





**A TRUTH AMONG TRUTHS.**

King or knave, chief or lord,  
Strong of arm, or quick of brain;  
Master of the pan or sword,  
Ruler of the world's domain—  
Though thy name be born abroad,  
Like wind's seed, from shore to shore,  
What thou art before thy God,  
That thou art, and nothing more!

Men may bless thee, men may praise,  
Hail thee hero, sage or saint;  
All the bands may chant thy lays—  
Artists all thy beauties paint.  
Serfs may tremble at thy nod,  
Fawning, cringe about thy door;  
What thou art before thy God,  
That thou art, and nothing more!

Soon shall pass fame's gilded smoke,  
Wild applause, base flattery;  
Falseness, shame, shall drop its cloak,  
Facing truth's eternity.  
Ere the spirit surges the ead,  
Stern its cry at death's dark door:  
"What thou art before thy God,  
That thou art, and nothing more!"

—Eleanor C. Donnelly, to N. Y. Independents.

**A WINTER AT NICE.**

BY E. VON OSTEN

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY HETTIE E. MILLER

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**CHAPTER VIII.—CONTINUED.**

Next him in a rocking-chair reclined Mrs. Gifford in a kind of house dress of light cashmere, a cap on her dark hair, on her neat little feet coquettish slippers, and in her lap a quantity of magnificent fresh roses, with which she toyed playfully.

As she lay there in idle, languishing grace, occasionally raising her sparkling eyes listening to the light couplets, with a half smile about her lips, she presented such an intoxicating picture that I could scarcely tear myself away. It seemed to me as if a little mocking devil were calling to me: "You fool."

And if I were not the first nor the last who might worship the image of a goddess—what did that matter? I was vexed with Lapotin, who had warned me, for he did not seem over- scrupulous about his inclinations. The desire seized me to enter, to disturb the loving tete-a-tete, and to try if I could not regain the lost ground and put aside "the old guard."

Just then the chessmen were rattled. Mr. Gifford rose and approached the pair at the piano.

His wife looked up at him with a truly dove-like expression and asked "if he had finished at last, she was so tired," and Count Degenfeld, with a few bold passages changed from the "Beautiful Helena" to "Rule Britannia," which delicate attention the clergyman acknowledged with a complaisant smile.

The spell was broken.

I turned to Lapotin, who stood calmly leaning against the door-post, and asked, smilingly:

"Was that not more amusing than a theatrical scene?"

"I did not see much," he answered, as we went toward the stairs, "but I can well imagine the rest. Here you have written proof that the couple understand one another. This note lay at the door; it is in the count's handwriting."

On a somewhat crumpled card was written in large, bold letters: "Tomorrow—three o'clock. Villa Vigier."

"My God!" I cried, "is this Villa Vigier the spot for all rendezvous?"

Lapotin looked me inquiringly:

"What do you mean by that?"

"Well," I said, hesitatingly, "I thought I saw you there to-day with a lady."

"Did you recognize the lady?"

"I believe so."

"Yes, my friend, I was there; but believe me, love did not lead me; you will soon receive an explanation, perhaps very soon. Good-night and pleasant dreams!"

**CHAPTER IX.**

The next morning the bright sunshine drew me into the garden. In her usual place, well wrapped up, sat Countess Degenfeld, and next her, to my surprise, Lapotin, who chattered so incessantly that even the tired, peevish face of the invalid had brightened up a little.

I passed by with a bow, and found further on, as I had expected, Miss Rennert, somewhat weakened from the effects of a headache, yet well again.

"This is a day for old and ill folks," she cried out to me brightly.

"I was just thinking how enviable we are, that we can sit here in the open air under green trees, and enjoy the soft sea air, while at home everything is frozen up, and windows and doors are closed tightly."

"Still it is a matter of taste, dear friend. It depends on what a person can do without the easiest and what he prizes the highest." And I told the old lady about my cousins, who longed for the parties and lovers at home even in this heavenly spot of earth, and would certainly rather skate on the Russian island at Berlin than look upon the sun-illuminated sea here.

She smiled and said:

"You are right; it has always seemed to me that one enjoys traveling better at a mature age, when one has, so to say, finished with life, that is with social life. With men, who can seek and find their pleasure anywhere, it is different. It also seems to me as if those who at home have high standing, and move in the best circles, find less enjoyment in travel."

"It insults them because they are not treated any different from the 'rag-tag and bob-tail.' What is a stiff-necked excellency from Berlin to an Italian? For a 'pau-boire' anyone can be an excellency there!"

"Still money is not always everything. It only gains the attention of hotel-keepers and waiters. I have often seen ladies of good standing at home much displeased, because at table d'hote or in the drawing-room an ancient Jewess, or a versatile, well-informed Jewess, was made more of than they. Those things should remain at home. Traveling is more for elderly and unhappy people. Of course there are happily-constituted natures which can impress beauty and sociability always and an admiring audience."

**DEEP COMPASSION FOR THIS LOVELY MAIDEN POSSESSED ME.**

will soon become my whole world, she would droop and die."

"Do you feel so ill?" I asked, gazing into his pale face anxiously.

"Wearied to death," he said calmly, "when I commence to gabble, it is always a sign that my strength has given out; usually I can control myself."

He sank upon a bench. I brought him a glass of Hungarian wine, and he revived so much that I could lead him to his room.

As he wanted to rest, I left him and went back into the garden to seek Miss Rennert and talk with her about his condition.

The countess and Miss Rennert had gone into the house. In the place where the old lady had been sitting, I found Miss Ellen, her arms upon the small table; her head, with its wreath of golden tresses, upon her arms! At first I thought she slept, and was about to withdraw, when I noticed that the upper part of her body shook with suppressed sobs.

Deep compassion for this lovely maiden possessed me. She looked so childlike in this position, while the sunlight played so joyously about her form, making her deep sorrow so much the more touching.

As I stood there and considered, if and how I should address her, she looked up, her face flushed, the tears streaming down her cheeks.

"When she saw me standing there confusedly, she smiled slightly, sprang up, wiped the tears hastily away, and said: "How silly of me; what will you think? Surely that auntie has been scolding me."

"I think nothing but that you are in trouble, and that I should be happy if I could do something to lessen it. Of course, it is only a wish, for what could I, even with the best intentions, do to help you? Miss Rennert would be better."

"Ah! kind Miss Rennert!" said Ellen, with a melancholy smile. "No, she could do nothing for me. It was a very foolish paroxysm, envy, one might call it. There is at this hotel a charming English family, with children of all ages, with whom I have often played. To-day the eldest sister returned from a visit to Cannes, and you should have seen the rejoicing! Then I was reminded of how entirely alone I am!" Again tears glistened in her eyes. Lapotin was right. She was a sweet creature, and



DEEP COMPASSION FOR THIS LOVELY MAIDEN POSSESSED ME.

lucky the man who could give her the home for which her young heart yearned. How such a maiden, without parents, brothers or sisters, almost without friends, could love! I do not know if my thoughts were betrayed by my eyes, without my being conscious of it, but suddenly Ellen grew as red as a rose, seized her hat and turned towards the steps.

"Aunt will be expecting me," she said; "uncle is not at home."

"Ah! Villa Vigier," thought I. It shocked me to think of this innocent young girl in such surroundings!

"Do you like your uncle very much?" I asked, rather awkwardly.

She looked at me somewhat surprised and hesitated.

"He is very kind to me, and mamma thought he would take my father's place; but that is impossible. My father's place he can never fill," she said, proudly.

I remembered Count Degenfeld's frivolous confession—"I have no fatherly feelings."

"Have you never thought of seeking another sphere of activity?" I asked.

"Do you mean as governess?" she asked, eagerly. "I would like that so much! I love children dearly and understand how to deal with them, but uncle will not hear of my taking the examination. It would not be befitting his niece, he thinks. Aunt, too, would be loath to give me up. Really I am very happy," she added, smiling, "and I am thankful and contented. You saw me in one of my weak moments. Promise me to forget it."

With that she offered me her hand, which I pressed warmly, while looking passionately into her eyes.

"Why should I promise that? It seems to me as if I had been drawn near to you in that quarter of an hour—must I forget that feeling, too?"

She blushed again, drew her hand away, and said softly:

"If through my childishness I have gained a friend in you, I shall look back upon it without shame. Now adieu until dinner time."

**CHAPTER X.**

At dinner Lapotin's chair was again empty, and Countess Degenfeld appeared with Ellen only.

As the ladies were about to take their seats Miss Rennert drew her favorite caressing into the chair next her. The lovely girl was thus opposite me, and I noticed with delight that her manner toward me was not quite so constrained as formerly. The color in her cheeks came and went; at the same time she smiled so brightly and looked so wonderfully pretty that I could scarcely keep my eyes from her.

Mrs. Gifford, without any diversion, and, as it seemed, in a highly disagreeable mood, watched us closely.

At times her eyes rested upon Ellen with such contempt that Miss Rennert perceived it and looked at her earnestly in order to bring her to her senses.

That only served to aggravate the passionate woman more. I saw how she nervously picked to pieces a beautiful bunch of violets while listening to our conversation, in which the countess also joined. The latter was lamenting that a valuable lace handkerchief had been soiled, and she did not know how to remedy it.

Miss Rennert told Ellen pleasantly to bring her the handkerchief and she would show her how to wash it, whereupon Mrs. Gifford smiled mockingly and said, abruptly, in French:

"My! how much you know! It is very handy. Perhaps you might teach the young lady hairdressing at the same time. That is always expected, too!"

The thrust was so immeasurably coarse and impertinent that none of us could find a retort at once.

Ellen, who scarcely understood the allusion, but noticed the hostile, malicious tone in which it was made, stared at the woman with large, frightened eyes.

Then the voice of Miss Rennert rang out calmly and composedly in very best French:

"If this insult was meant to recall the time when I practised those arts, I do not understand its object; probably it was foolishly intended to annoy Miss Ellen. As far as I know, it could injure no lady to have a knowledge of such things, especially if she, like Miss Ellen, be so intellectual that she need not fear being lowered by knowing them. But for ladies who have fewer sources of knowledge, it would be very advisable if they would busy themselves with feminine work; for fashionable sloth often leads to dangerous paths."

So spoke Miss Rennert without the least excitement, her eyes fastened upon Mrs. Gifford; who, deathly pale, with her heaving bosom, sat there, while her husband, all attention, but unable to follow the French conversation, stared at us all in helpless astonishment.

Just at that moment Count Degenfeld entered, his face red, his eyes dull, evidently fresh from a dinner party. His first glance was for Mrs. Gifford, whose emotion must have struck him, for he flew towards me threateningly.

"What has happened?" he asked his wife, in a suppressed tone of voice, at the same time questioning Mrs. Gifford with his eyes.

Moved by the most conflicting emotions, incapable of any longer controlling her feelings, the angry woman burst into tears.

Count Degenfeld hastened to her at once, and with her husband's help, led her out of the room.

We rose also. Miss Rennert bade us good night. Countess Degenfeld lay down on a sofa in a dark corner of the salon, and sent Ellen, who was very nervous, upstairs, to gain her composure, and to bring back some work with her.

I sat at the fireplace and tried to read a paper. In a few moments Count Degenfeld entered. He glanced hastily around, and only seeing present a few Frenchmen, deep in ecarte, he stepped up to me and asked quite excitedly:

"May I be allowed to ask you, Baron Aschen, for an explanation of the incomprehensible scene at table d'hote? You, I believe, class yourself amongst the intimate friends of that old Miss Rennert, the ci-devant lady's maid, who

**FACTS ABOUT HEBREWS.**

**Members of the Race Found Everywhere, but Chiefly in Russia and Austria.**

M. Leroy Beaulieu, of Paris, has recently published the results of certain researches he has made regarding the geographical distribution of the Hebrew race. There is no doubt that he greatly underestimates the Hebrew population of the United States, which probably numbers nearly a quarter of a million at this time. In a few cases he has been able to use census statistics, but for most countries he gives estimates, based on such knowledge as he could procure.

He believes that the Hebrews of the world now number about eight millions, all but one million of whom are in Europe and half of whom are in Russia and Poland. Turning westward, after leaving four millions or more in Russia, there are in Austria, 1,700,000; in Germany, 600,000; in England, 100,000; in France, 80,000; in Italy, 50,000, and in European Turkey, 120,000. For the lesser countries of Europe figures are given, and it is shown that as far north as Sweden and Norway the Hebrews are few. In the whole of Asia there are only about three hundred thousand, most of whom are in Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine, with a few thousands in Persia, India and China.

M. Leroy Beaulieu says that the migratory tendency of the race that was credited in Palestine has been westward, and that this race has never in any past time been so widely scattered as it is in the nineteenth century. How does it happen that so large a proportion of the whole body of Hebrews is in Russia? The ancestors of many of those now in Russia lived in western Europe during the middle ages, but they were driven eastward by the severe persecution to which they were then subjected in Spain and other countries, and took refuge in the regions watered by the Dnieper and the Vistula, where they were allowed to live in comparative safety. Now, however, the Hebrews under the rule of the czar are subjected to repressive laws and are moving westward, with a tendency to go much farther west than their ancestors went in past ages—even as far west as the countries of North and South America.

**A Pin Directory.**

One day a friend of Chinese Gordon called on him. "What are those pins there for?" he said, pointing to a map of the world, hanging over the mantelpiece. The map was dotted with pins, very much as a pickled peach, in the days of our grandmothers, used to be dotted with cloves. "Oh," said Gordon, "they are marks of mine. You know I have long been a teacher of poor boys in my reading classes, and I like to know where they all are after they have left me. I correspond with them all, and stick a pin just wherever I have a boy living. When he moves to another place I move his pin, and so on one view I have the position of all my boys before me."

"Pompous Party—"So you are the exchange editor, young man? Nautically speaking, you are a clipper." Searnelle—"No. Inasmuch as I ply the scissors for a living, I am a revenue cutter."—Christian at Work.

**FAUCET AND BUNG.**

I am but a little Fassett;  
Platt's the bung;  
That is why the unexpugned  
Happened to Chemung?  
Did you think 'twas I who did it?  
Great Scott!  
It was Tom Platt who bossed it;  
That's what I'm not for;  
While all the other fellows  
Were not in it. Rats!  
They'd a notion that the circus  
Wasn't Platt's!  
Ignorance like that is wretched;  
They would never do  
To be a governor like Thomas  
And me, too!  
I am willing to be haltered;  
I'm not that!  
Kied that's always saying  
Me and Platt!  
Of course I'm not; I'm a  
Man that's somewhat chattered  
Up, but still who knows on  
Which side his bread is buttered.  
If I get there, bet your bottom  
Dollar I'll be seen  
Helping my creator lick the  
Platter clean!  
We are seeking now to capture  
All the votes;  
Will you please to drop a ball  
In the Soat?  
I am but a little Fassett;  
Platt's the bung;  
That is why the unexpugned  
Happened to Chemung!

—N. Y. Sun.

**HONEST MONEY.**

**A Striking Contrast Between Democratic and Republican Principles.**

Two political conventions, one republican and one democratic, met the other day in two states—the former in Massachusetts, the latter in New York—and made a formal declaration of the principles of their respective parties in regard to the currency. It is profoundly significant that these two declarations were, in almost identical language, in favor of honest money and against every form of depreciation. It is still more significant that the language in which the republicans of Massachusetts and the democrats of New York made their declaration was substantially the language of the president of the United States upon the same subject. The most obvious effect of this striking agreement between the two great parties is that it is sure—so far as anything in politics can be sure—to take the question of the currency out of the field of political struggle in the national elections of next year. Since both republicans and democrats have resolved that every dollar issued by the government shall be as good as every other dollar, there is nothing in the direction of further currency legislation for them to dispute about.

The position of the republicans in every state in the east where they still have any leaders of probity and common sense was already fixed for them. Mr. Harrison, with great courage and firmness, and with admirable precision and completeness of statement, had laid down the doctrine which they were bound by every consideration of party expediency and by honor to adopt. Anything different, and certainly anything less, would have been on the one hand an open or covert declaration of hostility toward the administration, and on the other hand would have riven the party in two. The deliberate and grave words of Mr. Harrison at Albany were the official leader of the republican party to the mischievous and senseless utterances of the republican conventions in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Until they were spoken no one could say what would be the course of the party on this question. Men were found saying that the next congress would pass a free-coinage bill and President Harrison would sign it. But when Mr. Harrison had once declared with all the weight of his authority in the party and in the government that "every dollar issued by the government, whether paper or coin, should be as good as every other dollar," the policy of his party was irrevocably settled.

**TO OUTJINGO JIM.**

**Mr. Harrison's Scheme to Head Off the Man from Maine.**

A Washington correspondent reports a republican politician who took a prominent part in the last presidential fight it will be necessary to interest the people in a more "sensational" issue than that of the tariff if the republicans are to go into the contest with any hope of winning. According to this politician the protection issue cannot be relied on to hold the republican voters, since it has been practically abandoned by one of their most popular leaders.

The new and sensational issue, according to this party schemer, is to be annexation—Canada, Mexico, no matter what, so that the prize looks large. He intimates that the talk about the purchase of St. Thomas, an annexation treaty with the Hawaiian islands, and the like, has been instigated from the state department by way of feeling of public opinion and getting things ready for the sudden springing of the sensational issue before snow dies.

And according to the same authority Blaine is not "in it." The president is running the state department during Blaine's absence, and is getting ready to spring this issue as one of his own invention, and a great deal bigger and better one than Mr. Blaine's little reciprocity issue. In short, the story is that Mr. Harrison means to outjingo Jim and beat the great sensational republican statesman at his own game of sensationalism.

It is an interesting story as it stands, but it is hardly to be accepted without some grains of salt. Mr. Harrison is not generally supposed to be the kind of man to play such risky political games or to try conclusions with such an adept as the Maine statesman in the practice of the art sensationalism. Besides, the assumption upon which the whole story rests is that in going into the small business of reciprocity with the poorest customers Mr. Blaine has abandoned protection as an issue. He has done nothing of the kind, as he has said himself. He has only proposed to enlarge the territory in which the American tariff beneficiary can collect his toll. That is all. No doubt many of the McKinley politicians would be glad to get Mr. Blaine out of the way, and still more glad to amuse the people with some bogus sensational issue next year, and prevent them if possible from having a chance to express their opinion squarely on the McKinley system of spoliation. These worthies would be glad enough to make the president a party to this little game, and they are no doubt playing on his ambition to that end. But if Mr. Harrison has the boldness and recklessness to play the hand he has been greatly misjudged by his countrymen.—Chicago Herald.

**TIMES HAVE CHANGED.**

**The Republican Candidate and His Mode of Procedure.**

Time was when a candidate on the republican ticket went before his constituents with the party platform under his arm, and, following a long-established custom, pledged himself to certain measures more or less of a reformatory nature. But that time has passed—in Pennsylvania at least. Now down in the Keystone state, when a candidate is presented to his friends, he does not say he is going to inaugurate this or that reform. He confines himself to a solemn pledge that he will try not to rob the state of its millions, will try his level best to be honest, and attempts to impress upon his hearers that he has sufficient moral character to overcome temptation. Thus do we hear the republican candidate for city treasurer down in Philadelphia define his position. But he goes further, as will be seen in this excerpt from his letter of acceptance:

I further desire to say to you and to the public at large that I have not given to anyone any pledge or pledges other than those which I now make, to do my full duty in the highest and best sense of the word, and if elected I will not protect or cover up anything in or pertaining to the office, past, present or future, but do my whole duty in a fearless, honest, and impartial manner, so as to warrant at the end of my term the approbation of my fellow citizens, which I will faithfully strive to merit and hope to receive.

The "Thou shalt not steal" campaign started by the democrats will glut the market with republican professions of honesty. The last republican treasurer of Philadelphia made similar professions. During the next fifteen years he will stick to his word—and the penitentiary.—Chicago Globe.

**POINTED PARAGRAPHS.**

—The Blaine yells emitted by the Nebraska republicans almost made the Harrison corporals' guard in Washington vanish in a mad panic. The disgust about the white house is thick enough to gather up with scowp shovels.—Kansas City Times.

—The Harrison administration has thus far paid only \$15,000,000 of the overdue bonds. It has asked and received further time on \$25,000,000, and it is still trying to get further time on the \$10,000,000 overdue and not yet arranged for.—St. Louis Republic.

—Those ingenious persons who imagine that Mr. Quay has been deposited are invited to consult the figures of the balloting for a president at the convention of republican clubs held in Scranton. The vote was Quay's man, 141; 't'other fellow, 42.—N. Y. Commercial-Advertiser.

—McKinley's "American tin plate industry" in Ohio is likely to die election day. A World correspondent has investigated the Piqua deception, by which a little mill, a little melting pot and one hundred pounds of tin are made to serve as a great enterprise called into being by the all-beneficent McKinley bill.—Boston Globe.

—"Star Route" Dorsey has joined Steve Elkins in prophesying that Blaine will be the next nominee of his party. There seems to be little doubt that a stray vote taken among the men who upon the narrow lane that divides republican politics from the penitentiary would give the author of the Mulligan letters a decisive majority.—Chicago Times.

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

For Judge, 25th Judicial District,  
LUCIEN EARLE, of McPherson.  
Democratic County Ticket.

For County Treasurer, H. S. F. DAVIS.  
For County Clerk, J. I. HEY.  
For Sheriff, C. S. FORB.  
For Register of Deeds, A. BANDELIN.  
For County Surveyor, J. R. JEFFREY.  
For Coroner, ISAAC MATTHEWS.  
For County Commissioner, Ed. District.

IT MUST HAVE BEEN THE TRICK OF A  
CUMMING FOX.

Judge Frank Doster, in his speech at the Court-house in this city, last Saturday afternoon, filed a general demurrer to our charges against him, in last week's COURANT; that is, he admitted that he had, last winter, mind the date, asked the editor of the COURANT to make out a bill for any work said editor had done for him—outside of editorial work—during the campaign of 1887, when the said Doster was a candidate for Judge of the 25th Judicial District, crawling along, however, out of being responsible for the pay for the said bill, when it would be made out, by saying that he never authorized said editor to do any job work or advertising for him, on which statement the letter which we quoted last week, and which we again quote below, places the brand of "falsehood."

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MARION COUNTY,  
MARION, KAN., Sep. 8, 1891.

MADDERN BROS.:  
GENTLEMEN: I enclose copy of the Swengel letter, which was read in your committee meeting, Saturday. I do not know that it will do any good to publish in your county as it relates to local personal matters, but let Mr. Timmons have it, if it will do any good. I also enclose copy of the recommendations and requests of the bar of Marion and McPherson counties. Hope Mr. Timmons can utilize them. Yours, F. DOSTER.

He admitted that his name had been run in the COURANT, at the head of the ticket which said COURANT was supporting for office, that fall; he admitted that his name was on the Democratic county ticket voted for in this county; that fall; he admitted that the foregoing letter was not a forgery, but his own production; he admitted that he had never paid the editor of the COURANT a single cent, nor even as much as a "thank you" for what said editor did for him during that campaign; in fact he admitted everything that was charged against him in last week's COURANT; but he entered into a tirade of abuse against its editor, and, in fact, against every editor in the State of Kansas, who is not advocating the re-election of this "greater and more virtuous than thou" individual who, in the course of his speech, said that the principles he advocated meant that "the people must quit living off each other, but go to living with each other," in which case the said Judge's occupation will have "gone glimmering," and he, like the Arab, will have "folded his tent and silently marched away." He further claimed that he paid to our local committee his share of the expenses of that campaign, and if the editor of this paper did not get his pay out of the same, it was not his (Doster's) fault. Now then, the names of the Democratic Central Committee, at that time, are J. M. Bielman, H. Martin, Adam Dillon, W. M. Rich, F. B. Holcomb, J. K. Black-shere, S. B. Campbell, J. Yoman, Wm. Jeffrey, W. P. Martin, W. E. Timmons, Robert Matti, C. S. Ford and D. M. Swope; those of the Union Labor party, at that time, are, A. O. Snaff, C. J. Schneider, J. G. Winters, L. E. Stanley, J. H. Murdock, A. L. Thomas, J. Minnix, Lot Leonard, P. B. McCabe, W. Peck, O. H. Drinkwater and J. L. Crawford, and of the Republican party, at that time, are, S. R. Sayre, J. W. Byram, H. C. Var-num, C. R. Turner, Dave Griffiths, J. J. Bradbury, J. S. Doolittle, C. W. Jones, J. G. Smith, J. M. Rose, S. Harrison, W. H. Knox, Wm. Norton, G. W. Yeager and Howard Grimes.

Now then, having given the names of all the Central Committees of the several political parties in Chase county at the time when said Doster was a candidate for Judge of the 25th Judicial District, we will proceed to request them to stand up and answer, categorically, did you, or any one of you, separately or collectively, either as individuals or as committees, or did you not, receive any money or moneys from Judge Frank Doster, during the campaign of 1887, when he was a candidate for Judge of this, the 25th Judicial District, from which you were to pay any printing expenses of that campaign? And if any of you, either as individuals, committees, or committees or committee, did so receive any money or moneys from said Judge Doster for the purpose aforesaid, did you, either as individuals, committees, committees or committee, pay to the editor of the COURANT any portion whatever of the funds thus received from Judge Frank Doster?

Now then, having put these questions to the local Central Committees, and awaiting their reply, we will proceed to give an itemized account of what we are entitled to, under Judge Doster's request to make out the bill and he would pay it, and which we can collect by law, saying nothing about our editorial work, which is admitted by even the Judge's present friends to have been of great value to him; and which the Judge himself then thought was very great, but which now that he has not got them, he claims are worth nothing, like the rabbit that had been caught by the negro, who said: "He good to fry; he good to cook any way;" but, when the rabbit got away from him, he said: "Nasty old thing; he no good anyhow!" In the first place, the usual charge for a candidate's announcement, whether the paper supports him or not, is five dollars; and if the editor runs his name up as one of his standard bearers fifteen dollars is a very low

charge for a candidate for Judge of a District Court; in the second place, if the name of a person running for as high an office as that of Judge of the Judicial District is placed on a political ticket it is worth to that candidate at least seventy-five cents per thousand for said tickets; both of which Judge Doster admits should have been paid, by his saying that he paid to our local committee money to pay for this kind of printing; then in the COURANT of September 8, 1887, under the head of "McPherson County Coming to the Front," giving the recommendations of the McPherson and Chase county bars, for Judge Doster as the then candidate for the office to which he now seeks a re-election, there are eighty-four lines of matter (\$8.40) and twenty-three lines (\$2.30) of the Swengel letter, to which the Judge refers in the foregoing letter; then, in the COURANT of September 22, 1887, under the head of "He Will be a Candidate," appears the requests of the bars of the three counties of this district that Judge Doster announce himself as a candidate for the office of Judge of this district, to which is attached his formal announcement that he will be a candidate for that office, which item occupies one hundred and forty-one lines (\$14.10) of space, and in the COURANT of November 3, 1887, under the head of a "Strong Recommendation," there appeared a communication, signed by J. S. Dean, County Attorney of Marion county, and others, of sixty-two lines (\$6.20) refuting certain charges that had been brought against Mr. Doster when he was seeking the appointment, from Governor John A. Martin, to the office which the said Judge Doster is now filling.

RECAPITULATION OF BILL  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS., Oct. 6, 1891.  
Judge Frank Doster.

To Carrying name at head of ticket in paper	\$15.00
Doster's proportion on 15,000 election tickets, @ 75c	11.25
"McPherson County Coming to the Front"	8.40
Publishing of Swengel letter	2.30
"He Will be a Candidate"	14.10
Publishing "Strong Recommendation"	6.20
Total amount	\$57.25
Lawful in interest on same for 3 years and 11 months	15.07
Two year's subscription, ending December 10, 1891	4.00
Balance due	\$76.32

Again Judge Doster, after he had admitted that he had shown our bill to certain parties whom he did not name, he said if he had said nothing about it in the COURANT, he would not have spoken of it himself; why then did he show it at all? Was it that the parties to whom he showed it might keep it a secret, when he was the sole custodian of that bill? Or was it that by showing it to those parties he hoped to gain friends to himself and heap odium on the editor of the COURANT?

And again, referring to his letter to the Madden Bros., how did he hope Mr. Timmons could utilize the Swengel letter or the recommendations and requests of the bars of Marion and McPherson counties? Was it by said Timmons using them for a private purpose? or was it by his giving publicity to them for the benefit of said Doster?

Now then, we repeat the question: Is not Judge Doster, in refusing to pay this bill, carrying out the anarchistic, socialistic ideas of himself, that "the user of property has a paramount right in the same over the owner;" and that "the only right the user of capital is bound to observe" is "the law of self interest?" And we again ask if it never has occurred to him that it would be a good idea for him to have our receipt for what he justly owes us, as he thereby may make sure of some votes that may, otherwise, be lost to him? as this people believe in justice; and we want him to bear in mind that he now owes us \$76.32; and not \$50, as was made out in our bill to him, of July 15, 1891, and that this editor needs the money to assist him in the support of his wife and six small children.

Again, the people of this county know, as do the people of every other county in the State of Kansas, that when Judge Doster, in his speech, last Saturday, called the country editors of this State a set of blackmailers, singling out those of this county, and especially the editor of the COURANT, for his special vituperation, and claiming that he could have bought any editor in this Judicial District to support him (Doster) in this campaign, for as low a price as even five dollars, he (Doster) falsified the record, told an untruth and calumniated men who are his peers, if not his superiors, in charity, morality, virtue and good citizenship, men who have, singly, done more towards building up the social well being and material interests of Kansas than any score of men, like Judge Doster, have done; and, like Judge Doster, have done and worked in the season and out of season for the good of Kansas and her people, the voters of this county and of the District will give Judge Doster such a rebuke on the 31 day of next November, as he has not yet ever dreamed of.

In his speech, at the Court-house in this city, last Saturday, Judge Doster called on Mr. Timmons, the editor of the COURANT, to give the definition of "socialism," saying if he (Timmons) could give the definition of that word, by going outside of the dictionary, he (Doster) would stop his speech; but as the Judge was giving such a concise and clear definition of the modern use of the word, Mr. Timmons preferred to remain quiet, and let the audience have the full benefit of the meaning of that word, from the Judge's standpoint. The Judge said he gloried in being a socialist; that is, that his idea being a socialist was that the government should cease to do things to the people, but that it should go to doing things for the people, and where there where it should begin and where it should end doing things for the people he was unable to say; but that he is in favor of the government's owning and controlling everything from which the public derives any benefit; however, that he is not in favor of the government owning the farms, which property, if we un-

derstood him aright, is the only property that he is not in favor of the government's owning; and then he said we must quit living off each other, and go to living with each other. If this does not constitute the true socialism, with the exception of Judge Doster's exception of the latter day saints, the editor of the COURANT confesses he does not know the meaning of the word socialism, as applied to it now.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

In response to the solicitations of a large number of the people of Marion, McPherson and Chase counties, who believe that the Judiciary is the "sheet anchor" of our liberties, and the "balance wheel" of American institutions, and that the office of Judge should be free and untrammelled and in no way connected with partisan politics, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Judge of this, the 25th Judicial District of the State of Kansas.

Respectfully,  
LUCIEN EARLE.  
Sept. 9th, 1891.

THE JUDICIARY.  
To the Voters of the 25th Judicial District.

We believe that the Judiciary is the bulwark of American freedom. In presenting the name of Lucien Earle for Judge of this Judicial District and asking your suffrages for him, we do so because we believe him to be a man who is endowed with the true principles of American manhood; who is not afflicted with all the "isms" that are born of the vapors of a Billamy or a Tolstoy; who, if elected, would administer the laws we have, and not undertake to usurp the legislative branch by advocating measures which are "radical and revolutionary" and are "at variance with the thought of all the ages;" who does not believe that "the rights of the owner" are paramount to the rights of the user.

Fellow citizens, the Hon. Judge who seeks reelection holds these views and repeatedly expresses them in public. Will the people of this district consent to place the judicial ermine upon one who publicly avows himself a Socialist? Our present Judge asks a reelection upon this socialistic platform. Will the people of this district endorse this most dangerous and damnable doctrine, the most infamous ever promulgated or advocated in any country? whose success at the polls in November would have the tendency to drive capital from our State and, in a word, to overthrow our "whole social system."

Is it not humiliating to the voters of this district to have the judicial ermine dragged through the slime with socialism? Is it not humiliating that in this great commonwealth, which was made the home of American freemen by a baptism of fire and blood, that a Judge, one of the bulwarks of American freedom, should seek a reelection upon the same theories that hung five malefactors on the same gibbet, for the Haymarket massacre?

Fellow citizens, let us stamp out the heresy! Let us trample upon it! Let not the great State of Kansas be polluted with such a destructive doctrine! Let us at the polls on the third of November bury it so deep that such an un-American doctrine will never again raise its head—and posterity will forever bless us.

This issue, fellow citizens, is one upon which parties have not hitherto divided. "It involves interests greater than any party. It deserves to be stamped out in its incipency like a pestilential disease; and to avoid complicating the issue by party considerations, we ask every good citizen to suspend party interests until this great issue is decided."

W. H. MORGAN, Chairman.  
WARREN KNAUS, Secretary.  
J. T. McDUFFY, A. G. ROBB,  
W. E. TIMMONS, W. Y. MORGAN,  
Judicial Dist. Central Com.

GENERAL GRANT'S MEMOIRS—ORIGINAL \$7.00  
EDITION FOR 30 CENTS.  
No book, excepting the Bible, has ever had such a sale in the United States as General Grant's Memoirs. Six hundred and fifty thousand copies have already gone into the hands of the rich, but the subscription price of \$7.00 has placed beyond the reach of people in moderate circumstances, if 650,000 people have been willing to pay \$7.00 for Grant's Memoirs, how many millions of million people in the United States will want them, and will jump at the opportunity to buy them at the low price here offered. We will send you General Grant's Memoirs, publisher's original edition, best paper, cloth, green and gold binding, hitherto sold by subscription at \$7.00.  
FOR 30 CENTS—FOR 30 CENTS—ABSOLUTELY ONLY 30 CENTS!

and absolutely a proposition such as has never been made in the history of book publishing. The two splendid volumes of Grant's Memoirs, which have already sold for \$7.00, are now offered for only 30 cents; provided you send your subscription to this Journal for one year, and also a subscription of \$3.00 for the COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, the brightest and cheapest of the great illustrated monthlies. The COSMOPOLITAN is enabled to make this offer because of the purchase of 600,000 volumes at a price which even publishers would deem impossible, and with the idea of running up its circulation to half a million copies. By contact with the COSMOPOLITAN we are enabled to offer our readers a share in the low price obtained through the largest purchase of books ever made in the history of the world.  
If, however, you have Grant's books, the COSMOPOLITAN'S offer will permit you to take instead:  
GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS, 2 vols., sold by subscription for \$5.00.  
GEN. SHERIDAN'S MEMOIRS, 2 vols., sold by subscription for \$4.00.  
GEN. McCLELLAN'S MEMOIRS, sold by subscription for \$3.75.  
All of these are bound in cloth, green and gold, in uniform style with Grant's Memoirs. The COSMOPOLITAN is sent postage prepaid, but the postage on the books, at the rate of 3 cents per volume, must be remitted with the order. Grant's Memoirs, 2 vols., \$5.00—48 cents; Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs, 2 vols., \$4.00—32 cents; Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, 2 vols., \$4.00—32 cents; Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, 2 vols., \$3.75—30 cents.  
Send us at once \$3.00 for year's subscription to the COSMOPOLITAN, \$1.50 for year's subscription to this Journal, and 30 cents for a set of Memoirs—\$4.80 in all—to which add postage on the particular set of Memoirs selected.  
A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR.  
Splendid illustrations, supplements, literary features and artistic arrangement; beautiful engravings, charming stories, sketches and poems, wit and humor, in delightful combination, in the Christmas number of the Dominion Illustrated for 1891. No expense will be spared to make it the most magnificent holiday souvenir ever issued in Canada. Published by Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal.

ROLAND ROBERTS. CHARLES H. KUDDERS.  
**ERIE MEAT MARKET.**  
ROBERTS & KUDDERS, Proprietors.  
Dealers in—  
All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.  
W. H. HOLSINGER,  
DEALER IN  
Hardware, Wind Mills,  
Stoves, Pumps,  
Tinware, Pipe,  
Farm Machinery, Hose and  
Fittings.  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

SHOP ON THE WEST  
SIDE OF BROADWAY,  
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.  
JULIUS REMY,  
Tinsmith Artist.

**"Seeing is Believing."**  
And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.  
Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send us for our new illustrated catalogue and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World.  
ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 32 Park Place, New York City.  
"The Rochester."

**PORTABLE SODA  
FOUNTAINS**  
Complete Ready For Use.  
\$35 TO \$80.  
FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS.  
FOR THE FINEST STORE.  
Over 25 Years in Use all Over the World.  
No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five gallons to its use.  
**CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
MADISON, - - - - - INDIANA.

**YEARS OF VARIED EXPERIENCE**  
In the Use of CURATIVE METHODS, that we Alone own for all Diseases.  
Who have weak organs, DEVELOPED, or diseased organs, who are suffering from YEARS OF YOUTH and any Debility, or Old Age, GUARANTEE to cure them, if they can STAY, our method and explanation afford a CURE!  
For a LITTLER TIME FREE  
R. M. L. HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.  
Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, sent forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the superiority of UNRIVALLED SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 N. NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.  
2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

**PENSIONS. BULBS!** Winter Blooming!  
THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.  
Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled; Dependent widows, and parents now dependent, whose sons died from effects of army service, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address  
**JAMES TANNER,**  
Late Commissioner of Pensions, Jett-lyr WASHINGTON, D. C.  
1. Harist. (the True Bermuda Easter Lily), 25c. L. Candium. (Annunciation Lily), 10c. White Calla, 25c. Freesia, 6 for 25c. Narcissus, (now large flowering) 10c. sent by mail, prepaid. Or for  
\$1.00 Calla & Freesia and 3 Narcissus. 3-cent stamps will be accepted for amounts less than 50c. DAN S. LINDEAY, Lock Box 114, MARION, KANSAS.

**EXCURSION**  
TO  
**LAWRENCEBURG,**  
TENNESSEE.  
The new city that has made rapid and substantial growth during the late depression. Its record beats anything ever witnessed in the South.

**ONE RATE**  
LAWRENCEBURG AND RETURN ON  
**Sept. 15 & 29.**

BUY TICKETS TO COLUMBIA, TENN., and pay local fare (30 miles) from that point to Lawrenceburg. Ask your ticket agent for ticket to COLUMBIA, TENN. You will then see Lawrenceburg, with the new business and industrial enterprises that have gone in since the hard times set in. If you know anything about the depression of the last twelve months, you will simply be astonished at what Lawrenceburg has done.

WRITE US, so that we can secure you accommodations. Address W. R. KING, Treasurer, and tell him what day you will come and how long you will stay. We must know in advance, because we want to prepare entertainment for all.  
More room for wood and iron workers. MUST HAVE THEM.  
Write for illustrated prospectus. We want more men forested in our town, and to enable others to "get in" we are offering 100 lots on monthly installments—\$50 per lot for inside lots, \$100 per lot for corners. All fine and no special choice. All equally good. But in order to get a corner lot you must buy an inside lot, too; \$10 cash, balance \$5 per month. Deed with cash payment. These lots are all high and dry, and are worth three times the money. We will show them to you, if you come on the excursion. Only three-fourths of a mile from the Court house. Nearly all these lots have fine lawn trees upon them. The finest place in the world for both winter and summer resort. The healthfulness of the location will make it a great resort.  
FRUIT FARMS—Some fine tracts of fruit land one-half mile from Court-house; 5 acre tracts at \$500 each—\$100 cash, balance \$10 per month. Good farms in the vicinity of Lawrenceburg.

COME DOWN AND SEE OUR  
**PROSPERITY!**  
The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company,  
Lawrenceburg, Tennessee,  
LAWRENCEBURG COUNTY,  
or Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

**THE STEARNS WIND MILL:**  
The only flexible wheel Wind Mill manufactured; we have had more than 16 years' experience in the manufacture and sale of this line of goods; we build all sizes of both Power and Pumping Mills, Tanks, and general mill supplies. Goods are reliable and fully guaranteed.  
We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no Agents.  
Address  
**F. B. STEARNS,**  
RUSHVILLE, IND., U. S. A.  
Mention this paper.

**LEADER STOVES AND RANGES**  
**COLLINS & BURGHE**  
CHICAGO.  
A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN THE "LEADER LINE" OF STOVES AND RANGES.  
**LEADER RANGES**  
FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.  
**LEADER COOKING STOVES**  
FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.  
**LEADER HEATING STOVES**  
FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.  
ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY.  
IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO COLLINS & BURGHE, CHICAGO, ILL., FOR PRICES.  
THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. E. Whiting, Bureau of Information, where advertising notices may be made for in NEW YORK

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no fear shall we; head to the line, let us chips fall where they may.

TERMS: PER YEAR, \$1.50 CASH IN ADVANCE; AFTER THREE MONTHS, \$1.75; AFTER SIX MONTHS, \$2.00. FOR SIX MONTHS, \$1.00 CASH IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Be sure to attend the Fair. Wood taken on subscription. School books, at Corner Drug Store. Commissioners' proceedings next week. School supplies, at Corner Drug Store. Residence property for sale. Apply at this office. T. L. Upton has our thanks for three gallons of cider. C. I. Manuel, of Strong City, went to St. Louis, Sunday. Wanted, at Union Hotel, this city, a dining room girl. Ice formed one-sixteenth of an inch thick, Tuesday night. M. M. Young has charge of the refreshment stand at the Fair. The Railroad Photo Car will leave for Newton, on October 12th. J. T. Henry, of Flora, Ill., was visiting at Mrs. Sheehan's, last week. It was cloudy and rained, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, this week. Miss Jennie Holmes, of Elmdale, was visiting at Topeka, last week. A. J. Wagner, of Strong City, got a claim in the new part of Oklahoma. If you want a nice hat, cheap, go to Mrs. Richards', Strong City, Kansas. Miss Lydia Winters, of Strong City, has returned from her visit at Salina. J. L. Cochran returned home, Tuesday, from his visit at Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Quince Hollingsworth, of Strong City, has gone on a visit to North Carolina. Candidates, bring in your V's, and let the voters know you want their suffrage. The Railroad Photo Car is turning out the finest Photo work ever done in this county. The Rev. T. J. Pearson and son, Freddie, of Herrington, were at Strong City, last week. Mrs. John Maclean received a visit, last week, from her sister, Miss Grace Wilkinson, of Fall River. 36 sheets of note paper 5c at HAGER'S. The Rev. W. C. Somers, of this city, preached at the First U. P. church, Kansas City, last Sunday. Supplies for all kinds of sewing machines are constantly on hand at R. L. Ford's jewelry store. If you wish to buy a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, go to the jewelry store of R. L. Ford. Do not fail to get some of those beautiful Celluloid Pictures, at the Railroad Photo Car, Strong City. Perforated chair seats 10c at HAGER'S. R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is agent for the Domestic sewing machine, one of the best machines on the market. Mr. Lewis Brown and mother, of Berry, Ill., were visiting at R. D. Howden's, Strong City, last week. Don't fail to attend the grand millinery opening, during fair week, at Mrs. Richards', Strong City, Kansas. While driving in the cows, Tuesday, Bun Grover was kicked by a horse, and got one of his legs broken. Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York. C. S. Ford, the next Sheriff of Chase County, is around shaking hands with the "boys," and soliciting their suffrage. For abstracts call on Frow & Bell.

David Rettiger, of Strong City, was at Leavenworth, last week, in the interest of the firm of Rettiger Bros. & Co. Mrs. W. W. Hotchkiss arrived home, last Thursday, from an extended visit back at her old home, at New Haven, Connecticut. Mrs. Henry Bonewell, Mrs. John Madden, Mrs. Dennis Madden and Miss Anna Ellsworth went to Kansas City, Tuesday. Mrs. C. M. Frye and son, Neal, have gone to Superior, Neb., where Mr. Frye now has a position in a leading dry goods house. J. G. Atkinson's hack was run into by a passing train, at Strong City, Monday morning, and damaged to the amount of about \$40. Besides the Wheeler & Wilson, and the Domestic, R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is also agent for the Standard, a most excellent sewing machine. John Boone, of Neale, Greenwood county, arrived here, Friday, on a visit to his cousin, Mrs. Ed. Grogan and returned home, Sunday. A. S. Howard, who has been confined to his home by an attack of malarial fever, is again able to be at his post of duty at the bank. Jabin Johnson, who was visiting at his old home in Indiana, and who attended a reunion of his old regiment while there, has returned home. There will be public speaking at the Bazaar school-house, in the interests of the People's party, Friday evening, Oct. 9th; everybody invited to attend. If the date to which you have paid your subscription to the COURANT is wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected. John Davidson, of Strong City, who has been working on a large railroad contract in Louisiana, returned home, last Saturday, on a visit to his family. Found in this city, on Tuesday morning, a gold ring, which the owner can have by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this notice. Get some of those beautiful Celluloid Pictures, at the Railroad Photo Car, Strong City. They never fade, and are the most beautiful picture made. Ed. R. Ferlet and his sister, Miss Rosa, arrived home, last Friday, from Greenwood county, where he is running a large farm for his father, A. Ferlet. J. I. Hey, who will make a No. 1 County Clerk, is in the race to stay there, and to meet with a triumphant election, as he is in every way the man for that office. Mrs. F. P. Cochran went, last week, on a visit to her home, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She was accompanied as far as Topeka, by Mr. Cochran, who returned home, Friday. Married, on Tuesday, September 27, 1891, at the Eureka House in this city, by Judge G. W. Kilgore, Mr. Wm. Cronkrite and Miss Eva Buckinham, both of Lyon county. Mr. C. S. Boles, of Peyton creek, died, Monday morning, October 5, 1891, of typhoid fever, and three of his children are now lying at the point of death, with the same disease. Read the advertisement of Winter Blooming Bulbs, in another column, and be sure to send and get some of them, as they will be a source of comfort to you during the winter. The mother and a sister of Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, stopped off, Monday, to visit that lady, while on their way from their home in Massachusetts to a visit in Japan. You will be more than pleased with the work done at the Railroad Photo Car, Hutchings is at Strong City with his car, and he is proving to the people that his work is very fine. Dr. R. C. Hutcheson is now at Kansas City, holding down the Professorship of Anatomy in the Medical College, a professorship in the Dental College, and his good will at a leading drug store. Have you examined the photo work of Mr. Hutchings, at the Railroad Photo Car? It is very fine. Mr. Hutchings was not with the car when it was here before, and regrets that his tenant did such poor work. HAGER'S Ed. Byram, formerly of Peyton Creek, in this county, was married, at the home of the bride, in Independence, Mo., on Tuesday, September 29, 1891, in the presence of a large number of guests, to Miss May Alderson. What with the different styles of Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic and Standard sewing machines, if R. L. Ford, the jeweler, can not furnish you with a machine that will do satisfactory work, you will be hard to please. John Bell and Lawrence Gustin went to Kansas City, Tuesday, to attend the Fair and take part in the parade, yesterday and today. Mr. Bell will return by way of St. Joe, where he will visit friends, while Mr. Gustin will return direct. I will display during fair week one of the largest line of trimmed hats, ribbons novelties, etc., in the latest style ever brought to Chase county; every body invited to call. Prices lower than the lowest. MRS. RICHARDS', Strong City, Kansas. In looking around for a Coroner the people of Chase county can not find a man more capable of filling this high office than Isaac Matthews, the nominee of the Democratic party, and for this reason we are sure that his chances of election are of a good fighting quality. J. R. Jeffrey, the Democratic nominee for County Surveyor, is in every way well qualified for the office, and should receive the hearty support of every Democrat in the county, as well as the votes of all conservative persons, while he is ever consistent. A law passed by the last Legislature has fixed it so that parties interested can have their "Sheriff's Sale" notices published in any paper they may choose; therefore, the friends of the COURANT will please to bear this fact in mind when the Sheriff may have any of this kind of advertising to do for them.

Owing to inclemency of the weather, last Saturday, the people's party picnic did not take place in Cartter's Grove; but those who came to town behind the traction engine or otherwise, met at the Court-house, that afternoon and night, and listened to the speeches by Mr. Willets, Judge Doster and Mr. Utley. B. F. Wasson, formerly of Chase county, has accepted the principalship of the Elkhart-school, Logan county, Ill., at \$700 for the school year. Mr. Wasson has been in the school room, as principal, at Midland City, for the past four terms, and has taught two successive years in the Clinton institute once, as instructor, and once, as conductor. W. P. Martin sold 250 head of cattle to Gezell, last week, to be shipped to London, England, and Wm. Handy started, Sunday, with them, as far as New York, and to accompany 365 head bought of Chas. J. Lantry, J. C. Farrington and W. P. Martin, which are the winding up of 1,100 head bought by him, from those gentlemen, for the New York market. A Bandelin wishes us to state that he has accepted the nomination of the Democratic party, for Register of Deeds, and that he intends to be in the race until the polls close on election day; and that he solicits the votes of men of all parties, and will try and see all in person, before the election; but if he does not, he will be pleased to have their votes anyhow. Miss Thrall, financial agent for the Kansas Orphan Asylum, located at Leavenworth, was in town this week soliciting aid for that institution, and our people responded very liberally, and she wishes to return her thanks to all who so kindly and courteously aided her in her work, and especially to Mrs. J. K. Warren, who accompanied her in her solicitations, for this worthy institution. The October number of Babyland is here, and as enchanting to the little folks as the preceding numbers have been. With its gay jingles, little stories and pretty pictures, Babyland will quietly captivate the average baby, (whether one or six year old). As it is only 50 cents a year, 5 cents a number, every mother will feel well repaid in the investment. D. Lothrop Co., Publishers, Boston. Our Little Men and Women, a delightful number of a beautiful magazine for the youngest reader. There are pictures in plenty, large and small; short stories of a page or two, mostly illustrated; cards to please the little folks—all on fine paper, largely type. This magazine cannot fail of being very interesting and helpful to the children whose ages range from five to nine, and it is but \$1.00 a year. D. Lothrop Co., Publishers, Boston. The candidacy of Lucien Earle, for Judge of this Judicial District, was endorsed, last Saturday afternoon, by the Republican Central Committee of this county, and his name was ordered to be printed on the Republican tickets to be voted for at the coming November election, which now gives Mr. Earle the united support of all electors who are opposed to the good name and material interest of this State, and especially of this Judicial District, dying the death that might know no resurrection.

PROGRAMME CHASE COUNTY TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION to be held at Cottonwood Falls Saturday, October 17 at 1:30 p. m. Prayer, Geo. Swainhart. Music, Miss Ellsworth's Private School. Reading of Minutes of Previous Meeting. Paper, The Inspiration of the Hour; T. G. Allen, Pres. of Association. Music, Strong City High School. Paper, Responsibility of the Teacher. Page's Theory and Practice, 30 to 60 inclusive. C. Grath. Discussion, Mrs. G. H. Gisham. Miss Fannie Thomas, Miss Minnie Ellis. Paper, Best Methods of teaching Penmanship, J. E. Vanderpool. Discussion, T. J. Perry and Miss Etta McCabe. Recess. Solo, Miss Carrie Hansen. Paper, The teacher's Relation to Evening Literary Societies, D. J. White. Discussion, General opened by W. G. Correll. Classification and Grading of District schools, Theo. B. Moore. Miscellaneous Business. Song, "To the Work" Association. Adjournment. COMMITTEE ANNA ELLSWORTH ALTA RICE GEO. SWAINHART A DECLARATION. J. R. Blackshere, Chairman of the Central Committee: THE KAW RANCH, Sept. 12, '91. DEAR SIR.—The news of my nomination was received by me with pleasure and regret. With pleasure that my party desired to place me in a position of trust. Regret that I am obliged to decline the honor offered to me. My business is such that I am obliged to spend part of my time in New York every season. I should be unwilling to run for an office, knowing that if elected I would be unable to give it necessary attention. Tending my party my sincere thanks and my appreciation of the compliment they have paid me, I am obliged to decline the nomination they have flatteringly offered me. Very Truly Yours, HENRY S. F. DAVIS.

AGENTS WANTED. The Autobiography and Personal Reminiscences of Gen. Benj. F. Butler, giving a complete history of men and measures in the United States for the past fifty years from his standpoint, will wake up the statesmen, politicians, journalists, military critics and the people generally to an extent never before witnessed for many years. It will electrify the living and wake the dead. We can give instructions to intelligent people without experience that will enable them to make a brilliant success of this canvass from the start. Canvassers who are looking for a bonanza—take notice. Apply for territory to S. F. Junkin & Co., 901 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF E. F. HOLMES & CO.

For the past two weeks, we have been receiving our Fall Stock, and are now fully prepared, with Correct Styles, both for Dress and Business Wear. We will show better values in our Boys' Suits Department than ever before. Ask to see our \$5.00 and \$6.00, Long Pant Suits. We invite you to examine our Stock and Prices.

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MAKES A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

I want farm loans badly. Come and see me at once. I will give you good rates, and privilege to pay part or all. No delays. J. W. McWILLIAMS. May 13th, 1891. For farm loans call on Frow & Bell. Loans on farms; money ready, no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWILLIAMS. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure catarrh and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26 f. FOR SALE.—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE CHASE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Opened, yesterday, under very favorable auspices, the day being very pleasant, with the sun shining brightly; the race course being in excellent condition from the light rains of the forepart of the week, and the entries in all departments promising to be numerous and of excellent quality; while the business men were all busy arranging their several displays; which makes this fair give promise of being one of the best that was ever held in the county. There have already been entries made from States as far distant as Kentucky and Tennessee. On the afternoon of the second day of the Fair (to-day) there will be a green pony race, limited to 725 pounds; and a 240 trotting race; and, on the third day (Friday), in the afternoon, there will be a free-for-all trotting race, and a novelty running race. In the forenoon of each day there will be played a game of base ball between the Marion Club and the Cottonwood Falls Club. The judging in the several departments will begin at 10 o'clock sharp to-day, and all the judges are requested to be on hand promptly at that time. The Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band is furnishing music for the occasion; and Mrs. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, is superintending Class H, rice Mrs. S. F. Perrigo, who is now visiting in St. Louis. The sweepstakes will be judged on the third day. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1891: Bowen, John C. Carpenter, Mrs. C. Pierce, Willie Rodgers, William (per Chas. Crow) Woodcock, Mrs. A. S. All the above remaining uncalled for, October 22, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. BREESE, P. M.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

Of the Time for Holding a GENERAL ELECTION FOR District, County and Township Officers. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, The State of Kansas to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: KNOW YE, that I, E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do by this Proclamation give notice that on the

TUESDAY SUCCEEDING THE FIRST MONDAY NOVEMBER, A. D. 1891.

There will be held a General Election, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit: Judge of the 25th Judicial District of the State of Kansas, Commissioners for the 2nd Commission District. County Treasurer, Sheriff, Clerk, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, and Coroner, Township Trustee, Treasurer, Clerk and two Constables in each Township, one Justice of the Peace in each Ward and each Township, to fill vacancies caused by the formation of the Township of Marfield, one Road Overseer in each Road District in the County except in the cities of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City. And votes of Electors for said Officers will be received at the Polls of each Election District in said County.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at my office, at Cottonwood Falls, in said County, this 6th day of October, A. D. 1891. E. A. KINNE, Sheriff.

There will also be submitted the following proposition: Ordered by the Board of Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, that there be and is hereby ordered to be submitted to the electors of Chase County, Kansas, at the regular annual election to be held in November, A. D. 1891, the question, Shall the Board of Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, levy, at their regular annual meeting to levy taxes for the year A. D. 1892, the sum of two mills on the dollar as and for a poor farm fund to purchase land and erect buildings thereon? And it is further ordered that the ballots in favor of said tax shall be For Poor Farm Tax, and those voting against said tax shall be Against Poor Farm Tax. Ordered further by the Board that the Clerk cause this notice to be published with the general election notice by the sheriff. Signed, W. H. HOLSHINGER, County Warmer PECK, Commissioners. J. C. NICKOL, Attest: J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK AT COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND REPERENCES, WRITE TO ESCOBACH, McDONALD & CO., 15 to 25 Whitehall St., New York.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1629-11

S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM, WOOD & GRISHAM, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

C. E. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several counties in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Orange counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13 17.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of Topeka. 1y11-14

F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc. OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillet's. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

MARLIN RIFLES EVERYWHERE THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

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 4027-17

D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER. For Brain-workers and Sedentary People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youngsters: A bleeter or invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes six but 6 in. square floor-room: new scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, engineers, editors and others long using it. Send for illustrated circular—no charge. P. of P. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York

WOVEN WIRE FENCING BEST STEEL WIRE WIRE ROPE SELVAGE

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST for Lawns, Gardens, Farms, Ranches and Railroads. PRICES REDUCED. Sold by dealers. FREIGHT PAID. BOLDEN'S POULTRY FEEDING. Now Selling! No Rapping! No Bawling! Extra Heavy! Best of the World! Woven Wire Fence Co., Chicago, Ill.

SAVE YOUR OWNERS' LIFE Beldin's Grouse Remedy. In the market, harmless powder, and is the only safeguard. In 30 years it has never failed. Order NOW from your druggist or from us. Price, 50c. A sample powder will mail for 10c. THE BELDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, N. Y.

AGENTS can make \$5.00 per week. They are selling our Albums. We want the World for low prices this year. IMPORTED PLUSH ALBUM, \$1.00 \$1.25. Embossed padded cover, gold edge, expansion clasp, holding nearly fifty cabinet and extra pictures. Sent for \$2.00 (retails for \$2.00). Sent without the tariff on imported albums is raised from 15 to 25 per cent. There will not be any increase in this price this year. Our line of SELF-PRODUCING PARALLEL FAMILY BIBLES containing old and new versions are what the people want. —OUR— JUVENILE BOOKS will prove a great success from now until Christmas. Send 25 cents for catalogue book. Illustrated circulars free for all of our best selling goods. BOWEN & BOWEN, FOLSOM & MERRILL, Importers, Cincinnati, O.

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MY SWEETHEART.

Whenever I play on the old guitar... The songs that my sweetheart taught me...



WHEN Mr. Bowser comes home and finds his wife lying down with her head tied up...

"It's only—a headache, dear." "Yes, only a headache; but what do headaches lead to?"

"You can't help ailing occasionally," she replied, as she got up to wet the bandage around her head.

"Mrs. Bowser, look at me!" he said, as he struck an attitude and held one hand aloft.

"Well, you have only yourself to blame. You may learn in time, but I doubt it. I'd like to find one woman with about two ounces of horse sense in her head before I die, but I don't expect to do it."

"Mrs. Bowser, look at me!" "What's the matter?" asks Mrs. Bowser, as soon as he steps into the house.

then lie down. You'd better gargle your throat and then tie it up.

"Do you—do you think it's anything serious?" he whispers as he grows paler.

"What dentist made your teeth for you?" "Those are my own teeth. No dentist made them," was the indignant reply.

"Narrowly Escaped Loss." "The life-saver at Bartonhurst saved Mrs. Cohen from drowning."

"The Dog's Name." "What does your father call his bulldog, Clara?" "Victor, I believe."

"WOMAN'S RIGHTS." "Crimson—He's got a jaw on him like a slugger, hasn't he?"

"Almost a Hint." "Business Manager—You are an applicant for the position of assistant cashier."

"Trials of Sudden Wealth." "Mrs. Gaswell—it just makes me mad. Here I go out shopping in my five thousand dollar Worth dress, and yet folks think I'm poor."

"Sadly Neglected." "A little three-year-old who has been summering up in the country fell into an old well where the water was only six inches deep and remained there some time before he was discovered."

"His Specialty." "Oh, yes! He's quite a remarkable man. Able to concentrate his mind on one particular subject, no matter how great the crowd and confusion around him."

Bound to Rise. The phrenologist ran his hands rapidly over the boy's head, reflected a moment and tried it again, but more slowly.

Those Horrid Servants. "Miss Ethel is a long time coming down," said the youth to the servant after waiting some time for the young lady's appearance.

Hard to Please. Bloobumper (who has been inveigled into going shopping with his wife)—This fabric will make you a nice dress.

Nature's Handiwork. "What dentist made your teeth for you?" "Those are my own teeth. No dentist made them," was the indignant reply.

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Not an Alumnus. "Summer Belle—that Mr. Spry out there in that rowboat is one of the most learned men I ever met."

She Was Proud of It. "Ethel Goodbell brought home a lovely souvenir spoon with her from England."

A Blow-Over. "Hoffman Howes—Where has Howes? Gibbon been lately?"

More to the Point. "Poet (impressively)—I always know when I write something that is very good."

One Count Too Much. Daughter—I cannot marry that man. He's bad.

Delightful Treatment. "So you proposed to her. Accepted, of course?" "Accepted! Why, she treated me like a dog."

Rapid Advancement Out West. "Fightson—See that man in the elegant carriage? When he came to this town ten years ago he couldn't write his own name."

Circumstances Alter Cases. "Mrs. Laytin (just returned from a good time)—Why, it's only two in the morning!"

"LIKE MASTER, (UN) LIKE DOG." "Crimson—He's got a jaw on him like a slugger, hasn't he?"

Almost a Hint. "Business Manager—You are an applicant for the position of assistant cashier."

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FARMERS AND THE CENSUS.

Gain of Wealth in Manufacturing and Farming States—Farmers Falling Behind in Wealth.

Robert P. Porter's census, had as it is, has already furnished abundant means for refuting his egregious falsehood that "the direct benefits he [the farmer] receives from the protective tariff are far in excess of the benefits received by any other class."

Here is how wealth has increased, according to Porter, in eight manufacturing states during the past ten years:

Table with 2 columns: State and Increase in wealth in 10 years. Includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Such is the story in the states where protected manufacturers most do congregate. How have our "protected" farmers flourished in the same time?

"M'KINLEY PRICES." Cotton has for some months been from 25 to 30 per cent lower than last year.

Table with 4 columns: Kind of Goods, Price per lb. in 1890, Price per lb. in 1891, Decline per cent.

From this table it will be seen that, while our high tariff organs can pick out some kinds of cotton cloth which show an average reduction of 6 per cent in this country, most kinds mean while showing no decline at all, there has been an average reduction on standard goods in England of more than 13 per cent.

DOWN GO WAGES. The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Will Reduce Wages—Operatives Will Strike—A Specimen Tariff Industry—Blaine on Wages.

meeting of the Fall River, Mass., cotton manufacturers was recently held and a resolution was adopted to make an early reduction in wages.

the McKinleyites; but the Fall River manufacturers have determined to put wages down. This is done, too, at a time when they have been buying raw cotton ranging from 20 to 30 per cent below the prices of last year.

These men cannot offer the excuse that they have been paying higher wages than are paid in England.

The wages of spinners and weavers in Lancashire and in Massachusetts, according to the foregoing statements, were as follows per week: Spinners, English, 17.0 to 18.0 (master-spinners running as high as 11.0); American, 17.0 to 18.0.

The hours of labor in the Lancashire mills are fifty-six, in the Massachusetts sixty per week. The hours of labor in the mills of other New England states, where the wages are generally less than in Massachusetts, are usually sixty-six to sixty-nine per week.

Notwithstanding the fact that they pay no higher wages than are paid in England, our Fall River manufacturers do not figure at all as competitors with the English in the world's markets.

Since 1816 our cotton will have enjoyed protection for "building up a home market," but to this day they are able to take but little more than one-fourth of our domestic cotton crop.

A FINANCIAL QUESTION. A Problem Likely to Become a Condition, Not a Theory.

Edward Atkinson writes for the September number of the Forum a very startling article on the government revenues in relation to taxation.

The important thought presented in the article is stated in these words: "The new administration may meet the new congress on December, 1893, with a report rendered by the secretary of the treasury somewhat as follows: The income derived by the treasury from the taxes and duties upon liquors and tobacco is now sufficient to cover all the normal expenses of the government, including the army and navy, and in addition thereto the interest on the public debt. It will be incumbent upon congress, therefore, to make suitable provision only for the amount of revenue which may be necessary to pay pensions, and to contribute to the sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the public debt, according to law."

In demonstration of this Mr. Atkinson presents the government's balance sheet for the fiscal year 1893. Here, it is seen, that the total revenues, from whisky and tobacco, including the duties collected on them, amounted to \$148,882,788.56, while the total expenses of running the government, not counting pensions and interest on the public debt, reached only \$146,478,144.22.

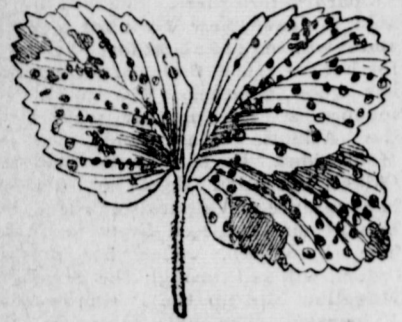
Interest and pensions are temporary expenses, and may be expected to decrease; and then the government will be called on to confront the fact that tariff taxation must be reduced.

That Tobacco Yarn. The protection organs have printed with much satisfaction an interview with a certain Mr. Kaufman, a tobacco planter from Sumatra, in which he is represented to have said that the McKinley law had cost the Sumatra tobacco growers \$50,000,000 and compelled them to seek a new field for their industry.

Yet it is such a miserable yarn as this which the great New York Tribune prints for the enlightenment of farmers who voted last fall against protection. It makes the following insulting apology for those farmers: "The poor men were not much to blame for voting stupidly when they had once come to believe so stupidly, but the course of events is likely to enlighten them not a little."

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

LEAF BLIGHT FUNGUS. A Parasitic Growth Which Destroys Thousands of Strawberry Plants. As to conditions which affect blight in the strawberry, the Kentucky state college of agriculture, by the director of experiments in the published bulletin, goes into the subject in its minutia, of which the following is a synopsis: Young plants are not liable to blight until their leaves are nearly grown, and new buds, commonly, show but few of the spots until toward fall. An exception to this rule was noticed this year which is worth recording. Some rows of young plants were put out alongside old, badly blighted ones. In the fore part of August it was observed that the young plants next the old ones were becoming badly spotted, the first row being especially affected, while the plants farthest away were but little injured.



The explanation of this difference is to be found in the fact that the blight fungus is propagated during the summer by means of microscopic spores, which of course, fell in greatest numbers upon the young plants nearest the blight-infested ones. The lesson to be drawn from the fact is too plain to need pointing out. If it were possible, indeed, to isolate beds of young plants so as to prevent the access to the leaves of all spores, plants might be kept free from blight indefinitely. All through the summer the blight is propagated by these long spores. Toward fall the threads which have been mentioned as forming the growing part of the parasite within the substance of the strawberry leaf, form solid, tissue-like masses in the dead part of spots, and finally these appear at the surface as small black dots. The function of these little nodules appears to be to preserve the parasite conditions of weather unfavorable to active growth and multiplication. They are in the old leaves all winter, and send out in spring threads bearing spores similar to the long, jointed summer spores. The cut will show the peculiar character of this fungus.

RATIONS FOR PIGS. Relative Amounts of Fat and Lean Unchanged by Ordinary Foods. Bulletin 10 of the Virginia experiment station gives the details of experiments with 3 different rations fed to pigs to determine their relative economy and the comparative amount of fat and lean produced by each. The first ration was corn meal alone, in which the percentage of nitrogen was quite small; the second consisted of 10 parts corn meal, 4 parts bran, and 1 part beef scrap, and the third of 5 parts corn meal, 2 parts bran and 2 parts beef scrap, which had a large percentage of nitrogen. At the beginning of the experiment the 3 groups of pigs (3 in each group) weighed about the same amount, but it soon became evident the third group which ate most nitrogenous food, was not gaining as rapidly as the others, and after about 2 months all three of this group died. An examination showed that they perished from lack of power to assimilate food. The other groups were slaughtered after 13 weeks' feeding, but no difference in the relative amounts of fat and lean could be discovered. The group fed corn meal alone had gained 1 pound live weight for 14.79 pounds of dry substance in food eaten, at a cost of 5.3 cents per pound gained. The group fed 10 parts corn meal, 4 parts bran, and 1 part beef scraps gained 1 pound live weight for 12.94 pounds dry substance in food eaten, at a cost of 4.8 cents per pound gained. To summarize it appears: 1. That a very narrow ration is not fed with economy, and may even cause death through lack of power to assimilate food in so concentrated a form. 2. That not the slightest difference is made in the proportions of fat and lean meat in hogs fed corn meal alone and corn meal, beef scrap and bran. 3. That the cost per pound increase of live stock weight was one-half of 1 cent per pound in favor of the bran-fed lot.

POULTRY PICKINGS. ALLOW each hen three square feet of room. PERIN ducks are best where there are no ponds. If kept dry and clean, earth makes a good floor for poultry. HENS must be provided with warm shelter if they lay eggs during the winter. Much loss in eggs is often occasioned by allowing the hens to lay outside the poultry house. If eggs are to be kept any time they should be washed clean as soon as they are gathered. ONE reason why corn should be fed at night during the winter is that it is one of the very best materials for making animal heat. WHEN fowls purchased for breeding are brought to the yards keep them separate from the other poultry for two or three days. ANY kind of grease is certain death to lice, while the odor of certain oils, like cedar, kerosene or spirits of turpentine will drive them away. SOME hens are natural fighters, and one such among a lot of hens will monopolize food and roosting quarters to the detriment of all the others. WINTER layers depend upon early pullets, early pullets depend upon early setters and early setters depend upon winter layers. A failure of one means more or less a failure of the others.

SHIPMENT OF FRUIT.

Mistakes to Be Avoided and Precautions Essential to Success. Some skill is required for meeting all the conditions for successfully shipping fruit by the wholesale quantity, over long lines of railway, with perfect safety, so that when the packages are opened the specimens may be as plump and fresh as in the hour when they were taken from the tree. Apples are commonly packed in barrels and pears in half barrels, and to prevent any rattling or shaking, or bruising in transit, they must be firmly pressed together. There is a certain natural elasticity in these fruits as they approach maturity, and before they become soft, before which they are harder and unyielding. The kegs or barrels before filling are placed temporarily upside down, and the contents gradually and carefully laid in them, with an occasional jarring to bring them compactly together. They should be about an inch more than level full, the lever pressure on the head and the elasticity of the fruit making them solid and unyielding. The barrel is then turned right end up and the directions marked on it for shipment. They will then go safely a thousand miles or more, if the work has been well performed. Some packers, wishing to make the fruit appear better in quality than it really is, "face" or "plait" each package with better specimens than the average, by placing select ones at the bottom when about to begin filling the kegs or barrels, bring these first to view when the heads are reversed and opened. This is deception, which no honest man will practice. The first fruit exhibited should be a fair exhibition of the whole contents. The mistake is sometimes made of including single specimens, when too ripe or soft, as in case of the packer of Bartlett pears, who saw one so fine and handsome, although turning yellow with ripeness, that he was tempted to include it in the package. It had lost its elasticity, and, becoming soft, yielded to the pressure of the hard pears around it, and was crushed and destroyed by the jar of the railroad. This loosened the others, which in turn were bruised and spoiled. The whole contents of the package thus became bruised and worthless, but this was only a small part of the loss to the shipper, for the purchasers would try no more Bartlett pears from so careless a source. These remarks on shipping apples and pears by the quantity, do not apply to packing small and select pears in baskets and boxes for conveyance by express, nor to choice specimens of apples, each of which is wrapped in tissue paper for special markets.—Country Gentleman.

THE BEE'S STING. Structure of the Organ Described and Amply Illustrated. The organ of defense which worker bees possess is a very complicated structure. The sting is composed of two highly-polished, sharp, hollow spears or lancets, B, B, and an awl, A, in the illustration, held firmly together by projections T on the central one, which fit into grooves T on the sides of the other two. These lancets lying together form a tube between them. The central lance A, sometimes called the sheath, is larger than the others and has a cylindrical reservoir S at the base which connects with the poison.



THE BEE STING (WITH LANCETS DRAWN TO ONE SIDE). CROSS SECTION OF STING, AND A LANCET MUCH MAGNIFIED. a, Awl; b, b, Lancets; c, Poison sack; e, e, Valves; h, Hollow in Awl; i, i, Hollow in Lancets; m, Tube from sack to reservoir; a, o, Openings from hollow in the lancets; s, Reservoir; t, t, Ridges in awl; t', Groove in lancet; u, u, Barbs. sacc, C, by the tube M and below by a slit with the tube made by the joining of the three lancets. The smaller lancets B, B, have at their bases peculiar valves, E, E. Their points are barbed, U, U, in the sectional drawing, which also shows the tube in the lancet, and the openings O, O, connecting the tube with the exterior. These barbs catch and hold, causing the sting to be left in when it is used. The poison is driven through the openings and through the tube formed by the lance into the object stung. This poison is an acid fluid which the bee secretes and stores in the sack, C. Being an acid, alkali, ammonia, or soda, will neutralize it and help to allay the pain and swelling.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Variety Is Best. Just as the cattle delight in securing green food from the pasture, so do the fowls; and even in winter the hens, like the cattle, are not content with an exclusive grain diet, but prefer a portion of their food to be more bulky and less concentrated. At this season the hens will thrive best on the range, where they can secure grass, seeds and insects, as variety promotes thrift. Waste Fruit for Poultry. It may not be known that if waste apples are cooked and a small quantity of meal added, the hens will relish the mess. Experiments made by Prof. W. P. Wheeler at Geneva, N. Y., with cooked apples, gave results that exceeded his anticipations. While such food was not equal to some other kinds, yet he was convinced that it paid well to utilize the waste fruit for poultry.

YOUNG AT THE BUSINESS.

A Tale of Two Tramps Who Were Looking for Food. He had seen better days. Anybody could tell that. But the chances were that his sight had not rested on a day that had not been decidedly worse for a long time. His clothes were not of the latest cut, and they were not in as good repair as they might have been. His beard, which was of a pronounced red with traces here and there of that warm Titian shade of which Laura Libby is wont to tell, was fully two weeks advanced toward maturity and his nose matched his beard perfectly in appearance. He was not a pretty man, and his breath permeated a large expanse of atmosphere with a permeation that had very pronounced symptoms of stale beer about it. To get down to hard facts—he was a tramp. He walked up West Main street in an aimless sort of way, and his every action gave proof to the fact that he was playing in hard luck. Just up by Plymouth avenue another tramp came along. The second one differed from the first but a very little in his general make-up. He was younger, though, and not quite so dirty. The two men met and stopped. They eyed each other curiously for a moment and then the second one said, "How're they comin'?" "Rottern," replied the first one sententiously. "Same here," said the other one grimly. "Had any grub?" "No." "Wat are yer doin'?" "Lookin' for 't." "Where yer goin'?" "Goin' ter try my luck out here on this street. Worked the same woman four times by callin' an askin' if her mother was in. She's sixty but she thinks she don't look it, an' she's bit every time on the same gag. Wantin' go 'long." The young man was pleased at the prospect and said that he did. Up the street the two pedestrians sallied, and after a few moments' walk reached the house where the susceptible woman lived. Just as the man who had been four times was about to make another try, a happy thought seemed to strike him, and he turned and said: "Say, wat's the matter with yer goin' in a makin' a bluff at her. She'd know me, sure." "Wat'll I say?" asked the young man. "Aw, give her any guff yer think of. Ask her if her grandmother is in, and w'en she tells yer that she is dead, beg her pardin' and tell her that she's a young lookin' that you thought she was livin' with her. Any sort of stuff'll go, she's so dead stuck on bein' taken fer younger than she is." The young man was tickled with the idea and he pulled the gate open and walked up the front steps with a nonchalant air and pulled the front door bell. In a moment the lady of the house came to the door and he took off his hat and made a low bow. "Sense me, ma'am, but is any of yer grandchildren home?" "I haven't any grandchildren," snapped the woman as she started to close the door. "I ax your pardin', ma'am: come to look at you axin' old enough to have grandchildren. Can I see your married daughter?" "Why, you insultin' wretch, and me only 39 years old. Get out of the yard or I'll scald you," almost shouted the enraged woman as she slammed the door shut with a bang that could be heard a square. Meanwhile the other tramp stood at the bottom of the steps, black in the face from anger. When the young man came down he grabbed him by the throat and hissed: "What did you ask her that for? You don't know as much as to say 'I'm a woman as I do about the inside of a bank.' Then he pushed the young man from him and strode out to the sidewalk. At the gate he turned and shouted back to the young fellow, who stood where the older man had shoved him: "You a tramp. You! Bah! The best thing you can do young feller is ter go to work." And he strode down the street, never once looking back at his quondam partner.—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

An English servant girl, who had returned from the United States to visit her friends at home, was told that she "looked really aristocratic." To which she responded: "Yes, in America all of us domestics belong to the hire class."—N. Y. Graphic.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago, including shipping steers, hogs, corn, wheat, and other goods.

THE CROWD AT ST. LOUIS.

A Round of Attractions, Very Low Railroad Rates and Summer Weather Filling the City. Trains on all roads to St. Louis have been carrying crowds of pleasure seekers for the last month, but the great week of the 1891 Carnival is now at hand, and there will be thousands more flocking to the already well filled city during the next few days. The Fair extends from October 5 to 10, and is to be a much grander gathering than ever before. The new management has arranged for a series of novel attractions, including sensational horse-jumping contests, in which horses which have won numerous prizes in the East will compete. The exhibits generally are much more varied and valuable, and in every department of agriculture and manufacture there will be new triumphs. The contests in the amphitheater are alone worth crossing two States to see, especially as nearly all the roads are selling round-trip tickets for one fare. The exposition closes October 17. Those who have seen St. Louis' annual expositions in the past can easily understand what the 1891 effort is like when they realize that the triumphs of former years have been easily excelled, and that visitors from all parts of the world are delighted with the solid splendor and princely magnificence of the displays. The art department alone is an exhibition in itself, many of the pictures being of international renown. The main aisles are crowded at all hours of the day with visitors with a keen appreciation of the beautiful, and the mechanical department keeps happy thousands of people who like to see the latest triumphs of inventive genius. The street illuminations this year are as far above anything ever attempted elsewhere. The last illumination for this year is on October 8th, and it will be, by all odds, the most magnificent of the series. The Grand statue, with its brilliant lights, the Goddess of Liberty enlightening the world with her grand torch, the 50,000 gas lights in globes of all the colors of the rainbow, and the thousands of electric lights, combine to make the Metropolis of the West as light by night as by day, and the scene on the downtown streets is an astounding one. Full details as to the special attractions, the movements of the Y. M. C. A. and a complete programme and guide will be mailed to anyone forwarding his name and address to C. James, bureau of information, 302 Mermod Jaccard building, St. Louis. Gilmore, the most popular bandmaster in the world, with his band of sixty-five talented musicians, each a soloist of individual reputation, gives four concerts daily, his contract for 1891 closing at 10 p. m. on October 17. Thought as the Banker Did. A banker, while talking to one of his clerks, said: "Arthur, a man never amounts to much in this life until he gets married." "I think so myself, sir," the young man replied. "Glad you are so ready to agree with me, Arthur, for I have taken quite a liking to you. How old are you?" "Twenty-one, sir." "Plenty old to marry, Arthur, and I would advise you to begin looking around." "I have been looking around and I have found a young lady, and she has promised to be my wife." "Good. I hope she is worthy of you." "I think she is, sir." "Glad you think so. Who is she, Arthur?" "Your daughter, sir." The young fellow does not work at the bank now.—Arkansas Traveler.

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free. Cloves on the breath is a plea of guilty.—Dallas News.

You can't help liking them, they are very small and their action is so perfect. One pill a dose. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

FAMILY jars are always leaky.—Galveston News.

"German Syrup" The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees. A Germ Disease. The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

The Secret of Health is the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. This can never be the case while impurities exist in the system. The blood must be purified, it is the vital principle, ramifying through every part of the body. Dr. Tutts' Pills expel all impurities and vitalize the whole system. A Noted Divine says: 'I have been using Dr. Tutts' Liver Pills the past three months for dyspepsia, weak stomach and nervousness. I never had any trouble to do so much good. I recommend them as the best pills in existence, and do all I can to acquaint others with their merits. They are a special help to my patients.' Rev. F. E. OSGOOD, New York.

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SOMEBODY asks why ships are invariably spoken of in the feminine gender. But is this the case? What about mail steamers?—Funny Folks.

How MY THROAT HURTS! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

ELDERLY Boarder—"How did you sleep last night, professor?" Prof. Larkin (ostentatiously)—"Lying down, madam."—N. Y. Telegram.

NEARLY every little child needs Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers occasionally. These dainty candies never fail to do good.

It's strange about a man and a pistol when he's got it pointed at you. You want the man to go off, but you don't want the pistol to.—Washington Star.

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