 9,000. General Barrundia, the Guatemalan refugee, has left Oaxaca to take part in the war. He will probably raise the standard of revolt in Guatemala.

Private telegrams from San Salvador say that the San Salvadorians captured the Guatemalan artillery in the battle which took place on Thursday.

It is rumored that President Barillas of Guatemala, talks of resigning.