# Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor. HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XVIII. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892. NO. 49.


## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

A NEW feature will be introduced into the grand encampment of the G. A. R. next September at Washington by the proposition to open the various churches of the city from 8 to 9 a. m. each day of the encampment week for a series of chaplains' camp fires.

THE following consular appointments have been made by the president: W. Stanley Hollis, at Mozambique, Africa; P. S. Reirden, at Batavia; William Heunke, at Chihuahua, Mexico, formerly vice-consul at the same place, and J. Alexander Forbes, at Guaymas, Mexico.

CONSUL OSCAR WILLIAMS at Havre reports an epidemic of Asiatic cholera at that place, with many deaths, and advises an inspection of the vessels from that port arriving in the United States.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has accepted an invitation to visit Potsdam, N. Y., within a few weeks.

THE treasury department has prohibited the importation of foreign rags after September 20 because of cholera.

COMPTROLLER MATTHEWS, of the treasury department, has decided that officers and employes of the government doing special work for the world's Columbian exposition shall not receive additional compensation.

SENATORS MILLS and Coke, of Texas, have both declared for the Hogg ticket.

SECRETARY REILLY, of the Illinois board of health, wants the government to confiscate, pay for and destroy all effects of immigrants, to absolutely protect the world's fair.

SENATOR DAWES has declined to be a candidate for re-election before the next legislature of Massachusetts.

#### THE EAST.

JAY GOULD has unexpectedly returned to New York.

ABOUT 2,000 roughers of the Amalgamated association at Pittsburgh are protesting against a 10 per cent. reduction demanded by the rollers instead of 7 per cent. as arranged by the Pittsburgh conference. The roughers say they will strike.

THE 250th anniversary of the Unitarian church at Gloucester, Mass., was celebrated recently.

DR. DANIEL W. SHEA, A. M., Ph. D., of Harvard university, has accepted the chair of physics in the University of Illinois, to which he was called some time ago.

TWO convicts were shot and killed while attempting to escape from Sing Sing.

THE Amalgamated association has lost its strike against Hughes & Patterson, Philadelphia iron men.

AT Pittsburgh, Pa., the crew of the towboat George Shiras, including the officers, deliberately stood by and saw Fireman Cookes, who had fallen overboard, drown without helping him.

THE reported retirement of President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania road, is denied by Vice-President Frank Thomson.

FRED SMITH was killed by a live wire at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was an employe of a fire escape firm.

THE Lackawanna switchmen struck at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 23d, purely out of sympathy for the other strikers.

AFTER a conference with the heads of other railway organizations at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 24th, Grand Master Sweeney declared the switchmen's strike off.

A NEW YORK firm has ordered $1,000,000 in gold coin for shipment to Europe.

A QUEER controversy as to the authenticity of supposed "cables" is going on between the New York Sun and World.

EX-GOV. MYRON H. CLARK died at Canandaigua, N. Y.

A DEFALCATION, which it is said will reach $20,000, has been discovered in the office of Street & Smith, publishers of the New York Weekly, and the crime has been fastened upon Alfred J. Price, cashier.

AS A result of Grand Master Sweeney declaring the switchmen's strike off at Buffalo, N. Y., he was assaulted by a man named Quinn and severely beaten. The crestfallen switchmen were greatly mortified at the collapse of the strike.

PRESIDENT HARRISON met the old soldiers at their camp at Malone, N. Y., on the 26th.

THE trial of Lizzie Borden, charged with murdering her father and stepmother with an ax, has begun at Fall River, Mass.

THE people's party has established eastern headquarters at Boston, and will put a full state ticket in the field in every state where it has organization.

SAMUEL NICKEMENDER is dying from lockjaw at Shamokin, Pa. A bee stung him on the tongue as he was eating a pear.

ANTHRACITE coal has been again advanced by the agents at New York.

#### THE WEST.

THE Otoes, Iowas, Poncas and Osages are dancing near Ponca, I. T. Considerable anxiety is felt in the neighborhood.

CHARLES ROSSELLUS, a farmer living in Cleveland county, Ok., was found dead in a well which he was digging. It is supposed that he attempted to climb out and when near the top fell back and broke his neck.

A NUMBER of colored men of Chicago have organized the Northwestern Immigration association for the purpose of aiding and assisting the colored people to leave the southern states and find them homes in the north.

BOTH packing houses at Sioux City, Ia., have temporarily shut down.

A LAWSUIT involving 4,750,000 acres of Arizona land is being drawn at Denver by Hon. Jo Broadhouse, of Missouri, for Mrs. Peralta Reaves, a Missouri lady.

THE German Kriegerbund will meet next year in St. Louis.

AT Richmond, Ind., Lyle Rodgers died from blood poisoning. His left arm began to rot, and finally his entire system was permeated. His physician said the poisoning came from handling ice.

A SYSTEM of wholesale robbery on the Central street railway of Peoria, Ill., has been discovered and half of the conductors on the line are now searching for other jobs.

A BABY was eaten alive by a lynx in the woods near Saginaw, Mich.

THE state of Illinois has sued the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Co. for $240,000 taxes.

THE saw mills at Eau Claire, Wis., are still idle.

FRANK KELLY, boss property man of the Ringling Bros.' circus, was called out of the tent at Goshen, Ind., by an unknown party and shot dead.

GERTIE CARMO, an aeronaut, was killed at the exposition grounds, Detroit, Mich., by the balloon striking the high tower and knocking the girl from the trapeze.

SKELETONS of gigantic stature and other signs of a buried city have been found near Proctorville, O.

THE reported murder of four hunters in the Indian territory is said to be a fake.

BILLY ALJEO, a well known prospector of Idaho, will probably die from the result of injuries inflicted by ravenous buzzards. He was sleeping off the effects of whisky and morphine when the disgusting birds attacked him.

JOHN BIDWELL, of California, has accepted the nomination for President by the prohibitionists in a letter in which he treats of liquor, woman suffrage, finance, labor, the tariff, and in conclusion says: "Banish alcohol."

IT is said that R. C. Harrison, judge of the supreme court of California and 70 years of age, is soon to marry Miss Ella Reid, niece of the candidate for vice president.

RAILROADS claim to be unable to supply the extraordinary demand in California for cars to ship fruit to the east in, and in consequence much fruit is being dried.

THE strike at the wire mill, Salem, O., has been declared off.

WHITELEY, the Springfield, O., manufacturer, an enemy of organized labor, has stirred up a row by threatening to appear in the local labor demonstration September 5.

CLIFFORD ST. JOHN, a militiaman, was accidentally shot dead at Des Moines, Ia., by Horace Smith, another militiaman, who was handling a gun.

THE sawmill and other strikers in north Wisconsin have all left for the Dakota harvest fields.

THE product of the northwestern flour mills the past week largely exceeded the sales.

THE body of James Mathron, an old-time trailer, has been found in the Mogollon mountains, Arizona. It was thought he had been murdered. Mathron accompanied the first expedition up the Colorado river to Antelope peak.

MRS. JENNIE MORTON, of Brazil, Ind., died recently from recurring rabies. She was bitten by a dog thirteen years ago, and at many times was attacked with spasms.

#### THE SOUTH.

EUGENE BUNCH, the noted train robber in Louisiana, was killed by officers while resisting arrest at his home.

JUDGE MCCORMICK, of the United States court at Dallas, Tex., has rendered a decision against the Texas Railroad commission and granted an injunction restraining them from making unreasonably low rates.

A CLOUDBURST occurred at Roanoke, Va., and within thirty minutes over $100,000 of damage had been done and at least one life lost. The business portion of the city, which is on low land, was the principal sufferer.

THE convicts have been ordered to be returned to Oliver Springs, Inman and Coal Creek, Tenn.

THE striking boilermakers at Little Rock, Ark., have returned to work without prejudice, at the old terms.

A POLICEMAN named Price is to be hanged in Pine Bluff, Ark., for killing a man whom he was arresting. A rare case.

WARD and Franklin, train robbers, were convicted at Belton, Tex.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, of New York, has been appointed receiver of the Richmond Terminal Co.

J. L. GEE, of Brenham, Tex., is greatly interested in the famous Bean will case, in which some millions are involved, and offers a reward of $10,000 for the original Bean will, in which Mrs. Nancy C. Gee was made sole heir.

A WHITE woman named Raphael was stripped and whipped by four men at New Iberia, La., "to reform her morals." The supposed ruffians were arrested.

IT is said in Texas that the commission is only restrained from making rates on the Gould lines and the Santa Fe.

A NEGRO uprising is reported at New Smyrna, Fla.

GOV. EAGLE, of Arkansas, is dangerously ill at Richmond, Ky.

CHIEF JUSTICE IRVING, of the First judicial court of Maryland, is dead at Princess Anne.

HENRY CLEWS has written a letter to Receiver Oakman, of the Richmond Terminal Co., in which he directly charges that the company was systematically robbed.

#### GENERAL.

GERMANY'S new army bill provides that the whole people shall bear arms.

GLADSTONE was elected to Midlothian without opposition.

THE Argentine crisis continues. The ministers state that the present situation is intolerable and that President Pelligrini must resign.

THE British steamer Anglom, bound from Calcutta to England, capsized in the Hoogley river. Thirty-two of her crew were saved, but fifteen are missing.

IN a coal pit at Swansea, Wales, as ten miners were descending in the cage part of the pit roof fell in and the men were caught under the falling earth and rock and seven crushed to death.

A NEW French company, with a capital of $30,000,000, has undertaken the completion of the Panama canal.

THE differences existing between the Union Pacific and its mechanics were amicably adjusted.

THE Canadian government is to reimburse masters of sailing vessels for the tax levied by the United States, and by next season expects to have a canal under its own control.

COMMANDER HASENCLEVER, military attache of the German embassy in London, is dead. He was very popular both among military men and in society.

THERE was a terrible battle fought in Venezuela recently. A hand-to-hand conflict raged for hours, resulting in the death of 1,500 of the combatants.

THE Titus Salt Son & Co. manufacturing concern, Bradford, England, is considering a winding up, consequent upon the plush trade being ruined by the McKinley bill, as alleged.

A SHOCKING loss of life occurred by an explosion in a coal mine near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, Wales. Of 150 men only two were rescued alive.

TWO deaths from cholera at Gravesend has greatly alarmed the English health authorities. It was considered almost certain that the plague would enter London.

THE steam yacht Wapita went down in a gale off Collingwood, Ont. Eight lives were lost, including Hiram W. Sibley, a New York capitalist, and members of his family.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended August 26 showed an average increase of 6.7 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 4.1.

THE drought in northern Mexico ended with unprecedented rains. Twenty miles of the Mexican Central's track were washed away.

THE National Bank of Mexico, assisted by merchants of the City of Mexico, has advanced the government credit to the extent of £600,000 without security.

EDWARD CARLIN, an American sailor, has a claim of $50,000 against the government of Ecuador. He was kept for months in a vile dungeon under the impression that he was an English swindler for whom the authorities were looking.

BUT few Chinamen are registering under the new exclusion act.

#### THE LATEST.

GOV. SEAY, of Oklahoma, appointed Rev. J. H. Potter, of Kingfisher, to fill the unexpired term of territorial auditor, caused by the death of Prof. Lawhead.

HENRY SULT, his son and daughter, of Marshalltown, Ia., are all suffering from hydrophobia.

POLICE have undisputed charge of the railroad yards at Buffalo, N. Y.

TWO persons were killed and eighteen seriously injured in a collision near Brussels.

A COMPANY has been organized in New Mexico to dam the Rio Grande river for purposes of irrigation.

THE British bark Newfield has been wrecked near Port Campbell, Australia, and eleven of her crew drowned.

FORTY teamsters and 100 shovelers struck in Springfield, O., for higher wages.

FOUR weeks ago the Wabash killed five of its men while engaged in repairing a culvert at Kellers, Ind., by a wreck. Last week an attorney for the road visited the late homes of each of the victims and left a check for $2,000. Not even a receipt was taken or asked.

THE next biennial encampment Knights of Pythias will be held at Washington.

PINKERTON played a characteristic trick on the strikers at Homestead. A number of his men obtained employment at the works and then deserted. The strikers were then easily confidenced out of evidence which will be used at the trials and also as to what became of the Winchesters taken from the hirelings.

ANDERSON & Co., of Port Huron, Mich., manufacturers and dealers in carriages and agricultural implements, have filed chattel mortgages aggregating $230,000 to secure creditors.

THE whisky trust litigation at Boston will soon be resumed. President Greenhut, who has been in Europe for some time, is expected back and the capias sent out by the United States court is in the hands of officers who will arrest Mr. Greenhut as soon as he returns.

THE various societies of 'longshoremen of the great lakes met at Detroit and formed the National 'Longshoremen's association, with a membership of 3,000.

TWO horses belonging to a Newport (Del.) farmer were attacked by anthrax. One died and the other was shot. Dr. Pearson, of the university of Pennsylvania, co-operated with Dr. Eves in examining and disposing of the stricken animals. They were buried in an eight feet deep pit with plenty of quicklime.

## HARRISON'S RECORD.

### Men and Measures of the Present Administration.

#### Depew's Bold Challenge to the Democracy—The Appointment of Clarkson—Dudley's Blocks of Five.

[Compiled from the Chicago Times.]

PART I.

In his speech at Minneapolis placing in nomination the candidate of his choice, Chauncey M. Depew said:

"The unequaled and unexampled story of republicanism in its progress and in its achievements stands unique in the record of parties in governments which are free. But we live in practical times, facing practical issues, which affect the business, the wages, the labor and the prosperity of to-day. The campaign will be won or lost not upon the bad record of James K. Polk, or of Franklin Pierce, or of James Buchanan; not upon the good record of Lincoln, or of Grant, or of Arthur, or of Hayes, or of Garfield. It will be won or lost upon the policy, foreign and domestic, the industrial measures, and the administrative acts of the administration of Benjamin Harrison. Whoever receives the nomination of this convention will run upon the judgment of the people, as to whether they have been more prosperous and more happy, whether the country has been in a better condition at home and stood more honorably abroad under these last four years of Harrison and republican administration than during the preceding four years of Cleveland and democratic government."

It is a bold challenge and will be accepted by the democracy. It was not an admission in which the speaker gave voice to a wish. He recorded a fact which exists despite his party's effort to maintain supremacy by fanning the flame of sectionalism. It is the logic of events. For since four years of a democratic administration disclosed the hypocritical pharisaism which depicted the democracy of Tilden and Cleveland as seeking the dismemberment of the republic and the pensioning of "rebel soldiers," the Tourgees of the post-war period have lost their opportunity. While republican organs are voicing querulous complaints at the prominence in democratic councils of men formerly allied with the opposition on issues long since settled, there is no potency in the alarm cries of carpet-baggers plundering states under cover of patriotism. Mr. Depew admitted what he would as a partisan have gladly concealed. The issues of to-day are those raised by the administration of Benjamin Harrison. It is to be determined by the people "whether they have been more prosperous and more happy, whether the country has been in better condition at home and stood more honorably abroad under these last four years of Harrison and republican administration than during the preceding four years of Cleveland and democratic government."

In common with other ambitious statesmen of his party Benjamin Harrison as a candidate affirmed his earnest desire for such reform of the civil service as would remove abuses that had grown up under all administrations. Immediately upon his inauguration Mr. Harrison appointed as the chief headsman of his administration the most notorious manipulator of patronage known in the party. It was the constant boast of the partisan press that Mr. Clarkson had broken the record of dismissals and appointments. There was no pretense of demonstrating the unfitness of persons removed. There was absolutely no respect paid to existing laws, nor to the spirit of reform which had actuated the preceding administration. The offices were needed as rewards for partisan services, and these were promises to be kept, because they were to be redeemed without cost to the unlearned economist in the white house.

And there was logic in the selection of Clarkson for this work. The head of the post office department had received his position as the direct result of a bargain and sale of official position prior to the election. Mr. Wanamaker was a rich merchant who had achieved wealth and longed for a social position it had not gained for him. He could count his millions made in retail trade, but the doors of aristocrats who never sold less than the full piece were closed against him. He could run a Sunday school, and was accorded recognition within the edifice dedicated to its use. But when outside its walls he was simply the retail draper, with money at command and no social position among the patricians of the Quaker city. The secretaryship had been bestowed as reward for cash in hand. What more natural than that the entire department should be made use of in the administration of practical politics?

When, therefore, the republican convention commends "the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the republican party of the laws regulating the same," attention is invited to the fact that in the administration of the post office department every rule has been violated, every law disregarded. It was the testimony of a delegate at Minneapolis that he held a list of nearly two hundred officeholders sitting as delegates in the convention to record the will of their patron. It was notorious that the administration had secured control of the delegations from southern states by the free use of patronage. More than four thousand officeholders thronged the lobbies of Minneapolis hotels and the convention hall to influence action in behalf of the dispenser of official rewards for partisan and factional service. In every state the officeholder was active in caucus and convention. The "spirit and evidence of reform" was only notable by its absence.

#### Dudley's Blocks of Five.

During the campaign of 1888 Col. Dudley wrote a letter advising the "bunching of voters in blocks of five." It was proved by conclusive evidence that Col. Dudley wrote and sent the letter. His handwriting was identified by prominent republicans of Indiana who were active in an attempt to secure the proper punishment of Dudley's attempt to debauch the ballot-box of that state. Mr. Dudley never denied the authorship of the letter, though that simple act would have been rewarded by a check for one thousand dollars by the publishers of the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Mr. Dudley was asked in a legal examination: "Is this your letter?" He refused to answer on the ground that he might thereby incriminate himself. The colonel avoided the state of New York that he might not be forced to answer the same question there, an order of the court having been made for his examination. Many republicans living in Indiana testified to having received the "blocks of five" letter just prior to the election.

A democratic district attorney was appealed to by prominent republicans of Indiana to move for the indictment of the briber. Mr. Dudley had mustered courage to sue certain New York papers for libel in publishing the letter as his production. Republican organs throughout the country ridiculed the idea that so cunning a politician would put himself in such a position as they admitted would follow the writing and sending of the letter, which they pronounced a forgery under the influence of Dudley's suit. When the facts were brought before the grand jury in Indiana Judge Woods charged its members under the impression that Dudley would sustain his suits in New York and prove the alleged forgery. He told the jury:

"And now, in reference to the particular part of the offenses named, I wish to say that considerable question has been made since the election which we have just passed as to whether an attempt to bribe constitutes an offense under this law. I instruct you that it does not under this statute. The latter clause of the section makes anyone guilty who counsels bribery."

After this charge had been delivered Mr. Dudley's counsel were confronted with the original letter written by him and sent to his partisans in Indiana; the signature was identified as that of Dudley; the typewriting was identified by experts as that of his private secretary; the paper was identified as that used by Dudley in his private correspondence, and Dudley's practical admission that he wrote the letter was proven by those who heard it. Under the original instruction given by Judge Woods an indictment of Dudley was inevitable.

In this emergency Judge Woods became a friend in need to the accused. The judge called the jury and gave them another charge, which was in the nature of an explanation, but really a withdrawal of his first. Let the two be compared by honest voters:

"It results, of course, that the mere sending by one to another of a letter or document containing advice to bribe a voter, or setting forth a scheme for such bribery, however bold and reprehensible, is not indictable. There must be shown in addition an attempt by the receiver of the letter or of some other instigated by him to execute the scheme by bribing or attempting to bribe some voter in respect to the election of congressmen, or in such way as to effect such election."

The judge who had charged that "the latter clause of the section makes anyone guilty who counsels bribery" now tells the jury that proof must be given that, besides the counsel to bribe, there has also been subsequent attempt to carry the advice into effect. In other words, Judge Woods, having charged that counseling bribery was indictable, declares that he was wrong when he made this statement, supposing that Dudley could prove his innocence, and that the only offense that is indictable is under the statute quoted. Judge Woods knew that it would be impossible to secure testimony to establish the guilty act of the witnesses. He had seen that Dudley dared not face his accusers, and that the pretended zeal displayed in vindicating himself against the charges of New York papers had vanished, and he came to the rescue of the man whose acts complained of had resulted in the election of Benjamin Harrison. Every intelligent layman, though unversed in the law, can see the nature of the two charges given to the grand jury investigating Dudley's crime. The animus is as plain to them as to the eminent republican lawyers who have expressed their abhorrence of Judge Woods' act and of his elevation to the judicial honors by Benjamin Harrison, the beneficiary of Dudley's fraud.

——There has never been an administration in this country in which there have been so many petty contemptible acts as have characterized that of Benjamin Harrison. It has been dishonorable in many respects, undignified, imprudent and unpatriotic. The less that republican newspapers have to say about the administration of President Harrison the better it will be for that gentleman in the coming campaign.—Sioux City Tribune.

——President Harrison's concrete idea about civil-service reform is that the officeholder cannot set about working for him any too soon.—Chicago Times.

——The democratic party is not straddling on the tariff question—not this year. And it will not any other year.—St. Louis Republic.

——Ex-headsman Clarkson picking cheerfully at cold crow is a charming illustration of the beneficence of disciplinary chastisements.—N. Y. World.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

KANSAS City, Kan., is to have a natatorium and free bath house at once.

TWO deserters from the regular army were recently captured at Lawrence.

THE reunion of ex-soldiers of the Fifth district will be held at Abilene September 6, 7 and 8. The state firemen's tournament will also be held at the same time and place.

COL. E. C. SMEAD, chief engineer of the Union Pacific road, who was well known to the people of Kansas when he resided in Lawrence some years ago, died recently at a health resort near Philadelphia.

A PARTY of Leavenworth excursionists returning from Kansas City was detained five hours on the road the other night by a derailed caboose. Reports do not agree as to the mental condition and moral tone of expression of the delayed excursionists.

BIDS were recently opened by the supervising architect of the treasury for repairing the stone work of the public building at Topeka. The bidders were Tweedale, Topeka, $3,775; Henry Hunter & Son, Topeka, $4,774; Cuthbert & Sargent, Topeka, $3,100, and F. A. Beckston, Topeka, $5,235.

JOHN DOOLEY, a farmer living a few miles from Leavenworth, committed suicide the other day by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He is supposed to have committed the act through worry over the loss of his wife, who died about a year ago, and because of his drinking since then.

SENATOR PERKINS was robbed of $100 on a sleeping car between Washington and New York the other night. When he retired he had his pocket-book in one pocket of his pantaloons. When awakening the next morning the pocket-book was in another pocket, but $100 lighter, the dollars having been transferred to still another pocket—that of some thief.

THE regular eastbound St. Louis & San Francisco passenger train was robbed a few miles east of Augusta the other night by four Butler county farmers. The robbers were soon captured and all of the stolen money except a few dollars recovered. The names of the parties arrested are Fred Livingston, Ezra Carter, A. A. Barley and Rollin Moffatt.

THE encampment of the G. A. R. at Wichita closed with a sham battle on the 19th and a blaze of fire works in the evening. The whole affair was pronounced by all a grand success. In the afternoon Department Commander Green presented Joe Hooker post, Hutchinson, with the $100 silk flag offered for the post having the most uniformed men in the parade.

THE three-year-old daughter of Charles Mona, a farmer living near Reserve, some ten miles from Horton, strayed from the house and went down to the hog pen, where she was attacked by a vicious boar. The cries of the little one brought the father to her rescue, but not until she had been fatally bitten did he succeed in getting the child away from the brute. The child died about two hours later.

HARRY BROWN, who was wanted at Auburn, Shawnee county, for criminal assault, and who suddenly disappeared from Topeka in September, 1886, as suddenly returned home the other day and put in an appearance for trial. The finding of his valise and clothing in a pool of blood at the time of his disappearance led to the theory that he had been murdered. Since he left the girl who was the complaining witness against him has married.

PENSIONS granted Kansas veterans on the 25th: Original—William Tannehill, Jesse S. Moore, Andrew J. Anderson, George W. Jordan, Jasper Lee, Thomas Johnson, Edward Armes, Hugh R. Magill, Albion H. Whitcomb, Elias Templeton, William H. H. McKim, Lewis A. Brake, John H. Harding, James Shearer, Asa M. Sadler, Franklin Batch, Henry D. Beck, Marcus Moore, Harvey Aument, Jacob M. Clay, William R. Watson, William M. Brown.

AT the regular meeting of the board of regents of the state normal school, recently held at Emporia, the matter of a normal exhibit was discussed in a general way and the board decided that an exhibit should be made at the world's fair. The details will be completed at a later meeting. The normal begun its summer session on Monday, August 29. Over a thousand are already enrolled and the outlook is that the institution will be crowded beyond its capacity.

R. T. WEBB, president, and T. C. Malloy, cashier of the defunct National bank of Cherryvale, have been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. It is alleged that they made illegal and fraudulent assessments against the stockholders of the bank, which caused its failure some time ago. Their arrest was ordered by United States District Attorney J. W. Ady after a careful examination of the affairs of the bank. They gave bonds for their appearance.

THE grand lodge of colored Masons, recently in session at Kansas City, Kan., elected officers as follows: M. W. G. M., Rev. J. B. Gibbs, of Kansas City, Kan.; R. W. D. G. M., John F. Reddy, Ottawa; R. W. G. S. W., Oscar Hoskins, of Junction City; R. W. G. J. W., John Wilson, of Carbondale; R. W. G. T., Rolly Crouch, of Lawrence; R. W. G. S., W. D. Kelley, of Leavenworth; R. W. A. G. S., Paul Jones, of Kansas City, Kan.; R. W. G. C., Rev. S. H. Barker, of Lawrence; R. W. G. S. B., Shelly O'Bannon, of Kansas City, Kan.; R. W. G. T., Abram Wood, of Parsons.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

## THE VILLAGE CHURCH STEEPLE.

Above all the selling and buying,
Above all the singing and sighing,
I silently wait:
Through sunrise and sunset returning,
I watch with unspeakable yearning
The hill's misty gate.

O'er the children of men outward going,
Like leaves of the autumn-time blowing
Away and away:
Floating off from my shadow love-tended
Returning, the weary day ended,
On gladness to stay.

I reach out my shadowy finger
Where the lad on the hill turns to linger
To bid me good-by;
And when the red sunset is burning,
I watch for his somber returning,
And beckon him nigh.

I see the maid waiting her lover
Till her feet wear a path in the clover,
Tiptoeing to peer;
And laugh as she weeps, lonely turning,
Whilst I, higher up, am discerning
Her lover so dear.

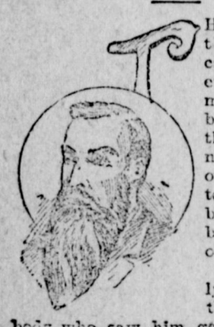
I see the bride's bravery glimmer
Till the valley mist darkens its shimmer,
Fair, vanishing rose;
And then—but a little to-morrow,
And, clad in the garments of sorrow,
She brings me her woes.

Above all the selling and buying,
Above all the singing and sighing,
My vigil I keep;
As they come, one by one, to the valley,
The spade and the mattock keep tally
Of those safe asleep.

—N. Y. Ledger.

## "WHISKERS."

### Why the Staff Didn't Buy Him a Wedding Present.



THE facts about the man we called "Whiskers" linger in my mind, asking to be recorded, and though they do not make much of a story, I am tempted to unburden myself by putting them on paper.

It was mentally noted as a sure thing by everybody who saw him go into the managing editor's room to ask for a position on the staff of the paper, that if he should obtain a place and become a fixture in the office, he would be generally known as "Whiskers" within twenty-four hours after his installment.

What tale he told the managing editor no one knew, but everyone in the editorial rooms deduced later that it must have been something a trifle out of the common, for the managing editor, who had gone through the form of taking the names of three previous applicants that afternoon and telling them that he would let them know when a vacancy should occur on the staff, told the man whom we eventually christened "Whiskers" that he might come around the next day and write whatever he might choose to, in the way of Sunday "specials," comic verses or editorial paragraphs, on the chance of their being accepted.

The next day the hairy-faced man took possession of a desk in the room occupied by the exchange editor and one of the editorial writers, and began to grind out "copy."

His was a slim figure, with what is commonly denominated a "slight stoop." His trousers were none too long for his thin legs, his tightly-fitting frock coat, threadbare, shiny and unduly creased, was hardly of a fit length for his slender body and his long arms. It was his face, however, that most individualized his appearance.

The face was pale, the outlines symmetrical but rather feeble, and the countenance would have seemed quite lamblike but for the fact that it was framed by thick, long hair and a luxuriant beard which caressed his waistcoat.

These made him impressive at first sight.

On the first day of his presence he said little to the men with whom he shared

ALL VARIETIES OF BREEZE WERE BEING SIMULATED.

his room in the office. On the second day he grew communicative and talked rather pompously to the exchange editor. He prated of his past achievements as a newspaper man in other cities. He had a cheerful way of talking, in a voice that was high but not loud. His undaunted manner of uttering self-praise caused the exchange editor to wink at the editorial writer. It engendered, too, a small degree of dislike on the parts of these worthies; and the exchange editor made it a point to watch for some of the new man's work in the paper, that he might be certain whether the new man's ability was equal to the new man's opinion of it.

The exchange editor found that it was not. The new man had been in the office four days before any of his contributions had gone through the process of creation, acceptance and publication. Some verses and some alleged jokes were his first matter printed. They were below mediocrity. The exchange editor ceased to dislike the whiskered man, and thereafter regarded him as quite harmless and mildly amusing.

This view of him was eventually accepted by every one who came to know him; and he was made the object of a good deal of gentle chaffing.

He earned probably $15 or $20 a week at space rates, a lamentably small amount for so intellectual looking a man, but a very large amount considering the quality of work turned out by him.

Doubtless he would not have made nearly as much, had not the managing editor whispered something in the ears of the assistant editor-in-chief, whose duty it was to judge of the acceptability of the editorial matter offered, the editor of the Sunday supplement and other members of the staff who might have occasion to "turn down" the new man's contributions or to wink at the deficiencies in his work.

One day "Whiskers," with many apologies and much embarrassment, asked the exchange editor to lend him a quarter, which request having been complied with, he put on his much-rubbed high hat and hurried from the room.

"It's funny the old man's hard up so soon," said the exchange editor to the editorial writer at the next desk. "It's only two days since pay-day."

"Where does he sink his money?" asked the editorial writer. "His sleeping room costs him only $3 a week and, eating the way he does, at the cheapest hash-houses, his whole expense can't be more than $8. No one ever sees him spend a cent. He must soak it away in a bank."

"Hasn't he any relatives?"

"He never spoke of any, and he lives alone. Witherspoon, who lodges where he does, says no one ever comes to see him."

"No; and he never drinks at his own expense."

"He's probably leading a double life," said the exchange editor, jestingly, as he plunged the scissors into a western paper to cut out a poem by James Whitcomb Riley.

Without making many acquaintances, "Whiskers," by reason of his hirsute peculiarity, became known throughout the building, from the business office on the ground floor to the composing room on the top. When he went into the latter one day and passed down the long aisle between the rows of cases and type-setting machines, with a corrected proof in his hand, a certain printer, who was "setting" up a clothing-house advertisement, could not resist the temptation to give labial imitation of the blowing of wind. The bygone joke concerning whiskers and the wind was then current, and a score of compositors took up the whistle, so that all varieties of breeze were soon being simulated simultaneously. "Whiskers" colored slightly, but, save a dignified straightening of his shoulders, he showed no other sign that he was conscious of the rude allusion to his copious beard.

"Whiskers" chose Tuesday for his day off. It was on a certain Tuesday evening that one of the reporters came into the 'change editor's room and casually remarked:

"I saw your anti-shaving friend, who sits at that desk, riding out to the suburbs on a car to-day. He was all crushed up and carried a bouquet of roses."

"That settles it," cried the editorial writer to the exchange editor, with mock jubilation. "There can be no doubt the old man was leading a double life. The bouquet means a woman in the case."

"And his money goes for flowers and presents," added the exchange editor.

"Some of it, of course," went on the editorial writer, "and the rest he's saving to get married on. Who'd have thought it, at his age?"

"Why, he's not over forty. It's only his whiskers make him look so old. One can easily detect a sentimental vein in his composition."

"That accounts for his fits of abstraction, too. So he's found favor in some fair one's eyes. I wonder what she's like?"

"Young and pretty, I'll bet," said the exchange editor. "He's impressed her by his dignified aspect. No doubt she thinks he's nothing less than an editor-in-chief."

The next day "Whiskers" was taciturn, as his office associates now recalled that he was wont to be after "his day off." Doubtless his thoughts dwelt upon his visit to his divinity. He did not respond to their efforts to involve him in conversation.

He was observed upon his next "day off" to take a car for the suburbs and to have a bouquet in his hand and a package under his arm.

The theory originated by the editorial writer had general acceptance. It was passed from man to man in the office.

"Have you heard about the queer old duck with the whiskers who writes in the exchange room? He's engaged to a young and pretty girl uptown and eats at fifteen-cent soup shops so that he can buy her flowers and wine and things."

"What! Old Whiskers in love! That's a good one!"

One day while Whiskers' pen was busily gliding across his paper the exchange editor broke the silence by asking him, in a careless tone:

"How was she yesterday, Mr. Croydon?"

Whiskers looked up quickly, an expression of almost painful surprise on his face.

"Who?" he inquired.

"Ah, you thought because you didn't tell us it wouldn't out. But you've been caught. I mean the lady to whom you take roses every week, of course."

Whiskers simply stared at the exchange editor as if quite bewildered.

"Oh, pardon me," said the exchange editor, somewhat abashed. "I didn't mean to offend you. One's affairs of the heart are sacred, I know. But we all guy each other about each other's amours here. We're hardened to that sort of pleasantries."

A look of enlightenment, a blush, a deep sigh, and an "Oh, I'm not offended," were the only manifestations made by Whiskers after the exchange editor's apology.

It was inferred from his manner that he did not wish to make confidences or receive jests about his love affairs.

A time came when Whiskers seemed have something constantly on his mind. Not content with one day's vacation each week, he would go off for periods of three or four hours on other days.

"Do you notice how queerly the old man behaves?" said the editorial writer to the exchange editor thereupon. "Things are coming to a crisis."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Why, the wedding, of course."

This inference received a show of confirmation shortly afterward, when Whiskers had a private interview with the managing editor, received an order on the cashier for all the money due him and for a part of the managing editor's salary as a loan, and quietly said to the exchange editor that he would be away for a week or so. The editorial writer happened to be at the cashier's window when Whiskers had his orders cashed. So when the editorial writer and the exchange editor compared notes a few minutes later, the latter complimented the former upon the correctness of his prediction that Whiskers' marriage was imminent.

"He didn't invite us," said the exchange editor, "but then I suppose the affair is to be a very quiet one, and we can't take offense at that. The old man's not a bad lot, by any means. Let's do something to please him and to flatter his bride. What do you say to raising a fund to buy them a present in the name of the staff?"

"I'm in for it," said the editorial writer, producing a half-dollar.

They canvassed the office and found everybody willing to contribute. The managing editor and the assistant editor-in-chief had gone home, but as they had shown kindness to Whiskers and

"WHY, THAT IS A DEATH NOTICE."

were, in fact, the only two men on the staff who knew anything about his private affairs, the exchange editor took his chances and put in a dollar for each of them.

"And now what shall we get—and, by the way, where shall we send it?" asked the exchange editor.

"Not to his lodging house, certainly. He'll probably be 'married at the residence of the bride's parents,' as the notices say. We'd better get it quick and rush it up there, wherever that is—somewhere uptown."

"But say," interposed the city editor, who was present at this consultation, "maybe the ceremony has already come off. I saw the old man giving in a notice for advertisement across the counter at the business office, an hour ago."

"Well, we may be able to learn from that where the bride lives, anyhow, and some one can go there and find out something definite about the 'happy pair's' present and future whereabouts," suggested the editorial writer.

"That's so," said the city editor. "The notice is in the composing-room by this time. I'll run up and find it."

The city editor left the editorial writer and the exchange editor alone together in their room, each sitting at his own desk.

"What shall we get with this money?" queried the former, touching the bills and silver dumped upon his desk.

"Something to please the woman. That'll give Whiskers himself the most pleasure. He evidently loves her deeply. Those constant visits and gifts speak the greatest devotion."

"Of course, but what shall it be?"

The two were battling with this question when the city editor returned. He came in and said quietly:

"I found the notice. At least I suppose this is it. What is the old man's full name?"

"Horace W. Croydon."

"This is it, then," said the city editor, standing with his back to the door. "The notice reads: 'On March 3, at the Arlington hospital for incurables, Rachel, widow of the late Horace W. Croydon, Sr., in her fifty-ninth year. Funeral services at the residence of Charles —'"

"Why," interrupted the editorial writer, in a hushed voice, "that is a death notice."

"His mother," said the exchange editor. "The hospital for incurables!—that is where the flowers went."

The editorial writer's glance dropped to the desk, where lay the money for the intended gift. The exchange editor sat perfectly still, gazing straight in front of him. The city editor walked softly to the window and looked out.—R. N. Stevens, in Philadelphia Press.

### A Quaint Inscription.

An Indian known to the whites as "Billy" was the last of his race to disappear in Bucks county, except his wife. They lived at Wrightstown. When Billy died many years ago, his wife had a friend to inscribe the following lines upon a stone, which she carried with her: "I am Indian Bill's wife; he loved me better than his life. It even has been said by some he loved me better than his rum." This stone, which was buried with her, was plowed up lately.—Philadelphia Record.

—The heart of the lettuce is the only one that is not troubled with palpitation.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

### FOR SWEET POTATOES.

**A Storehouse That Will Pay for Itself in a Single Season.**

In 1860 I commenced to grow sweet potato plants and potatoes. I had to send to Cincinnati for seed. As seed in the spring was always dear, I tried to save my own seed. I tried in various ways, packing them in boxes and barrels, some in sand, some in sawdust and shavings, but had no success. Some would heat and some would chill; I could not hit upon the right temperature, so I concluded to build a potato house for keeping sweet potatoes for seed.

I built a house 12x16 feet, setting it up off the ground the same as a corn crib, to keep the rats and mice out and to have a circulation of air under it; I built it double. I used 2x4 studding for the sides, using matched flooring for the first siding. After the first siding was put on I nailed on some more 2x4 studding on this siding, leaving 4 inches space; this I filled with sawdust, and on the inside studding I lathed and plastered; this left me 4 inches of space behind the plaster, making the sides about 10 inches thick. I also made a double floor, floored both sides of the joists and filled in between with sawdust, using joists 2x8 inches. Overhead I sealed with matched boards; over this I laid sawdust 6 inches thick, before the roof was put on. When done, I had a house that was rat, mouse and air tight. I put a window at each end near the ceiling,

SWEET POTATO STOREHOUSE.

with sliding sash. Also a vent hole up through the roof, with a slide at the bottom to regulate the draft. This was a box tube 4 inches square, with a cap on the top to keep out the rain. The door was made the same as the sides and fitted tight.

Inside of this house I built a bin 2½ feet from the floor and the size of the inside, lacking 2 feet space around three sides and 3 feet space along the front of the door. This gives room to get around the bin. The sides of the bin are movable, to accommodate the depth to the amount of potatoes to be put in.

After the potatoes are all in the bin, I let them sweat awhile, and to help dry them out, I put two lighted lamps (bracket lamps, such as they use in stores, for coal oil). These I put under the bin and let them stay eight or ten days, shifting their position every day; then I take them from under the bin and put them in the corner of the two-foot space, one in each opposite corner, so as to equalize the heat through the room, changing the lamps to the other corners every day. When the potatoes are done sweating, I cover them over with mosquito netting; upon this I put three inches of sawdust or cut straw. This is left on until the potatoes are taken out in the spring. I hang a thermometer inside, on a level with the top of the bin, changing its position to watch the temperature and keep it even. The temperature must be kept at 45 degrees as near as possible; it must not range below 40 degrees nor above 50 degrees. If the room gets too warm, put out a lamp; if too cold, add another lamp. It is very easy to regulate the temperature with lamps. I set the lamps in crocks, so as to be safe in case of accident. The lamps I trim and fill night and morning. There is no sitting up nights to fire up; the large-sized lamps will burn all night.

Since I adopted this plan I have lost only about 10 per cent. in rot and shrinkage; mostly shrinkage. I tried many ways before I hit upon this plan. The main thing is to have a dry room and even temperature. When it is very cold outside I shut the room up tight. A bin in a room this size will hold from 150 to 200 bushels. I save the medium-sized potatoes for seed and sell the largest.—Farm and Fireside.

### AMONG THE POULTRY.

PLENTY of dust is a good insecticide for hens.

SEE that nests do not become infested with vermin.

GIVE the boys and girls a chance to raise chickens.

WHO knows the value of a hen as an insect destroyer?

TURKEYS are tender until the feathers are well started.

WHITE fowls always have a lively look in the poultry yard.

THERE is no better absorbent for the poultry house than plaster.

WHEN there are no bugs and insects for fowls feed a little meat.

CLATTER of the guineas scares away hawks and saves the chicks.

ALL mud and no dust or gravel makes lousy and unhealthy chickens.

FEED the chickens early. It is the bird's nature to rise and eat early.

DON'T overtax the hen by making her hatch two clutches in succession.

CHOPPED clover in bags is one of the new feeds in market for poultry.

KEROSENE oil rightly applied to the hennery will send the mites to their long home.

A DIET wholly of fat-producing foods is the worst a growing bird or animal can have.

OVER-FATNESS is one of the reasons that are given for hens laying soft-shelled eggs.

IF size and hardiness is desired in the flock, breed from only the best and most thrifty.

A GOOD layer and breeder may be kept with profit for four years; but the ordinary are best sold early.—American Farmer.

## STOCK-LICE REMEDY.

**Preparation and Application of an Excellent Mixture.**

Here is a remedy likely to be generally adopted as soon as its merits and the best methods of preparation and application are known. It may be prepared according to the following formula: In two quarts of boiling water dissolve one-fourth pound of good hard soap, remove from the fire, immediately add one pint of kerosene and agitate the mixture violently by running it through a spraying pump with a small nozzle back into the original vessel. In three to five minutes the liquid becomes creamy, and if perfectly made no free kerosene will rise to the surface when it is allowed to stand a few minutes. This free kerosene, if present, is a disadvantage, as when applied to stock it removes the hair, and when applied to plants it kills the foliage.

Of course the quantity of the respective ingredients mentioned in the formula may be multiplied by any number, to make enough emulsion for the work proposed, or to have a supply left on hand for future use. The proportions given are such that one-fifth, or twenty per cent., of the mixture by volume is kerosene (disregarding the soap, which adds very little to the volume). Before using, this must be greatly diluted. Add three parts of water to one of emulsion, thus bringing the proportion of kerosene down to five per cent. Even this is tenacious and stringy when quite cold, and must be used a little warm. Apply by means of a sponge. It is instant death to the lice, and does not injure the hair at all. A quart is more than sufficient to treat a horse, as it penetrates to the skin very rapidly. Thus the cost of material sinks about out of sight, being nearly three-sixteenths of a cent for a horse and probably not over one-sixteenth of a cent for a calf. Almost any spraying pump will make the emulsion. In this connection it is worth while to urge the use of kerosene emulsion for other insects. No more economical or effective way can be devised to renovate an old hen-house than to spray the whole inside thoroughly with one part of emulsion to twenty of water. The machine will dash it into all the cracks.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## BREAKING A COLT.

**If You Have an Ungovernable Temper Don't Attempt It.**

There are two very essential things regarding colt breaking. First you must be a man of courage, and second you must be blessed with a mild disposition and be a true lover of the class of animals you are handling. If you have an ungovernable temper don't ever attempt to break a colt.

There are times when the whip must be applied, but all men do not know when to stop when they once commence. Two or three smart blows with a whip is far better than double the number half as smart. Don't keep continually hitting the colt for every little offense, and don't keep tapping him along on the road, but when you find him unwilling to obey the word of command hit him once or twice, and hit him hard, then put up the whip. You will find him very apt to start the next time you speak to him.

Teach him to be a good walker, and whenever you find him lagging at the walking gait touch him up. He will soon learn to walk well, which is very essential to a good horse.

If you have a colt with a trotting gait protect him with shin and toe boots. Nine out of every ten colts touch their toes, or forge, as the blacksmiths call it, and it is a very good sign that he or she will develop speed, so do not get discouraged at his hitting, but protect him every time you drive. If you allow him to hit his toes without protection he will soon go to hitching; and a hitching colt or a hitching horse is very poor goods. Don't ever expect to beat with a hitcher anybody's horse or colt that goes level, for you cannot do it. When you first start out with your colt he is very apt to want to start off quickly. It is better to indulge him in this at first rather than pull him back, as he will settle down after going a short distance, and if you pull him or yank him he is very apt to balk, and it is better always to avoid balking if possible.—Colman's Rural World.

## BLUE GRASS SEED.

**Description of a Tool Designed for Gathering the Crop.**

The hand tool shown in the illustration, Fig. 1, is used largely in Kentucky for gathering blue grass seed. The implement is held in one hand and swung so the teeth forming the bottom will catch the heads of grass. By this means the seed is stripped off and remains in the box, and when full it is emptied and the operation repeated. Fig. 2 shows the bottom on a larger scale. The teeth should be of steel and fastened with screws. After the seed is gathered it is placed in a shed to thoroughly dry, after which the chaff is removed with a flail, tramping or some such method. Or the seed may be placed on a scaffold, exposed to sun and rain, which will cause the chaff to be more easily separated. Where only a small quantity of seed is wanted the blue grass may be mowed with a scythe or mowing machine and given the same treatment as noted above.—Orange Judd Farmer.

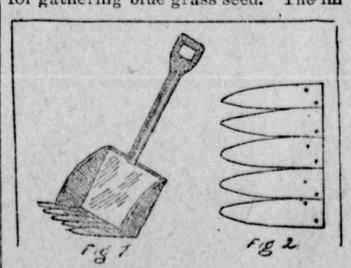


Fig 1 Fig 2

BLUE GRASS GATHERER.

A CONNECTICUT farmer kept an account of the small fruit grown on half an acre of ground and used for his family last year. He figured on the fruit at market rates and found it amounted to $365, or more than $700 per acre.

## PAY AS YOU GO.

**It's a Vast Deal Easier in the Long Run Than Going Into Debt.**

A homely maxim enough, but containing epitomized a matchless recipe for everybody's comfort and contentment. Our national impulse to put the best foot forward, to appear as well as, if not better than, our neighbors on every occasion, leads many of us toward an extravagance in living which robs life of ease, makes repose difficult, and opens the door wide to temptations which should never have so much as pushed it ajar. The moment that a self-respecting integrity is so far infringed upon that it suffers the undertaking of a debt, the way to pay which is not clearly and definitely seen, is the moment of loss to both integrity and self-respect. Pay as you go is the only safe rule for the great majority of plain middle-class people, whose incomes are based either on a fixed salary or a fluctuating percentage of commission on services rendered.

To these, debt, however justified to their perceptions when incurred, usually becomes a millstone around the neck before it is obliterated. If incurred from low motives, as, for example, that a bigger house may be rented or built than the householder's means comfortably allow, or from a consideration of uncertain speculation, in the hope of a rise in values which may or may not occur, or that a style of dress or equipage or entertainment may be assumed not in conformity with the purse, then one of two things will happen—either the person who owes the debt will grow old and haggard in wearisome efforts to pay it, lying awake at night, abridging necessary food, working over-hours, compassing every avenue with stubborn endeavor to gain money, or worse, he will cease to feel sensitive and ashamed of his own dilatoriness, will bear the burden of debt as though it were a feather's weight only and not a serious obligation, and deteriorate in conscience and honor.

There are emergencies which render the assumption of debt essential, as, for example, in some instances, the liberal education of a son or daughter, one's personal apprenticeship to an art or profession, or the saving of a dear one's life, by means of a change of residence or a journey, for which money must be borrowed, if it can be had in no other honorable way.

These exceptions only prove the rule, that to pay as you go is the part of wisdom and of independence. In another aspect less material and tangible than the first and obvious one, the maxim deserves to be kept in mind. Pay as you go, the small courtesies of society; say "I thank you," readily and cordially for each service rendered and kindness done by friend or child servant. Do not forget the smile that greets the entrance of husband or wife into the room. Rise up before the hoary head not only, but before all whom you would for any reason honor. Pay as you go, not grudgingly but cheerfully, remembering that of all humanity it must be truly said, "We pass this way but once."

If life could be shorn of all material worry, and its trials limited to those which accrue in the natural order of events—disease, separation, change—hard as these might be, men and women would go lightly on their way. It is worry that acts as a blighting frost, makes people irritable, cross and unpopular, and robs society of a gracious charm. Debt and worry hunt in couples, another reason why it is best to pay as you go.—Harper's Bazar.

### Drying Various Goods.

Dark calicoes, and any goods having sensitive colors, like red and blue, should never be dried in the sunlight, but in the shade, for the preservation of the color. Still, the drying should be quickly done, since a slow process is likely to make the colors run. Flannels, also, are more liable to shrink if dried slowly. White goods, however, can not have too much of the sunlight—it is good for them, both for hastening the drying and for the improvement of the color. Linens are to have same care in the drying that they receive in the wash if the best results are expected. In the first place, they should never be hung out of doors where there is danger of freezing, as a slight breeze when the goods are in that condition will crack the fabric. Some provision must be made for indoors drying during most of the winter, save in those bright, warm days when there is no danger of a sudden drop in the mercury. Fine skirts may very often be dried over wicket skirt-frames, which are not expensive and are very convenient for a multitude of uses.—Chicago Journal.

### Poison in Candy.

Don't give the wee ones all the candy they desire, through a mistaken idea of kindness. Poisonous materials are used in the compositions of all confections. Gamboge, a powerful poison, is used for coloring them yellow; Brunswick green, emerald green or the arsenite of copper are used for coloring green; Prussian blue, smalts and ultramarine are used for the different shades of blue; red lead for the red, and burnt umber, an earth containing oxide of iron, forms the coloring matter of the innocent brown candies; while "daff," chalk, marble, plaster of Paris and white clay are extensively employed in the adulteration of the sugar of which all candies are made. In view of all these facts, it is no wonder that the constant use of such poisons produce derangements and disease, particularly of the stomach and alimentary canal. Hence my text: Don't allow the children to eat much candy.—Farm and Fireside.

### The Result.

Teacher (illustrating angles)—The original inhabitants of New York lived along the rivers, and laid out the first streets at right angles to the waterfronts. Do you understand that?

Pupil—Yes'm.

Teacher—But the waterfronts were not parallel. They met at a point, forming an acute angle. Do you understand that?

Pupil—Yes'm.

Teacher—Now what was the result when all these streets finally met?

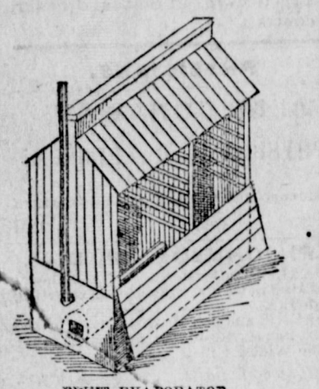
Pupil—New York.—Good News.

# THE FARMING WORLD.

## FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

**One That Is Suitable for Use on the Ordinary Fruit Farms.**

The simplest and cheapest evaporators are the most suitable to the circumstances of the majority of the people, especially in a new country. The illustration shows a cheap and handy evaporator. The furnace and heating flues of this machine are of cast iron. The flues traverse the heating chamber twice, and end as seen in the smoke stack. The length of the evaporator is 9 feet, the width 5 feet, and the height to the ridge pole is 9 feet. For the accommodation of the drying trays the evaporator is divided into two or three com-



FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

partments, according to the size required. When the trays are placed in position the flap door is raised, and the drying allowed to proceed. An evaporator on this principle is within the means of any fruit grower. It will dry two or three tons of fruit per day, according to the economy with which it is used.

For drying apples an apple parer is almost indispensable. One that will peel, core and slice at the same time is very convenient and inexpensive. Many machines slice the fruit too thin for the best results. After slicing when the fruit is spread out on the trays, it is customary to subject it to the fumes of sulphur for a time. This is done to preserve the green color of the fruit and to prevent the oxidization of its cut surfaces. When sulphur is used it should be applied sparingly, for much damage to the flavor of the fruit may result from over-sulphuring. When too much sulphur is given, the fruit is bleached white, and is tasteless, as dry as a chip and unhealthy. Indeed, with the ordinary kind of apples, sulphuring is not required at all to make a prime marketable article of dried fruit.

In this country where sulphuring fruit has largely increased during late years the sale of dried apples abroad has materially decreased because of over-sulphuring. So much depends on the state of the fruit and the methods adopted of sulphuring that but little information can be given as to the actual quantity of sulphur necessary for a certain quantity of fruit. Where the fruit is for home consumption it is not necessary or desirable to use sulphur.—Farm and Home.

## EARLY FALL SOWING.

**How to Secure a Good Growth Before Cold Weather Sets In.**

The principal advantage in sowing fall wheat or rye early is that a better opportunity is afforded for the plants to make a good growth before cold, freezing weather sets in.

There is usually no object in seeding until the soil is in a good condition to insure a quick germination. The soil to do this must be reasonably well prepared as the better the preparation the better the germination. But at this season in addition to a good preparation there must be sufficient moisture in the soil to help. A certain amount of moisture is necessary to secure a good germination with all classes of seeds and it is often the case that early in the fall there will not be a sufficient amount to induce germination. Of course when every condition is favorable there may be no serious injury done by sowing the wheat or rye early even when the soil is too dry to induce the seed to germinate. But this is not the best or safest plan, as there is always more or less risk.

Of course where there is a large acreage there may be circumstances when this plan may be necessary. But on the average farm, in a majority of cases, it is best to wait until the conditions are favorable and then push the seeding as rapidly as possible. With the soil already prepared for the seed the work can be pushed along very rapidly, so that there is often no occasion for sowing when it is reasonably certain that the seed will not germinate until it rains.

But the best rule generally is to sow reasonably early, if the conditions will admit, so as to secure the best growth possible in the fall.—Prairie Farmer.

## FACTS FOR FARMERS.

THE German farmers of Pennsylvania have extremely healthy apple trees by washing the bark with lime. —Meehan's Monthly.

TO KILL the squash vine borer make a strong tea of tobacco, and to four quarts of it add an ounce of dissolved camphor. Apply a small amount to the roots when the vine begins to run.

GARDENERS around New York apply seventy or eighty tons of fresh manure per acre, and three-quarters of one ton of mixed commercial fertilizer in addition, and expect about fifty tons of early cabbage.

ALL along in the journey of butter from the milk pail to the butter tub there is a chance for it to pick up flavors foreign to its own. Ragweed and others that are noxious impart these flavors, while others come from the stables.

THE "sheepy" taste of mutton does not come from contact with the wool in skinning or from tardiness in disemboweling the animal; it is of far deeper origin. It comes from poverty, unhealthy condition, old age and similar causes.

## FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

**Rations of Turnips and Grain for Fattening Sheep.**

The object of this experiment was to present an object lesson on the profits of the liberal feeding of lambs that are intended for the market. Two lots of sheep and lambs were fed in a radically different manner. The ration of lot 1 was intended to be an intensive ration, or a copy of the method that is used for forcing the growth of early lambs. On the other hand, lot 2 was fed in a manner similar to that which is adopted by many farmers, who consider the sheep an animal that can be successfully fed on the refuse of a barn without the addition of very much grain. The sheep of lot 1 received what good hay they would consume and a pound of grain each per day. Besides this, the pen was so arranged that the lambs had access at all times to a supply of mixed grain. The sheep of lot 2 were fed one-half pound grain per head daily with what good hay they would eat. The lambs of this lot were allowed no grain excepting what they ate from the mother's ration. The following is a summary of the results of the experiment:

1. Two lots of sheep, each containing ten sheep and twelve lambs, were fed for three months.

2. One lot of sheep (lot 1) ate 3,000 pounds of hay and 1,434 of mixed grain. The other lot (lot 2) ate 3,000 pounds of hay and 450 pounds of mixed grain. Lot 1 ate, therefore, 984 pounds more of grain than lot 1.

3. During the three months the sheep of lot 1 lost 104 pounds in weight, and lot 2, 156 pounds, a difference in favor of lot 1 of 52 pounds. The lambs of lot 1 weighed 545 pounds, and of lot 2, 364 pounds, a difference in favor of lot 1 of 181 pounds.

4. The value of the lambs in lot 1 was $54.50, and in lot 2, $21.84, a difference of $32.66 in favor of liberal feeding, and a net gain above extra cost of grain of $22.47.

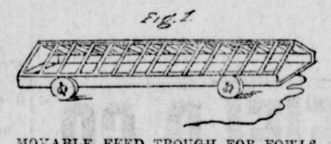
5. The extra amount of grain fedt o lot 1 was sold to the sheep at the rate of $71.50 per ton.—Maine Exp't Station Bulletin.

## THE HEN'S DELIGHT.

**How to Build a Movable Feed Trough for Fowls.**

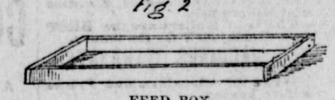
In nothing are poultry keepers more culpable than in the manner they feed their fowls. The cleanest grains and mashes are thrown in the dirt and mud oftentimes, so that the birds are compelled to eat a greater or less proportion of filth. How to feed without having the food befouled by the upsetting of the dish, by the wading through it of the flock, or by having it scratched full of dirt and manure, after the feeding is done, is a problem all of us would like to solve. The roosting of fowls on or over feed troughs is still another practice everyone desires to reform.

These difficulties no longer exist, however, if one uses a protected feed




MOVABLE FEED TROUGH FOR FOWLS.

trough on wheels that can be rolled from the poultry house or yard as soon as it is empty. Such an invention greeted my delighted vision while calling on a neighbor recently, and is shown in Fig. 1. It may be made at home easily. To the edges of a board eight feet long and twelve inches wide are first nailed three-inch strips, forming a trough two inches deep. Short pieces of lath extend from these pieces on either side to a little ridge pole. The angle formed must not be a sharp one, but very obtuse, that the birds




FEED BOX.

may reach between the slats and get every particle of the food. The slats need not be very near together. The trough is mounted on little wooden wheels—disks sawed from a board, and fitted on axles of the same material. Both axles are screwed firmly to the under side of the trough. In turning, it is easy to raise one end and swing it on the other wheels. A cord to draw it by is attached to either end.

To put the food through between the slats would be a slow and difficult operation. To obviate the necessity for doing this my friend has two flat boxes, one of which is seen in Fig. 2, each half as long as the feed car. These slide into it from either end and fit loosely. They are drawn out, filled and pushed back into place before the car is rolled among the birds. Said the owner: "My fowls were at first badly frightened by the rolling trough, but they soon came to love it, and cling to it as a dear friend. As soon as the door opens now, they fly to it and some even mount and ride in." It is a genuine labor saver, never needs cleaning, and for soft feeds is without a peer in usefulness among poultry appliances. Whoever makes one will enjoy the consciousness of having provided his flock with food free from filth, and his eggs and broilers will become greatly increased in value for the family table.—American Agriculturist.

### Warbles in Cattle.

C. V. Porter, writing in the Wisconsin Farmer, says: "In March, 1890, I examined about forty cows' backs for warbles or grubs and obtained over 100. I squeezed them out and crushed them. In 1891, repeated the operation on the same herd and got twenty grubs. To-day I examined thirty-five of the same cows and found not a grub. The young stock away at pasture last summer is well supplied with them, but the cows and heifers remaining at home are free from these expensive pests. I am thus led to believe that a farm may be rid of them with little trouble. I now kill them by smearing grease over their breathing holes or by squeezing them out."

# THE WOMAN IN BLACK.

## An Engineer's Strange Story of a Little Moth.

Traveling recently from Chicago to New York, I found in the morning upon crawling out of my berth that the train was standing stock still. The porter told me that it had been standing thus for an hour and a half, while I had been sleeping the sleep of the just.

"Freight train done wopsed up on de track ahead," said the porter. "I reckon we don' get out o' here under anudder hour or two."

I dressed and peeped out and saw we were alongside the platform of a country station. I took a good breakfast in the dining car and then went out to stroll up and down the platform.

Presently I went to the locomotive and stopped to admire it. There is nothing much better to look at, for that matter, than the locomotive of one of these through express trains on the great trunk lines. How it throbs as it stands, straining with pent-up power, as if impatient to leap away at fearful speed!

This one was hissing fiercely, while the measured thud of the air pump sounded as if it might be the regular breathing of a sleeping giant.

In the cab sat the engineer alone, waiting. I stopped and gossiped with him a moment about the engine. Then I offered him a cigar, which he took, with thanks, and asked me to come in. I swung myself into his cab.

The engineer—a bright, pleasant-faced man, about forty years old—explained to me the uses of the numerous valves and levers about him. They were all as bright and shining as polish could make them, for the engineer is as proud of his engine as any housewife is of the neatness of her dwelling. I glanced at the two shining steam-gauges with the clock between them, and then I noticed what seemed to be an ordinary white moth, mounted in a gilt frame, hanging against the wall of the cab.

"Is that for ornament?" I asked, pointing at the moth.

The engineer smiled. "Well, partly for ornament," he said, "but a good deal more for sentiment. I put that moth there because it saved my life and the lives of two hundred and fifty people as well."

"How in the world could an insect save human lives?" I asked.

"Well, I'll tell you, if you want to hear the story. I reckon there's time enough before we're able to get out of this."

I settled myself in the absent fireman's seat, and prepared to listen.

"It wasn't such a long time ago," said the engineer; "only a year ago last spring. I was running this very train, and had this very engine—old 449. My fireman was Jim Meade—same fellow I've got now. You can see him over there, leaning up against the telegraph office.

"Jim is a good boy, but he is very superstitious; believes in ghosts, dreams and warnings. I used to laugh at his fancies, but I don't make as much fun of him as I did—not since we saw the woman in black.

"We were scheduled to leave M—— about one o'clock in the morning, and to arrive in S—— at about six. On the night when this thing took place a fearful storm of wind and rain had been raging since early evening, and was at the height of its fury when I started for the round-house.

"It was about midnight, and the wind seemed to sweep clear around and through the building. It was terribly dismal. Jim was there, and the engine was all ready, so, after getting my working clothes on, I ran the machine down to the station. Our train, the vestibule limited, was an hour late. I gave the engine a thorough oiling, and made sure that all was in order.

"As we sat in the cab we could hear the storm raging outside, while the rain, driven by the gusts of wind, beat fiercely against the windows.

"'It's going to be a bad run, Frank,' Jim said. 'I wish we were in S——, safe and sound.'

"I laughed. 'What makes you so terribly glum, Jim?' I asked.

"'Oh,' said he, 'I just feel creepy somehow. Seems like there's something terrible going to happen. I can feel it in my bones.'

"I laughed again. 'You got a little wet coming over, I guess, Jim,' said I. 'And the sound of the wind isn't very encouraging, that's a fact.'

"To tell the truth I was a little nervous myself, notwithstanding my easy way of treating Jim's notions.

"Presently our train came in, long and heavy, consisting mainly of sleepers. It used to make me nervous to know that the lives of hundreds of my fellow-men were in my keeping, but now I think nothing of it. That night I *was* nervous. What if the frightful storm had made a switchman careless, or if a rail had been loosened by the settling of the track somewhere? On these fast trains a man must rely on the vigilance of the employes; for, in order to make schedule time, he must run at such a speed that often he cannot see a signal before he is upon it.

"But I laughed at myself for my fears as I backed down and coupled on to the train. I set the brakes and found everything in good order.

"By and by the little gong above my head clanged sharply, and with a puff and hiss of escaping steam we were off into the night and storm, rattling over switches, past signal lights and between long lines of cars, till, with a roar and rumble, we rushed over the long iron bridge and away through the hills, waking their slumbering echoes with our shrill whistle.

"Then I pulled the throttle wide open, and the clank and roar soon settled into a hum, for old 449 was doing her best, and we were making fifty miles an hour.

"The darkness was intense save where the headlight, an electrical device, cast its funnel of light into the gloom. Jim had a hot fire, and kept steam up to a high pressure, so that we fairly flew on past sleeping hamlets and still farmhouses.

"At our first watering station I made sure that all was working smoothly, while Jim inspected the headlight. The operator handed out the orders, which showed that the road was clear as far as our next stopping place. On we went.

"The darkness grew more intense, if possible, while the wind shrieked by. The rain became more blinding, till nothing could be distinguished in the gray murk which enveloped us.

"Suddenly, through the mist and rain, I saw, looming right before us, the gigantic figure of a woman wrapped in a long, black mantle, which seemed to flutter in the wind. She waved great spectral arms about in swift, twisting movements. As I sat, looking in horror, the figure vanished with a final wave of her arms.

"I was too much astonished and stupefied to make a move of my hand toward the throttle. At that moment Jim had been bending over the fire. As he looked up he exclaimed:

"'Hullo, Frank, what's up? You look as if you had seen a ghost!'

"I did not answer. My mind was too full of that strange figure I had seen.

"We were now nearing Rock creek, where there is a trestle over a deep stream. I felt more nervous than ever.

"We dashed around the curve and whizzed by Rock Creek station, which is only a mile from the trestle. As we passed I glanced at the steamgauge for an instant.

"A cry from Jim caused me to turn quicly toward him. He sat rigid, his eyes large and staring, his jaw dropped, the very picture of terror.

"He pointed with a shaking finger out into the darkness. I turned and looked, and then began to shake myself.

"There, on the track, was that same hideous figure of a woman, outlined on the background of light from the engine, now motionless, now whirling in a witch dance, but all the time motioning us back.

"'Frank,' gasped Jim, but scarcely above a whisper, 'don't go over that trestle! Don't go, for heaven's sake! Don't go till you're sure it's safe!'

"I suppose I was pretty badly scared. At any rate, I put on the air-brake for all I was worth. I couldn't have resisted the impulse to stop the train.

"As we came to a stop, I could hear the roar of the water in Rock creek right ahead. I stepped out of the cab, and met the conductor coming up.

"'What's the matter? What's the matter?' he asked, impatiently.

"I felt decidedly foolish. There was no gigantic woman to be seen now. Nothing could be made out more than a few feet away in the blinding storm.

"'Well,' said I, 'we've seen something, I don't know what it is—seemed like it was a great black ghost—that was waving its arms and warning us not to go forward.'

"The conductor looked at me curiously. 'Are you crazy, Frank?' he said. 'I should think you were. But we're so near the trestle we'll take a look at it.'

"We took our lanterns and went ahead, leaving Jim with the engine. He looked scared all over. But I tell you we had not gone five rods before we stopped in horror.

"There at our feet lay a black chasm, filled with the roar of the river, as swollen with the spring rains it dashed down toward the lake. The bridge was washed away!

"Only a few splinters of wood and twisted iron clung to the abutment, while now, far out over the blackness, that awful black figure of a woman danced again on the thin air, relieved aginst the shaft of light that the headlight threw.

"It was flinging its arms about as if in wild glee.

"The conductor stared at the chasm and then at me.

"'Was that the thing you saw when you stopped the train?' he asked.

"'Yes.'

"'Well, it's something more than luck that saved us to-night, Frank.'

"We went back slowly to the train, feeling very queer, and thankful, too, I can assure you. Several of the passengers had come running forward by this time. Among them was a young fellow from Chicago, about eighteen years old, who was smarter than the whole of us, as it turned out.

"When this boy saw the woman in black, he turned and looked at the locomotive headlight. Then he ran up toward it. I looked at it as he did so. I saw a peculiar spot on the glass.

"'There's your woman in black!' said the Chicago boy.

"And there it was, sure enough—that same moth miller that you see there in that frame. He was clinging to the inside of the glass. As I tapped on the glass, the creature flew back and lighted on the reflector.

"That's the whole story, sir. The moth, by fluttering on the glass just in front of the electric illuminator, had produced a great black shadow, like that of a cloaked woman, on the darkness in front of us; and when he flopped his wings in his vain attempt to sail out through the glass, he gave his mysterious shadow the look of waving its arms wildly.

"Then when he flew back out of the direct shine of the light, the figure disappeared, of course.

"We never knew just how he got in there, but no doubt it happened when Jim went to fix the light at the pumping-station.

"Anyhow, he saved our lives by scaring us with that woman in black.

"So you see why I keep the moth in the frame. It's to remind me of the way we were saved that night. Yes, you might call it accidental, but I call it providential."

"All aboard," called the conductor of the limited, coming out of the telegraph office with a paper in his hand.

Jim, the fireman, ran and jumped into the cab as I stopped down to go back to my car.—Frederic P. Potter, in Youth's Companion.

## A CAST IRON MATCH.

**How an Impetuous Dude With a Mania for Matching his Dog Came to Grief.**

He hadn't been in the village very long—about ten days—came up from New York to spend his two weeks vacation—and had brought his dog with him, an ugly, savage, vicious brute, that had already terrorized the canine contingent, while he and the dog were the center of a circle of wide circumference whenever they walked abroad.

It was Saturday afternoon, and he strolled down elm shaded Main street radiant in a black and yellow blazer, a broad sash and—a cigarette—dog following. He was out of matches, so he pulled up at the "grocery store and post office" to purchase some. He didn't inspire much awe among the congregated villagers, as they had already "sized him up," so that when that Cy Blossom drawled out "Ere comes that striped dude from Mullenses boardin' house," it didn't cause any great excitement, but when Cy added "with that dorg of hisn' there was a shifting of legs and a sudden grasping of canes, umbrellas and chair backs.

"Speaking of matches," said he, as he passed two cents over the counter, took one out of the box and lit his cigarette, "are there any of you gentlemen about here that has a dog he would like to match against this dog of mine—great dog, gents—he's got a fine pedigree—he's a trained fighter, and he can walk away with any dog of ten times his weight in this village—I'll just bet twenty-five to one on that"—

"Kind er think ye can't get no bets on that," said Seth Hawkins, the grocer and postmaster of the village; there's no dogs roun' here that's trained ter fight, an' never heer'd of one that laid any claim to a ped-ped-er-gree."

"Hol' on, there, young feller," said a tall raw-boned old fellow leaning up against the counter. "Hol' on; what's that ye bet, twenty-five ter one that dorg o' yourn kin walk away with any dorg in the village ten times his weight?"

"That's what I said."

"Wa-al, 'ere is my one; plank out yer twenty-five." (He planked it out.) "Seth, you hol' the stakes. Now, young feiler, jes' fetch your dorg along, an' if he kin walk away with him I'll give yer fifty cents for every poun' he weighs. Come on boys."

It made quite a procession, he and his "dorg" and about a dozen villagers—the latter in a bunch at a respectful distance from the former—the old fellows leading, and they all tramped up to a little ramshackle old house about a mile from the store. The old fellow pushed open the gate and they all entered a little enclosure that was strewn with old lumber, barrels, pieces of iron and odds and ends of all sorts. A sign over the door of the shed read, "Samuel Bodkin—old junk—pigs for sale."

"Now, mister, we all understan' that dorg of yourn is ter walk away with mine or I'm ter git twenty-five dollars."

"That's it," said he, tugging at his dog's collar. "Where's your pup?"

"There he is," said the old fellow, pointing to a heap of rubbish about fifty feet away. "We ain't got no ped-ped-e-stral, it got broke, but ye can walk away with him, perhaps, all the same."

It was a cast iron one—weighed two hundred and fifty pounds.—N. Y. Herald.

## CURIOSITY'S REWARD.

**In This Case, as in Most, It Was Decidedly Unpleasant.**

One day lately a new lock was put upon the door of the monkey cage in Central park. The monkeys watched the proceedings with great interest, and the curiosity of one monkey became particularly excited. After the workmen had finished and gone away he drew near to investigate this strange ornament to his house. He felt the lock all over with his paws, poked his finger through the key-hole and twisted it about, shaking the door while he did so. Then he looked long and earnestly through the key-hole, first with one eye and then with the other. Then he examined the whole with another finger.

During his examination of the lock a little monkey drew near and stood watching his actions attentively. The inquisitive fellow happened to turn around, and found himself observed. He flew at the little monkey with a cry of rage, and gave him a sharp box on the ear. The poor little monkey, in great alarm, fled to the farthest corner of the cage, and crouched down there whimpering. Having so defended his outraged dignity, the first monkey resumed his study of the lock.

He climbed up the bars of the cage and took a look at it from above. Then he stooped down and took an observation from below. Then he peered through the key-hole, first with one eye, then with the other as before. Then he explored it again with his finger. Presently, finding himself again watched by the little monkey, he sprang at him again and gave him another beating.

Overmuch curiosity is always punished in this world, and by and by this monkey found it out. He caught his finger in the key-hole and in spite of all his efforts could not release it. He twisted and struggled, chattered and screamed. His outcries finally brought a keeper to his rescue, and the finger was extricated, with loud laughter from the spectators. Seemingly much humiliated, the monkey retired to a corner of the cage, where he sat nursing his wounded finger and sulking as unmistakably as ever a cross little boy sulks. And in the opposite corner sat a much smaller monkey; and if ever monkeys smile inwardly that little monkey was doing that very thing.—Harper's Young People.

### Misfit Confidences.

Linda—Bella, I'm greatly puzzled over a matter.

Bella—So am I. Tell me your trouble and I'll tell you mine.

Linda—Well. Dick Hardaway told me last night he loved me, but did not ask me to marry him.

Bella—And he asked me to marry him, but didn't say a word about love. —Judge.

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—For every drop we need God has an ocean to give us.—Ram's Horn.

—Eighty millions of dollars is the annual amount paid to school teachers in the United States.

—Do you desire to be almost always amiable and in good humor? Then be at peace always with God and with yourself.—Marchal.

—William Rice went from Massachusetts to Texas in 1838. He has given the city of Houston $200,000 in cash, $40,000 in securities, and 9,000 acres of good Texas farm land to found a college.

—Dr. Newman Hall, the great British, divine, preached his last sermon from the text "God so loved the world!" This, he told his congregation, was the first text he ever learned, the text he first preached from, and should now be the last text of their pastor.

—Perhaps no religious sect in this country is more vigorous, considering its size, than the Jews. During the last ten years they have nearly doubled the number of their congregations, while the membership has increased from 50,000 to 130,500, and the synagogue property from $3,549,697 to $9,754,257.—Missionary Review of the World.

—Japan has now a school system somewhat similar to our own. Controlled by local authorities are more than 28,000 schools, of which 26,000 are elementary. The teachers number nearly 72,000, and the scholars 3,410,000, or nearly half the total population of school age. The total annual expense of the system is about $7,000,000.—The Young Man.

—There are twelve memorial kindergartens at work in San Francisco, and six of them were started by Mrs. Leland Stanford. To put them on a permanent basis she has now set aside $100,000 as an endowment fund. She has given $60,000 for these schools previously. The one opened in 1844 by Mrs. Stanford was the first memorial kindergarten in the world, it is said.

—William T. Harris, commissioner of education of the United States, will have charge of the educational congresses to be held in Chicago at the time of the world's fair. Arrangements to this effect have been brought about by President Bonney of the world's congress auxiliary. President Bonney has induced the National educational association to forego its regular annual meeting next year and instead take part in the congresses.

—The noblest and most gifted men and women are alone supremely interesting and abidingly memorable. We have already reached a point where we perceive the unreality of the importance which the chronicles have sought to give to mere kings and captains. If the king was a hero, we love him; but if he was a sot or a coward, his jeweled crown and purple robes leave him as unconsidered by us as the beggar in his rags. Whatever influence, favorable or unfavorable, democracy may exert to make easy or difficult the advent of the noblest kind of man, an age in which the people think and rule will strip from all sham greatness its trappings and tinsel.—Bishop Spalding.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

—It is almost impossible to think of some men reaching a good old age.—Texas Siftings.

—It is the lady of doubtful age who believes in "wiping out old scores."—Yonker's Gazette.

—Nothing gets so warmed up to its work as a mustard plaster.—Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.

—The farther away the man gets from his baby the more he praises its good behavior.—Atchison Globe.

—Most lives which turn out a failure do it from the simple lack of moral courage.—Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler.

—A boy is never of any use until he has discovered that he is not a success as a whistler.—Milwaukee Journal.

—The college graduate thinks he knows everything until he undertakes to hitch a mule.—Binghamton Republican.

—We dance for joy to-day and to-morrow we are kicking. No wonder we have corns on our toes.—Galveston News.

—What a woman calls a perfect dream of a dress is generally a stern reality to the husband who has to pay for it.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

—A Good, Faithful Wife.—Does your wife open your letters, Johnson? Johnson—Never, unless they are marked private.—Seattle Soundings.

—Clara—How well you looked on the street yesterday. Maude (immensely flattered)—Do you really think so? Clara—Yes, you had on such a becoming veil.—Cloak Review.

Mrs. Velox, on a visit to the Yorick's—What! Not a fire-place; not a stove in the room! Why, where does your father warm his slippers, Tommy? Tommy Yorick—Warms 'em on me, he does.

—Little Johnny's Great Grief—My great-aunt Hetty died last week an' was buried on the very day the circus came to town. I never cried so much at a funeral in my life.—N. Y. Herald.

—It often happens that those are the best people whose characters have been the most injured by slanderers, as we usually find that to be the sweetest fruit that the birds have been pecking at.—Pope.

—Censure and criticism never hurt anybody. If false, they can not hurt you unless you are wanting in manly character; and if true, they show a man his weak points, and forewarn him against failure and trouble.—Gladstone.

—"As ships meet at sea a moment together, when words of greeting must be spoken, and then away into the deep, so men meet in this world; and I think we should cross no man's path without hailing him, and if he needs, giving him supplies."

—Not infrequently the most important years of a life, the years which tell most on the character, are unmarked by any notable events. A steady, orderly routine, a gradual progression, perseverance in hard work, often do more to educate and form than a varied and eventful life.—Edna Lyall.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

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

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

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

WALTER N. ALLEN.....Jefferson County
E B. CABBELL.....Pratt County
H. A. WHITE.....Butler County
D. E. BARRY.....Atchison County
A. C. SHINN.....Franklin County
H. C. BOWEN.....Moutgomery County
S. A. MARTIN.....Greenwood County
A. J. McALLISTER.....Cloud County
L. D. RAYNOLDS.....Jewell County
NOAH ALLEN.....Sedgwick County

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. D. LEWELLING,
of Sedgwick County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
PERCY DANIELS,
of Crawford County.

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

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN T. LITTLE,
of Johnson County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
VAN B. PRATHER,
of Cherokee County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. H. BIDDLE,
of Butler County.

FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT,
H N. GAINES,
of Saline County.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE,
STEPHEN H. ALLEN,
of Linn County.

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

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

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Little Miss Ruth sat cutting a tooth,
And felt a slight tinge of pain,
But she said, "I won't cry,
Because by and by,
Pop'll be in the White House again."

Baby McKee was as cross as could be,
But he had a different pain,
He said, "My grand pop
Will shut up his shop,
And go t' Indiany again."

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The capital of this country is organized at last, and we shall see whether Congress will dare to fly in its face.—*Whitelaw Reid in New York Tribune*, 1878

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"If the 'jack leg' lawyers and the professional politicians have all gone into the People's party, as Frank McGrath claims, the Republicans in Kansas are likely to poll a mighty small vote, this fall."—*K. C. Star.*

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Ex-Speaker Elder was defeated yesterday in the convention of the People's party of Franklin county for renomination as Representative. Some one else will have to "corral them cattle" at Topeka next winter.—*Kansas City Star, August 27.*

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Put down Colorado for 25,000 majority for Weaver, says the Denver *Daily News*. All right, friend, we will, and in return, we say put down Kansas for 82,000 for Weaver. Kansas intends to lead the procession, and don't you forget it.—*Topeka Democrat.*

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An exchange very curtly puts it this way: "Yes, Col. W. A. Harris fought for the Southern flag—fought for it because he had been educated to think it right. Devotion to principle inspired the act. What, pray tell us, inspired George T. Anthony, his opponent for Congressman-at-Large, to steal the school fund?"

---

The badges "Stand up for Kansas" have put in their appearance and can now be seen on the lapels of the coats of a few Republican politicians in Topeka. Every time one of these badges appears on the streets, the chappie who carries it is handed another badge by some industrious fellow, which reads: "Get Right With God."—*Topeka Democrat.*

---

The Democratic House voted no subsidies; authorized no corporation bounties; encouraged no land grabs; passed no Force bill or McKinley bill; counted no quorums; unseated no Republicans who had been elected; passed no laws increasing class privileges, and did all that could be done against Pinkerton plutocracy. This is record enough for any Democratic House.—*St. Louis Republic.*

---

In Kansas fusion offends the Republican's nice sense of principle, but it is quite different down south. When our conscientious Republican finds he can scheme to win, he is a plunger and his finessing is hard to beat. The only principles in politics are embodied in the platforms of the parties and the man who gets up and prates about fusion being an unholy political trick is either an ass or a hypocrite, or both. —*Leavenworth Standard.*

---

The situation in Indiana is very unsatisfactory to the Republicans, this year, and they will make extraordinary efforts to carry that State. Harrison's plurality in 1888 was only 2,348. A change of 1,175 votes would have given its Electoral vote to Cleveland. Two years later the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State beat his Republican opponent by 19,579. That was in the "tidal wave" following the passage of the McKinley bill and President Harrison's force bill scheme, and it was also the first election held under the Austarlian ballot law which knocks out the "blocks of five" business. It is safe to count Indiana a Democratic State, this year.

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Senator Aldrich succeeded in demonstrating to the New York *World* that the tariff has no effect on wages by showing that if wages are higher in protected America than in free trade England, they are higher in free trade England than in the protected countries of the continent of Europe.

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An exchange well says: The man who takes so many other papers that he can't afford to take his own home paper was in town last week. Some day he will meet with a misfortune, or some of his family will die, or suffer a loss some way, and he will think the paper ought to make mention of the loss. The papers he takes are published away from his home, the publishers of which neither know him nor care for him enough to mention any loss he may sustain unless it would be unusual, which its readers might be interested in. When such a man drops out of a community, nobody but his immediate family misses him, and the world wags on as though he had never lived in it.

---

Twenty-six United States Senators will be elected this coming winter, eighteen Republicans and eight Democrats' terms expiring. It is thought that the next Senate will have a majority of Democrats. Of the outgoing Republicans, Hawley, of Connecticut, Dawes, of Massachusetts, Sanders, of Montana, Hiscock, of New York, and Sawyer, of Wisconsin, are now representing Democratic States, and will be turned down this fall. Perkins, of Kansas, will give place to a People's party man. On March 4th the Republican majority will disappear and Adlai E. Stevenson will preside over a Democratic body.—*Oskaloosa Times.*

---

S. S. King, the People's party candidate for Congress in the Second Kansas district, has withdrawn from the race and the Central Committee of that district has unanimously endorsed the nomination of the Democratic candidate, Col. H. L. Moore, which insures his (Moore's) election by four or five thousand majority. The decks are now clear for action in the Second district and soon the fog horn of Funston, the "farmer" statesman, will be heard no more forever. The People's party acted wisely in the Second; what about the situation in the First district? Will they defeat or elect the Republican candidate? That's the burning question.—*Newton Journal.*

---

There is a pearl button factory a Chester, Ill., which was established by the McKinley tariff law, passed, it will be rememberd, in the interest of free and self-respecting American labor. At Chester is located the Illinois penitentiary, where labor is a drug on the market. The pearl button people, however, do not depend wholly upon convict labor. In addition they employ about fifty young women to sew the buttons on cards. One of these young women sues the company for $2.55 for sorting and sewing on 9,000 buttons, which shows clearly the high wages prevailing in this patriotic industry. The tariff on pearl buttons, by the way, is 300 per cent.—*Levenworth Standard.*

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It takes ten columns of space in the New York *World* to recapitulate all the strikes which have occurred in protected industries in this country since the McKinley law went into effect. The magnitude of the list is astounding, even to those who have long been convinced that "protection" protects capital in its aggressions on labor. Sixteen days after the act went into effect 1,200 iron miners at Dayton, Tenn., struck against a reduction of wages. That was the first and it has been followed by no fewer than 473 strikes against reductions of wages under the operations of the McKinley tariff iniquity. As the *World* expresses it, there "has not been an instant of time since the McKinley tariff act went into effect that there has not been in progress, somewhere within the United States, a strike against a proposed reduction of wages in some protected industry."

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### THE HOUSE-BOAT

Is "English, you know," but it is rapidly becoming Americanized. House-boating is a sort of aquatic camping-out; and to pass a vacation on an American house boat is an experience to anticipate with pleasure and remember with satisfaction. "Our Summer in a House-Boat," published in Demorest's Family Magazine for September, is a most delightful description of life on one of these floating summer homes, abounding with charming descriptions of scenery, and humorous incidents to which the numerous illustrations give additional zest. "How Artificial Ice is Made" is especially apropos when the mercury is striving to make a record, and to know that Jack Frost is not the only dependence for a supply of ice makes one feel several degrees cooler on a hot day. This also is fully illustrated. "Society Leaders of Ohio" gives charming pictures and crisp biographical sketches of representative women of Ohio. "The Mushroom's Family Connections" embodies many curious and interesting points about peculiar fungi, and the illustrations are especially fine; the second part of "How to Sing Without a Master" is excellent; "Hands Up!" and "The Land of the Free and Equal," both illustrated, are stories that all will enjoy; and "Jim's Picture" is a pathetic tale that will appeal to everyone. The departments—"Our Girls," "Home Art and Home Comfort," "Household," "What Women are Doing," "World's Progress," "Chat," and "Mirror of Fashions"—all abound with good things; and in addition to over 200 black-and-white illustrations there is a lovely water-color, "The Little Mother." The September number is a generous twenty cents' worth; and the subscription price is only $2 a year. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York city.

---

### CAMPAIGN SONG BOOKS.

We have received from the publishers. "True Blue" Republican Songs, and "Red Hot" Democratic Campaign Songs—two books, each containing a collection of new songs arranged for male quartet clubs; with music and words complete, and just what is wanted for the Presidential campaign of 1892. Nothing is more effective than stirring and appropriate songs for campaign purposes, and they are furnished in great variety in "True Blue" and "Red Hot." Sold by music and news dealers generally, or upon receipt of ten cents each, copies will be mailed to any address by The S. Brainard's Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.

---

### LIGHT BREAKING IN WALL STREET.

Referring to the scare being cultivated about silver, we would like somebody to point us to some nation that has come to grief, or its people become less prosperous by having too much metallic money in the form of gold and silver. For ourselves we delight to point to France as an opposing answer.—*Woerishoffer & Co., New York Bankers.*

---

### POPULAR NEW MUSIC FOR PIANO.

Morning Prayer, Meditation, Wiegand....60c
Evening Prayer, Fantasia, Siewert.....60c
Solitude (Einsamkeit), Nocturne, Textor. 50c
Lost in Sorrow, Reverie, Ecker.....40c
Robin's Farewell, Caprice, Fischer.....50c
Valse Caprice (brilliant and showy), Ecker 75c

Mailed on receipt of price, by Ignaz Fischer, publisher, Toledo, O.

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[First published in the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, September 1st, 1892.]

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
County of Chase, }

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

Charles K. Wells, plaintiff,
vs
J. W. McWilliams and L. D. McWilliams, his wife, George Storch, William G. Wheeler and Mrs William G. Wheeler, the wife of the said William G. Wheeler, whose full and true name is unknown, defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER THE 3D, 1892,

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

The southeast quarter (¼) of section thirty-two (32), in township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east; also lots Nos. one (1) and two (2) and the south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) of section No six (6), in township No. twenty (20), range eight (8), east of the sixth (6) Principal Meridian, containing 320 acres more or less, all in Chase county, Kansas.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, J. W. McWilliams et al., and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs

J. H. MURDOCK,
Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.

Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, August 31st, 1892.

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## ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
County of Chase, }
OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, July 5th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, 1892, a petition, signed by Richard Gause and 46 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point where the H. C. Varnum road leaves the section line between sections thirty-five and thirty-six, township twenty, range six east, thence south on section line on east side of stone fence to the southeast corner of section thirty-five, township twenty, range six east, thence southwest on the most practicable ground to the southeast corner of section two, township twenty-one, range six east, thence south on section line between sections eleven and twelve, township twenty-one, range six east, to the northwest corner of section thirteen, township twenty-one, range six east, thence east on section line between sections twelve and thirteen, township twenty-one, range six east, to the southeast corner of section twelve, township twenty-one, range six east, to intersect the Lybarger road; also, commencing at the southeast corner of section eleven, township twenty-one, range six east, thence west on section line between sections eleven and fourteen, to the southeast corner of section ten, township twenty-one, range six east, to intersect the Craig road. Said road to be made forty feet wide,

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: L. Becker, A. R. Ice and William H. Stephenson as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of beginning, in Cottonwood township, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. K. HARMAN.
[L. S.] County Clerk.

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## ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
County of Chase, }
OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, July 5th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, 1892, a petition, signed by E. W. Pinkston and 13 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of section twenty-five, township twenty, range five, east of the sixth Principal Meridian, and running thence east on section line, or as near as practicable, to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section twenty-five, thence north to junction with road No. 214 of the road record of Chase county, Kansas, and to vacate all that part of road No. 214, between the beginning and ending of the above described road.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz. S. T. Slaybaugh George W. Blackburn and P. D. Montgomery as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Cottonwood township, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners M. K. HARMAN,
[L. S.] County Clerk.

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## ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
County of Chase, }
OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, July 5th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, 1892, a petition, signed by A. F. Foreman and 26 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing on the range line between ranges eight and nine, at a point nineteen chains south of the northeast corner of section twenty-five, in township nineteen, of range eight east, thence running south on said range line widening out the A. F. Foreman road by laying off a strip on the west side of said range line twenty feet wide from said point of commencement to the south line of said quarter section of land, and terminating at the southeast corner of said quarter section.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appointed the following named persons, viz: J. H. Makimsen, Frank Frye and John Sharp as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo and Falls townships, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. K. HARMAN,
[L S] County Clerk.

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W. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery,

Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

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J. M. WISHERD,

THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

—AND—

CONFECTIONER!

Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building, and is fully prepared to furnish everything in his line.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!! Ice Cream!!!

The finest in the city. All flavors. Any quantity.

Milk Shake, Lemonade and Pop, To quench your thirst these hot days.

FRUITS, CANDIES, NUTS,

For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls, - - - - - Kansas.

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IF YOU GO TO EMPORIA,
buy your
FURNITURE and CARPETS
—OF—
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Carpets from 22 cents up.
aug18-4t Chamber Sets, $14.50 up.

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JOHNSON & FIELD CO.

RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of

"THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS

DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.

These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the BEST MACHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every description.

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Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use.

The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.

We can vouch for the reliability of this firm.—EDITOR.

---

## ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
County of Chase. }
OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, July 5th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July 1892, a petition, signed by A. Lehnherr and 28 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road described as follows, viz:

To be located on the section line as near as practicable. Commencing at the southwest corner of section twelve, township twenty, range six east, thence north on section line between sections eleven and twelve, one and two, thirty-five and thirty-six, twenty-five and twenty-six. The sections thirty-five and thirty-six, and twenty-five and twenty-six being in township nineteen, range six, to intersect the ridge road petitioned for, by running from Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas, to Marion Center, Marion county, Kansas.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Newton Griffith, C. C Smith and E. P. Allen as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surreyor, at the point of beginning, in Cottonwood township, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. K. HARMAN,
[L S] County Clerk.

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## ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
Chase County, }
OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, July 5th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 5th day of July, 1892, a petition signed by C. W. Bobbits and 19 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Without survey, commencing at the southeast corner of section twenty-eight, township twenty-one, range six east, running north between sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight, intersecting the two roads on the north and south of section twenty-eight, township twenty-one, range six east.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. B. Gibson, J. B. Cooley and John Holderman as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement, in Cedar township, on the 2d day of September, A. D 1892, and proceed to view such road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. K HARMAN,
[L. S.] County Clerk.

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## ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
County of Chase, }
OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, July 5th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 5th day of July, 1892 a petition signed by M. E Moore and 33 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

To be viewed, surveyed and widened, that portion of the A. F. Foreman road from a point in said road seventy-six rods south of the north line of section thirty, in township nineteen, south of range nine east, and at the point where said road survey was offset to the range line, and from that point to resurvey and locate and widen out said road to forty feet by adding twenty feet on east side of said present Foreman road from said point to a point in said Foreman road twenty five and a quarter chains south of said point of commencement, and that portion of the Foreman road located on the west side of the range line on the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five, township nineteen, of range eight, be vacated.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. H. Makimson, Frank Frye and John Sharp as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo and Falls townships, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. K. HARMAN,
[L. S] County Clerk.

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J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase county Land Agency,

Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY.—

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
ap27-tf

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PENSIONS.

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effect of army service, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address

JAMES TANNER,
Late Commissioner of Pensions,
je4lyr Washington, D. C.

---

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JOSEPH C. WATERS.
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton
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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.

---

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

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PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jy11-tf

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F. JOHNSON, M. D.,
CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.
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R. C. HUTCHESON. C. N. SMITH.
HUTCHESON & SMITH,
DENTISTS.
Permanently located. Office over National Bank. Gas, Devitalized Air and all known Anesthetics used to relieve pain.
No efforts spared to give satisfaction.
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always keeps the
Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.
Try Him. Matfield Green.
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GO TO
CEDAR POINT!
call on
PECK,
and purchase a
M'CORMICK BINDER,
AND
TWINE, etc,
Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and
J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.
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COLLINS & BURGIE CO.
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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 US FOR PRICES.
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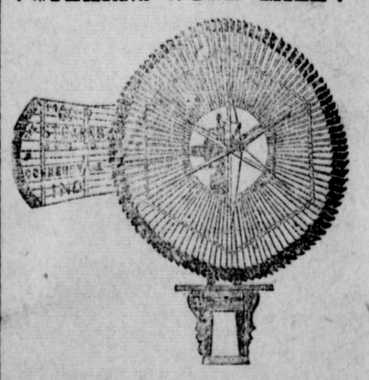
STEARNS WIND MILL.



The lightest, strongest, most durable, has been built and in constant use for years, has stood the test of time, is suitable for all classes of work; ask for illustrated matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable iron felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the the trade.

We build all sizes of both power and pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds, tank work of every kind a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed.

We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no Agents.

Send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.

Address all correspondence to the

STEARNS MAN'FG. CO.,
CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

The Lyon County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

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

## TIME TABLE.

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

| EAST. | NY.x. | Chi.x | MR.x. | KC.x. | Pt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | am | pm | pm | am | pm |
| Cedar Grove. | 10 37 | 1 27 | 12 43 | 10 13 | 11 27 |
| Clements | 10 46 | 1 35 | 12 54am | 10 23 | 11 45am |
| Elmdale | 11 00 | 1 46 | 1 10 | 10 36 | 12 15pm |
| Evans | 11 05 | 1 50 | 1 14 | 10 40 | 12 25 |
| Strong | 11 14 | 1 56 | 1 35 | 10 48 | 12 44 |
| Ellinor | 11 24 | 2 05 | 1 46 | 10 57 | 1 07 |
| Saffordville | 11 28 | 2 10 | 1 53 | 11 03 | 1 19 |

| WEST. | Mex.x | Den.x | Col. | Tex.x. | w.lt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | pm | pm | am | pm | am |
| Saffordville | 5 19 | 3 27 | 3 07 | 1 57 | 9 18 |
| Ellinor | 5 25 | 3 32 | 3 16 | 2 05 | 9 27 |
| Strong | 5 35 | 3 40 | 3 40 | 2 17 | 9 50 |
| Evans | 5 42 | 3 46 | 3 53 | 2 26 | 10 20 |
| Elmdale | 5 46 | 3 50 | 3 57 | 2 32 | 10 36 |
| Clements | 6 00 | 4 02 | 4 16 | 2 46 | 11 45 |
| Cedar Grove | 6 07 | 4 10 | 4 27 | 2 57 | 12 09 |

C. K. & W. R. R.

| EAST. | Pass. | Frt. | Mixed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hymer | 11 58pm | 6 45pm | |
| Evans | 12 17am | 7 15 | |
| Strong City | 12 30 | 7 30 | 3 00pm |
| Cottonwood Falls. | | | 3 10 |
| Gladstone | | | 3 25 |
| Bazaar | | | 4 10 |

| WEST. | Pass. | Frt. | Mixed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bazaar | | | 4 20pm |
| Gladstone | | | 4 50 |
| Cottonwood Falls. | | | 5 15 |
| Strong City | 4 00am | 8 30am | 5 20 |
| Evans | 4 10 | 8 45 | |
| Hymer | 4 27 | 9 16 | |

## LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Cool nights.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

John B. Sanders now 'sports a bicycle.

The weather is quite moderate now-a-days.

T. J. Perry was down to Emporia, Friday.

Jake Moon, of Emporia, was in town, Saturday.

Frank Arnold, of Emporia, was in town, yesterday.

J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, Saturday.

The boys keep Republican Headquarters very lively.

B. U. Schaudecker was in town the fore part of the week.

Wallie Harvey, of Strong City, has returned from Colorado.

A waterworks system is being talked of in and for Strong City.

The public schools in this city will be opened, September 12.

Miss Mary Kelley, of Emporia, is visiting in Strong City,

Miss May Hadley, of Emporia is visiting at M. K. Harman's.

Sheriff J. H. Murdock was at Abilene and Enterprise, last week.

E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Miss Mary Franklin, of Ithica, Mich., is visiting at Dr. C. E. Hait's.

Paints and oils at the Corner Drug Store.

Mrs. E. W. Tanner and Miss Carrie Breese were down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Miss Cleo Ice returned home, Wednesday of last week, from New York.

W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Tuesday, on business.

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

Clay Shaft and family, of Clements, have returned from their visit in Colorado.

Mrs. A. B. Watson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cora Clark, in Cowley county.

Misses Nellie Howard and Mira Tuttle visited friends in Kansas City, last week.

Mrs. J. C. Petty, of Strong City, visited Mrs. Wm. Marlin, of Florence, last week.

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. aug18-tf

E. A. Kinne has had a well dug on his premises, Frank Darling being the contractor.

D. L. Hilton, of Emporia, is now yardmaster of the Santa Fe railroad at Strong City.

If you want a glass of good soda water call on Cochran & Fritze, Strong City.

Mrs. H. Wagner, of Emporia, is visiting at the Rev. Carl Eberhardt's in Strong City.

Died, on Thursday night, August 25, 1892, Frank Jones, an old resident of Saffordville.

H. L. Evans, of Topeka, spent a few days last week, with Wm. P. Rettiger, of Strong City.

Robert Clements is enjoying a visit from his brother, Joseph Clements, of Bellaire, Ohio.

D. M. Swope, having rented his farm on Peyton creek, intends to soon move to town.

Paints and oils at the Corner Drug Store.

Mrs. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, has been quite ill this week, but is now improving.

J. H Mann has gone to the Soldiers' Home, at Leaxenworth, to take the Keeley cure.

Mrs. Lot Leonard, who was visiting her son, J. B. Leonard, at El Dorado, has returned home.

If you want a good, square meal for only 25c., try the Grand Central Hotel in Cottonwood Falls.

Mrs. John Frisby is enjoying a visit from her sister and sister's husband, from a distance.

Many of the citizens of this city and Strong will spend next Monday, Labor Day, at Topeka.

**E. F. HOLMES & CO. ARE RECEIVING THEIR FALL GOODS. THEIR STOCK WILL BE VERY LARGE, AND CONTAIN THE LATEST STYLES. THEY ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.**

The County Commissioners will meet, September 7, to consider the purchase of a poor farm.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gruwell attended the Pythian encampment at Kansas City, last week.

There was quite a heavy rain fell in these parts, just before and after daylight, Monday morning.

W. H. Holsinger and Chas. Monroe returned, Saturday, from their trip to the mountains in Colorado.

Born, at 3 o'clock, Sunday morning, August 21, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Giese, an 11½ pound girl.

S. F. Jones and C. I. Maule, of Strong City, were on the sick list last week, but they are now well.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Frisby and Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Wood left, Monday morning, for Columbus, Ohio.

Ben Ricards, of Fox creek, is now enjoying a visit from his sister, Mrs. L. E. Bush, of Kingston, Ohio.

Born, on Friday morning, August 19, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Bart Shipman, of Strong City, a daughter.

Mrs. Martin Kelley, of Emporia, is visiting the family of George McDonald, of Strong City, this week.

Mrs. P. F. King, of Emporia, arrived here, Monday, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Duchanois.

The Rev. Carl Eberhardt, of Strong City, is attending the German Lutheran Synod at Topeka, this week.

Mrs. T. H. Grisham and Miss Cecil Park went to Colorado, last week, for a short sojourn in the mountains.

Don't neglect the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Leavitt, the noted round-the-world W. C. T. U. missionary.

Mrs. W. R. Richards, of Strong City, returned home, last week, from her visit in the mountains of Colorado.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, was quite ill the fore part of the week, but, we are pleased to note, is now about well.

36 sheets of note paper 5c at
HAGER'S.

Miss Lola Bonewell returned home, Tuesday, from a visit to her sister, Mrs James F. Hazel, at Kansas City.

Mrs. M. Goudie, of Strong City, is in town on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Loy.—*Council Grove Republican.*

Mrs. C. Fred Shipman, of Emporia, was visiting her friends and relatives at Elmdale the latter part of last week.

John Peterson, of Galesburg, Ill., who was visiting his niece, Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, returned home, Monday.

The new dining-room at the Grand Central Hotel is now open to receive guests. Try it, and you will be treated right.

Mrs. Isaac Matthews, of Strong City, left, on Wednesday of last week, for an extended visit at Chicago with her sister.

Ed. Beck, of Prairie Hill, is enjoying a visit from his Grandmother Beck and his aunt, Mrs. Swartz, of Nebraska.

Perforated chair seats 10c at
jly16 HAGER'S.

St. Anthony's parish school in Strong City will reopen, next Monday morning, with Miss Dena Sonderman again as teacher.

Died, on Sunday morning, August 21, 1892, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Leckliter, of Strong City, aged 5 days.

Leo G. Holtz is again out on the streets after having had a painful surgical operation performed on one of his toes, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Whitten, of Valparaiso, Nebraska, are at Elmdale, attending the funeral of their daughter, Mrs. Willis Coryell.

Riley Underwood, who had been making hay for several weeks past near Matfield Green, returned to Oklahoma, last Monday.

Virgil Brown, of Strong City, was home, yesterday, from St. Louis, where he is in charge of the Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s stone contract.

Mrs. Chas. Stewart and children, of Topeka, are visiting at the home of C. J. Mickeljerd, of Buck creek, the father of Mrs. Stewart.

John Zimmerman is again back at Strong City. He reports having had a good time at the reunion of his old regiment, at Marysville.

The family of Mayor Henry Weibrecht, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit a few days this week, from Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, of Emporia.

John McGee, of Oklahoma, arrived here, last week, on a visit to his daughters, Mesdames W. C. Brace and Henry Zimmerman.

The Misses Grace and Elsie Wilson and Carrie Bertch, of Emporia, who were visiting at Clint Arnold's, returned home, Tuesday.

Miss Ina Jackson, of Strong City, who spent her vacation at her old home at Prairie du Chein, Wis., returned to Strong, last Tuesday.

G. H. Burnett, of Matfield Green, returned home, Friday, from Kansas City, where he had been with a car load of cattle and a car load of hogs.

Sam Peterson, of Los Angeles, Cal., who was visiting his sister, Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, has gone to Ann Arbor, Mich., to attend college.

I want good Farm Loans, at lower rates than ever before offered in Chase county. See my new terms at once.
J. W. McWILLIAMS.

Candy ten cents per pound at
HAGER'S.

At their meeting, last Saturday, the Old Settlers' League decided not to celebrate this year, but to hold a grand reunion on Kansas day, January 29, 1893.

Mrs. M. P. Strail and daughter Bertha, who had been to Kansas City, visiting Mrs. Wm. Bonewell, daughter of Mrs. Strail, returned home, Monday evening.

Died, Monday night, August 29th, 1892, of peritonitis, at her home on Denn creek, Miss Grace Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Harris, aged 18 years.

A. F. Fritze and family, of Strong City, are enjoying a visit, this week, from their old friends W. C. Schirmeyer and sister, Miss Lizzie, of Decatur, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bernard, of Cedar Point were at Kansas City, last week, and stopped at Emporia on their return home, arriving at home, Monday afternoon.

District Court Clerk George M. Hayden, wife and child returned home, Sunday, from Excelsior Springs, Mo., the baby being somewhat improved in health.

Dr. Hutcheson says he intends living at his mother-in-law's as long as she behaves herself, which, of course, means he is permanently located for all time to come.

John Bell the abstracter, has gone on a two weeks' visit to Excelsior Springs, and Miss Carrie Hansen, of Strong City, is working in the office during his absence.

FOR SALE.—A new process gasoline stove; will exchange for a young cow or yearling heifer; reason for wanting to sell, owner has two of these stoves. Apply as this office.

Only three of the recent tourists from Cottonwood Falls in Colorado, viz., Miss Anna K. Rockwood, E. F. Holmes and J. B. Smith, reached the summit of Pike's Peak.

Mesdames Richard Hofman and George McLaughlin, of Munice, Indiana, daughters of Probate Judge G. W. Kilgore, are visiting their relatives here and at Strong City.

Sam Baker, of Illinois, arrived here, last Thursday, for a few days visit to his sister-in-law, Mrs. E. T. Baker, and on business connected with the estate of her deceased husband.

Miss Jordan, of Leavenworth, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, was the guest of Mrs. L. G. Wilcox, yesterday.—*Emporia Republican, August 25.*

J. G. Winters, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his mother and brother, C. F. Winters, of Solomon City, who were on their way home from their visit in California.

Richard Cuthbert and daughter, Mrs. Wm. Hunter, and sister, Mrs. Rollins, of Michigan, will start to Colorado, to-day, for an extended visit to Colorado Springs, Manitou and Denver.

Hugh Griffis, who has been working on the Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s contract at St. Louis, returned home, last week, and he and his wife and son are now visiting at his father's, J. W. Griffis, in this city.

Dr. W. H. Veach and wife, of Carthage, Ill., were visiting Dr. John McCaskill, of Bloody creek, last week and this, while on their way to Colorado. Dr. Veach is a brother-in-law of Dr. McKaskill.

Died, at her home, on the A. M. Breese farm, near Elmdale, at 9 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning, August 31, 1892, of puerperal congestions, Mrs. May Coryell, consort of Willis Coryell, aged 25 years.

B. K. Bruce, the Republican candidate for Auditor of State, gave the COURANT office a call, last Saturday. We found Mr. Bruce a good conversationalist and a man calculated to make friends wherever he goes.

J. L. Cochran, J. P. Kuhl, George George, Chas. Rockwood, Lee M. Swope, Guy Johnson, L. W. Hillert, Cal Baldwin and E. Bruce Johnston were down to Kansas City, last week, attending the Knights of Pythias encampment.

Joseph Plumberg, formerly of this city, and who has been living at Topeka for the past two years, has moved to Atchison, Kansas, and will work on the new postoffice which is being built at that place.

John Madden was bitten several times on the left hand by a mad dog, last night, and the mad stone of J. G. Winters, of Strong City, was applied to the wounds, and stayed on nine hours. He is now out about town.

Candidates, now is a good time to be inviting Democrats to give you their support at the polls. You can do so through an announcement in the COURANT for a V. Don't be backward about the matter, as it is votes you want, and must have to get elected.

The jail now contains two prisoners, arrested this week, one from Newton, arrest by City Marshal W. H. Winters, for stealing a coat in Strong City, and the other an escaped prisoner from Greenwood county, arrested by Sheriff J. H. Murdock, at Strong City.

One hundred and eighteen acres of first-class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm. Address the owner,
FRANK M. BAKER,
1504 W. 13th ave., Denver, Col.

Although the store of B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, was burglarized, on the 3d instant, and the safe door blown through a partition and thirty feet from the safe, nothing was taken from either the safe or the store, and they are still on deck, rejoicing with a good trade, because they sell goods at bottom prices.

Now is your chance! New subscribers and those who will pay up all arrearages can have the COURANT from now to January first, for the small price of fifty cents. This low rate is made only with the hope of doubling the circulation of this paper and to give you a reliable paper during the campaign now upon us. It is hoped that everyone will take advantage of this golden opportunity.

The Cedar Grove W. C. T. U., of Cedar Point, held a most enjoyable gospel temperance meeting in the M. E. church, last Sunday evening. Col. Flory's five-minutes talk was eloquent and powerful, and gave forth no uncertain sound upon this grand question of the day. Altogether the Union scored a good point for temperance and God. ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual, richly bound in cloth and gold, steel engraving of the author, 144 pages on the treatment of all diseases, mailed free on application.
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
111 William St., New York.

Charles Barker, of Florence, one of Marion county's war horses of Democracy, was in town, Tuesday, on business, and gave the COURANT office a pleasant call. He reports that the People's party and Democrats of that county, with a joint ticket in the field, will march to victory on the 8th day of next November. It is very strange what a difference there is in the minds of men on the opposite sides of certain boundary lines, that is, how vainglorious some people are, while others think "in union there is strength."

Married, at the Residence of the bride's parents, in this city, on Tuesday night, August 30, 1892, in the presence of a few near relatives and invited friends, Dr. R. C. Hutcheson and Miss Stella G. Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kerr, the Rev. E. Y. Hill, of the Presbyterian Church, officiating. Dr. Hutcheson is a graduate of one of the Kansas City Medical Schools, and was, last winter, a Professor in one of the Dental Schools in that city, and now has a dental office in this city, besides he is a practicing physician, and has a good practice here, as is evidenced by the fact that soon after partaking of the wedding supper he was sent for on a sick call and did not get back home until 10 o'clock the next morning; and then again, last night, he had to go into the country on another sick call. The bride has lived in this city from her childhood, and was educated in the public schools here. She is an excellent musician and vocalist; and a lady of most pleasant manners and gentle disposition; and she and the groom are to be congratulated in their selection of partners for life. The presents were handsome, costly and useful. The COURANT extends to them its best wishes for a long, happy and prosperous wedded life.

The colored folks' barbecue, held in Cartter's grove, north of the Cottonwood river, last Saturday, August 27th, Emancipation Day, was well attended by the colored people of this and adjoining counties, and by many of the white people of this county, the gathering being estimated at about five hundred, all of whom had a most enjoyable time, and were well pleased that they were there. John Madden acted as Master of Ceremonies, and also made a short but eloquent speech to those in attendance. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were also made by F. P. Cochran, R. H. Chandler, P. B. McCabe and B. K. Bruce, the Republican candidate for Auditor of State, all of whom spoke eloquently and earnestly on the subject matter before them, Mr. Bruce dropping politics almost entirely and speaking to his people, *i. e.*, the colored folks, in words of cheer and encouragement, making many good hits and, at times, "bringing the house down with laughter," and at other times eliciting much applause. The Strong City Band furnished the music, which was highly appreciated by all who listened to its sweet strains. The dinner was well relished by all who partook of it. There was a dancing platform on the grounds, which was kept quite busy by the devotees of Terpischore, and, at night, the dance was continued in the Strong City Opera House. Taking it all in all, it was a gala day for the colored folks of Chase county and those living in adjoining counties.

### PRIZE POEM.

The editor of the *Rocky Mountain Celt* won the prize of $1,000 offered by the syndicate of western editors for the best appeal poem to newspaper subscribers to pay up their subscriptions. This is the poem:

Lives of poor men oft remind us,
Honest men won't stand a chance,
The more we work there grows behind us,
Bigger patches on our pants.

Our pants once new and glossy,
Now are stripes of different hue,
All because subscribers linger,
And won't pay us what is due.

Then let us all be up and doing,
Send your mite however small,
Or, when the snow of winter strikes us,
We shall have no pants at all.

### PANSY FOR SEPTEMBER

Contains its usual number of short stories, all up to the regular high standard. Its leading stories by "Pansy" (Mrs. G. R. Alden) and Margaret Sidney, move along in that interesting fashion their authors best know how to adopt, promising a satisfactory ending. A paper on Robert Burns contains much by way of valuable hint and suggestion, and will be read with interest by all classes of readers. There are poems, shorter articles and verse, with the popular P. S. Christian Endeavor Corner, so highly prized by young and old alike. Price $1.00 a year; 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Co., publishers, Boston.

### OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN

For September is as bright as a "new dollar." The frontispiece is a picture and a poem in itself, and the closing illustration is an apt companion. Many of its stories and poems will remind the little readers that vacation is over, and others will help them better to enjoy their play time and study time. Our Little Men and Women is a magazine made for the younger boys and girls, by writers who best know the boys' and girls' needs, and it stands without a rival. Price $1.00 a year; 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Co., publishers, Boston.

### BABYLAND FOR SEPTEMBER

Is a remarkably clever number. Its pictures are pretty, its jingles are gay, and the stories are just such stories as Babyland makes for the babies. "A Rhyme for Baby's Fingers" is a dainty bit of verse meant to captivate mamma and charm baby. What would the little folks do without Babyland? Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number. D. Lothrop Co., publishers, Boston.

### THE HOMELIEST MAN IN COTTONWOOD FALLS,

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get FREE a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

### FOR SALE

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

SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, - - - Kansas.

J. ULIUS REMY, Tonsroial Artist

Fine, Artistic Photographs.

It is no use losing time going to a large city to get your Photos taken, when you can get them made in Cottonwood Falls.

We make Photos by the latest process, in the latest style, and finish them in an artistic manner.
Come and examine our work before you go elsewhere.

ARTHUR JOHNSON, Photgrapher.

Lion Shoe Store,

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

A. MOHLER, Proprietor.

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

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

We have

Men's and Youths' Shoes

THAT WILL SUIT ALL.

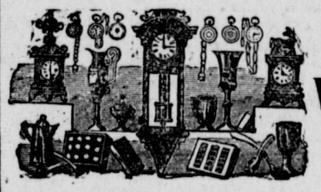
If your children need Shoes for every-day wear, ask to see our

"NOBBY" SCHOOL SHOES.

Nothing but Solid Made Goods, and Sold at Cash Prices.

A. MOHLER,

425 Commercial St., 1st Door South of Emporia National Bank, Emporia Kansas.



R. L. FORD,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A well selected stock of Elgin, Waltham, Hamden and Springfield

WATCHES, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY

—AND—

Aikin, Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens always on hand.

The Only General Stock of Musical Instruments in the City.

Repairing promptly attended to. English, Swiss and Intricate Watches a Specialty.

### PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CHASE COUNTY W. C. T. U.,

To be held at Strong City, Kansas, on Wednesday, September 7, 1892:

10:45, a. m.—Music.
—— Devotional Exercises, Mrs. S. B. Stotts.
—— Organization.
—— Reading Minutes.
—— Music.
—— Noontide Hour of Prayer. Mrs. S. Williams.
—— Announcements.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30, p. m.—Music.
—— Devotional Exercises, Mrs. E. V. Schriver.
—— Reports of Local Presidents.
—— Reports of County Superintendents.
—— Reports of Committees.
—— Resolutions.
—— Plan of Work.
—— Finance.
—— Address of President.
—— Reports of Secretary and Treasurer.
—— Committee on Credentials.
—— Election of Officers.

EVENING SESSION.

8, p. m.—Music.
—— Prayer.
—— Music.
—— Benediction.

The day sessions will be held in the M. E. church. The evening one in the Opera House.

Each local Union is entitled to one delegate, and one additional for every ten paying members.

Let us work and pray earnestly to make this convention a benefit to our county through the influence which will go out for good from all who attend.
MRS. J. S. SHIPMAN,
County President.

### SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and $1.00. TRIAL SIZE FREE. At all druggists.

### HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

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

### A PEEK AT PIKE'S PEAK.

For Knight Templars and their friends the great meeting of 1892 is that of the Silver Triennial Conclave at Denver, August 9.

The rate is less than the usual tourist ticket costs. It is low enough to catch business.

Will it catch yours for the Santa Fe Route?

Perhaps that depends on what the Santa Fe Route offers. It offers this:

Through Vestibule Palace Sleepers, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City via Pueblo and Colorado Springs, to Denver.

A 117 mile view of the Rocky Mountains.

Cheap side trips to various points in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

Good service at reasonable rates.

Address J. J. Comer, Agent A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co., Cottonwood Falls, for information.

## SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

### Why I Became a Single Taxer.

Perhaps the numerous readers of the Standard may be interested in learning when and why I became a single taxer. Perhaps, also, the facts in the case may afford some encouragement to persons who have as yet only partially "seen the cat," but are honestly seeking for "the whole truth and nothing but the truth." This thought, whether well founded or otherwise, is my only apology for putting before the public an article so replete with personalities as this must necessarily be.

Up to the autumn of 1889 I knew little of Henry George and still less of the single tax theory. I had simply heard of Henry George as an aggressive reformer, an advocate of social changes, and the author of a famous book called Progress and Poverty." I had never read any of his writings, nor had I any conception of what he believed and taught.

At the time mentioned I was a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., but was spending a few weeks in my old home, Chicago, Ill. I was president of the Illinois association, of Los Angeles, an organization which made engagements with a few notable speakers for public lectures.

While in Chicago I received a letter from Henry Harrison, the secretary of the Illinois association, who knew just as little of Henry George as I knew. Mr. Harrison stated that as Mr. George was announced to visit the Pacific coast, en route for Australia, some time during the coming winter, it might be best for our organization to secure him, if possible, for one or two lectures.

His suggestion was supported by Mr. F. L. Grosvenor, treasurer of our association. Thinking favorably of it, I immediately wrote to Mr. George, received a prompt response, and in a few days we had him under contract to lecture two consecutive nights in Los Angeles, under our management, the dates to be determined later on.

Soon after my return home I said to Harrison: "Well, Henry George is a noted character, but really I know very little as to what he believes, preaches or pretices. Suppose we get a copy of 'Progress and Poverty' and read it together before he comes here." This was agreed to. We procured a copy of the book and read it a little at a time. It opened our eyes on the land and labor questions, and made us the more desirous of meeting and hearing the noted agitatator and controversionalist. On the last evening of February, 1890, Henry George appeared before a large audience in Illinois hall to deliver his first lecture in Los Angeles. Many of the leading citizens were present, and all were eager to see and hear the man of whom they had heard so much. As president of the organization it was my duty to introduce the lecturer, which I did with but few words. Let me say right here that I had already learned enough of Henry George and the truths he promulgated to make that occasion one of the proudest in all my experience.

Mr. George spoke for an hour and a half on "The Social Problem." He was heartily applauded by many and carefully listened to by all. I have heard nearly every noted public speaker in the United States who has been on the stage of action within the past thirty years, but I can truthfully say that from no one else did I ever learn so much worth knowing as I learned from Henry George that night. His address was at once profound and brilliant, logical and witty, forcible and eloquent. It was a masterly arraignment of our present social system in all its hideous deformity, followed by an expose of the protection superstition and an explanation of the single tax theory—so clear, so plain, so simple and straightforward that no honest investigator could fail to be favorably impressed. The next night George spoke for an hour directly on the single tax, and then devoted an hour to answering questions from the audience. At the close of the meeting he immediately resumed his journey to Australia. I have never met him since that hour, but he left behind him in Los Angeles abundant food for thought and discussion, besides several new converts, who will be staunch single taxers and free traders as long as they live—Henry Harrison and myself being among the number. Mr. Harrison, being a very intelligent man and an independent thinker, readily grasped the truths presented, and being also a lover of justice, with the courage of his convictions, he did not hesitate to openly avow his belief in the greatest of all reforms.

F. L. Grosvenor is not yet an outspoken single taxer, but he is on the right road. He now reads and admires Henry George's writings, and being a man of noble impulse and an advocate of justice, his complete acceptance of Mr. George's views may be looked for in the near future.

For years prior to reading and hearing Henry George's arguments, I had been fully conscious that our modern social system was bad, and rapidly going from bad to worse. I had long been identified with reform movements, freely contributing time, labor and means according to my ability toward helping forward what I honestly believed to be a good cause. But on becoming a single taxer I discovered that this is the foundation of all other reforms. It lies at the bottom of all truth and justice in the social structure, or rather, it is itself the very embodyment of truth and justice.

He who can not understand the single tax theory, after careful investigation, must be exceedingly stupid. He who does understand it, and yet is unwilling to let the community take for its use that which the community itself creates, is a selfish, cold-blooded creature, a human shark, whose highest aim in life is to devour persistently the smaller fish and call it business. To my mind nothing is plainer than the proposition that the land belongs to the people for their use while they live, and therefore can not be monopolized without the rankest injustice. Equally clear is the proposition that no tax whatever should be imposed on labor, nor on the products or processes of labor. If these two propositions are not sound to the core, then there is neither truth nor justice to be found on earth. They are the basic principles that underlie the single tax system. Every well-posted single taxer can successfully defend these principles against "the world, the flesh and the devil." To deny them is equivalent to saying that the laborer is not entitled to what he earns; that the state acts wisely in doing all it can to discourage industry and offer premiums to idleness; that the speculator is entitled to greater consideration than the home-builder; that land monopoly, which robs uncounted millions of their natural inheritance, is a sacred system, ordained of God; that freedom of commerce is a crime, to be either restricted or entirely suppressed by law; that poverty and charity are twin necessities, inseparable from our social system.

Whoever denies the single tax principles must of necessity be driven to admit each and all of these monstrous propositions. There is no escape for him, though he may wriggle and twist like a fish out of water.

Single taxers do not want charity, either for ourselves or for anybody else. We simply ask for justice. Not justice for a few, but absolute, even-handed justice for all. And we are not begging for it, we demand it. We demand that access to land and the use thereof shall be as free as is the use of air, sunshine, or any of the other natural elements belonging to the people, because given to them by a wise creator, and without the use of which mankind can not exist. We demand also that every burden, every restriction, placed by our laws upon industry shall be removed, and all necessary revenue be raised from land values. These things the single tax, if given opportunity, will accomplish. No other reform movement can effect one-quarter as much for humanity. In fact all others, so far as adopted, must redound for the benefit of the landowner. From the very nature of the case this can not be otherwise. The single tax must come first. After that, various other reforms can be instituted, without becoming aids to land monopoly; because under the single tax system land monopoly will be impossible. Other reforms can then be beneficial to the people, just in proportion to the intrinsic merit of each reform.

Land monopoly is the overshadowing curse of the ages. Why, if you could take money monopoly, transportation monopoly, monopoly of personal property and all other monopolies known to modern times except this one, and place them in one side of the scales; then put land monopoly in the other side; so sure as God's laws are higher than man's laws—so sure as the birthright of every human being is more sacred than are any laws or customs that rob humanity of that birthright—just so sure would land monopoly turn the scales and outweigh all its rivals.

I sympathize with every honest movement for the betterment of our social conditions. I respect the men who from motives of philanthropy are earnestly endeavoring to push those reforms to the front. But believing as I do that land monopoly is the greatest monopoly of the age, and a more prolific cause of poverty and misery than all other monopolies combined, I shall continue to fight against it, by advocating the single tax, with what little ability God gave me, regardless of all other issues, —Ralph E. Hoyt, in the Standard.

### An Earthly Paradise.

The single tax is constitutional. It is just. It is ample. Let the legislature declare it. Let the revenue raised thereby—the amount for New York City alone would be $100,000,000 annually—be spent in public improvements. Let the landlords be forced to pay this tax as a condition of holding vast sections of valuable land unimproved and vacant, or to give up the land to those who will improve it and employ labor in so doing. Let the railroads be taxed for the land value of their roadbeds, the mine owners for the value of the natural opportunities of their mines. In a word, let what is understood to be the single tax be fairly and fully imposed and collected, and as if with a magician's wand the nether world will vanish, and in its stead will arise a world wherein involuntary poverty will be unknown, inhabited by a well clad, well fed, well housed, happy, virtuous and temperate people—an earthly paradise.—N. Y. Metropolis.

John Russell Young, formerly American minister to China, contributes this interesting bit to the history of "Progress and Poverty:"

"That estimable gentleman, my dear and honored friend, Henry George, had written in those years a book which he felt, as Whiteman and Carlisle before him, to be a solemn message to mankind. Composed under depressing circumstances in California, he had managed by heroic sacrifices to put it into type. Now, if only some one would read his book! Henry George was then unknown beyond the threshold of his Pacific home. I was going to England, and took a dozen copies to peddle for him. I tried an old-fashioned bookseller at the Haymarket, who had exalted people for customers—a royal highness, Lord Beaconsfield, and the like. In a few days I called only to see the books on the shelves, and the bookseller debating with his conscience as to whether he should not go to the Old Baily and plead guilty to the condonement of a conspiracy for overturning society. All that was left was to take the volumes and ask the ever-willing Smalley, of the Tribune, to name some advanced thinkers of the 'crank' species at whom I might throw them, and have the rubbish well out of the way. This book was 'Progress and Poverty.' In a short time its sale in London had reached to sixty thousand a year. It gave its author world-wide fame as one of the foremost men of the time."

We have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the ideal taxation lies in the single land tax, laid exclusively on the rental value of land, independent of improvements.—New York Times, January 10, 1891.

## SMALL BUT COSTLY.

### Comparative Cost of the Cleveland and Harrison Administrations.

The Harrison administration is the costliest the country has ever had. It has cost the people of the country $7 a head or $35 a family annually, as against an average annual cost of only $6.12 for Cleveland and $6.43 for the Garfield-Arthur administration. Even when compared with the Garfield-Arthur administration, which was by no means as economical as it might have been, the cost of Harrison appears in its true light as unprecedented. Here are official figures giving the total average annual expenditures, including sinking fund and postal service, and the average expenditure per capita under two republican administrations:

| | *Per Capita.* | *Per Year.* |
|---|---|---|
| Garfield-Arthur | $5 43 | $349,611,009 |
| Harrison | 7 01 | 449,453,103 |

Here is an increase for Harrison over the last preceding republican administration amounting to 58 cents per capita per year, or a round $100,000,000 a year.

We give the figures of increase for every head of population because some republicans endeavor to evade responsibility for Harrison's extravagance by saying that "this is a growing country." The figures per capita show that his expenditures have increased much above the increase in population. He has made an increase of 9 per cent. over the per capita expenditures and of over 30 per cent. over the total expenditures of the Garfield-Arthur administration. That is, he costs the people 9 per cent. a head more than Garfield and Arthur cost them, and in the total per year this increase makes $100,000,000, or nearly a third of the total sum expended annually under Garfield and Arthur.

We have made this comparison of two republican administrations that republicans may the better understand how costly are Harrison's incompetency and radicalism. Here is a similar comparison for three administrations:

| | *Per Capita.* | *Per Year.* |
|---|---|---|
| Garfield-Arthur | $6 43 | $349,611,000 |
| Cleveland | 6 12 | 363,634,000 |
| Harrison | 7 01 | 449,453,000 |

The reader will see here a great increase in Harrison's average annual expenditures over those of both the Cleveland and the Garfield-Arthur administrations. He will notice also that while Arthur's per capita expenditure is considerably above Cleveland's, Harrison's is much higher than Arthur's.

The plea that the increase of Harrison's total is due to increase of population being thus disposed of, no defense remains for Harrison. He stands confessed on his record the costliest as well as the smallest president the country ever had.—St. Louis Republic.

"They Are Going to Try the Old Fake Again."—Puck.

## THE M'KINLEY ACT.

### Trying to Prove That High Prices Are a Blessing in Disguise.

One has only to admit the accuracy of current republican claims to be convinced that the McKinley act should be classified not with laws but with miracles.

It was passed originally "to sustain prices." Fat was fried out of manufacturers on this theory, Maj. McKinley gave all his energies in one campaign to the task of proving that high prices are a blessing somewhat disguised, and even President Harrison ventured the assertion that "a cheap coat made a cheap man."

Now Senator Aldrich labors earnestly to prove that the act did not increase prices, from which we assume that the "cheap-coat, cheap-man" idea has been relegated to the party garret.

Again the bill was designed "to reduce imports," and there was much ado about "home markets for home manufacturers," "America for Americans" and other expressions of patriotism thought to be very effective.

Now the Maine convention that renominated Mr. Reed pops up with the jubilant assertion that "our imports have increased to a point never before reached."

That miraculous is none too strong an adjective for the McKinley act we think no longer admits of doubt.—N. Y. World.

## A PARTISAN OUTRAGE.

### Desperate Resorts of the Doomed Republican Party.

The advice of some republican organs that President Harrison should repudiate and put aside the force bill issue in his expected letter of acceptance, shows the desperate straits in which the doomed organization finds itself. It is asking of Harrison something beyond the power of his accomplishment. He is capable of accepting or rejecting anything that promises additional strength to his candidacy, but he cannot put aside the platform adopted by the delegated authority assembled at Minneapolis. Even could he compass this feat there would remain the utterly impossible one of turning down the dominant element in his party. It holds higher than any other consideration the possibility of retaining power and making firmer its grip upon the affairs of the country. It is unrestrained by the fact that the entire country is now one and that loyalty to the common possession of our united citizenship. It has kept alive the spirit of sectionalism and, for party purposes, declined to recognize the binding force of terms offered and accepted upon the restoration of an undivided country. It still plays the role of conqueror and assumes the right of continued dictation as against those who were restored to equal rights and privileges and have kept faith under the terms of their compact.

It is by this element that the force bill is desired as a part of national law, and President Harrison is powerless to change it, whatever the dictates of policy in the premises. The leaders of the party had the objectionable plank placed in their platform, and should republican supremacy again be established they would secure the passage of the obnoxious measure. Harrison favors it, for he aided Davenport in drafting it and lent his influence in having Henry Cabot Lodge father it. On the very day that the Minneapolis convention adopted its platform Davenport was undergoing a cross-examination conducted at Washington by Senator David B. Hill, and there admitted the authorship of the bill, volunteering the information that at some future time he would renew the bill and urge its passage. In this confession and this threat is apparent the spirit of federal aggression and partisan outrage. Whatever Mr. Harrison may say, the force bill is and will remain a vital issue.—Detroit Free Press.

## PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

——Platt will not be satisfied this year with verbal promise of offices from the president. He wants nothing less than a mortgage on the federal patronage.—Albany Argus.

——It appears now that the republican campaign in the west is to be directed from Chicago, with an executive committee in charge of one William J. Campbell as chairman. In the words of Senator Farwell: "Is this the same Campbell," etc.—Chicago Times.

——Cleveland redeemed more bonds than Harrison, yet Cleveland's average annual expenditures were only $363,634,000, while Harrison's annual average is $449,453,000. It is no wonder that he is perpetually scraping the bottom of the treasury.—St. Louis Republic.

——For twenty years Adlai E. Stevenson has been president of a coal company and has never had a strike. What a contrast to the case of the republican candidate for vice president, who for sixteen years has had his old union employes locked out.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

——Benjamin Harrison, in order to please the people of the Pacific coast, signed a bill which brands the negroes as unreliable witnesses, and on that account prohibits them from testifying in certain cases. No other president of any party has ever in this solemn manner placed such a disgraceful stigma upon the colored citizens of the United States. Benjamin Harrison may explain the matter until doomsday, but no intelligent, self-respecting negro will ever forget his deliberate insult.—Atlanta Constitution.

——There is an old East India fable that happily illustrates the yearning of the republican party to protect the struggling workmen of this country. Once upon a time a kind, great-hearted old elephant went out for a stroll in the jungle, and as he wandered about he came upon a herd of young partridges left by a heartless mother to die of hunger, thirst and exposure. The elephant's mighty sympathy went out to the wretched partridges, and he said: "You need protection." And he sat on them.—Detroit Free Press.

——Too much confidence of victory in November must not be founded upon the evidences of discord in the republican party in this state. Victories are not won by depending upon the supposed weakness in the enemy's ranks, but by steady and aggressive and united and untiring efforts that will strengthen and solidify the party forces. Democracy would have but a sorry excuse for winning if it expected victory solely because Mr. Blaine is troubled with indigestion and Mr. Platt is suffering from a "swelled head."—Albany Argus.

### Restoring Public Lands.

In accordance with the recommendation of President Cleveland a democratic congress restored to the public domain 89,690,720 acres of land given away by various republican administrations to railroad corporations. There was recommended for recovery 65,020,585 acres more which had been given away to railroads and others, but was forfeited for non-compliance with the terms of the grant. Of this amount the present democratic house has passed bills restoring 54,323,936 acres for the use and occupancy of the people, although the republican senate refused to concur in the passage of the bill, thus defeating it. President Cleveland started this grand work, and before it was finished his official career was ended. When he is again inaugurated president and is backed by another democratic house the work thus begun will be finished. — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## POCKET CUTLERY INDUSTRY.

### The Pride of Protectionists—Both the Manufacturers and the Employes are Foreigners—Extra Duty Obtained By Misrepresentation—How the Trust Has Raised Prices and Robbed the Americans of $500,000—The Precious Little That Labor Gets.

Perhaps there is no industry of much importance that shows the stimulating effects of McKinleyism more than the manufacture of pocket cutlery, and there is no industry to which the protectionists can and do point with more pride. The act of 1890 increased the duty from 50 per cent. to from 70 to over 100 per cent. It is now the claim of protectionists—and it is being heralded far and wide—that this industry, which was dying under a 50 per cent. stimulus, has been so built up by McKinley that wages have been advanced 10 per cent. in three of the twenty-four factories of this country. Prices of knives have also been advanced, but this a secondary matter with protectionists, the essential idea being to start new industries here, or to assist old ones by cutting off foreign competition. If to ever pays our government to propagate artificially any industry this is probably such an industry, and yet let us analyze a little the cost to the nation of such an investment and see who are benefited by it.

The pocket cutlery, like many other industries, was established in this country during the "free trade" period from 1840 to 1860. At that time more than half of the employes were Americans. Since it became highly protected and began to rely upon governmental aid, rather than meritorious goods for success, the industry has been unsteady, and since about 1870 has had the blues, just as a man who is in the habit of taking stimulants to keep up his spirits will have when he is unable to obtain the ever larger doses which his unnatural appetite craves. Wages have been reduced often in this industry, and only four or five years ago reductions of about 20 per cent. were made in most of the shops. Partly because they were driven out by the English and German workmen who were imported to keep wages down, the skilled American workmen have left this business, until to-day out of 1,400 or 1,500 workers in the twenty-four establishments (most small ones) which make pocket cutlery, about 1,100 are English, 200 are German and 100 or 150 are Americans—the latter being mostly boys and girls not doing skilled work and earning only from fifty cents to a dollar per day. The Americans have but little prospects of bettering their condition, for the foreigners now have a monopoly of this industry, by means of their unions—Spring Knife Makers' union, subdivided into forgers, and grinders and finishers unions. Their rules practically prohibit any but English and German from entering any except the unskilled departments. The foreigners are mostly from the Sheffield district in England and are undesirable as immigrants—most of them, it is said, can neither read nor write.

As to the manufacturers they are also largely English, who advocate plenty of protection and who have shown themselves willing to pay for it. In conjunction with the table cutlery manufacturers, they kept two men at Washington much of the time for three or four years previous to the passage of the McKinley tariff act. Their share of this expense was $7,000. They now keep a man at the custom house to prevent undervaluations and fraud. Having secured all they expected at Washington they immediately set to work to get back the money which they had invested there. Their association held weekly meetings to arrange prices and made their first general advance in October, almost before the McKinley act had taken effect. They had paid for their share of this tariff act and saw no reason for denying their proprietorship in it. Hence some of them boldly announced that because of the McKinley bill they had advanced prices from 10 to 15 per cent. In January, 1891, a second general advance was made. This caused such a howl from dealers and the public that the manufacturers ceased to send out circulars advancing prices all along the line at once, and instead have held monthly meetings and made advances by private price lists to individual dealers. These lists appear regularly, the last being on August 6, 1892. One month they will inform a dealer that "they are compelled to make the following changes in prices." The "changes" usually amount to from 10 to 12 per cent. advance on about a dozen styles. The next month a dozen other styles will receive the same treatment. Large dealers say that the advance since September, 1890, amounts to fully 30 per cent. on the total of all knives sold. Here are a few samples of prices of knives sold by the Ulster Knife Co., of Ellenville, N. Y.:

| Description. | Price per Dozen. | | Per cent. Advance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 18.0 | Aug. 1892. | |
| Cheap knife, 2 blades | $2 00 | $2.75 | 37½ |
| Cheap knife, 1 blade | 2 15 | 3.00 | 39 " |
| Pruning knife, 1 blade | 3 75 | 5.00 | 33⅓ |
| Knife, 3 blades | 4.9 | 6.2 | 27 " |
| Knife, 4 blades | 5.40 | 7.0 | 29½ |
| Knife, 4 blades | 7.75 | 9.75 | 26 |
| Knife, 3 blades | 8 [illegible] | 11.5 | 31 |

On leading styles the advance always exceeds 20 per cent. and in some cases reaches 60 per cent. The advances are likely to continue until knives begin to be imported in large quantities. On many styles the duty was increased from 50 to 100 per cent., but on some styles the tariff limit has already been reached, that is, a small three-bladed knife, that used to be imported at a cost of $2.25 a dozen and sold at 25 cents each on the street, now costs $2.80 to $2.90 here and sells for 35 cents on the street, and from 35 to 50 cents in stores. On another style, which used to cost $1.80 the duty (105 per cent.) is prohibitive; but the blades and handles are imported separately and the knife is sold here for $2.25. Thus imports have already checked the advance on some styles.

The manufacturers' association is practically a trust so far as regulating prices, demanding high protective duties and keeping down wages are concerned. Many of the larger manufacturers, however, have been in favor of a much stronger organization, capable of regulating production and of sustaining high prices and profits. A few months ago four of the largest firms agreed to combine under the name of the United States Cutlery Co., with a capital of $1,600,000. Their prospectus said: "The business of these companies (manufacturing 65 per cent. of all the pocket cutlery made here) has steadily increased year by year, and the net profits of these companies for a period of over three years are largely in excess of the sum necessary to have paid 8 per cent. dividends upon $800,000 preferred stock." It is also claimed that the new company could pay dividends of 8 per cent. on $800,000 and 15 per cent. on the other $800,000.

According to the testimony given in 1890, before the ways and means committee, the combined investment of these four companies was only $400,000. The manufacturers then put on long faces and tried to make the committee believe that the pocket cutlery industry was about to expire under a 50 per cent. duty. It now appears that they were making "largely in excess" of 16 per cent. upon their actual capital ($400,000) and that they are now in shape to make 40 per cent. on this same amount. They add in their prospectus that "prices upon cutlery have never yet reached those which could have been asked by the increased rate of tariff." That their claims are not extravagant is evident from the announcement in the House Furnishing Goods Weekly of August 4, 1892, that "the Southington Cutlery Co., of Southington, Conn., has declared a quarterly dividend of 8 per cent." It is clear that the increased duty was obtained under false pretenses, if not by actual fraud. And these are the class of men who reap the benefits of McKinleyism.

Notice, now, how these spoils are divided between the manufacturers and their employes. The republican press points with pride to three companies—the Canastota Knife Co., the New York Knife Co. and the Thomaston Knife Co., employing altogether about 400 hands—that have advanced wages about 10 per cent. It is true that since 1890 about three-fourths of the employes in these factories have obtained advances that will average between 7 and 10 per cent. These advances have been secured only because the employes were organized and struck, or threatened to strike, for higher wages. Strikes are now on in three other factories. But suppose that all of these 400 employes have had their wages advanced 10 per cent., and that they earn an average of $600 each a year, (the actual average is much less), their total benefit from the new tariff (admitting that it made the advance possible) would thus be less than $24,000. The yearly product of all the factories is worth from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The 30 per cent. advance in prices, then, increases the profits of the manufacturers about $500,000. That is, the manufacturers have retained 95 per cent. of the spoils and grudgingly yielded up 5 per cent. to the wage-earners.

The American user of pocket knives has taken $500,000 out of one pocket and made it a present to these foreigners for the privilege of carrying an "American knife" in another pocket. And this in addition to a similar amount bestowed upon the same foreigner under the 50 per cent. duty prior to 1890. If this be the best that McKinley can do for us, it is time we were finding it out —it will be money in our pockets some day.

## BEAUTIES OF THE TARIFF.

### Sewing Machines Can Be Purchased In London of the New York Manufacturers Cheaper Than They Can Be Purchased at Home.

Here is a new way for Americans to circumvent the McKinley bill so that they may participate in the blessings (relative) that this measure showers upon foreigners. It is well known that hundreds of American made goods, such as agricultural implements, sewing machines, table cutlery, saws, typewriters, cartridges, etc., are sold cheaper to foreigners than to Americans. The manufacturers here form a trust or have a monopoly and they fix prices to make as much profit as possible by taking advantage of tariffs which prevent foreign competition. Now when, as often happens, they can afford to sell in the unprotected markets of the world they lower their prices for export to this point and rely upon the tariff laws to prevent Americans from getting the benefit of these lower prices by reimporting the goods. Up to date the manufacturers have had uniform success, but their scheme has recently received a severe shock, and unless they change their methods somewhat, Americans may, in some cases, be cursed by prices as low as those which disgrace Europe.

An American lady of moderate means was visiting relatives in Europe this summer. She had heard that American sewing machines were sold cheaper there than here and she concluded to bring one back with her if she could escape the duty on it and save enough, after paying freight, to pay her for the trouble of carrying it. She saw the foreign agent of the machine she wished and found that she could save about 20 per cent. by purchasing there, and that she could escape the duty by calling herself a seamstress. She was arranging with the agent, when he suggested that as she was going to New York, where he got the machines, it would save trouble and expense all round if she would accept his order on the New York house for a machine—which she could have at export prices—though she need not export it or take any false oaths in regard to it. The plan worked successfully and is likely to be repeated and extended to typewriters and other articles if the manufacturers do not put a stop to these anti-McKinley demonstrations of their foreign agents.

—And, sir, it was Colbert who defined the art of taxation "to consist in so plucking the goose as to get the largest amount of feathers with the least possible amount of squawking." Now, in the history of economic discussion has there been an apter or a more complete definition of a protective tariff?—Wm. L. Wilson, on the Mills Bill.

## THE TOUCH OF NATURE.

**How It Hushed Complaints on a Sleeping Car.**

We were a round dozen of the gloomiest passengers that ever got together in a Pullman car one warm June night coming up from Atlanta over the Piedmont Air line. There were several reasons for the surly dullness which deepened as the evening wore on. The weather was clammy and uncomfortable while to open the windows was to invite a coat of soot and shower of cinders. Moreover the supper at Charlotte had been undeniably bad.

With such conditions it was not to be wondered at that an air of gloomy moroseness pervaded the car. The only party who did not openly evince any evidence of discontent was a group of a sad-faced man, a woman with a subdued countenance and a tiny tot of five, apparently the daughter of the man and the niece of the lady. We all knew well enough why they were so quiet In the baggage car was a rough box, and the little girl clutched tightly a bouquet of the same tube-roses we had been carried in with the coffin.

Cheerfulness did not increase as the night grew on. Three drummers tried to break the gloom by relating rather off-color stories in an audible undertone. A disappointed speculator returning home was confiding his misfortunes to a member of congress en route Washington, and giving his opinion e land speculation into which he drawn in language more exe than elegant and in a much tone than circumstances justi-

o Atlanta sports were talking over ker game, interjecting little bursts profanity into their conversation, dly broad enough to merit reproof m the conductor, but yet not the d of talk desirable in family circles. esently the porter began making up e berths, commencing at the rear, here the funeral party was ensconsed. he train rumbled on through the darkess, the hum of discontented conversadion filled the car, and none of the men paid the slightest attention to the white-jacketed negro and his work.

By and by there were sounds of a slight disturbance from the back part of the car, which caused every one to turn his eyes thither. In the middle of the aisle stook a little fairy form, clad in a snowy night dress, her golden curls shaking over her shoulders by the rocking of the car, while her blue eyes were troubled and half afloat in tears. She was saying in a baby voice, which opposition had caused to rise to its highest pitch, distinguishable above the rumble of the train: "Papa and auntie, I must; mamma told me to before she went to sleep." Seeing the attention of the other passengers drawn upon them, the father flushed and made no further remonstrance, and the lady also drew back. The little tot got down reverently on her knees by the side of the berth, clasped her tiny hands and began:

Now I lay me down to s'eep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,

and so on through it all until the final amen, adding "God b'ess papa and auntie and poor 'ittle Annie, whose mamma has gone away."

Then, unresisting, they tucked her into the berth. There was no more story telling, no more grumbling, no more growling that night. The train rumbled on with the sleeping mother in the baggage car and the sleeping orphan in the Pullman. —Philadelphia Times.

## SHE SECURED HER PICTURE.

**A Telltale Work of Art Bought by an Embarrassed Young Woman.**

The usual routine duties of the Philadelphia customs officers were broken for several of them the other day by the public sale of seized, unclaimed and warehoused merchandise which had been allowed by consignees to remain in the bonded warehouses after the expiration of three years from the date of its receipt. Very few of the purchasers obtained bargains. The greatest bargain, at least what was probably considered by the purchaser to be the greatest bargain at the sale, was a portrait in oil of a lady and gentleman taken in a very affectionate attitude, which was purchased by the lady chiefly concerned for eighty cents. It had been received by mail from Japan in 1887 and was seized and held as dutiable as a foreign work of art, at an appraised value of $52, by the customs officials and placed in the custody of the United States storekeeper. The young lady was among the first arrivals and wanted to make some arrangements whereby the picture could be purchased and delivered to her without being exposed to the public gaze. This was impossible, however, the law requiring that all articles must be exposed to view and sold to the highest bidder. When the turn of the portrait to be auctioned off came a united and spontaneous shout of "Ah-h-h," and "Ain't that sweet," arose from the assembled crowd. The poor girl, her face crimson with blushes stood close by the auctioneer, too much embarrassed to speak.

An unsentimental bidder offered five cents for the portrait. This was more than the young lady could stand, and she raised the bid to fifty cents. Then some one made an offer of one cent more, and in this way the picture was run up to seventy-five cents. When the young lady bid eighty cents the crowd, thinking they had enough fun, stopped bidding and angry and almost in tears she was allowed to carry off the coveted portrait.—Philadelphia Press.

**Aid to the Afflicted.**

The tramp walked into a Jefferson avenue store with an air of deep dejection.

"I beg your pardon," he said to the proprietor, "but can you give a poor suffering man something?"

"Certainly," responded the proprietor blithely, "here's a bottle of Jamaica ginger. I guess that will make you feel better," and the disgusted tramp growled and went off without it.—Detroit Free Press.

—A tiny girl came to her mother the other day and said: "Mamma, I wented to pick you a bouquet and I toodent, 'cause all the pansies laughed right at me, mamma."

## THE MEANING OF BLUNDERS.

**Life Is Too Short to Spend It in Repining Over Past Mistakes.**

Some people have an unfortunate propensity to brood over what they call the "mistakes" of their lives. It arises from a false estimate of human judgment and an overstrained idea of the responsibility of their actions.

A conscientious woman of middle age wrote to a friend, "I am glad to be spared a longer life, that I may spend it in repenting my past mistakes." To spend one's time in lamenting past mistakes seems the worst mistake of all. Life is short at the longest. There is little time to dream of doing, less to mourn over what has been done. To act, to act quickly, to act up to our best instincts and highest aspirations, is all we can do. It is all that is expected. After that our responsibility ceases, and the final result belongs only to God.

The good woman above quoted had always acted according to her best judgment. But, being human judgment, it was fallible. Being human, she could not foresee the full consequences of her actions, but could only do as seemed right at the time. Now if she was called upon to act to-day, what better could she do than that? Then why regret that she so acted before?

Examining into this matter of blunders a little further, and particularly in tracing the course of the "mistakes—well meant," in our own lives, when we look back upon them with the cooler understanding of later years, we are constrained to confess that the "mistake must have been intended to be there, as well as the correct action, because the plan of our development has included both. Continuing to study clearly and deeply, we must acknowledge that the mistakes and errors, nay, the very sins, when forsaken and forgiven, have helped the soul upward; that all have worked together to accomplish the result sought; that they must have been put there and meant so to be; and so that our "blunders" were not blunders at all, but although we sowed and watered often amiss, there was always some increase given which achieved the good we aimed at but failed to reach.

And deepest of all we see that the divine love, which saw the end from the beginning, bore with a tender compassion to look upon our struggles, our weeping; our disheartened sighs. Ah, infinitely greater, it is, but like to the love we bear our own children, which is so deep and true that we endure to treat them harshly, and with seeming cruelty behold their tears, and knowing surely that one day they will comprehend all the kindness.—Harper's Bazar.

## GOOD LUCK MADE HIM MAD.

**Disastrous Result of Finding a Roll of Bills in the Street.**

"I have a friend who was driven mad by a marvellous freak of good luck," said a visitor from Milwaukee recently. "He was a young newspaper reporter who was just learning the business and who had eked out a precarious existence for a year on twelve dollars a week. Walking along a street one day he found three thousand seven hundred dollars wrapped up in a bundle with a rubber string around it. Frenzied with delight at his good fortune, he struck a bee line for the newspaper office where he was employed, resigned his position without assigning any cause, and left Milwaukee on the first train going to Chicago. In that city he lived riotously for eight months, and, though he read advertisements in the papers of the unfortunate bank collector who had lost the money offering one-half of it if the finder would return it, he paid no attention to these appeals.

"At the end of that time he 'blew in' all the money and then came back to Milwaukee. But he was a different man from what he was when he left in such delirious glee. His old position at an increased salary was offered to him, but this he refused, though he didn't have a cent. He did no work, nor did he want any. He put in his time walking up and down the street on which he had found the money. Day in and day out he tramped that street, with his head bent forward like a man looking for a pin on the sidewalk. He kept this up for nearly a month. Continual and dogged disappointment made the strain too great for him to bear. His mind broke down under it, and he was carried to the asylum a raving maniac. He is in the asylum now, his lunacy is pronounced incurable, and he is the most pitiable, abject creature I ever saw."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## MARKET REPORTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KANSAS CITY, Aug. 29. | | | |
| CATTLE—Best beeves | $ 3 50 | @ | 4 45 |
| Stockers | 2 50 | @ | 2 60 |
| Native cows | 1 85 | @ | 2 40 |
| HOGS—Good to choice heavy | 4 50 | @ | 5 30 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 65 | @ | 66 |
| No. 2 hard | 58½ | @ | 62 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed | 46 | @ | 46½ |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed | 27½ | @ | 28 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 59½ | @ | 60 |
| FLOUR—Patents, per sack | 2 00 | @ | 2 20 |
| Fancy | 1 90 | @ | 2 05 |
| HAY—Choice timothy | 7 00 | @ | 8 50 |
| Fancy prairie | 7 00 | @ | 7 50 |
| BRAN | 55 | @ | 57 |
| BUTTER—Choice creamery | 20 | @ | 22 |
| CHEESE—Full cream | 11 | @ | 12 |
| EGGS—Choice | 13 | @ | 13½ |
| POTATOES—New | 40 | @ | 50 |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | |
| CATTLE—Fair natives | 3 50 | @ | 4 60 |
| Texans | 2 30 | @ | 3 00 |
| HOGS—Heavy | 5 50 | @ | 5 50 |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice | 4 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| FLOUR—Choice | 3 20 | @ | 3 50 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 70½ | @ | 70½ |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed | 47 | @ | 47½ |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed | 32½ | @ | 33½ |
| RYE—No. 2 | 60½ | @ | 61 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 20 | @ | 25 |
| LARD—Western steam | 7 30 | @ | 7 40 |
| PORK—New | 11 40 | @ | 11 50 |
| CHICAGO. | | | |
| CATTLE—Prime to extra | 4 75 | @ | 4 95 |
| HOGS—Packing and shipping | 4 50 | @ | 4 75 |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice | 4 50 | @ | 5 50 |
| FLOUR—Winter wheat | 4 00 | @ | 4 20 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 75 | @ | 75¼ |
| CORN—No. 2 | 51 | @ | 51¾ |
| OATS—No. 2 | 34½ | @ | 34¾ |
| RYE—No. 2 | 62 | @ | 62½ |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 18 | @ | 25 |
| LARD | 7 65 | @ | 7 70 |
| PORK | 10 37½ | @ | 10 50 |
| NEW YORK. | | | |
| CATTLE—Native steers | 3 60 | @ | 4 80 |
| HOGS—Good to choice | 5 40 | @ | 6 05 |
| FLOUR—Good to choice | 4 00 | @ | 4 60 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 79 | @ | 81 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 61 | @ | 61½ |
| OATS—Western mixed | 39 | @ | 40½ |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 19 | @ | 24½ |
| PORK—Mess | 11 75 | @ | 12 50 |

## SPIRIT OF THE SAND.

**The Weird Tale of a Woman Who Had Died in the Desert.**

To the north of that most desolate and cheerless region of the midwest, the Nebraska range of sand hills, there is a stretch of low land upon which people struggle for a living with rather indifferent success. Their enemies are drought and sand. The former is the leading feature of nearly every summer and the latter is blown down from the hills, fine and white as flour, by every malicious breeze.

In one section of this dreary waste there are several families of Bohemians engaged, year after year, in the tilling of their sandy acres. They are very ignorant people, quite unimaginative, and with no thorough understanding of anything on earth but hard work, and one would think that when dead they would appreciate their rest too much to dream of visiting the earth again as ghosts. And yet a strange tale is told of one of their number, who died and walked the sands again, with a well-defined purpose.

In January, 1888, Nebraska was visited by a blizzard of such violence that the venerable oldest inhabitant could remember no storms to compare with it; a great many people were lost in the whirling snow, to be found dead days afterward. In the sand hill country the storm was of surprising fury, and numerous deaths occurred.

One of the Bohemian farmers was safely housed with the family during the tempest, when his wife expressed a belief that the stable door had been left open and that the horses would perish. With more courage than discretion she announced her intention of going forth to remedy the evil, and she went; she was never seen alive again.

When the storm was over search was made for her, but without avail; no trace of the unfortunate woman could be found. The husband roamed the country in a demented sort of way for weeks, and the snow melted and spring came and her disappearance was as much a mystery as ever.

It was in the spring that strange stories began to circulate among the farmers concerning a ghost that roamed the desolate hills in the night—the ghost of a woman in sable garb that glided as silently as the moonlight from one white hillock to another, looking neither to the right nor left, and always pursuing the same course, and vanishing as completely and inexplicably when a certain hollow was reached as ever phantom disappeared.

Several had seen the specter and followed it for a time, but their courage gave out, and not one had ever explored that sand girt hollow where it vanished, and no wonder, for in the moonlight or in the darkness there is nothing in nature more weird, more ghastly and dreary than that great range of sand 100 miles long and five or six wide, where even a snake cannot live. And so the ghost enjoyed its rambles unmolested through the summer, and when winter came people said they had seen it gliding softly and sinuously over the unbroken snow, and there were men who said it was the wraith of the poor Bohemian woman who had been lost a year before.

Another spring came and a couple of venturesome young men were riding over the white hills in the moonlight looking with dreadful expectancy for that dark shape that was not of this world, and they did not look in vain.

Down over the ghastly glittering surface the thing came, steadily and silently, gliding over the floury sand into which human feet would sink so deep, and the ponies the young men rode reared and snorted and plunged in terror, and the riders tremblingly dismounted, determined to solve the mystery, though with fear in their hearts. The spectral woman passed within a few feet of them, and they could see her pale face and the unnatural glow of her great eyes.

She paid no heed to them nor to the terrified horses, but moved on while the men followed; over knolls and through little valleys she glided, in the same direction as others had seen her go, and after a time she reached the hollow where she was said to vanish, and her followers, frightened and weary, were near her. In the center of the hollow she stopped, stood silent and motionless for a moment, and then —she was not there nor in sight.

The men walked to the spot where she had stood, and the object of the phantom woman's wandering, if not the mystery of it, was revealed to them, for at their feet, partially covered with sand, were the bones of a human being and the remnants of a dress, which were afterward identified as having belonged to the Bohemian woman. She had roamed in the storm fourteen miles from her home to die in the drifting show and perhaps to fill the maw of the hungry, wandering coyote.

The bleached bones were buried on the following day, and "the ghost of the sand hills" was seen no more.—Omaha Bee.

—Jackson—"Any sleeping apartments in the club you belong to?" Snarleigh—"Not one, except the reading room."—The Club.


*Pimples*
*AND*
*Blotches*

*ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.*

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me. J. C. JONES, City Marshal, Fulton, Arkansas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.


## NOT IN THE SOUP.

**The Particular Thing By Which to Identify It.**

They had a half dozen or more kinds of soup at the hotel and the guest, an experienced hotel food sampler, looked over the menu.

"Bring me some chicken soup," he said to the waiter.

It was brought and he sent it away after tasting it.

"Bring me beef soup," he commanded.

It was brought, tasted and sent away and so on with all of them.

"Bring me some water soup," he requested finally.

"What kind of soup is that, sir?" asked the startled waiter.

"It's the kind I want," explained the guest, "if it is made as the others are. There's no chicken in your chicken soup, no beef in your beef soup, no vegetables in your vegetable soup, no beans in your bean soup, and, on the same principle, I suppose there's no water in your water soup. Do you understand?"

A few moments later the landlord came in and heard a few incongruous remarks on the subject of soups and their constituent elements.—Detroit Free Press.

**Getting Even.**

Dressmaker—But, my dear sir, this is not a tailor-shop; you have probably made a mistake.

Dobble—No mistake about it. Don't you make Mrs. Dobble's dresses?

Dressmaker—Yes.

Dobble—Well, I want you to put pockets in this suit like those you make for her. I believe in equal rights, I do. —Puck.

**Cruel in the Extreme.**

Mrs. E. Gregious—Mr. Lackwit is going to give Miss Longwait a betrothal present of a necklace composed of a diamond for every one of her birthdays.

Miss E. N. Vie—Where will he be able to get the diamonds?—Jewelers' Weekly.


**Twenty Jumping Toothaches Rolled Into One**

Fall far short of inflammatory rheumatism into which its incipient form, unchecked, is prone to develop. Besides, rheumatism if unrelieved is always liable, in one of its erraticleaps, to light on the heart and terminate life. Checkmate it at the start with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is also an infallible remedy for malarial and liver complaints, inactivity of the kidneys, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness.


THE average landsman believes that it shivers a vessel's timbers when she gets coaled.—Boston Courier.


**Best of All**

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.


IF you do not want your feelings hurt keep them out of the way.—Galveston News.


GET it of your Grocer. The American Brewing Co. St. Louis "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer." Has the true Hop flavor.


THE most graceful girl cannot try on a shoe without putting her foot in it.—Binghamton Leader.


ANYONE would be justified in recommending Beecham's Pills for all affections of the liver and other vital organs.


IT is an easy matter these days to warm up for any emergency.—Binghamton Republican.


J. A. JOHNSON, Medina, N. Y., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.


"THE more a man gets the more he wants," except when he's receiving a sentence in a court of justice.


EVERY trace of salt rheum is obliterated by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.


THE tramp is free from the worry and vexation of labor troubles.—Picayune.


IT is a wise chicken that keeps away from the camp-meeting.—Baltimore American.

*JUST FULL* of improvements—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. To begin with, they're the smallest, and the easiest to take. They're tiny, sugar-coated anti-bilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Every child is ready for them.

Then, after they're taken, instead of disturbing and shocking the system, they act in a mild, easy, and natural way. There's no chance for any reaction afterward. Their help *lasts*. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

They're put up in glass vials, which keeps them always fresh and reliable, unlike the ordinary pills in wooden or pasteboard boxes.

And they're the *cheapest* pills you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases. ⑥

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*Small*

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Sick-Headache and **Constipation.** 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.

Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free.

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The Best Waterproof Coat in the WORLD!
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The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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POWDERED AND PERFUMED
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The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO. Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

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ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

**SPRAINS.**
Mt. Pleasant, Texas, June 20, 1888.
Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of **St. Jacobs Oil,** was cured. No pain in 18 months.
M. J. WALLACE.

SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY

**BRUISES.**
Pittsburg, Pa., 302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87
One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used **St. Jacobs Oil** and was cured in four days.
FRANZ X. GOELZ.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; the Calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The only **$3.00 Shoe made with two complete soles,** securely sewed as the outside edge (as shown in cut), which gives double the wear of cheap welt shoes sold at the same price, for such easily rip, having only one sole sewed to a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when once worn through are worthless.

The two soles of the **W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 Shoe** when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the upper. Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should consider the superior qualities of these shoes, and not be influenced to buy cheap welt shoes sold at $3.00, having only appearance to commend them. **W. L. DOUGLAS Men's $4 and $5** Fine Calf, Hand Sewed; **$3.50** Police and Farmers; **$2.50** Fine Calf; **$2.25 and $2.00** Workingmen's; **Boys' $2.00** and Youths' **$1.75** School Shoes; Ladies' **$3.00** Hand Sewed; **$2.50, $2.00** and Misses' **$1.75** Best Dongola, are of the same high standard of merit.

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

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DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

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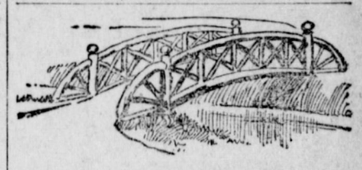

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Your work and your cares, do away with all disappointments, **BRIDGE OVER** the sea of troubles which is constantly encroaching upon the sands of life and aging so many bright women before their years by securing at once a "Charter Oak" Stove or Range.

**Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers.**

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Low-rate Home Seekers' Excursions will be run from the East to points in Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Texas, via Santa Fe Route, on Aug. 30 and Sept. 27. Address or call on G. W. Hagenbuch Agent A. T. & S. F. R. R. at Kansas City, Mo.

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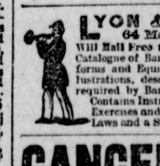

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has **cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.





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# FED TO A THRESHER

## Horrible Murder of a Boy in New York State.

## THE CRIME SPEEDILY AVENGED.

**A Prominent California Lawyer Assassinated—A Fugitive Forger Shot By a Sheriff—Night Operator Held Up.**

SAVANNAH, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The news of the terrible tragedy near Cato, Canandaigua county, has been received here, but full particulars cannot be learned. It appears that a boy while cutting bundles for a threshing machine, accidentally cut the feeder's hand, which so infuriated him that he immediately caught up the lad and threw him into the rapidly revolving cylinder, where he was ground to atoms before anyone could raise a hand to prevent it.

The brother of the unfortunate lad witnessed the bloody deed and lost no time in wreaking vengeance upon the murderer. He felled him to the floor with a blow from a pitchfork, and while he lay writhing from the effects thereof, the brother repeatedly plunged the tines of the fork through his body, not ceasing until he was dead. All the threshing hands stood by and witnessed the two tragic deaths, which occurred so quickly that they were powerless to interfere.

A CALIFORNIA ASSASSINATION.

FRESNO, Cal., Aug. 30.—Louis R. McWhirter, a prominent attorney and politician, was called from his house yesterday morning and assassinated. No clew to the assassin has yet been found. McWhirter heard a noise outside the house and went out to investigate. He was absent but a few moments when his wife heard a fusilade of shots. Mrs. McWhirter hurried to her husband and found him dying. Close by his side she found his revolver with six chambers empty. A few feet distant was another with three chambers empty. The prevailing opinion is that the foul murder was planned and executed by his political enemies, while another theory is that robbery was the intended purpose, and that when they found themselves discovered they killed him.

SHOT BY A SHERIFF.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Aug. 30.—Considerable excitement was created here last evening by Sheriff Hixon shooting and killing a man in the heart of the city. Under Sheriff Hindman attempted to arrest M. Scott, who is charged with forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses. Scott drew a revolver, shot twice at Hindman and ran up the street. Sheriff Hixon was near and gave chase, when Scott tried to shoot him. Hixon then took good aim and shot Scott through the head and he fell dead in his tracks.

A BOLD ROBBER.

ERIE, Kan., Aug. 30.—The night operator at the Missouri, Kansas & Texas depot at this place was held up by a masked man and made to give up what money he had in his pockets and in the drawer, amounting to $7.40. The robber then asked him to open the safe, but being informed that the operator was not in possession of the combination to the same, bade him good-night and left as quietly as he came.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 30.—George Foss, a chop house waiter, fatally shot his mistress, Laura Day, and then shot himself. He cannot live. The tragedy occurred in the woman's room and was the result of jealousy.

## THE BORDEN CASE.

**Another Circumstantial Point Against Miss Lizzie.**

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 30.—The Borden case was set for 10 o'clock this morning, but at 7 o'clock the dingy court room was crowded.

During the taking of testimony Miss Alice M. Russell created a sensation by testifying that immediately after the discovery of the murder Lizzie Borden told her that her alleged visit to the barn was to procure a piece of iron or tin with which to fix a window. This contradicts subsequent statements of Miss Lizzie, that she went there for lead sinkers.

Eli Bunce, a drug clerk, testified that Lizzie Borden called at his store three times the day before the murder for prussic acid and was refused.

Saturday, Bridget Sullivan, the house servant, testified that Mr. and Mrs. Borden were sick the Tuesday before the tragedy and Lizzie also complained. Since the tragedy witness had seen Lizzie shed tears. The day before the tragedy warmed over mutton soup was served, and, as far as known, Lizzie did not partake of it. It made all who ate it sick. When Borden returned home Lizzie was in the upper part of the house near her stepmother's room. Lizzie often did not dine with her father and stepmother and sometimes did not speak to either for days.

**Freights Collide.**

HORTON, Kan., Aug. 30.—A terrible collision of two freight trains a few miles west of Horton occurred Sunday morning on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, in which brakeman Thomas Douglass lost his life. The two firemen are also badly injured. Douglass lately came here from Denver, was a member in good standing of the Order of Railway Conductors, and belonged to Denver division. He leaves a wife and two children, who are in Rockford, Neb., where the body will be taken for burial. The collision was caused by a mistake in orders.

**Bad For Dakota Wheat.**

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 30.—For the last twenty-four hours rain has been falling here and it has turned into a cold drizzle that means destruction to much of the wheat that has not yet been cut. Red river valley farmers feel blue over the situation.

News has been received that a banker of Berlin, named Brokaw, and two guides fell over a precipice while ascending Mont Grivola, in the Aosta valley, Italy, and three were dashed to death on the rocks below.

## PYTHIAN PRIZES.

**Kansas Takes the Big Prizes at the Knights of Pythias Drills.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—Camp Shaw of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias was broken Saturday morning in a most fitting manner. Promptly at 10 o'clock the United States army officers who had charge of the inspection of the competitive drills delivered their formal report to Maj.-Gen. Carnahan and the awards of prizes were made as follows:

First prize, $1,500—Mystic division No. 12, Girard, Kan., Capt. M. W. Bussell.

Second prize, $1,200—Galaxy division No. 38, Pittsburg, Kan., Capt. R. E. L. Van Winkle.

Third prize, $1,000—Erie division No. 16, Erie, Kan., Capt. C. G. Fletcher.

Fourth prize, $800—New Albany division No. 5, New Albany, Ind., Capt. H. M. Cooper.

Fifth prize, $600—Louisville division No. 1, Louisville, Ky., Capt. J. W. Reccius.

Sixth prize, $500—Pioneer division No. 1, Little Rock, Ark., Capt. B. W. Bartlett.

Seventh prize, $400—John Barr Glenn division No. 10, Eau Claire, Wis., Capt. John Beisang.

Eighth prize, $300—Red Cross division No. 4, St. Louis, Capt. J. F. Shick.

Ninth prize, $200—Terre Haute division No. 3, Terre Haute, Ind., Capt. A. C. Duddleston.

Tenth prize, $100—Many division No. 18, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. C. J. Many.

Eleventh place—Indiana division No. 56, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. Ed J. Stott.

Twelfth—Logan division No. 26, Logansport, Ind., Capt. George S. Shaeffer.

Thirteenth—Excelsior division No. 43, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. H. C. Castor.

Fourteenth—Rock City division No. 38, Wabash, Ind., Capt. H. C. Pettit.

Fifteenth—Grand Rapids division No. 6, Grand Rapids, Mich., Capt. James Bayne.

Sixteenth—Abbott division No. 12, Fall River, Mass., Capt. David Fuller.

Seventeenth—Springfield division, Springfield, Mo., Capt. J. E. Cockrell.

Eighteenth—Oglethorpe division No. 4, Brunswick, Ga., Capt. Tobias Newman.

Mystic division, of Girard, Kan., the winner of the first prize, is practically a new division, having been reorganized in June last with Capt. M. W. Bussell in command; lieutenant, F. H. Brown; sir knight herald, H. G. Hertner; right guide, G. R. Cummings, and left guide, G. W. Crawford. The division was first organized in 1883 and took seven prizes in competitive drills held in Kansas. The division was reorganized in June and has only engaged in one competitive drill since that time, that being an exhibition drill against Galaxy division No. 38, of Pittsburg, which won second prize, and was only beaten out by one point.

## BAD FOR LIZZIE BORDEN.

**Servant Bridget Sullivan Describes the Scenes in the House of Death.**

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 29.—The principal witness in the Borden case Saturday afternoon was Bridget Sullivan, the family servant. She told in detail all the doings of the household on August 3 and 4 up to the murder, even to the taking in of the milk can in the morning and Mr. Borden's coming to breakfast without any collar. The evidence was very damaging to the defendant.

John Cunningham, a newsdealer, gave unimportant testimony and Reporters Manning and Stephens, of two local papers, testified that they could find no footprints in the grass, about the house or on the fence.

Counsel for the defense was stirred up last night over the story that Matron Regan had heard a quarrel between the Borden sisters, and Attorney Jennings, at the solicitation of the reporter who wrote the article, seconded by a number of prominent citizens, drew up a form of affidavit, denying the statements attributed to her and submitted it to Mrs. Regan for her signature. She refused to sign it unless the marshal said so, and the marshal positively refused to allow her to do anything of the kind unless she was placed on the witness stand.

## OVER A PRECIPICE.

**Fearful Death of a Citizen of Custer County, Idaho.**

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 29.—Alexander McLeod, a well-known citizen of Custer county, met a terrible death in a peculiar manner on Monday afternoon, the particulars of which have just reached here. McLeod left Salmon City for the mountains, following the Leesburg trail. He rode a horse and led a pack mule. Something frightened the animals and they ran away. McLeod could not stop the maddened brutes and they careened along the dangerous trail at a tremendous pace. Coming to an abrupt turn in the trail, McLeod's horse stopped so suddenly that he was pitched out of his saddle and over the brink of a precipice 400 feet high. His body was crushed as flat as a board and every bone was broken. Tom Finnegan and Harry Norfolk, the men who found the disfigured corpse, built a signal fire, which is the mountain people's mode of communication, and men went from Salmon City and secured the body.

## A BOSS CANARD.

**The Story of a Yacht Wreck and the Drowning of Millionaire Sibley.**

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 29.—Hiram W. Sibley, the multimillionaire of Rochester, N. Y., who was reported drowned in Georgian bay Saturday with his wife and two children and five other persons during a storm which was alleged to have wrecked his steam yacht Wapita, sent a telegram from Montreal to-day that the story was a canard and that all of the party were safe. The yacht is anchored in Collingwood, on the harbor where the party had left it to take a trip to Montreal. The story of its wrecking and the drowning of all on board was started by the half-breed cook, who was left at Mackinaw.

**Fall of a Trestle.**

ELBOW LAKE, Minn., Aug. 29.—Passenger train No. 65 of the Soo road which left Minneapolis at 8:55 this morning met with a serious accident while crossing a trestle work near this place. The train was running at a slow rate of speed and the engine and first car passed over safely, when the engineer noticed that the structure began to sway. He put on more steam, but before he could pull ahead there was a crash and the bridge fell carrying down two coaches crowded with passengers. Four men were killed outright and about thirty others were injured.

## DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES.

**The Metropolitan Opera House in New York Burned—Fire at Atlanta, Ga.—Fatal Church Panic Caused By Fire at Forestville, O.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The Metropolitan opera house, one of the most magnificent and expensive of modern play houses, occupying the entire block bounded by Broadway, Seventh avenue, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, was ruined in the short space of an hour Saturday morning. The Broadway front was saved by the firemen, but fully three-quarters of the square was destroyed by the flames.

Just where the fire started is unknown, but it must have been in the vicinity of the stage which backs on Seventh avenue. How it managed to get such headway without being discovered is also a problem that Chief Bonner cannot solve.

Cornelius Maans, employed by Alfred Operti, the scenic artist, who was using a part of the opera house temporarily as his studio, was hemmed in by the flames on the third floor, but made his way to one of the windows on Thirty-ninth street and from there leaped down to a storm-door shed on the ground floor. He is not believed to be seriously hurt.

Before 10 o'clock the roof had been burned through and the flames shot high in the air. This assisted the firemen materially in saving the Broadway front. Half an hour later the flames, having in the meantime eaten everything before them, had literally burned themselves out and the fire was then reported under control.

Artist Operti arrived at the theater just as the fire was discovered and saw works of art upon which he had spent considerable of his time and had traveled over the world to get sketches of, burned up.

The police estimate the loss by the fire at $500,000, but when Secretary McLaren was asked if it would reach that amount he said that he thought it would not exceed $100,000. Had it not been that the structure was fireproof it would doubtless have been wholly destroyed.

RUIN IN AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 29.—A destructive fire broke out here at 2:30 this morning and the Alexander Drug & Seed Co., Fleming & Bowles' furniture warehouse, E. D. Smith's crockery store, Harry Hall's photograph gallery, J. R. Lamar's law office, Thomas & Barton, wholesale music and sewing machines; the residence of Leroy Miller and the Chronicle office were totally destroyed. The loss is roughly estimated at $400,000.

The entire morning edition of the Chronicle was worked off while the building was in flames. Everything was wiped out in the shape of type and machinery, but the files of the paper from 1800 to date and the books and subscription list were saved.

The insurance is about $300,000, very generally distributed among companies represented here.

CHURCH PANIC.

FORESTVILLE, O., Aug. 29.—The Roman Catholic church, three miles from this place, was burned to the ground yesterday and the following people were burned: Miss Tillie Gustin, fatally; William Grand, seriously; Mrs. Jane Armstrong, seriously.

The fire was discovered while services were being conducted and a wild panic ensued among the congregation. Women and children were trampled upon and many of them badly bruised. Miss Gustin, who was fatally burned, was so seriously hurt during the mad rush for the doors that she was unable to make her escape and was caught by the flames.

IN KANSAS CITY, KAN.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 29.—Gasoline stoves have caused the fire department more trouble than any other source of fire known. Saturday night the explosion of one of these harmless-looking little appliances caused the destruction of the block in the bottoms bordered by Central, James, Seventh and Ewing streets. Thousands of dollars' worth of property and a score of horses were completely destroyed. Among the buildings destroyed were pool rooms and saloons.

## CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

**Turkey Must Pay For the Burning of Dr. Bartlett's House—Falsehood Not Diplomacy.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Constantinople dispatches, stating that the burning of the house of Rev. Dr. Bartlett, the American missionary at Bordour, Asia Minor, for which prompt reparation has been demanded by the United States, has been traced to carelessness of an American servant, are quite at variance with reports made by the American board of commissioners for foreign mission and transmitted to the state department, and are also condradicted by dispatches received from Mr. Pendleton King, the American charge d'affaires at Constantinople. The experience of the American legation in Turkey in the case of numerous preceding outrages of a like character, has been that the facts in each case have been met by denials from Said Pasha, the Turkish minister of justice, sometimes in the face of clearest proof, and some plausible excuse, like that in the present instance has been assigned to explain away the occurrences.

It is understood that the explanation will not delay the peremptory orders given to the gunboats, Newark and Bennington, to proceed from Genoa to Turkish waters as soon as possible after the Columbus celebration of the 1st inst., to support the demand for reparation.

**Costly Wreck.**

WASHINGTON, Mo., Aug. 29.—Two freight trains on the Missouri Pacific road collided here owing to a confounding of orders by the train dispatcher. The westbound train was ordered to meet the eastbound train at Castera, while the eastbound train was ordered to meet the other train at Dewey. John Siebold, fireman of the eastbound train, was buried under his engine and instantly killed. Engineer Joe Condon, Brakeman William Poper and James W. Goodwin, of Atlanta, Ga., were seriously injured. Fifty-six cars were wrecked, being piled in a heap. The company's loss is $50,000.

## MENACED.

### Russian Emigrants For America Have the Plague at Glasgow.

**Asiatic Cholera in Berlin—Outbreak at Bremen—On the Decrease at Hamburg—Violence of the Attack in Russia.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following dispatch was received at the state department from the United States consul at Glasgow: "Cholera outbreak here among Russian emigrants for America."

The consul at Liverpool cabled as follows: "Cholera imminent. Strongly urge medical inspection immigrants under consular directions with official disinfection."

"The department has already taken the action recommended by the consul at Liverpool," said Acting Secretary Spaulding, of the treasury department. "The news of the department's action has not probably reached the consul."

The acting secretary continuing said he believed every precautionary measure that could be taken to prevent the admission of cholera into the United States had been taken. New suggestions on the subject that might present themselves would have the careful consideration of the department. Under date of August 24 the minister from France to the United States, M. Patenotre, sent to the secretary of state, in conformity with instructions from the French minister of foreign affairs, a report presented to the consulting committee of public hygiene of France announcing the results of the investigation commenced by the board of health concerning the recent epidemic of cholera in the department of the Seine. M. Patenotre in his note says it appears manifest from the report that the epidemic was not imported cholera; that the cases examined being solely due to the use of Seine water of bad quality never formed a contagious center of infection, and finally that at present the sanitary situation has improved to such a degree that all danger may be considered to be averted.

**The Plague in Europe.**

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Dr. Harris Graham, an American physician who has had wide experience with the cholera in Syria, is organizing the American medical students here into a body to act as assistant nurses in the event of cholera becoming epidemic in this city. In accordance with the policy decided upon to make public the health condition of the city, concealing nothing from the residents, the police this morning posted a notice throughout the city announcing that a woman who had just arrived from Hamburg had died from Asiatic cholera. Appended to the notice were full instructions for the treatment of cholera.

BREMEN, Aug. 30,—Thirteen cholera patients have been admitted to the hospital here. Five of the cases were certified to as Asiatic cholera. One of the patients died.

In Altona, seventy-seven new cases of cholera and thirty-three deaths from the disease were reported from noon Saturday up to noon yesterday. Owing to the outbreak in the prison minor offenders to the number of 150 have been released.

The decrease of the disease in Hamburg has been most noticeable since last night. Isolated cases have been reported from Schiffbeck, Bergedorf, Hamburg, Elmshorn and Uelersen, suburbs of Hamburg.

At Wandesbeck, three miles northeast of Hamburg, a favorite summer resort of the merchants of the city, there were nine cases of the disease and five deaths up to Saturday evening.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Another member of the Gerona's crew who went to South Shields was found to be suffering from cholera.

ANTWERP, Aug. 30.—Two fresh cases of cholera and two deaths from the disease were reported here.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The schooner Helene, said to be destined for America and which had been detained at Dover, is now being towed to Gravesend with a yellow flag flying from her mast.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The average daily cholera record here is 100 new cases and twenty deaths. It is the greatest mistake to say that the epidemic is a mild one. The best authority affirm the contrary. In some cases the victims succumb in two or three hours, often without the least vomiting or diarrhœa. The bodies of the victims frequently exhibit strong muscular movements an hour after death, thus proving the severity of the attack. The true proportion of deaths is not very high, but the disease is of extreme virulence.

HAMBURG, Aug. 30.—The epidemic has abated somewhat. The cases reported number 427, the deaths 197. The Spitaler strasse, having a population of 9,000 persons, has been found to be infected.

HAVRE, Aug. 30.—Sixty fresh cases of cholera have been found here and twenty-four cases have ended fatally.

The democrats of Clay county, Mo., held primaries Saturday and nominated the following county ticket: Sheriff, N. W. Letton; treasurer, J. J. Riley; public administrator, C. M. Veitch; representative, J. M. Harrell; county clerk, J. L. Thompson; prosecuting attorney, John Dougherty; collector, T. J. Kellar; assessor, J. W. Wilkerson; coroner, R. A. Devere.

## PLANT LIFE.

NOW THE blueberry bush has an enemy, an insect which devours all the leaves, leaving the bush bare.

LILIES are raised as a regular field crop in the Bermudas. In one of the largest fields over 100,000 may be seen in bloom at the same time.

THE results of experiments on hastening the germination of seed show that camphor and oxygenated water appear to be the most energetic excitants, not only as regards the acceleration of germinations, but as affecting the vigor of the plants.

## THE PRESIDENT AND VETERANS.

**Mr. Harrison Talks to the Old Soldiers at Malone, N. Y.**

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—President Harrison reached here at 12:30 o'clock yesterday and was met at the station by a committee under the leadership of Chairman Kilburn. The president was escorted to the Howard house by the Grand Army and citizens and later was driven to the park. "America" was sung and then Chairman Kilburn delivered the address of welcome to which the president responded in part as follows:

We shall presently, in the political campaign, which is opening, have our separations in opinion emphasized and our separate assemblages to advocate those principles. We are here today, however, as citizens, not as partisans, to give expression to those common interests, which fortunately for us, as a nation, in every time of great exigency and stress and in every time of danger to the flag obliterates all party division, and makes us one people in its defense. We are a favored nation in the great isolation which we enjoy. We are free from the dangers of close contact with any of the great military powers of the world. Our neighbors on the north in the dominion of Canada neither threatens us nor we her. We desire for them the most abundant prosperity, the fullest development of their resources and constant peace.

But it must not be supposed that this separation which we enjoy from close contact with the great powers that are forever standing on the threatening edge of war has left us without duties and responsibilities. We have always in our diplomacy exercised the patience, reserve of strength and the consciousness of a right cause. I fancy that we are entering now as a people upon a career when our external influence in commerce is to be larger than ever before. We have in a large part completed our works of internal improvement. The forests have fallen before the axes of our pioneers and the plow now turns the soil of all that region which we once styled the far great west. We have accumulated prodigious wealth as a people, and I see no reason why the United States should not from to-day step forward into a position of power and influence among the great commercial nations of the world such as she has never enjoyed. [Applause.]

From causes as to which we differ we have come to a condition recognized by all. We have been deprived of our once proud participation in the ocean carrying trade of the world. I think we should now resume it. [Applause.] The wise and timely inauguration of a new navy has demonstrated the capacity of our American ship yard to produce the best ships in the world. [Applause.] The government having pioneered in this work of ship building, by the encouragement it has given to our contractors and our artisans, has paved the way now for building great ships of commerce. [Applause.] And I take great delight in the contemplation of that fact, which I believe is now assured, that before another year has rolled around one of the swiftest and best of all the great lines of steamships that go out of the port of New York will bear the American flag at the fore [applause], and the tribute we have paid to foreign nations in the way of freight charges, I believe, will speedily in a large measure be abrogated forever.

These great stores of agricultural products which we pour out of our granaries to feed the nations of Europe, should, and I believe speedily will, be delivered at the port of Liverpool in American bottoms. [Applause.] We will avail ourselves of all these natural resources, of all this vast capacity, inventive and constructive, which God has bestowed upon us in the belief that it has been given us primarily that here, in this land that has so long waited the foundation of a free republic, that a republic and its people might attain the highest development in wealth, intelligence and morality among the nations of the world. [Applause.]

We have had a great struggle with ourselves. I believe that we have seen the last serious outbreak against the supremacy of our constitution and of our laws that we shall ever see. [Applause.] The one cause that could divide our people—human slavery, has—under the force of God and the union army, been abolished forever, and Lincoln's proclamation has now the assent of the south itself. [Applause.] The law and the constitution is the object of every American citizen's veneration and as willingly obeyed is the one faith and only safety of our people. [Applause.] No cause can be advanced in this country upon the lines of lawlessness. [Applause.] Intelligence and morality among our people, the church, the school and the home, these great rocks upon which our constitution and our safety rest, we will cherish and preserve. [Applause.]

And now, comrades of the G. A. R., surviving veterans of that gallant band that from these mountains and valleys went out to defend the government, I give you a comrade's greeting to-day. God bless you every one. God forgive the heartlessness of that American in the bright day of prosperity who can begrudge to any of you the just dues of your hard service. [Great cheering.] Let me thank you again for your most cordial greeting and offer my apology for having been betrayed by your kindly faces into a more extended speech than I had intended to make.

At the conclusion of the president's speech the people formed into line and for nearly an hour were passing in review before the president, who extended a hearty grasp of the hand. After that he returned to Loon lake.

## METHODIST EPISCOPALS.

**Favorable Showing By a Bulletin of the Census Office.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The census bureau has issued a bulletin giving statistics of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States. The bulletin shows that this church has 102 annual conferences, not including ten or more in foreign countries. Connected with these conferences are 2,240,354 communicants. This includes both members and probationers, the latter being candidates for full membership. North of Mason and Dixon's line the Methodist Episcopal church has organizations in nearly every county. Though represented in every state, it is not so strong in the south as its sister body, the Methodist Episcopal church, south, the statistics of which will be given in a forthcoming bulletin.

Of the 2,123 counties in the states and territories, the Methodist Episcopal church is represented in all save 565. It has 25,861 organizations, with 22,844 church edifices, with a seating capacity of 6,302,708, and an aggregate valuation of $96,723,408. This valuation, which does not include parsonages and other church property, is the largest reported by any denomination thus far except the Roman Catholic.

**Shorter Terms For German Soldiers.**

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The North German Gazette confirms the statement published yesterday by the National Zeitung that the provisions of the army bill had been settled, but that it is doubtful if the measure will be presented at the coming session of the reichstag. It has been decided that the two-year service plan will not be introduced in a legal form, but a provision will be made to shorten the term of infantry service. This will be done in order to bring about an increase in the recruiting for this branch of the service.

## VENEZUELA TROUBLES.

**Terrible Loss of Life in a Battle With Revolutionists.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Advices from the government at Caracas contain the news of an important and bloody fight that took place August 6, near Villa de Cura, in which 1,500 men are said to have been killed or wounded. Gen. Mendoso was at Villa de Cura with a large force. Gen. Vallonilla had concentrated 2,000 men some distance from him. Gen. L. Mendosa is considered the bravest and ablest of the Venezeulan generals. He planned to lead the revolutionists under Vallonilla, into an ambush and then destroy them. For this purpose he sent a force of 800 men from his army, under command of Gen. Zolaoga, to march where the rebels were. His instructions to Zolaoga were to approach the enemy and apparently offer them battle. When they should commence to fight, the government troops were not to fire in return, but were to slowly retreat and draw the enemy on until the main army appeared when a general onslaught would be made and the revolutionary army destroyed.

Zolaoga drew near to the force of the revolutionists and attacked. Their fire told with great effect and the government general fell dead. Without a leader his troops forgot their instructions, and enraged at the death of their commander, they returned the fire of the enemy and a hot battle began that raged with great fury. The force of 800 men found themselves opposed to 2,000, but fought on. The revolutionists had several field pieces, and these raked the men. The battle continued for several hours with varying success. The modern rifles and better training of the government troops produced great loss on the other side.

The revolutionists threw their forces on either side and almost surrounded the 800 men. The latter saw after a time that the battle was going against them and tried to cut their way out. Both sides seemed to have become crazed and fought furiously. The dead lay on all sides and the wounded were trampled on as the scene of conflict changed from place to place.

Late in the afternoon the government forces succeeded in getting through the line of the enemy. They beat a hasty retreat to a distance, when they got a little needed rest. The revolutionists were too weak to pursue them. It was then discovered that 500 of the 800 men had been killed and the government estimated the revolutionists had lost 1,000.

## LAKE DISASTER.

**A Steam Yacht on a Pleasure Trip Wrecked in Georgian Bay—A New York Millionaire and His Family Among the Lost.**

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 27.—The steam yacht Wapita, which left here two weeks ago on a pleasure trip, is reported lost in Georgian bay. It is said that she went down in a gale yesterday near Collingwood, Ont., and that eight persons on board were drowned.

On board were Hiram W. Sibley, a New York capitalist, his wife, son and daughter and two ladies of Rochester, N. Y.

Capt. Ellsworth, the engineer, fireman and cook and one other person were saved. The yacht belonged to Isaac Beringer, a partner in lumbering of Mr. Sibley.

Later news in regard to the wrecking of the steam yacht Wapita is as follows: George Sherman, cook on board the yacht Wapita, telegraphed from Collingwood, Ontario, to-day: "Boat wrecked; two of us saved, all the rest drowned."

The Wapita left here about ten days ago on a cruise up the lakes. She had on board H. W. Sibley, millionaire capitalist, of New York, his wife, son, daughter and two lady friends, Miss M. B. Pond and Miss F. W. Durbin, of Rochester, N. Y. The crew was composed of Capt. James Eldridge and Engineer Walter A. Henry, of this city; Jerome O'Hare, deck hand; fireman, name unknown, and George Sherman, cook, who was shipped at Mackinaw.

The yacht left Mackinaw on the 21st for Georgian bay, and is reported to have gone on the rocks where it went to pieces.

Mr. Sibley was 45 years old and a son of the late Hiram W. Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y. For a year or so past he has resided in New York City.

## COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

**Appalling Loss of Life By a Welsh Mine Explosion.**

LONDON, Aug. 27.—At the Park Slip mine, near Bridgton, in Glamorganshire, Wales, this morning, soon after the day shift of 150 miners had gone to work, an explosion occurred and caused the earth and rock to fall. The mouth of the pit was closed before any men had escaped and it is feared that there will be great loss of life. Hundreds of the miners in the vicinity volunteered their services for relief work.

At 6 o'clock this evening a rescuing party ascended to the surface bearing with them two men whom they had found near the bottom of the pit. Both men were badly burned and unconscious. The physicians hold little hope of their recovery.

Shortly after these men were brought up flames from the burning pit ascended and set fire to the structures at the pit head and all hope was abandoned. Those who escaped death in the explosion have certainly been suffocated or burned to death. The disaster is one of the worst that has occurred in the mining district for many years.

**Cholera in London.**

LONDON, Aug. 27.—There is now no doubt that the cholera has at last entered England. The disease was brought here by the steamer Gemma which arrived at Gravesend yesterday from Hamburg. It was reported that it was infected, but the authorities, after examining the passengers, allowed them to land. A few hours later two aliens, who had arrived on the vessel, were taken sick. They were at once removed to the hospital at Gravesend, where the doctors pronounced their malady cholera. In spite of everything that was done for them they died shortly after they were admitted.