

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, OCTOBER 15, 1891.

NUMBER 3.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and Secretaries Proctor and Rusk reviewed the German day parade in Washington.

The ecumenical council of the Methodist church opened at Washington on the 7th, attended by prominent churchmen from all parts of the world.

The constitutionality of the McKinley tariff bill will be passed upon by the United States supreme court at the October session.

SECRETARY FOSTER has appointed Henry B. Stanwood, a nephew of Secretary Blaine, who has been auditor of the custom house, acting custodian of the barge office.

THE various department commanders have been notified by the adjutant-general of the army that Second-Lieut. James E. Dodge, Fourteenth infantry, lately on duty at Fort Leavenworth, has duplicated his pay account for the month of August and is believed to have deserted.

THE republican national executive committee will meet at the Arlington hotel, Washington, November 3, to name the time and place for holding the republican national convention and to act on the resignation of Hon. M. S. Quay.

THE national land office has ordered the reservation of 1,200,000 acres of land at the head of the White river in Colorado.

SPECIAL AGENTS WEIGEL and Scott-Horn have been given instructions to go at once to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands west of Kingfisher, Ok., and select the sites for the new county seats.

THE United States warships Boston and Yorktown have been ordered to Chili merely to relieve the Baltimore and San Francisco, whose hulls are in bad condition.

DURING September 37,644 pensions were granted on which first payments aggregated \$4,073,476.

THE EAST.

D. O. SAUNDERS, a contractor on the Adirondack & St. Lawrence railroad near White Corners, N. Y., in anger fatally shot William Davis, one of his colored laborers. Saunders found fault with the work performed by Davis, and the negro replied to his rebuke in a surly manner, whereupon Saunders shot him.

THE steamer La Touraine from Havre brought \$2,488,000 in gold and the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm \$1,000,000 in gold to New York.

THE seventeenth annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's national union convened at Philadelphia on the 6th. Three hundred and fifty delegates were present.

A DISPATCH from Kingston, N. Y., gives a confession made by M. T. Thrumppour, assistant treasurer of the savings bank. Ostrander, he says, got most of the money, which was lost by him in speculation. The thefts extended over a period of twenty years. He claims to have been simply a tool of Ostrander, and says he benefited very little by the latter's thefts.

EDWIN SHAFER, John R. Tate and Thomas Downing, the three Beaver county (Pa.) congressional delegates charged with bribery, who were remanded into the custody of the sheriff to undergo four months' imprisonment for contempt of court, delivered themselves into the custody of the sheriff and are now in jail.

AFTER four days and nights of unceasing labor and some hundreds of tons of coal had been removed by the rescuing party the bodies of four of the unfortunate miners imprisoned at the Richardson colliery near Pottsville, Pa., were found.

THE New York harbor tugboat McCaldin Brothers, was run down and sunk off Fort Montgomery by the tug Congueon. Two persons are known to be lost—the engineer of the McCaldin Brothers and a boy who was the guest of one of the crew.

LAIDLAW & BROTHER, Wall street bankers of New York, were recently swindled out of \$11,090 by a noted English crook through a forged letter of credit.

THE Belmont mansion, 101 Fifth avenue, New York, was destroyed by fire on the 8th. Mrs. Perry Belmont and other members of the family had a narrow escape. Perry Belmont was away at the time.

ANSON H. HAMILTON, proprietor of the Cape house, Shoreham hotel and other properties, real and personal, at Cape May Point, N. J., has failed. Liabilities, \$100,000.

JOSIE MANSFIELD, who has been reported as dead, has written to Philadelphia from Paris for information about the death of a former husband.

THREE hostlers at the county fair at Burnettsville, Pa., found a bottle of liquor secreted and all but drained it. Alexander Chappel took convulsions and died in two hours and the others were dying. An analysis showed equal parts of strychnine and whisky.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND says his baby girl will be called Ruth.

DURING the last year the Indian students at the school at Carlisle, Pa., have earned \$16,000 outside of the school.

MISS ELIZABETH BIRLAND, the heroine of an around-the-world trip, was wedded to Mr. Charles Wetmore in New York recently.

MAX & Co., dry goods, Rochester, N. Y., have assigned.

THE Oliver & Roberts Wire Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., has suspended.

THE WEST.

THE Manhattan distillery at Peoria, Ill., has been destroyed by fire.

LUTHER H. CAREY, class of '93 of Princeton, the well known sprinter, has retired from the track. Mr. Carey is engaged in business in Chicago. Mr. Carey was the fastest man in the world at 75, 100 and 200 yards dashes.

THE courthouse at Washington, Davis county, Ind., was destroyed by fire recently. All the records were lost. The damage to building amounted to \$135,000.

THE fire underwriters of the northwest met in Chicago on the 7th.

ABOUT 500 cases against gamblers, liquor dealers, etc., have been dismissed by action of the prosecuting attorney at Keokuk, Ia.

PHIL ARMOUR is suing Nelson Morris for an alleged infringement of patent.

THE Northwestern Miller says: Last week was the banner on record for the amount of flour turned out by the mills. With two mills idle, the output was 194,160 barrels, or 32,360 barrels daily. The largest quantity ever before made was 187,000, that having been ground for the week ended October 16, 1888.

A CONGRESS of western Colorado was in session at Grand Junction. Its object was to discuss matters of general interest to that section and to figure on division of the state.

THE stage between Linkville and Lake View, Ore., was robbed by two men recently.

FANKER WEBB & Co.'s packing house, Detroit, Mich., has been gutted by fire. One man was burned to death and a dozen others injured. The fire was caused by the explosion of a barrel of tar.

GEN. H. V. BOYNTON has determined to sever his connection with the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

IMMENSE crowds attended the joint tariff debate between Gov. Campbell and Maj. McKinley, at Ada, O.

THE Iowa stallion Allerton defeated Nelson at Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 7th, the latter taking only one heat. Time, 2:13, 2:14, 2:15, 2:16.

THE national bank at Enterprise, Ore., was robbed by three men of \$3,500, money which they told the intimidated cashier belonged to "John Smith."

ED NEAL, a cattle thief, was hanged at Omaha, Neb., legally on the 9th for the murder of an aged couple named Jones. On the same day at the same place John Coe, a negro accused of outraging a little girl, was hanged by a mob to an electric railway trolley wire.

THE American Humane society was in session recently at Denver, Col.

WILLIAM STEINBECKER and Matthew Dewald, employes in Severin & Ostermeyer's wholesale grocery at Indianapolis, Ind., were crushed in a descending elevator.

AT the Shelbyville (Ind.) cabinet works, while Joseph Schott, Clint Neeley and H. Thayer were trying to get the elevator to descend, it fell thirty feet, carrying with it the men and a heavy load of furniture. The men were horribly crushed.

EMANUEL CADDEN, said to be a former wealthy citizen of Wausau, Wis., blew out his brains in Washington park, Chicago. He had been plunging on the board of trade and lost his all.

THE machines which will compete in the typesetting contest at Chicago are the Mergenthaler linotype, the Rogers typograph, the McMillen typesetting machine and the St. John typobar.

THE SOUTH.

A COMBINATION of all the rice mills in the south is under way. The capital is to be \$2,000,000. The Standard Oil Co. and English capitalists are behind it.

THE Ohio river is very low. Eighteen steamboats were aground between Point Pleasant, W. Va., and Cincinnati. LUCY MCCLELLAN is the name of a notorious woman moonshiner under arrest at Huntington, W. Va.

THE sea island cotton planters of South Carolina propose to form a combine to prevent the sale of Carolina seed to outsiders and thus control the cotton market.

THE Jefferson Davis statue for Jackson, Miss., has been accepted by the committee.

MRS. HENRIETTA LAMAR, widow of Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, ex-president of the Texas republic, died at Fort Worth, Tex., on the 6th.

THE steamer Chickasaw sank at Cat Island crossing, sixteen miles below Memphis, Tenn. All hands were saved. She had 580 bales of cotton on board.

THE dead body of Henry Coffield was found lying at the waiting room of the depot at Wortham, Tex. Death was caused by his artificial means of breathing, a silver tube inserted in his windpipe from an aperture in his neck, while in an intoxicated condition.

A HEAVY frost fell at Gainesville, Tex., and through northern Texas and the Chickasaw country on the night of the 6th, doing considerable damage to young, undeveloped crops.

THE reform democratic ticket of Nashville, Tenn., was elected over the regular democratic ticket by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 500.

WILLIAM AMACHER, owner of a racing stable, shot and killed Pat Milliron, another horseman, at West side park, Nashville, Tenn. The trouble is understood to have occurred about a woman.

WADE and John Felder were executed at Rusk, Tex., for killing Yonce Thompson. Their excuse was that they had fired into a house for the purpose of frightening one of the inmates and did not intend to kill Thompson.

GENERAL.

THE statement from Ottawa, Can., that the British sealer Otto had been seized by the United States ship Mohican on account of an irregularity in her papers was without foundation.

GREAT consternation was caused by the announcement on the 7th of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, who had died the previous night. Wild rumors were afloat until it was announced that his death was due to over-exertion. In defiance of repeated warnings of his physicians Parnell persisted in active election work until his life-strings gave way.

THE Railway Age says that the new track laid this year will fall below 5,000 miles.

THE returns issued by the British board of trade for the month of September shows that the imports decreased £1,360,000 and the exports decreased £1,970,000, as compared with those for the corresponding month last year.

AN intense wave of ill feeling has arisen in Servia, owing to the news that ex-King Milan has mortgaged his private estates to a Russian bank for a loan of \$400,000.

ANXIOUS creditors whose claims aggregate over \$400,000 are seeking the whereabouts of Salvador Malo, a prominent contractor of the City of Mexico. He is said to have gone to Europe.

DISPATCHES from Amoy, China announce that serious rioting occurred forty miles from that city. The riots were quelled, but not before several mandarins and other officials had been killed.

IT was rumored in Lisbon that disturbances had broken out in Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil.

THE Persian government will permit the export of products intended for the world's fair free of duty. The exhibit will probably aggregate \$300,000.

THE strike of dock laborers and others about the Carron and Hermitage wharves, Wapping, London, which has been in progress for weeks, is showing decided signs of collapsing. The employers are obtaining enough "free men" to carry on work in spite of the unionists.

MR. GLADSTONE was greatly disappointed by the Manchester election.

THE vicery of India telegraphs that there has been a good rain throughout the country and that the crop prospects are favorable.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended October 3 numbered 240, compared with 230 the previous week and 215 the corresponding week of last year.

THE entry of rags from Marseilles, France, has been forbidden by the treasury department in order to prevent the bringing of cholera to the country.

THE September statement of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for the entire system (approximated) shows gross earnings of \$4,268,334, an increase of \$514,037.

PROVISIONS in Warsaw, Russia, have doubled in price.

THE LATEST.

A ROME dispatch says the train on which were Mr. and Mrs. Stanley and the latter's mother on their way to Australia was wrecked at Carovigno, Italy, but all the passengers escaped unhurt.

THE October report of the statistician of the department of agriculture gives the following estimated average yields: Wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 22.5 bushels; barley, 25.8 bushels; rye, 14.4 bushels. The condition of the corn crop is 92.5, buckwheat, 92.7, potatoes 91.3, tobacco 93.8.

SHERMAN GREER, the disolute son of Rev. William Greer, an aged minister, recently murdered his father in Wilkes county, N. C. A sheriff's posse pursued Sherman and a companion when one of the posse was dangerously wounded. The desperadoes were finally caught in Tennessee.

A CONSPIRACY against the life of the czar is said to have been discovered at Kiev. A serious outbreak was threatened by the students of the university.

THE steamship Devonshire, from Barrow for New York, has been passed at sea abandoned, but the crew were rescued and brought to Glasgow.

THE "pan republic congress and human freedom league" convened in Philadelphia on the 12th. Gov. Pattison delivered the address of welcome.

TRAIN robbers wrecked the west-bound express on the Central Pacific near Colfax, Cal., on the 13th. No one was killed, but the passengers were much shaken up. The robbers fled on seeing the result of their work.

ACTING SECRETARY WHARTON, of the state department, will neither affirm nor deny the report that this government has concluded a convention with Germany for the admission of cereals from the United States into Germany free of duty.

CHARLES J. MCAPHY, special representative in Europe of the United States agricultural department, has arrived in Berlin with instructions to bring to the attention of the German government the value of Indian corn as a food product.

A SERIOUS shock of earthquake was experienced at Napa, Cal., on the night of the 11th.

NEAR Shell Lake, Wis., an Indian, John Warren, shot Andrew Wicklund and wounded Ed Johnson.

GREAT numbers of Russian peasants are flocking into the towns from the country districts, perishing from want of food. The destitute Jews expelled from Kiev, Astrachan, Moscow and Odessa are swelling the ranks of the famishing thousands.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE jury in the celebrated personal injury case of William Penfield against the Santa Fe railroad, at Atchison, returned a verdict for \$3,710 in favor of the plaintiff. The case has been tried twice, this trial lasting a week.

THE other morning a train on the Rock Island collided with a rapid transit train at a crossing near Leavenworth, by which both engines were disabled and two men badly but not fatally injured.

THE annual encampment of veterans at Ellsworth was attended by about 3,000 old soldiers. Most of the G. A. R. posts were represented. Addresses were made by Lew Hanback, Senator Plumb, Commander McCarthy and others.

William Harris, of Kansas City, Kan., took his family to witness the Priests of Pallas parade at Kansas City, Mo., and left a lamp burning in his house. Upon returning he found his property destroyed by fire, the lamp having exploded. The loss was \$1,000; insured.

THE Wood Monument association, of Wooddale, filed its charter with the secretary of state the other day. The object of this association is to raise funds for a suitable monument for Col. S. N. Wood, and the capital stock is placed at \$10,000. It is proposed that the money shall be raised by ten-cent subscriptions.

AT an early hour the other morning an old veteran named John Williams, stationed at the soldiers' home, was run over and instantly killed by an engine on the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad. He is supposed to have been under the influence of liquor, and is said to have been lying across the track asleep.

AT Medicine Lodge the other day Judge McKay sentenced Cora Bennett, who killed Billie Morris at Kiowa a few weeks ago, to six months in the county jail. Morris was the jointist king of southern Kansas and during the last eight years he had accumulated \$20,000. Cora Bennett had been his mistress for the last three years and shot him for casting her off for another woman.

Clyde Maddox was the other evening found guilty in the federal court at Wichita of the murder of John Mullen, in Oklahoma City, in December, 1889. Mullen was shot dead while standing at his own door. Maddox was tried at the last term of the court for the murder of Deputy United States Marshal Howard in Oklahoma City, but was acquitted.

John Woods, of Oklahoma City, was found guilty of manslaughter in the United States court at Wichita the other day. The jury was out three and a-half days. Two years ago Woods shot and killed a building contractor named Shuck at Oklahoma City. As the last term of the United States court he was tried for murder and the jury failed to agree. This time the indictment was modified to manslaughter.

Some time ago when D. W. Wilder held the office of insurance commissioner assessment insurance companies attempted to secure licenses to do business in Kansas, and the commissioner refused to grant them the authority. A few weeks ago the question was brought to the attention of the commissioner, this time through the application of the Bankers' Life association of Des Moines. Superintendent McBride refused to grant the license, thereby sustaining his predecessor's ruling.

J. H. Murry was found dead in bed at the Continental hotel in Leavenworth about four o'clock the other afternoon. He registered at the hotel the previous night as from Kansas City, and was at once shown to his room.

of making an appearance his room was entered, when he was found dead. By his side was a small piece of writing paper, upon which was plainly written with a lead pencil the following: "I am afraid I have taken too large a dose of morphine; if anything happens to me write Hicks, Gephart & Co., bankers, at Valley Falls, Kan. They will pay all."

THE statute of 1891 concerning the issuing of city, school district and other bonds has already interfered with the improvement by bond business in Kansas. The former law restricted the issuance of bonds to ten per cent. of the valuation of property, but the last legislature reduced the limit to six per cent. thereof. Arkansas City is the first corporation to run against the new statute. Before the law was passed it had issued in bonds more than six per cent. of its property valuation, and now it sends to the auditor of state for registration \$40,000 in waterworks bonds and they cannot be registered, of course.

DETECTIVES recently arrested Amos Avery, of Fort Scott, charging him with the murder of a traveling man named J. A. Miles, near the town of Arcadia. A few days previous Miles' body was found in a hay stack with a bullet hole in his head. The murdered man and a companion were traveling in a cart, and the companion, horse and cart were missing after the night on which the crime was committed. Avery was found at work in the Galena mining district. When arrested he had on the suit of clothes and hat worn by the murdered man. The hat had the name of J. A. Miles in it. The horse had been sold and the cart was found near Galena. The prisoner was taken to Lamar, Mo., and lodged in jail. He is only twenty years old, but has already served a term in the penitentiary.

PARNELL'S FUNERAL.

Fast Numbers Pay Their Respect to the Memory of the Dead Leader—Services at the Grave.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—The last honors have been paid to Charles Stewart Parnell, the renowned Irish leader, and the last sad rites have been performed at the grave and not a disturbance marred the day.

The remains of Mr. Parnell arrived at Kingston at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. After leaving London there were no demonstrations along the railway route (the London & Northwestern line) until Chester was reached. Here large deputations from Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and other places joined the train.

At Kingstown a crowd had collected to receive the remains on Irish soil. Conspicuous were the followers of Mr. Parnell: Richard Power, member for Waterford; Dr. Joseph Kenny, for Cork; T. Lawrence Carew, for Kildare; James J. Dalton, for West Donegal; T. Rockfort Maguire, for North Donegal; John J. Clancy, for Dublin county; William J. Corbet, for East Wicklow; Col. John P. Noland, for North Galway; Patrick O'Brien, for North Monaghan. These, with the members of the house of commons who followed the body from London and the Kingstown delegation, comprised nearly all the parliamentary adherents of Mr. Parnell. All gathered around the coffin in absolute silence, which was unbroken even by the exchange of friendly greetings until after the transfer of the body to the railway carriage.

As the hearse moved from the station a body of police formed in front of the procession, which appeared to fall into an orderly line in a purely extemporized fashion. The band of the workingmen's union followed directly behind the police escort and played the "Dead March in Saul." Then came the Gaelic athletic association with their pursers reversed, resembling a military band at "reversed arms." As the march progressed the crowds grew denser, yet they kept clear of the line of the procession along the whole route to Castle hill, where the serried ranks of people occupied every inch of space. The city hall was reached at 8:30 o'clock.

A violent rainstorm streamed down as the coffin was borne into the hall toward the catafalque. It kept raining in torrents for hour after hour, yet the numbers of the vast throng that were struggling toward the city were not reduced in the slightest.

The ceremony of lying in state was to have been closed at noon, but the crowd was so numerous that the closing of the doors were postponed till after 2 o'clock, and even then hundreds were obliged to go away disappointed.

At a quarter of 3 the procession started, led by the executive of the leadership committee. Following came the bier, drawn by six coal black horses, surrounded by the parliamentary colleagues of Mr. Parnell. As the coffin passed, almost hidden in flowers, every head in the vast assemblage was uncovered. Mr. Parnell's favorite horse followed the bier. Then came a strong body of the Clan-na-Gael with James Stephens and John O'Leary. Prominent among the individual members of the procession was John O'Connor, leading by the arm the blind member, McDonald. Then came carriages containing Mrs. Dickinson, the sister of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Parnell's brother and sister, and other near friends. The lord mayor in state, preceded by the city marshal and the sword and mace bearers, was next behind the family carriages. Then followed the representatives of the corporations of the principal Irish towns, various trade societies, Foresters, home rulers, private carriages and citizens on foot.

Just as the procession started the rain happily ceased, the sun broke through the clouds and shone brilliantly. The scene was most impressive. All the windows and house tops along the line of march were packed with people. It had been planned to take a somewhat circuitous route to the cemetery in order to gratify the anxiety of the people in the city, but as it was found that it would be scarcely possible to reach the place of burial before 6 o'clock the more indirect route was abandoned.

It was a great procession, surpassing in point of numbers anything of the kind ever witnessed in Dublin.

Throughout the route admirable order was kept till the cortege came near Glasnevin. Here the coffin was removed and placed upon a platform especially constructed for the purpose in order to enable those in the procession to pass around it and have a full view of the bier. At 6 o'clock the fast falling dusk found the procession still filing past. There seemed no likelihood that the stream of marchers would end till far into the night. So orders were given to remove the coffin to the side of the grave.

The noise of women, the cries of children and the cries of men struggling amid the crush made inaudible the voice of the clergy reciting the ritual of the church of England. The first portion of the service had been celebrated at St. Nicholas church, where the remains rested twenty minutes while on the way from the city hall. At the grave Rev. Mr. Vincent, of the Rotunda chapel, and Rev. George Fry, of Manchester, officiated. They were obliged to cut the service short as the crowd broke into the protecting circle and overwhelmed the inner group.

KANSAS CROPS.

Condition of Grain and Live Stock—Secretary Mohler's Official Report.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10.—Secretary Mohler of the state board of agriculture has issued the following report:

The correspondents of this board place the average yield per acre of winter wheat of Kansas by belts as follows, based upon yields reported by threshers: For the eastern belt, 39 counties, 16.64 bushels per acre; for the central belt, 35 counties, 15.53 bushels; for the western belt, 33 counties, 14.9 bushels. The wheat area as returned by assessors for the eastern belt is 815,480 acres. The average yield per acre was 16.64 bushels, giving a winter wheat product for the eastern belt of 13,570,576 bushels. The average yield per acre for the central belt, applied to an area of 2,422,168 acres, gives a total winter wheat product of 37,569,321 bushels. The average yield per acre of winter wheat, applied to an area of 34,400 acres, gives a total winter wheat product for the western belt of 5,023,954 bushels. (In this belt there is a large acreage of spring wheat.)

In the entire state we have a total winter product of 58,196,750 bushels and according to the estimates of our correspondents the yield of spring wheat is 3,202,869 bushels, making a total aggregate wheat product for the state, winter and spring, of 58,399,619 bushels.

Oats.—The average yield per acre of oats for the entire state is placed by our correspondents at 20.54 bushels, making a total oats product for the state of 39,668,043 bushels.

Corn.—It is yet too early to procure final estimates on the corn crop of Kansas, but the reports of our correspondents place the probable yield per acre of this cereal for the entire state at 27.92 bushels. This average yield per acre on an area of 8,209,234 acres would give a total corn product for the state of 145,485,918 bushels.

Summary of conditions: Irish potatoes 85 per cent., sweet potatoes 96 per cent., sorghum 96 per cent., broom corn 92 per cent. and millet 89 per cent.

Condition of ground for wheat sowing during September is reported throughout the state with but few exceptions as too dry. The eastern portion of the state seems to have suffered more from drought during this month than the central portion. Many counties in southeastern Kansas report practically no rain for nearly two months—August and September—and the ground "so dry that it was impossible to plow."

The only counties in the state that report the condition of the ground good or fairly good are Jewell, Mitchell, Osborne, Pratt and Rooks, all except Pratt in the northwest portion of the central belt. Even in these counties the ground was quite dry until the middle of September. In consequence of this extreme drought wheat sowing has been greatly retarded everywhere in the state. In the eastern belt correspondents report only 27 per cent. of the area it is proposed to plant, as sown at the date of the report, in the central belt 36 per cent. and in the western 11 per cent. In nearly all portions of the state, however, rain fell the last week in September and with ground in good condition throughout October, an acreage equal to that of last year will probably be sown in most of the counties of the state.

Live stock.—There is no prevailing disease reported in live stock, except that in several counties in eastern Kansas, a good many cases of hog cholera are reported. The counties reporting hog cholera are Allen, Coffey, Jefferson, Miami, Neosho and Shawnee. All other counties report stock of all kinds in excellent health and in good condition generally.

PROPOSED NEW CURRENCY.

Congressman Otis Will Offer a Scheme For Acceptance.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10.—Hon. John G. Otis, the newly-elected alliance congressman from the Fourth Kansas district, has prepared a financial measure for the consideration of the incoming congress, consisting of nineteen sections and occupying four newspaper columns. It is presumed to represent the views of the alliance party on the money question and is a type of the legislation now demanded by that party in the west. It provides for pennies and nickels, silver and gold coins, and the free and unlimited coinage of both, and then \$2,000,000,000 of paper money, each bill being absolutely money and not in the form of a promise. It provides that "each and every kind of money mentioned in this section shall be interchangeable with each other at par and a full legal tender for debts, both public and private." It provides further for three treasury funds, the general revenue fund, the real estate and revenue fund and the national food and clothing fund. The second of these funds is for the loaning of money on land and the third for loaning money on food and clothing, wheat, corn, oats, cotton and wool.

The Choctaw Council.

CADDO, I. T., Oct. 10.—The Choctaw council has completed its organization by electing the following officers: W. H. Hampton, speaker of the lower house; Davis Homer, interpreter; David Robick, journalist; Isham Walker, recording secretary. The following officers were elected to the senate: J. H. Bryant, president of senate; L. G. Fryer, president of senate; S. W. Fraser, Batteht, interpreter; S. W. Fraser, journalist; Simon McCoy, recording secretary.

BETWEEN THE GATES.

Between the gates of birth and death An old and saintly pilgrim passed, With look of one who witnesses The long sought goal at last.

"O thou whose reverent feet have found The Master's footprints in thy way, And walked thereon as holy ground, A boon of thee I pray.

"My lack would borrow thy excess, My feeble faith the strength of thine; I need thy soul's white saintliness To hide the stains of mine.

"The grace and favor else denied May well be granted for thy sake," So, tempted, doubting, sorely tried, A younger pilgrim spake.

"Thy prayer, my son, transcends my gift; No power is mine," the sage replied, "Or stain of sin to hide.

"Howe'er the outward life may seem, For pardoning grace we all must pray; No man his brother can redeem Or a soul's ransom pay.

"Not always age is growth of good; Its years have losses with their gain; Against some evil youth withstood Its hands may strive in vain.

"With deeper voice than any speech Of mortal lips from man to man, What earth's wisdom cannot teach The Spirit only can.

"Make thou that holy Guide thine own, And follow where it leads the way, The known shall lapse in the unknown As twilight into day.

"The best of earth shall still remain, And Heaven's eternal years shall prove That life and death, and joy and pain, Are ministers of love." —John G. Whittier, in N. Y. Independent.



UCH a little coward!" The words come floating up to me from a group of children playing under my window and carry me back two years, to the summer I spent in West-

tonville and the "little coward" I met there. I had been in practice as a physician for several years, when Aunt Jane, the rich aunt of the Hutchinson family, wrote to invite me to spend a few weeks with her. I was rather amazed at the invitation, as Aunt Jane had never had the slightest affection for me; but the letter was cordial enough to tempt me.

"I have three young ladies visiting me," she wrote, "and you may fall in love with any of them, with more than can be said of it set girls nowadays. Serena Mayberry is just the woman for a physician's wife, self-poised, calm, courageous and yet perfectly womanly. She is very handsome, too. Julia Strong is a dainty girl and writes for the newspapers. She is pretty, but abstracted, lives in a poetic region above my reach. Susy Markham is scarcely more than a child, eighteen years old, and small as a girl of twelve, fair-haired, blue-eyed, gentle and loving; but will not attract you, as she is the worst little coward I ever saw—screams at a spider, faints at a mouse, clings to the host when on the water and gets as white as a ghost if a horse prances. But come and see me and the girls, and stop poisoning patients, sawing bones and prancing about sick-rooms, for a month at least.

"So I went. I had been at Aunt Jane's in my boyish days, and the large, beautiful house, with its wide, high-ceilinged rooms, its broad porches and airy halls, was quite familiar to me. Lying near a river and in the shadow of a mountain Westonsville was a most charming summer residence, and Aunt Jane had visitors from the first warm day to the last one, so that I was not surprised to find others beside those mentioned in my letter of invitation.

Pleasant days were the rule in that sunny July weather, and we boated, rode, drove, clambered up the mountain for picnic parties, played lawn tennis and croquet, and enjoyed life as youth only can enjoy it in summer days free from toil or care.

Aunt Jane gave me a most cordial welcome, and the first time she was alone with me, said: "It is time you were married, Harry. I have thought it all over, and I mean to give you a house well furnished as soon as you introduce me to Mrs. Hutchinson. No! You needn't gush about it. I can afford it, and you de-

serve it! But don't imagine from my letter that the girls know of my match-making intentions. They would pack up and leave at five minutes' notice if they suspected it. And they are all popular in society, making a sacrifice of other pleasant invitations to come to Westonsville. Serena is the wife for you if you can win her."

And I cordially admired Serena. Certainly she was the most quietly, self-sustained, beautiful girl I ever met. Nothing flattered her or moved her

from a calm composure. It was impossible to imagine Serena in hysterics, and her health was absolutely perfect. I devoted myself to Serena, and found her mind as attractive as her face. She was well-read, and had a keen interest in the current topics of the day. I never met anyone who so thoroughly read and understood a newspaper, and she could converse well on all the political, foreign and domestic affairs.

Julia was in agonies of composition, gathering scenes and incidents for her first novel, and going about as if asleep with her eyes open. And Susy. The first time I saw Susy she was in the orchard, dressed in something blue and thin, all ruffles and bows. She was standing under an apple tree absolutely paralyzed with terror, and gazing at a huge caterpillar creeping up her arm. Hearing my step, she raised a colorless face, with stained blue eyes and quivering lips, to say: "Oh, take it off! Oh, please take it off!"

Another minute found her sobbing hysterically, and with a choking word of thanks she ran away. It all passed so quickly that she was gone before I saw how pretty she was, leaving behind a half-picture of short golden curls and frightened baby blue eyes. The next time I saw those eyes they were full of tearful gratitude for my heroic handling of caterpillars.

It was odd how they haunted me. Quite resolved to win Serena, if persistent wooing would accomplish it, I sought her on all occasions, but, being a united party of friends, we were not often *à-la-tête*. And it was to me, always, that Susy turned, in hours of peril, when a toad sat upon her white dress, when the boat tipped a hair's-breadth more than usual, when horrible crawling things crossed our paths, and cows lifted their heads to contemplate us. On all such occasions two tiny hands, white as milk, soft as satin, suddenly clasped my arm, and "oh! oh!" called my attention to the terror.

And it was not done for effect. You cannot deceive a physician to that extent, and my professional eye noted how the pretty face blanched, the pulse quickened and the whole little figure trembled. She really was the worst little coward I ever saw.

And yet, although I chided myself for it, I could not share Serena's openly expressed contempt, or sufficiently admire her own scornful indifference to toads and grasshoppers, boat-tipping or fractious horses. She rode well, a magnificent figure on horseback, while Susie trembled and shivered, and clung to the gentle animal she rode with desperate energy.

It was late in the season and all of my Aunt Jane's guests had departed excepting Serena, Susie and myself, when one morning we were seated in the sitting-room, discussing an important matter. A far-away cousin of Aunt Jane's had been a collector of rare jewelry and plate, and had left his valuable treasures, the result of years of purchase and selection, to her.

"And the whole lot has been sent here," said Aunt Jane. "I am not a coward, but I have let it be well understood in Westonsville that I never keep money in the house, have very little plate and few jewels. There is nothing discourages a burglar more than a certainty that there is nothing to steal."

"Does anyone know?" I asked. "The editor of the Westonsville Gazette published the whole story on Saturday. He must have seen some of the servants who heard us talking over the lawyer's letter."

"I'll run up to the city and arrange to send the boxes to a safety deposit company," I said. "Do! Go now! You can come back on the five-thirty," said Susy. "I shall not sleep a wink if they stay here. Oh!" and her very lips were white, "if I saw a burglar, I believe I should die!"

And looking into her white, terrified face, I believed so too, although Serena said, loftily: "What nonsense you do talk, Susy."

But, Aunt Jane consenting, I went upon my proposed errand, arranged to have the boxes sent for the following day, and was on my way to the depot, when I met an old friend and patient. The ten minutes' chat cost me the loss of the five-thirty train. Not another one stopped at Westonsville, excepting the midnight express, until the next day.

Fretting, reproaching myself, I passed the time as I best could until midnight, my heart sinking at the thought of the three lonely ladies at Westonsville. There was but one man on the place, and he slept in a room over the stable. What if any thief attempted to obtain the valuable boxes piled in the hall? Serena could be trusted; Aunt Jane was not timid; but Susy—poor little Susy!—she would die, she said; and I feared she would. As the train sped on, this thought of Susy's terror became almost maddening; and when, at last, I was at the little wayside station, quarter of a mile from Aunt Jane's, I started on a run for the house.

The hall door stood open, and I heard a sound in the sitting-room that seemed to chill the blood in my veins. Throwing open the door, I saw Susy—little Susy!—clinging to the throat of a man roughly dressed, who held Aunt Jane in a chair, while he tried to shake off Susy's arms, at the same time keeping Aunt Jane down. Serena lay in a dead faint on the floor.

"You shall not hurt her!" Susy cried, her slender arms strained to choke the sufferer. "Let go, you wretch! I'll kill you!"

One blow on the top of his head from my heavy walking stick brought the fellow down insensible. Susy dropped her arms and stood white as death, but perfectly calm, facing me.

"Can you find me a rope to tie this fellow?" I asked. She nodded, sped away, and returned with a coil of clothes line.

"Listen!" she said, speaking quickly. "There is another one in the china closet, locked in. He is trying to kick the door down. Do you see, this is James!"

James was the one man-servant Aunt Jane employed. Tying him firmly, I gave my next attention to Aunt Jane, whose whole face was covered with blood from a wound in the head. Knowing how the sight of blood always sickened Susy, I tried to keep her back, but she said, quietly: "Tell me, please, what you want and how to help you."

I sent her for water, rags, laudanum, and while we bound up Aunt Jane's head and restored her to consciousness, Serena came to her senses and sat up, white and shaking.

"Oh, Susy, that man will kick the closed door down!" she cried, as the blows from the next room became more violent.

It seemed as if he would, and I started to quiet him, when Susy grasped my arm. "Don't open the door!" she said. "There may be more than one man there. You see, we were all sitting up here, hoping that you would come on the midnight train, but Aunt Jane had not told James to go to the station because she thought you had rather walk up than have us alone. So I suppose James thought you were gone for all night, and he came in at some time in the evening, we do not know when, and hid in the china closet. I went to the dining-room in the dark for some water just as he crept out. I could just see him, and that another was creeping after him, but not out of the closet. I slammed the door, locked it and ran in here just as James struck Aunt Jane on the head and tried to push her down in her chair. Then I flew at him and you came in. But there may be more than one man in the closet. The door is strong and I will run down to the police station while you take care of Aunt Jane and Serena."

Before I could stop her she was running across the hall, out at the door and down the road, while James suddenly revived and began to struggle and curse.

My hands were full, for Aunt Jane was severely hurt, and Serena was so terrified that she could not stir, sobbing and half fainting in sheer terror.

I cannot tell how long it was before Susy came speeding back with three strong policemen behind her, but in the meantime some of the maids were roused and had come to my assistance.

There proved to be but one burglar in the closet, a Westonsville man and crony of James', and the two were marched off, securely bound. Aunt Jane and Serena.

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IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

Electric pleasure boats are now in use in many places. Storage batteries are used in them, although the novelty is somewhat expensive.

The City and South London railway has cleared expenses and paid its bond debt for the first six months of operation. This is the underground electric road and has been the bone of much contention. Its first half year operation is regarded in favor of electric traction. Just 2,412,343 passengers were carried.

Mr. W. H. Preece, chief electrician to the English postal department, gives some interesting facts concerning the use of creosote increasing the life of wood. The average life of an ordinary uncreosoted telegraph pole is, according to Mr. Preece, about seven years, whereas a line of creosoted poles about twenty miles in length put down in 1848 were taken up in 1883 and were then perfectly sound.

An early riser's outfit is one of the recent electrical novelties. It has a decided advantage over the old alarm clock, which would run down and allow the early riser to take another nap. The electrical outfit does not need any winding. It keeps up its nerve-grating jangle for two hours, unless turned off. The early riser is bound to get out of bed and cut off the current. And then, of course, the purpose is accomplished.

Two hundred persons were assembled at divine service in the Lower Hightower church, near Osborne, Ga., when a bolt of lightning entered the edifice. Some of the people were rendered senseless, others had their clothing torn from their bodies, several were burned, and every one bore more or less serious marks of the lightning. Although no one was seriously injured, a horse that stood outside was instantly killed by the electric fluid.

The experience of Boston has furnished data and statistics which will be eagerly received by the proprietors of street railway lines all over the country. The mileage run in that city last year was 18,000,000, and this at a saving of five cents a car per mile, which the electric motor gives, represents the sum of \$900,000; in other words, the interest on a sufficient sum to pay for the cost of putting the plant in, to say nothing of all the advantages of quicker transit and larger cars.

The great objections to many of the electric burglar alarms now in use for the protection of buildings by the giving of an alarm upon the opening of a window or door are that they are of complicated design and liable to get out of order and to deteriorate in other ways. These objections have been surmounted by the use of a very simple circuit-closing device with a door hinge. The slightest opening of the door or lid will cause an isolated strip spring to make a contact with the metal body of the hinge and close an electric circuit.

The method of making an electrical connection with the governor of an engine in such a way that the engine could be instantaneously stopped on the pressure of a push button which was devised some time ago has been found to work so well and to provide such a valuable addition to the provisions against accident, which are necessary where large bodies of machinery are constantly in motion, that in many factories these push buttons have been placed in convenient positions all over the floor in which machinery is working.

Radcliffe Ward, who has been intimately associated with the development of the electrical omnibus in England, says that the statement that it is easier for electric traction to compete on rails than on ordinary streets is fallacious, as it overlooks the fact that if a ton of storage batteries can not do as much work on the street as on a rail neither can a horse. Mr. Ward finds that when he runs twenty-five omnibuses from one station the cost is six cents a mile, including all maintenance, as compared with nine and one-half cents horse cost.

Overdoing it. A Texas lawyer returned to his home tired and worn out. "You look tired, dear, I suppose you have had a hard day's work again in court," said his wife. "Yes, I am very tired, I've had a difficult case, but I've won it."

"You had better take a cup of tea and then go to bed and take a good night's rest."

"No rest for me to-night. I'll have to sit up and watch the stable with a shot-gun to see that the carriage horse is not stolen."

"Why, who is going to steal it?"

"You see I was defending one of the worst horse thieves in Western Texas this afternoon, and I cleared him. He is foot-loose, now, and I am afraid the double-dyed scoundrel will come around to-night and steal my horse."—Texas Siftings.

War on Society. Col. Kyahter (of Kyahtersville, Ga.)—The manna in which these yeh nothen railroads are conducted is wah on society, sah!

Plain John Smith—What is the matter, sir?

Col. Kyahter—Matthuh, sah? W'y, sah, ovah thar in the next courtin, I was feeling a trifle arid and parched, and asked the conductuh to stop the train while I went ovah to a cabin which promised to have a barrel of hahd eiduh in the celluh, and though I invited him like a gentleman to accompany me, he absolutely refused to stop the train. These yeh nothen railroads are wah on society, sah!—National Tribune.

Rough on the Babies. A rather fast New York youth had the following conversation with an actress to whom he is very much devoted: "I have promised you a set of diamonds."

"You have."

"Suppose you let me donate the price of the diamonds to the sick baby fund and you give me your love?"

"Well, no, not just at this crisis. You had better donate me the diamonds, and send your love to the sick babies."—Texas Siftings.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Lamp chimneys may be cleaned by holding them over the steam from a teakettle and then rubbing them with soft cloth. Polish with newspaper.

Orange omelet is a dainty desert. Slice the oranges, removing all peel, seeds and bits of tough inside skin. Sugar the pulp liberally and fold inside the omelet. Serve with powdered sugar.—N. Y. World.

To clean smoky marble, brush a paste made of chloride of lime and water over the entire surface; grease spots can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whitening in this manner.—Detroit Free Press.

To temper earthenware which is to be used for baking, put the dishes in cold water over the fire, and bring them gradually to the boiling point. When the water boils around them, remove them from the fire, and let them remain in the water till it becomes cold.

Deviled lobster is prepared in the same manner as creamed lobster, save that you add to the sauce one tablespoonful of mixed mustard and a grain of cayenne. Crabs may be served, creamed and deviled, the same as lobster.—Ladies Home Journal.

UPWARD AND ONWARD.

Do the right readily. Work thy work steadily; On heights unclaimed before Make thy steps sure. Where troubles throng the way, Where hopes make long delay, Happy for evermore Those who endure. Grow as the daisies do, To their own praises true, Though dark their wintry bed, Though storms appall; Like them persistent be, Till thou the distant see, And on thy dauntless head Heaven's sunlight fall. To the right diligent, Make thy life beautiful, And though the year may bear Contrary days, Proof against tearfulness, Fashion thy cheerfulness, Weave from the wool of care Garments of praise. On, though the path be rough; That pilgrim hath enough Who hath a steadfast heart Glided for strife, Though foe or friend allure, On, for the end is sure; Thine is the victor's part, The crown of life! —Mary E. Jarvis, in Golden Days.

A WINTER AT NICE.

BY E. VON OSTEN

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY HETTIE E. MILLER

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CHAPTER X.—CONTINUED.

"Yes. Are they not magnificent?" said the little one, proudly. "They were just ordered for the lovely Mrs. Gifford. What a treat for her!" with which she disappeared.

The countess drew back as quickly at the mention of that name as if she had discovered a snake amongst the flowers.

"Good night," said she, quietly. I felt uncomfortable and deserted. For a second I thought of knocking at Miss Rennert's door, where, perhaps, I might find Ellen, but I lacked the assurance.

In the salon they were again strumming duets. To my room I did not care to go, so I went out.

The wind had gone down, and I sauntered past the brightly lighted shops. It struck me that Christmas was at the door; I bought several pretty Italian and Algerian ornaments for my sisters, a handsome jewel-casket for my mother, had them well done up and mailed them myself. On the way home I passed the church, from which strains of music issued.

As I was about to enter I saw leaning against one of the columns Lapotin, taking leave of a slender, darkly-habited lady; she disappeared in the shadow, and just as he began to descend the steps he was attacked by a spell of coughing so severe that he was obliged to lean against the cold stone pillars for support.

In a jiffy I was with him. "For God's sake, you must not stand here in this draught; lean heavily on me," said I to him softly, and led him to the shop where I had just made my purchases. When he had somewhat recovered we walked a few steps to Cafe Rumpelmeyer. Lapotin insisted that he was quite well again, and ordered for himself hot milk and seltzer water, which Mlle. Adele procured for him with such tender solicitude that it seemed as if she wished to give him to understand how gladly she would always serve him. He listened with interest to my description of the table d' hote affair. The countess' conduct especially pleased him.

"I have always considered her rather weak, but now I begin to believe that hers is a very determined nature; she will know how to protect Miss Ellen, too, at the right time. I should have dearly liked to have seen the count obliged to keep silent before his usually so quiet wife, and in your presence, too! And that lovely serpent, Mrs. Gifford, what roused her ire?" asked he, looking at me searchingly with his beautiful, sensible eyes.

"She seems to have a grudge against Miss Ellen."

That made him so merry that he declared he could not drink that flat seltzer water, and ordered a heavy, Spanish wine, which only regular customers could have. Then he made me



THE COUNTESS DREW BACK QUICKLY.

Join with him in wishing that Mrs. Gifford would soon have more cause to be angry with Miss Ellen. I had never seen my friend so bubbling over with mirth.

Finally he insisted upon making purchases for Christmas, although most of the shops were closed. He bought a number of things, part costly, part inexpensive, and seemed to wish to remember everyone at the hotel.

"Why do I buy so much?" said he, upon my remarking it; "they are to be at the same time a parting gift, but that I only tell you!"

He bought an elegant bracelet, a serpent with turquoise eyes and a pointed, sharp little tongue.

"Is it not a true picture of our lovely Mrs. Gifford? I shall send it anonymously. I hope this little bit of malice

will be forgiven. But you must not betray me! Here is something that you should buy," he said, suddenly, after he had examined all the cases; "I like this curious ornament; it is, I believe antique Russian."

With which he laid a three-cornered enamel with an eye with golden rays painted on it, before me. It hung on a thin, gold chain.

"Is it not a pretty charm to hang around one's beloved's neck—a protecting eye over her?"

As I could not decide at once, he bought it and had the things sent to the hotel. At twelve o'clock we separated.

CHAPTER XI.

Towards four o'clock in the morning some one knocked. "What is it?" I called out sleepily. "Is there a fire?"

"No," answered Louis' voice; "but M. Lapotin has had a hemorrhage, and wishes to see you, sir."

"I am coming," cried I, jumping hastily into my clothes and hurrying upstairs.

The doctor and Miss Rennert were with him. He was not allowed to speak a word, still the doctor thought there was no immediate danger, only rest and quiet were necessary.

He gave a few more directions, promised to come again early in the morning, and took his leave.

Miss Rennert wanted to remain, but as the room had to be kept rather cool, it would have been risky for the old lady, and I persuaded her to lie down.

Scarcely had she gone when Lapotin began to converse by signs, notwithstanding his weakness.

I tried to induce him to remain quite still, but his excitement became so great that I deemed it better to give in to him.

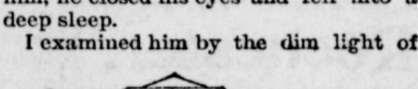
After several vain attempts, I comprehended that he wished me to put the papers lying on the table in an envelope and keep them.

Then I had to fetch a number of other papers from the closet and burn them.

As soon as I had done what he desired, Lapotin quieted down, only making the most necessary signs. When everything had been done to his satisfaction, he sighed, as if a great load had been removed from his mind, and pressed my hand gently.

Then he pointed to his large bearskin, and when he saw me enveloped in it, comfortably seated in a chair next him, he closed his eyes and fell into a deep sleep.

I examined him by the dim light of



I EXAMINED HIM BY THE DIM LIGHT OF THE LAMP.

the lamp, over which Miss Rennert had carefully fastened an improvised shade.

The clear, haughty profile in its deathlike pallor resembled a marble bust. The dark hair, slightly mixed with gray, fell upon the pillow, leaving bare his brow, whose grandeur struck me now for the first time. I knew so little about the man to whom I was bound by the ties of deep sympathy; but he could not be ignoble, of that I felt convinced.

He had perhaps been wild, but he was repenting with a suffering body, and his soul was struggling to be free.

Then I felt the papers in my breast pocket. What was I carrying there? As guardian of what dark secret had I bound myself over?

Lapotin was a Russian; did he belong to those whose fanatical ideas did not shrink even from regicide?

My loyal Prussian heart beat wildly; my position did not suit me. Let one glance at the noble, suffering face put to flight such thoughts.

The man there before me was a Russian, a nihilist perhaps, but above all things he was very ill, perchance doomed, and it was my duty to fulfill his wishes. My eyes soon closed. My last thoughts weaved themselves into dreams.

I was indicted as accomplice in an outrage, and was to be transported with Lapotin to the silver mines. I distinctly felt the painful pressure of the chains on my ankles, felt for them and awoke suddenly in the pale light of a December morning with a pain in my foot, which in its uncomfortable position had become stiff.

My gaze fell upon Lapotin. He had his eyes open and was looking at me smilingly.

I bent over him.

"The enemy has been defeated this time," he whispered. "I feel quite well. Please get me a drink of fresh milk."

The hotel was already in a bustle, and pretty Louise soon brought a large crystal glass of foaming milk.

"It is just newly milked," said she, "it will do you good." With tears in her eyes, she supported the sick man as he drank.

Lapotin was worshiped by all the servants in the hotel, for he was always polite to them, and gave them small presents.

When the doctor came he was well satisfied.

"There is no danger at all, but you must rest several days and avoid much talking."

Lapotin smiled.

"I have followed these rules a long time," said he softly. "A sister of mercy, a sweet, pale-faced girl, took my place in the sick room. Under her hands it lost its untidy look and its discomfort."

She found at once the most comfortable position for the sick man, and he

smiled at her gratefully, as she finally stood a vase with fresh violets on the table. Never is a woman less to be spared than in a sick room! As I leaned over Lapotin to bid him "good night," I touched the papers in my pocket interrogatively.

"Please take care of them," said he.

In walking down the corridor I met Ellen.

"How is he?" asked she eagerly.

"Better, much better; the doctor has no fear, and only prescribes quiet."

"Ah! thank God!" cried she with beaming eyes. "Now I will run to Miss Rennert immediately; she is feeling so unwell that she is still a-bed. I was waiting here for you, and thank you for the good news."

She put out her hand, smiled sunnily at me, and hurried down the corridor in her childlike, graceful way. I looked after her, the morning seemed brighter to me after this meeting. It was like a draught from a fresh spring to look in those clear eyes and hear that voice!

CHAPTER XII.

The following day passed very quietly for me. I was much of the time with Lapotin, who grew daily stronger; occasionally I met Ellen in the garden.

There came Christmas. For Nice, the weather was rather severe.

As I was coming from Lapotin, Ellen's door opened, and she beckoned to me. Astonished, I stepped to the threshold.

"No, come in," said she, "I wish to show you something pretty."

There in the middle of the room stood a lovely fir-tree, beautifully ornamented with sweets and colored papers.

"Only think," said Ellen, "the little English children of whom I spoke yesterday have never seen a Christmas tree, and when I told them about these trees, they begged me to trim one for them. It is very pretty, is it not? But see, the lights are wanting yet, and I cannot go out; will you be so kind—"

"I will get the very best candles for you, and will fasten them myself. It is not such an easy task; my sisters always teased me until I undertook to do it," said I, opening the door to go out.

"Oh! that is fine!" cried Ellen, "you will return soon, will you not? Later on, I must go to auntie."

"I will return in half an hour," I answered, closing the door, when I saw opposite me Mrs. Gifford, in a charming morning dress on her husband's arm.

As I bowed, she looked me straight in the eyes, her lovely face disfigured by an expression of scorn and bitterness.

"Yes, indeed, very shocking," she said to her husband very distinctly as they passed on.

When I had bought the candles, I gave them over to the pretty Louise, and charged her to take them to Miss Ellen and tell her that I was obliged to remain with Lapotin.

It seemed cowardly in me, but who does not fear the censure of the world for a beloved being? And how dear Ellen was to me I felt every day more and more with every pulsation of my heart. To win her love seemed the grandest thing in life to me; still I knew it could not come to pass without many difficulties.

When I went to Lapotin, before the Christmas dinner, I found him for the first time in a chair entirely dressed. He seemed very cheerful. The deep red velvet cap which he wore became him very well, although it showed up the pallor of his cheeks.

My proposition of dining upstairs with him he declined.

"What are you thinking of, my friend? You must tell me all about everything downstairs, and how it all passes off. Collect materials for a good gossip and come afterwards, and we will smoke a cigar together."

The hall was brightly lighted and nearly all the seats were taken when I entered. The ladies all had on their festive attire, more or less.

Ellen, in a white cashmere dress, the dark green foliage and red berries of holly in her hair and on her shoulder, looked as charming as could be.

The countess was wrapped in a costly shawl, and Miss Rennert had a white lace cap on her head instead of a black one.

The worthy materfamilias was decked out in a light silk dress, which was too tight for her luxuriant figure, and which cracked ominously at every movement.

Mrs. Gifford I did not dare look at after the first glance. "Apaga Satanas," I prayed inwardly. The woman was truly ravishingly beautiful. She was clad in black lace, from whose dark billows arose her snow-white, very delicate neck and arms. On her neck lay a fine Venetian gold chain, which glistened at every breath. I was reminded of the glittering snake with the turquoise eyes.

In her hair and on her breast gleamed fresh pomegranate blossoms. The vexed expression had been laid aside which she had worn at dinner the past few days; she beamed with good humor.

Who, even a myrmidon and companion of Ulysses, could remain untouched under the tender light of her glance, which the long lashes did not hide, but rather made more seductive?

I prayed with great fervor to my patron saint; but Mme. Venus, the lovely "devil," was so near, I could only look from her to Ellen, and that was dangerous, very dangerous.

I repeated to myself that only a "lover's quarrel" between the count and this beautiful woman could have regained me her favor.

I found it highly interesting to study his angry face. In the midst of my triumph I suddenly discovered that the play of the face and eyes were not meant to entrap my poor soul.

I saw across the table a new arrival, apparently an Englishman. His appearance was dignified and distinguished; he seemed quite young. Not a second did his watery blue eyes leave Mrs. Gifford's face, and she was conscious of it. Therefore that graceful smile, those seductive glances! It gave me a chance to cool off, which was fortunate for me; otherwise I should have felt it my bounden duty to fall in love again for an evening out of simple gratitude.

When Louis handed me the stranger, I asked him quietly who the stranger was.

"A distinguished Englishman," said he impressively, "a baronet."

"Now," thought I, "the clergyman will be happy to see an English baronet as well as a German count in his pretty wife's triumphal train."

Count Degenfeld drank an unusual quantity of champagne, and the air on his side of the table seemed so full of electricity that a storm was to be feared. Finally the noisy crowd arose from the table, and the company passed into the large hall in a merry mood.

There in the center stood an enormous Christmas tree, which reached from floor to ceiling, and was brightly lighted with candles. Besides that, it was loaded with presents. On slips of paper were written the names of those who were to receive them; the donor had to be guessed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FULLER VOCABULARIES.

The Immense Advantages of Correct Phrasology.

A certain father constantly told his daughters: "Girls, get new words into your vocabularies!" It was plain his admonition was heeded. Seldom were girls met whose language was as varied and picturesque as theirs. They were never at a loss to express exactly what they intended. They used different phrases to describe different feelings and sensations, and the proper one appeared where it was needed. After talking to the average girl, to whom everything is "awfully sweet," or "simply dreadful," and whose terms for joy or grief, assent or denial, can be confidently predicted, it was a pleasure as well as a relief to listen to these bright young people, whose conversation showed what might be accomplished with a little effort.

The English language, made up, as it is, of words derived from the principal languages of the world, holds immense possibilities for the student. Those able to speak or write it easily, who have a ready command of a correct phrasology, possess a power quickly recognized and strongly felt. And it is a power which a sufficient amount of study can give to those willing to take the trouble to acquire it.

Every one may not be able to write freely and with the most agreeable effect to the reader, although, with the requisite amount of pains, more could be done in this direction than most people suppose. But it is at least possible for young people—and some older people—to get a few new words into their vocabularies. A book of synonyms is an easily accessible help. It could teach a few adjectives, besides those in every-day use, which are frequently worn threadbare. Indeed, some of these stock phrases have become meaningless. A family which established a fine for the use of any one of them, coupled with a reward for a clever application of a new word, might institute a reform which would spread, as do the ripples, until it covered a whole corner of society's mill pond.—Harper's Bazar.

THE SUBJECT WAS DROPPED.

A Young West Pointer Who Was a Match for His Father.

There is a military officer stationed in this city who has a son at West Point, says the Philadelphia Press. Not long ago he had occasion to take the boy to task for receiving such a low average for conduct. The lad, having no excuse, silently bore the reprimand. As soon as the parent had left West Point the boy went to the library and got down the records for the years in which his father was a cadet, and carefully marked down his father's average for conduct. Soon after the first visit the father called on his son again and began to lecture him. The son stood it for a short time, and then going quickly to his desk brought out an envelope addressed to his father and handed it to him, saying "Before you go any further you had better look at this." The father opened the letter, and as soon as he began to read it he saw that his son had made a comparison of his conduct average with his own, and as the father's was the worst, he quickly put the letter in his pocket and said: "Well, my boy, things were different then, but we'll drop the subject." After that the cadet's reports were passed by the father without comment.

A Bird Stepmother.

Here is a catbird story told by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The mother was killed by a cat while her young were still unfledged. At first the husband and father was dazed, but after a time flew away and was absent for a day and a night. Then he reappeared with a female catbird, who at once assumed all the cares of the establishment, fed the young and conducted herself generally as though she understood perfectly what was expected of her. Where the widower found his new wife, whether she was an old-maid catbird or a spouse induced to leave her liege lord by the urgent representations of the widower, and how the bereaved husband communicated to her the state of his affairs at home, are questions for philosophers to determine, but the moral seemed to be that a widower is able to look out for himself whether he wears feathers or a Prince Albert.

A Smart Mule.

A West Virginia paper has this hard one: J. K. Curry, of Buckhannon, has a mule that when thirsty unties his halter, pulls out a pin to open the barn door, goes to the pump, and taking the handle in his teeth works it until he fills the trough, quenches his thirst, and returns to the stable, shutting the door after him. He then enters his stall and brays until his owner comes to fasten the halter. This performance has been witnessed by a number of the neighbors.

GOLD ROPE IS MUCH USED FOR PICTURE FRAMES.

It should not be more than half an inch in diameter except for large pictures. Hemp and manilla are also used but hemp is better, for it is smooth.

The Man for the Place.

Awkward Youth—Say, can't yer give me a job on this 'ere paper? I don't s'pose I kin learn to be a editor, but I'm told there is other sorts o' work in newspaper offices.

Mr. Bentemall (great editor)—You might suit in some capacity, perhaps. Do you know anything about book-keeping.

"Nope."

"Are you good at figures?"

"Ah, yes; I'm good at figures."

"How much are 9 and 7?"

"Lemme see. Put down 9, and then put down 7 alongside of it, an' that makes 97."

"Well, sir, you would not do for the counting-room, but I see no reason why you should not rise to proud eminence in the circulation department."—Good News.

A SUDDEN ATTACHMENT.



Daddie 'Rastus' Idea of Heaven.

"What did you see in New York that was most like Heaven, Daddie 'Rastus'?" asked his small-boy admirer.

"Well, honey, I ain't see nuttin like I tink ob Hebben, but I see suppen made me tink wot 'e could be like."

"What, daddie?"

"De deaf and dumb 'sylum; 'cause den I tink perhaps de chickens in de coops up dere am deaf and dumb."—Judge.

Scholastic Item.

Mr. Manhattan Beach has just been paying a number of bills which his hopeful son, who is a student at Yale college, contracted.

"I had no idea," said the old man to his son, "that studying was so expensive."

"Oh, yes, it costs money," replied the youth, "and I didn't study so very much, either."—Texas Siftings.

Getting Rid of a Nuisance.

First Little Bird—Here comes a boy with a gun. Shall we fly away?

Second Little Bird—No. He'd only follow us.

First Little Bird—But what shall we do?

Second Little Bird—Sit here and let him fire at us. By and by he will shoot off a finger or something and go home.—Good News.

On the Scent.

First Detective (mysteriously)—I scent a murderer.

Second Detective (excitedly)—Where?

First Detective (solemnly)—Smell that trunk!

Passenger (sauntering up)—You like Limpurger, eh? Zo do I. Dot's why I dake some home mit me.—Good News.

Would Try It Later.

Mrs. de Grampey—Where did you get your divorce, Mrs. Downey—in Chicago?

Mrs. Downey—No; in South Dakota.

Mrs. de Grampey—Is that so; I must try South Dakota next time. One gets wedded so easily to Chicago in such matters.—Judge.

THE ROSE AND THE THORN.



'Tis sweet, indeed, to bask in fragrant shades, Or flirt with Doris gaily in the sun; But, oh! how tough to turn to work again On that blue day when the vacation's done! —Puck.

Reasoning from Analogy.

Mother—Now, child, what makes you think Susan steals the sugar?

Son—Cos I heard pa tell her that her lips tasted awful sweet.—Once a Week.

Parasites Somewhere.

Twynn—There are no flies on Shakespeare.

Triplet—No; but there are trichinae in Bacon.—Jury.

He Misjudged Him.

"No," said the stern farmer. "I shall not permit you to marry young Funder. In the first place he is too careless of the future—"

"Why, pa! He is not a bit careless of the future. He has written three hundred oyster jokes neatly for the winter market."—Indianapolis Journal.

And He Got It.

"I have been particular in giving you my meat order," said the guest, "because I have a good deal at stake."

"Your remarks, sir," replied the dignified waiter, moving leisurely away to give the order, "are entitled to a great deal of wait."—Chicago Tribune.

Rainfall and Crop.

Stranger—How are the crops?

Farmer—Not wot they ought to be. Too much rain.

Stranger—Hem! The owner of the farm next to yours complains of not enough rain.

Farmer—Well, he's got a darn sight bigger farm than I have.—N.Y. Weekly.

Business Before Pleasure.

Twynn—Come and dine with me at my club to-night.

Triplet—Can't possibly, old boy, too much business to attend to.

Twynn—You are a veritable mummy—always pressed for time.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Musical Item.

"I want the music of O'Reilly and the Four Hundred," said a little boy entering a New York music store.

"For singing or for the piano?"

"I don't want it for either. I want it for my sister."—Texas Siftings.

The Same Thing.

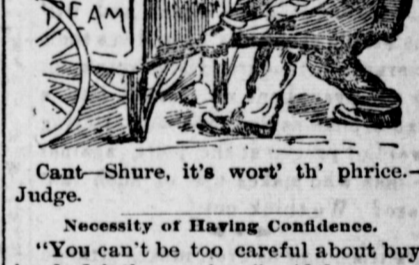
Mrs. Hojack—Mrs. Tomdik is the worst bargain-hunter I know.

Hojack—A regular pugilist, eh?

Mrs. Hojack (mystified)—A pugilist?

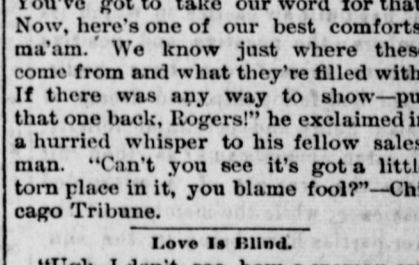
Hojack—Yes; a price-fighter, you know.—Judge.

A SUBTERFUGE.



Cant (dissembling)—How much fer wan mount'ful?

Count Flippilippi (sizing up the aperture)—Wanna centa.



Cant—Shure, it's wort' th' price.—Judge.

Necessity of Having Confidence.

"You can't be too careful about buying bedclothes, ma'am," said the accommodating salesman.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks, 51 weeks, 52 weeks.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Splendid fall weather. Good rain, Monday night. Wood taken on subscription. School books, at Corner Drug store. School supplies, at Corner Drug store. Hugh Griffith is clerking at J. M. Tuttle's. Miss Stella Kerr was at Emporia, last week. District Court will begin the day after election. Residence property for sale. Apply at this office. aug6if S. T. Stroud, of Wichita, was in town, Saturday. Wanted, at Union Hotel, this city, a dining room girl. aug27if County Treasurer A. M. Breese was down to Emporia, Monday. Mrs. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, was at Emporia, last week. Mrs. Geo. B. Carson visited her parents, in Emporia, last week. The Railroad Photo Car will leave for Newton, on October 12th. Mr. T. W. Hardesty was down to Topeka, last week, on business. Mrs. Wm. Hillert and Mrs. Lee M. Swope were at Emporia, Monday. If you want a nice hat, cheap, go to Mrs. Richards', Strong City, Kansas. Mrs. B. U. Schlaudecker has returned from her visit at St. Joe, Mo. J. G. Atkinson has sold an half interest in his lively stable to Fred Coe. The addition to the school-house in this city is rapidly nearing completion. Miss Lizzie Reeve has returned from her visit at Colorado City, Colorado. Mrs. S. Fred Shipman, of Emporia, was in attendance at our county fair, last week. Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Grwwell were visiting their children, in Kansas City, last week. Alf. Roberts and wife, of Strong City, were visiting in Kansas City, last week. Mrs. A. Blades has the thanks of the COURANT for a pound of the premium butter. The Railroad Photo Car is turning out the finest Photo work ever done in this county. Wit Adare and wife, of Strong City, were at Kansas City, last week, attending the Fair. S. T. Bennett, of Plymouth, Lyon county, was in attendance at our county fair, last week. D. C. Waite and wife, of Emporia, have been visiting at J. M. Tuttle's for the past week. W. B. Leckliter and family have gone to Springfield, Mo., where they will spend the winter. Mrs. Rev. Herman Hamm, of Oterlee, is visiting at her mother's, Mrs. C. Fritze, in Strong City. Mrs. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, visited her daughter Mrs. G. B. Carson, of this city, last week. Will Walters and Will Martin, of Strong City, attended the fair at Kansas City, last week. 36 sheets of note paper be at HAGER'S. Supplies for all kinds of sewing machines are constantly on hand at R. L. Ford's jewelry store. Dr. Moffitt, the Topeka painless dentist, has gone to Texas. He will be back here in February. If you wish to buy a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, go to the jewelry store of R. L. Ford. Mrs. H. Hornberger returned, Monday, from her visit to her son, Jacob Hornberger, at Pueblo, Col. Mrs. S. Fred Perrigo and daughter, Bertha, returned home, Monday, from their visit in St. Louis, Mo. James Burcham and family returned, yesterday, from Anderson county, to remain here this time. The people of Prairie Hill were in attendance at the county fair with a very handsomely decorated wagon. Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester; a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York. The four-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Langendorf, of Clements, died, Tuesday night, of typhoid fever. B. U. Schlaudecker and wife left, yesterday, for Council Grove, their future home, and where Mr. Schlaudecker will run a meat market. The best wishes of this people follow them. Charles Stewart Parnell died, on Tuesday of last week, after a brief illness, having caught cold the previous Friday. While his death caused a startling sensation in English and Irish political circles, it will, no doubt, be a benefit to the Irish cause. Candy 10 cents per pound at HAGER'S.

A. J. Wagner and family, of Strong City, have gone to California, where they will reside in the future. Jas. R. Jeffrey, the Democratic nominee for County Surveyor, is in the race to win, and don't forget it. Miss Jeannette Burton, of Emporia, was visiting friends in this city and Strong City, during Fair week. Do not fail to get some of those beautiful Celluloid Pictures, at the Railroad Photo Car, Strong City. Perforated chair seats 10c at jly16 HAGER'S. R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is agent for the Domestic sewing machine, one of the best machines on the market. Mr. Shattuck shipped four car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Sunday night, and Hugh Roberts accompanied him. F. B. Hunt returned home, last Thursday, from his visit in Illinois, New York and other States north and east. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, returned home, Friday, from St. Louis, where he had been purchasing goods for his store. Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh went to Lawrence, on Wednesday of last week, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Stevens. Milton C. Gray, Wm. Austin, E. P. Jay and Tom J. Fleming, of Emporia, were in attendance at our county fair, last week. Jas. G. Atkinson is enjoying a visit from his mother, from Mt. Vernon, Ill., who arrived here on Wednesday of last week. James M. Allen and wife, of Greenfield, Mo., aunt and uncle of T. C. Strickland, are visiting at that gentleman's mother's. Be sure to recollect that Ike Matthews is the candidate for Coroner, on the Democratic ticket, and give him a vote, on election day. In the N. A. Robbins trial, at Pueblo, Col., the grand jury found a true bill of murder, and the trial began Monday of this week. That little bill of the editor of the COURANT, against Judge Doster, has not yet been liquidated; unless repudiation means liquidation. Besides the Wheeler & Wilson, and the Domestic, R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is also agent for the Standard, a most excellent sewing machine. The Bazaar township Sunday School Convention will meet at High Prairie this week Saturday the 17th at 10 a. m. Come one come all. James Hutchison, of Pueblo, Col., is visiting his cousin, Mrs. Alex. McKenzie, on Spring creek, and will remain here during the winter. Mother Superior Hulda, of the Leavenworth convent, came home, last week, with her brother David Rettiger, of Strong City for a short visit. Wm. Jeffrey, formerly of Diamond creek, but now of West Virginia, has been visiting his old home, in this county, for the past two weeks. Don't forget that A. Bandelin, the Democratic candidate for Register of Deeds, is working for his election to that office, and desires your votes. Phil. H. Santy, of Clements, has returned home from Colorado, where he has large mining interests. He reports heavy snows in the mountains. Mrs. C. W. Hatch and baby, who were visiting Mrs. J. M. Wisner, the mother-in-law of Mrs. Hatch, returned to their home at Hartland, last Friday. If the date to which you have paid your subscription to the COURANT is wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected. Mrs. Frank Lee and baby will soon start to Washington City, where they will spend the winter with Mrs. Lee's grand-mother, Mrs. Judge D. K. Carter. Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lowther left, last week, for their future home, Lawrence, carrying with them the good wishes of this people among whom they have many friends. J. I. Hey, the Democratic candidate for County Clerk, is kept so busy in the bank, just now, that it is impossible for him to get out among the people, as he would like to do. We understand that S. J. Evans, of this city, has fallen heir to about \$75,000 worth of property, by the death of his father, which took place in Chicago, about two months ago. J. M. Warren, of Angola Lodge, this city, and W. C. Harvey, of Felix Lodge, Strong City, were Delegates to the meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at Hutchinson, this week. Mrs. Emma Judge and two children, daughter and grand-children of Mrs. Wm. Strickland, arrived here, on Wednesday of last week, from their home, in the Seneca Nation, on a visit at R. L. Ford's.

What with the different styles of Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic and Standard sewing machines, if R. L. Ford, the jeweler, can not furnish you with a machine that will do satisfactory work, you will be hard to please. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McDowell returned, last Thursday, from their visit to relatives in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and West Virginia, accompanied by their grand-son, Josie McDowell, son of James McDowell, who will remain here. This is no joke. We must have money; and if you can not pay all of what you owe us, please to make an effort and pay us part of it; because we can not meet our obligations without money; and we need the money to do so, not next week, or some time soon, but right now. C. S. Ford, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, is around among the people, making new friends and retaining old ones; and from every direction and all parties comes the word that his election is about an assured fact; but this should not keep his friends from working to swell his majority. Geo. W. Newman and Theo. Fritze, of Strong City, returned, Sunday night, from their trip down into the Indian Nation. They traveled seven hundred miles, by wagon, since they left here, and had a great deal of experience, and know just how to get a claim when some more territory is opened up to settlement.

Judge Doster, having defied the anti-socialist editors of the State to properly define "socialism," J. B. Cronch, of the Florence Bulletin, has challenged the Judge to a joint discussion on that subject, in as many meetings as may be agreed on, saying: "This is the best test of who best understands socialism, and the best way of teaching the people, free from the arts of the demagogue."

THE JUDICIARY. To the Voters of the 25th Judicial District. We believe that the Judiciary is the bulwark of American freedom. In presenting the name of Lucien Earle for Judge of this Judicial District and asking your suffrages for him, we do so because we believe him to be a man who is endowed with the true principles of American manhood; who is not afflicted with all the "isms" that are born of the vapors of a Billary or a Tolstoi; who, if elected, would administer the laws we have, and not undertake to usurp the legislative branch by advocating measures which are "radical and revolutionary" and are "at variance with the thought of all the ages;" who does not believe that "the rights of the user are paramount to the rights of the owner."

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

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

Fellow citizens, let us stamp out the heresy! Let us trample upon it! Let not the great State of Kansas be polluted with such a destructive doctrine! Let us at the polls on the third of November bury it so deep that such an un-American doctrine will never again raise its head—and posterity will forever bless us. This issue, fellow-citizens, is one upon which parties have not hitherto divided. It involves interests greater than any party. It deserves to be stamped out in its incipency like a pestilential disease; and to avoid complicating the issue by party considerations, we ask every good citizen to suspend party interests until this great issue is decided.

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

DEATH OF CHARLES McDOWELL. At 11:30 o'clock, Monday night, October 12, 1891, Mr. Charles McDowell, one of the pioneers of Chase county, died, of heart disease, at his home, on the Cottonwood river, two miles west of this city, where he had resided, since the spring of 1871, in the 75th year of his age, having been born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, December 28, 1816.

It was only last Thursday that he and his estimable wife returned home, from an extended visit to friends and relatives, in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and West Virginia, and the trip was too much for his advanced age and heart trouble, and his wife and children here feared that his end was near, from the time he reached home, and they, as well as himself, were prepared for the dissolution at any moment. He was married to Miss Isabella Clements, in his native county, March 5, 1841; and in 1852 he came to America, with his then family, and located in Belmont county, Ohio, where he remained, engaged in farming, until he came to Kansas and located in this county, in 1871. He was the father of seven children, five of whom are still living, viz: Mrs. W. W. Sanders, Mrs. Robert Clements and Charles C. McDowell, of this county; James G. McDowell, of Washington, Ohio, and William D. McDowell, of Monmouth, Illinois; and besides these and his sorrowing wife, he leaves nine grandchildren to mourn his death. He was a highly respected citizen, a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and a Democrat in politics, and had, at different times, held local offices. His funeral was preached at his late home, at 10 o'clock, a. m., yesterday morning, by the Rev. W. C. Somers, Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, at this place, and his remains were laid to rest in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of this city, in the presence of his relatives and a number of sympathizing friends.

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

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

E. F. HOLMES & CO., THE LEADING CLOTHIERS, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

J. A. GOUDIE, DEALER IN FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC. STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING.

Grand Rally at Strong City. Hon. DAVID OVERMYER, of Topeka, will speak, at the Opera House, Strong City, On Thursday Evening, October 22, 1891, on the Political Issues of the Day.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION Of the Time for Holding a GENERAL ELECTION FOR District, County and Township Officers. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. The State of Kansas to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: KNOW YE, that I, E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do by this Proclamation give notice that on the TUESDAY SUCCEEDING THE FIRST MONDAY -- IN -- NOVEMBER, A. D. 1891,

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

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

And votes of Electors for said Officers and proposition will be received at the Polls of each Election District in said County. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at my office, at Cottonwood Falls, in said County, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1891. E. A. KINNE, Sheriff.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 15, 1891: Foster Bros., Watson, C. C. At-Williams, Miss Dol-orney at Law. Brocke, Miss Gus- Murdock & Don- Lewis, Marguerite. elson's Com- Kerr, F. L. edy Co. Maddux, Walter. All the above remaining uncalled for, October 29, will be sent to the Dead-Letter office. S. A. BRESEE, P. M.

Notice of Final Settlement. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. In the matter of the Estate of George N. Kerr, deceased, in the Probate court in and for said county. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid Estate, are hereby notified, that at the regular December term of the Probate court in and for said county, to be begun and held at the court room, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 1st Monday in December and on the 4th day of the term, A. D. 1891, I shall apply to the said court for a full and final settlement of said Estate. J. M. KERR, Administrator of George N. Kerr, deceased, October 14th, A. D. 1891.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. 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. fe23-11

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

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. EMPORIA, KANSAS. Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the state, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-18 tr.

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

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyl1-t

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

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

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr27-1y

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 presented, address JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, D. C. 461-lyr WASHINGTON, D. C.

BULBS! Winter Blooming! I. Harrisii, (the True Bermuda Easter Lily,) 25cts. L. Candidum, (Annunciation Lily,) 15c. White Calla, 25c. Frezias, 6 for 25c. Narcissus, (new large flowering,) 10c. sent by mail, prepaid. Or for \$1.00 will send 1 Harrisii, 2 Candidums, 1 Calla, 6 Frezias and 2 Narcissus. 2-cent stamps will be accepted for amounts less than 25cts. DAN S. LANSLEY, Lock Box 124, MARION, KANSAS.

WOVEN WIRE FENCING. BEST STEEL WIRE. WIRE ROPE SELVAE. ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST FOR Farms, Gardens, Farms, Ranches and Railroads. PRICES REDUCED. Sold by dealers. FREIGHT PAID. MULLER'S POULTRY NETTING, New Style! No sagging! No breaking! Extra Heavy Selvae! The Muller Wire Fence Co., Chicago, Ill.

Baldin's CROUP Remedy. In a nutshell, business proposition and is the only safeguard. In 20 years it has never failed. Order NOW from your druggist or from the manufacturer, J. B. Baldin, 101 Broadway, New York. THE DR. BALDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, N. Y.

SAFE INVESTMENT SECURITIES. MUNICIPAL BONDS INDUSTRIAL STOCKS CORPORATION BONDS APPROVED BANK STOCKS CAREFULLY SELECTED, TRIED, SAFE, PAY GOOD INTEREST. —ALSO— DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTIES IN PROSPEROUS CITIES. FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND REFERENCES, WRITE ESCHBACH, McDONALD & CO., 15 to 25 Whitehall St., New York.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of W. A. WEAVER & SON, 6th and Chestnut Sts.

THE TARIFF A TAX.

Mastery Speech of Gov. Campbell, of Ohio.

He Meets the Champion of Protection in Joint Debate and Shows Up the Fallacies of a Protective Tariff.

ADA, O., Oct. 9.—Yesterday was the day for the great tariff debate between Maj. McKinley and Gov. Campbell at this place. An immense audience was present. Chairman Van Vleet, the democratic presiding officer, made a brief speech of congratulation to everybody and announced that Gov. Campbell had gained the privilege of opening and closing by casting lots. Gov. Campbell, after being introduced as one of Ohio's greatest governors, launched into the debate, saying in opening:

I regret that I have not time to properly present the indictment of that overgrown monster which, masquerading in the garb of protection, has been devouring the people and the agriculturist. Yearly, farming is growing more unprofitable, our commerce is swept away and that industry abandoned. Under present tariff the splendid palaces of protected manufacturers are crowding the hills, while imported Huns, Italians and Bohemians are displacing all American citizens. Those who are some-times called the "rotten rich" are defying the people and seeking through a venal press to destroy the reputation, the honor and the estate of any who may wage war vigorously in the cause of the people. [Applause.]

We are rapidly reaching a condition which was predicted by Abraham Lincoln when he uttered the words: "As a result of the war corporations have been entered on an era of high places will follow, the money power will prolong its reign until all wealth is aggregated in the hands of the few and the republic is lost." [Applause.] To convince you that that prediction is being realized, I cite you the utterance of a republican congressman (Butterworth) from Ohio, who said in congress that he could upon the ten acres of his hands control the man who had added more to their wealth in the last ten years than had been added to the wealth of all the agriculturists in any state in the union. [Democratic applause.] The American Economist says that the number of people in the United States who own their own homes have in twenty-five years fallen from five-eighths to three-eighths. How many years will it take for them to fall to one-eighth? The Progress of Boston says that when Egypt went down 2 per cent. of her people owned 97 per cent. of her wealth and the people were starved to death; that when Persia went down 1 per cent. of her population owned all the land; that when Rome went down 1,800 men owned all the known world. In 1890 in this country the capitalists owned 37 1/2 per cent. of the wealth. To-day they own more than twice that amount of her wealth. Yet he goes before the people and without comment, without temper, points to these facts that are statistical and undoubted and ordered as a "calamity howler." [Laughter.]

Bradstreet's, an authority in this country, says the total number of mercantile failures in the United States for the nine months of 1891 were 8,865, as compared with 7,838 in like period of 1890, a gain of 17 per cent. This is under the McKinley bill. [Applause.] Yet in 1890 Maj. McKinley accepted the nomination for congress and said that if he passed the senate this country would witness a boom more marvelous than it had ever known. [Laughter.] Where is that boom? [Applause.] "Free sugar, free sugar," from the republicans. Were it not for the present abundant crops, the best in ten years, these failures would be a great deal worse than they are. One of the greatest causes of the depression and failure of the present season is that we are paying too much taxes.

Maj. McKinley on May 6, 1898, at Philadelphia, said that the tariff was a "tax on the consumer." Now, who pays the tax? The major says this tax is not paid by the consumer. Now, the supreme court of the United States, the authority in the land, has said who paid the tax. In the case of the state of Maryland they unanimously announced that "a duty on imports is a tax that is paid by the consumers." [Democratic applause.] In 1897, William Richardson, another member of the court of claims and ex-assistant secretary of the treasury, in reply to the inquiry of Senator Sherman, said that the importer adds the duty to the cost of the goods and the consumer pays it.

Gov. Campbell here caused a board to be hoisted from the stage on which he demonstrated by methods of book-keeping the alleged injustice of high tariff, saying: "A man goes to England and purchases goods to the amount of \$5,000, the average duty on which would be \$3,000, making \$8,000 the total sum paid by the importer." Here another board was hoisted on which this \$3,000 was charged up to "profit and loss," indicating that the importer did not charge the duty to the consumer and he would lose the \$3,000 paid in duties. Thus, the foreigner had not paid the tax. Another board was hoisted on which it was shown that if the foreigner paid the tax the cost price of the goods when offered to the American consumer would be \$5,000 instead of \$8,000, which would be absolute free trade.

Gov. Campbell read from the certificate of the republican secretary of the Ohio board of equalization showing that in ten years the appraised value of farm lands had depreciated \$98,000,000 and asked: "Have other classes suffered alike?" A voice cried "Carnegie." Mr. Campbell replied: "Yes, Carnegie has \$90,000,000 of it." [Laughter.] The speaker continued:

In spite of this depreciation in farm lands, the report of Superintendent Porter, of the United States census bureau, shows that in the ten years the state of Ohio has increased in wealth \$248,000,000. How much have the farmers got out of that? [Applause.] Is there a farmer in the sound of my voice who is better off now than he was in 1887? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] Where is he? [Cries of "Here, here."] From various parts of the hall and laughter.

"But he has mortgages and has seen more sheriff's sales," shouted a democratic agriculturist, and a dozen others chimed in. "Yes, right." I state as a fact that not one farmer in 5,000 in Ohio is as well off to-day as in 1887. "Right, right; that's a fact," shouted various voices. The appraisement shows it. Three hundred and sixty million dollars have gone from the farmers of Ohio. The major says they don't feel the tariff taxation, but they feel it when they compare their condition now with that of ten years ago. Last October the tariff of this country was raised from 47 to 60 per cent. for the purpose of benefiting labor and increasing its compensation. Will every laboring man in this audience who had his wages increased since stand up and be counted? [No one stood up and the democrats cheered lustily.] I want Maj. McKinley, when he replies, to tell this audience where these working men are who have got better wages under his tariff. [Applause.] In this country there have been more than 300 great manufacturing establishments which have reduced wages since the passage of the McKinley

bill and I don't know one which has increased them. [Cheers.] In the iron industry we have had more strikes which were unsuccessful since the passage of that bill than in three years before. I hold in my hand a list of thirty establishments, including Carnegie's, working 35,330 men, from which organized labor has been banished. I will ask the major if he favors the banishment of organized labor from the great factories of the country. [Cheers.] I have said before that the United States Glass Co., organized since the passage of the McKinley bill and which has thrown out of employment, already, 600 men, is a trust. I say now that they are a trust by their own confessions. What did those companies consolidate for? To reduce expenses, they say. To control the product was what they organized for and they do not like to be called a trust because trust is an unpopular word in this country. It was not in the dictionary until after the high tariff laws were passed.

The glass manufacturer in Tiffin, Findlay and Fostoria, I understand, is made by Belgians imported into this country. I want to say now that if I had my way I would put a prohibitive tariff upon some things. [Applause.] And the first would be upon an alien who comes here without the intention of becoming an American citizen and with the intention of displacing American workmen. [Great applause and prolonged cheering.]

TO SIFT OUT PENSIONERS.

Grand Army Men Form a Society to Look Into Pension Matters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Society of Loyal Volunteers has been organized in Washington. It is not the intention of the organization to conflict with any other. The founders are Grand Army men who believe that the time has come for concerted action against the dishonorable features of the pension business. The movement, as set forth in the purposes of the society, "is purely patriotic and philanthropic, and is opposed to one of the best organized, well managed and wealthy syndicates of money makers in this country—the pension attorneys. One of the objects of this society is to destroy the pension attorney's business. If the people do not now rally to the support of this effort of the old soldiers to relieve their honor from the mercenary stain that is being put upon them by the sophistries and industry of pension attorneys they should hereafter meekly pay, without a murmur, a demand for more and larger pensions that may be made."

"Impairment of earning capacity," is declared to be the only just basis for pensions. It is further set forth that "the weakness of every company, regiment, battalion and division was in the shirks, cowards and vice-destroyed men who innumerable and crowded honest but disabled men out of its hospitals. Such men do not hesitate today to live on the generous gratitude of the poor through payments made on pensions obtained by fraud or at the expense of honor. Men of the same type are to-day the leeches and evil-doers of society."

"We demand," say the founders, "that the pension legislation of the past and the future shall be so revised that the honor, as well as the necessities of the soldiers, sailors and those who were immediately dependent on them, shall be fully recognized and jealously guarded." The movement starts off strong. It is significant for the reaction which has set in against excessive pensioning.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION.

Gov. Hill and Ex-President Cleveland Attend the Cooper Union Meeting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The democrats of this city assembled in mass meeting in the large hall of the Cooper Union last evening to ratify the nominations made at the Saratoga convention. It was 8:20 o'clock before the meeting was called to order by Charles W. Dayton, who announced that that duty had been deputed to him by the state executive committee.

He read a long list of vice-presidents and secretaries, embracing the names of most of the leading democrats. The list was headed by the name of ex-President Grover Cleveland as president of the meeting. A committee sent to escort Mr. Cleveland to the stage soon reappeared conducting him.

Tumultuous applause greeted the appearance of the democratic ex-president. In all parts of the hall men stood up and waved their hats, cheered, clapped hands and stamped the floor with their cane.

Mr. Cleveland's speech was frequently interrupted by applause. The applause was especially enthusiastic when the spoke of extortionate taxation and the defeat the republicans sustained at the last congressional election.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cleveland's speech Gov. Hill appeared and turning towards him with a bow and then the audience, Mr. Cleveland said he had now to perform a work of usefulness and supererogation, but he did not think it necessary to say more, and he could not say less than Gov. Hill was there.

As Gov. Hill stepped forward to the reading desk he was greeted by an outburst of applause similar to and as prolonged as that with which Mr. Cleveland was received.

Waiting for the applause to subside he stood quietly at the reading desk, dressed in black frock coat and trousers, and at length obtained silence by waving his hand.

The Flour Recd Broken. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 9.—The Northwestern Miller says: Last week was the banner on record for the amount of flour turned out by the mills. With two mills idle, the output was 194,100 barrels, or 32,360 barrels daily. The largest quantity ever before made was 187,000, that having been ground for the week ending October 16, 1888.

D. O. Saunders, a contractor on the Adirondack & St. Lawrence railroad, White Corners, N. Y., in anger fatally shot William Davis, one of his colored laborers. Saunders found fault with the work performed by Davis, and the negro replied to his rebuke in a surly manner, whereupon Saunders shot him.

Joseph Burroughs, a coal miner employed at the shaft in the western portion of Girard, Ill., shot and instantly killed his young wife. The deed was cold blooded and brutal. Mrs. Burroughs had left her husband some time ago on account of his dissolute habits.

WHO MADE THE TARIFF?

Hon. H. G. Turner Tells From the Record Who Did It—Monopoly Manufacturers Went to Washington and Dictated McKinley's Taxes on the People—Their Demands Literally Embodied in the Tariff Law.

During the preparation of the Mills bill it was falsely charged by republican leaders that a hearing was denied to the advocates of protection by the democratic members of the ways and means committee.

The charge was a very serious impeachment of the energy and activity of these hustlers of the tariff, as the aforesaid democratic members had occasion to know. Republican politicians insisted at the same time that "the tariff should be revised by its friends."

How the McKinley bill fills that arrogant assumption a few samples will suffice to show.

WOOLLEN GOODS. Mr. William Whitman, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, appeared before the committee and said [Hearings, p. 290] that "he had framed two clauses" for the bill, which are as follows: "Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting and goods of like description, comprised wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat, alpaca, or other animals, and not otherwise especially enumerated or provided for, 12 cents per yard, and in addition thereto 50 per cent ad valorem" with a blank proviso.

"Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths and goods of similar character or description, of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material, and the remainder of the fabric is composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat, alpaca or other animals, 8 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 50 per cent ad valorem," with a blank proviso.

The curious student will find these views of Mr. Whitman quite literally reproduced in the act [paragraphs 394 and 395], with the blanks in the provisos as to extra weight, filled and double-shot. The oppressive character of these duties, including as they do great increases of existing rates, is too apparent to require comment. It is difficult to contemplate them without indignation.

CLOTHING. The compound duties then existing on clothing (40 cents per pound and 35 per cent, and 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent respectively) would seem to have been high enough to keep all interlopers from abroad out of the market, and to subject our people to such taxation as our manufacturers should chafe to inflict. But Mr. Isaac N. Heidelberger, "in behalf of the wholesale clothing manufacturers" [Hearings, p. 281], submitted a memorandum of the wishes of his association, and the committee quite fully embodied Mr. Heidelberger's views in the bill [paragraph 396 of the act].

By this subservience the committee raised the taxation of the people on their clothing, at the demand of the manufacturers, to 49 1/2 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem. And the next paragraph of the act shows that the committee thought that the women and children could bear the same rate of taxation on their ready-made garments.

The men who pluck the American people seem to be making their laws, too. WOOD PULP. This is the raw material for the papermaker, and the existing duty upon it was 10 per cent. The ad valorem basis, and the definition in their existing law, did not suit the manufacturers, and Mr. E. L. Embree, representing the pulp-makers of all the country, proposed the following statement: "Mechanical ground wood pulp \$2.50 per ton, dry weight. Chemical wood pulp, unbleached, \$6 per ton, dry weight; bleached \$7 per ton, dry weight" [Hearings, p. 735]. The same language reappears in the act [paragraph 415].

The average value of this article, Mr. Embree said, was \$30 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

SHOTGUNS. The committee found these articles taxed at a single uniform rate of 35 per cent. The manufacturers appeared on the scene, and presented their views of the matter in a written proposition [Hearings, p. 255]. It can be found now in the law [paragraph 170]. And so, too, the tax of 35 per cent. on guns, a specific duty on a graduated scale, running up to \$9 on each gun, was added. These duties would have left all purchasers of plain guns at the mercy of the manufacturers had it not been that these gentlemen forgot to provide technically "for parts of guns." They are now said to enter the country in pieces.

TIN PLATE. By the law previously existing this article of universal necessity was taxed 1 cent per pound. Mr. William C. Cronmeyer, of Pittsburgh, representing the American Tin Plate association, appeared before the committee and recommended that this tax be more than doubled [Hearings, p. 98]. The committee accordingly raised this duty to 2 1/2 cents per pound. [See paragraph 143 of the present law.]

TABLE CUTLERY. Mr. Charles S. Landers, of New Britain, Conn., one of a committee of table cutlery manufacturers, appeared, and indicated that these gentlemen wished to tax the American people on these indispensable articles. Not content with the great increase of duties on these articles proposed by the senate bill of the last congress, this gentleman urged a new exaction, which he submitted in words and figures as follows: "All carving and cooks' knives and forks of all sizes, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than \$4 per dozen pieces, \$1 per dozen, valued at more than \$4 and not more than \$8, \$2 per dozen pieces; valued at more than \$8, and not more than \$12, \$3 per dozen pieces; valued at more than \$12, \$5 per dozen pieces, and in all the above named 30 per cent ad valorem." The duty then existing on these articles was 35 per cent. The reason which Mr. Landers gave for this enormity was that "the importation of this class has nearly doubled in the past twelve months." [Hearings, pp. 77, 78 and 79.] And the committee framing the McKinley bill proceeded to double, and more than double, this tax upon the people.

The new imposition suggested and even formulated by the manufacturers was embodied in the bill just as the manufacturers wrote it. [See paragraph 167 of the act.]

POCKET CUTLERY. A "committee representing American pocket cutlery manufacturers," with Mr. W. F. Rockwell, of Connecticut, at its head, stated, in writing, before Mr. McKinley's committee [Hearings, p. 65], the views of the cutlery combination, as to the taxes which they would levy on all the people of the United States. They said that their business was not prosperous, although they had, under the existing law, the advantage of a 50 per cent duty on their competitors abroad; and therefore they insisted on prohibitive duties upon their foreign competitors so that they could tax the American people at their pleasure, when it was known that prosperity among the people had become a vague tradition. These manufacturers proposed the following amendment: "Pen-knives or pocket-knives of all kinds, and erasers or parts thereof, wholly or partially manufactured, valued at not more than 30 cents per dozen, 12 cents per dozen; valued at more than 30 cents per dozen, and not exceeding \$1.50 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen, valued at more than \$1.50 per dozen, and not exceeding \$3.00 per dozen, \$2.00 per dozen, and in addition thereto, on all the above 50 per cent ad valorem." [Hearings, p. 65.]

An examination of the McKinley bill, now the law (paragraph 165), will show that the proposition was literally adopted. And so the tax upon pocket-knives was more than doubled, being made highest ad valorem upon the cheaper kinds.

REVISOR BY "ITS FRIENDS." Similar instances, showing who made the McKinley bill, could be multiplied ad nauseam. The insolent demand that "the tariff should be revised by its friends" became mockery in view of what actually happened. The tariff was revised by its beneficiaries, to put it mildly. In fact, the revision was a scheme of robbery devised by the robbers. And the victims were denied even a hearing in the house of their friends.—H. G. Turner, in St. Louis Republic.

INDIANA FOR SECOND PLACE.

Going Down in the Scale of Doubtful States.

If Indiana is necessary to the success of the republicans next year it is a little surprising that no Indiana republican who has any prospect of carrying the state has as yet put himself in the hands of his friends or been mentioned in connection with the nomination.

There is not, it is true, much presidential timber in the republican party of Indiana at present. In fact, there never was. Oliver P. Morton was the incarnation of Indiana republicanism in his day. When he died he left no successor, and none has since arisen. The state has developed Dudleys and Hustons by the score, but these men are the Warwickies who make kings—in republican party politics. They are not in the line of succession to the throne.

The republican party managers are at sea in regard to Indiana. The impossibility of finding an Indian in their party who could possibly carry the state has driven them into the Blaine camp. They are there now. If there was a leader among the Indiana republicans who could command the confidence and support of the party in his state he could carry an unbroken delegation into the republican convention. There is a great deal of state pride among the Hoosiers. They have, in past years, voted as a unit in republican national conventions for citizens of their state who were known to be lacking in all the qualities of real greatness. This year, however, there is not a Hoosier in sight upon whom they could be united with a sufficient degree of cordiality and enthusiasm to influence results.

Indiana has fallen to second place in the list of doubtful states. In the four presidential contests from 1876 to 1888 inclusive, that state occupied the commanding position of being the only one in the west that was at all debatable. Less in population and in commercial strength in the electoral college than either Illinois or Wisconsin, she overshadowed both of those states in political importance. In the next campaign her position will be less prominent, but it would still entitle her to recognition at republican hands if she could offer a candidate for president whose name, record and popularity would afford at least a prospect of carrying the state. That she has not done so is an evidence of despair. If, under such conditions, the nomination of one of her own unworthy sons should be forced upon her, the state could be confidently relied upon to repudiate it.

It is surprising that Mr. Dudley, who is ambitious to save the state, and who recently left Washington in a bad humor, has not started a vice presidential boom in Indiana for somebody—no matter whom. The second place on a national ticket usually goes to a disaffected state, and Indiana is about as badly disaffected as a state can be. Let her be entered for second place on the republican ticket.—St. Louis Republic.

DISCRIMINATION.

How the McKinley Tariff Discriminates Against the Cheaper Articles.

The comments on the effect of the McKinley tariff upon English exports, which we quote from English newspapers, agree with the results of the investigation undertaken a few weeks ago by the associated press. They show that, while the total exports of Great Britain to the United States have not fallen off sensibly, there has been a great diminution in the shipments of low-priced goods. It has been often pointed out that the McKinley duties bore most heavily upon articles of large consumption among working people, and now we see the natural result of that fact in the more complete control of the home market by our manufacturers, and the consequent higher prices they are able to exact.

As the Daily Chronicle observes: "It is not very evident how a home market will be developed by making living less easy for the masses." And the Manchester Courier very justly concludes that one result of the McKinley bill has been to deprive the poorer people in the United States "of a source of supply for their wants, which must henceforth be met at greater cost." Consul-General New puts an ingenious gloss upon the situation by saying that "the exports of the materials for manufacturing the cheaper grades of goods which are used by the workingmen have not decreased, but have increased." That is to say, the reason our manufacturers need higher duties on cheap goods, and need to charge more for them, is that they are getting their raw materials in greater abundance and at lower cost. The consul-general adds, though evidently not for use in the Ohio campaign, that the exports of "unmanufactured goods have largely increased."—N. Y. Evening Post.

PROTECTION'S PROFIT.

The protectionists always deny indignantly that our protected manufacturers and mine owners make undue profits out of the tariff. The following from the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, a prominent protectionist trade paper, will throw some light on the subject:

"Iron ore mining in the Lake Superior region must yield extraordinarily large profits. The Lake Angels Co., par value of the stock \$25, pays a monthly dividend of \$9 a share, nearly 100 per cent a year. The Champion Iron Co.'s stock, par \$25, is quoted at \$27.50. The Chandler Co., par \$25, is quoted at \$37@39. The Jackson Co., par \$25, with \$90 bid for it. The Lake Superior, par \$25, with \$51 bid. The Lake Angeline, par \$25, with \$132.50 bid."

Companies whose stocks are selling at such figures are making fortunes out of the tariff, and they need "protection" no longer.

Competition cheapens goods, say the protectionists, and they are right. But how can the tariff cheapen goods, since its very purpose is to cut off competition? If it is competition that they want, they can have that in fullest measure by inviting it from every nation on earth. The tariff wall shuts out competition and gives the domestic manufacturers the opportunity to get rid of it entirely by forming trusts and combinations. And they do it.

—There is a duty of 45 per cent. on pickles, and a combine of twenty-five pickle manufacturers has just been effected at St. Louis and prices fixed for the season. What a pickle these tariff trusts would be in if there were no protective tariff to give them full control of the American consumer!

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WARRING LEADERS.

Factional Jealousy Cropping Out in the Republican Ranks.

There is no lack of the element of dissension in the republican ranks this season, look where one will. Here in Massachusetts trouble has long been brewing; New York's forces are at loggerheads, and faction finds abundant scope in the party's membership throughout the west.

But the clouds of a far bigger storm than these local disturbances are looming up on the political horizon. Already the western reserve is darkened, and the whole republican sky is likely soon to be overcast.

Thus early in the Ohio campaign long-repressed jealousies of party faction are beginning to flash out. The growth of the Blaine sentiment has angered Maj. McKinley's supporters into open revolt against the candidacy of the man from Maine.

While the recluse at Bar Harbor was accounted out of the field the Ohio campaigners allowed him the title of "Reciprocity Bill" without any spoken protest. But now that the Blaine boom is unmistakably under way, they hotly aver that McKinley and Harrison are as much entitled to a share of the reciprocity hurrahing as the much-vaunted secretary of state himself.

Judge William Lawrence, staunchest of McKinleyites, thus vigorously expresses his opinion regarding Blaine adulation in a letter published by his permission in the Wauson Republican: "We want no man as a candidate for the presidency who opposed the McKinley act, who wants reciprocity to extend to free wool, who opposed legislation to protect the colored people of the south, who apologized for trusts and is hostile to western interests."

This thrust at the Plumed Knight is all the sharper because no names are named. Everybody knows who is meant perfectly well.

It is a warning sent out to Bar Harbor that Maj. McKinley's friends do not propose to concede for a single moment that all the magnetism and wisdom of the party are centered in the brain of the man who was defeated for the presidency seven years ago.—Boston Globe.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Harrison's Indifference to the Credit of His Administration.

If the fact be, as alleged, that the resignation of Pension Commissioner Raum was placed in President Harrison's hands two months ago, then the latter official has lost an opportunity to perform an act that would have redounded to the credit of his administration. The chronic absenteeism and the scandals that have marked Gen. Raum's incumbency of the pension commissionership have furnished abundant reasons for the prompt acceptance of the resignation whenever, in the course of the last year, it may have been tendered, and there has been ample justification during that length of time for asking for it.

Secretary Noble begs the question when he says that under Gen. Raum the business transacted by that bureau compares favorably with that done under previous incumbents. He knows that one complaint is that pension agents who have invested in business ventures with the commissioner have

been favored at the bureau to the prejudice of claimants who were not clients of such agents. He knows that a son of the commissioner made a practice of selling the favor of the bureau for small loans and of neglecting his duties for horse races and ball matches, and that he was retained in his position after his practices had been exposed.

It is possible that the president dreads the experiment of a new commissioner, having seen the follies of the two he has already tried and found wanting in all the qualities of administrative officers. As a novelty he might try some one who will give his time and talents to performance of the duties of the place without being pledged to throw open the treasury doors to any class of claimants or ready to mortgage himself to people who have business before the bureau. The place is too important a one to be entrusted to men like Raum or Tanner.—Chicago Post.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

The Reformation of Unjust Tax Laws the Object of the Democrats.

Mr. Mills has done the country a service in his clear-cut showing of the reasons why the question of silver coinage is not and at present cannot be a party issue.

Neither party favors free coinage, and neither opposes it. On that question opinion is divided in both parties.

For good or ill, as Mr. Mills shows, we already have free coinage in effect to the extent of fifty-four million dollars a year, and no new law on the subject could add more than ten million dollars or twelve million dollars a year to that. The difference is too small to be regarded as a factor of importance in the distress which has overtaken a large part of the population.

That distress is due to quite another cause, and whatever one may think with respect to silver coinage, the present duty, the one thing of overwhelming concern is to remove the cause of increasing poverty for the farmer, reduced wages for the workman and the rapid absorption of the country's wealth into the hands of a favored class by the operations of unjust tax laws which increase the cost of everything the poor man buys and lower the price of everything he sells.

That is the one party issue. The battle of the people against monopoly must be fought out to the finish before party lines can be adjusted to any question of less importance. The reformation of unjust tax laws is the one great concern, and for that democrats who, like Mr. Mills, believe in free silver and democrats who oppose it, will work together till the inquiry is swept into the limbo where the other kind of slavery lies buried.—N. Y. World.

FOXY MR. BLAINE.

Republican Anxiety Concerning the Maine Man's Plans.

The future of Mr. Blaine continues to give the more zealous friends and organs of Mr. Harrison much uneasiness. They are especially worried over the impenetrable reserve of the secretary of state. They say that he is exposing himself to all sorts of misunderstandings which a word from him would prevent. And even some of the journals that have been favorable to Mr. Blaine are manifesting some anxiety as to how far he means to carry his policy of silence, and whether he intends to let Mr. Harrison grasp the credit for everything that has heretofore been attributed to Mr. Blaine. But in the meantime the indications of the feeling for Blaine in the party continue to multiply, and his silence rather stimulates than checks them. So long as he remains wrapped in mystery he is the heir presumptive to the support of all who are discontented with Harrison. If he should emerge from his present carefully-planned obscurity he would have to take the responsibility as well as the benefit of opposition to the president, and that he will only do at the last moment, if at all.—N. Y. Times.

CURRENT OPINION.

—McKinley's present campaign experiences will be valuable to him after election. When he finds that he is a "statesman out of a job" next November he will be well fitted to engage in the tin plate industry.—Chicago Mail.

—If it were not for the necessity of raising a big campaign fund, the republicans would let the high tariff go to pot. There is hardly a republican anywhere who doesn't know what a humbug a high tariff is.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Mr. McKinley is reported to rely on democratic disaffection, but, being a lawyer, should remember that he who desires to eject another must do so on the strength of his own cause and not the alleged weakness of his adversary.—N. Y. World.

—No republican state committee this year has expressed the opinion that Hon. Thomas B. Reed would fill a long-felt want by taking the stump. Last year's experience with the ex-speaker will last the republican party for a lifetime.—Albany Argus.

—The republicans of Iowa, having given up the fight at home, are resting their last hopes upon Ohio. Ohio looks to Massachusetts for consolation, Massachusetts to New York and New York to Pennsylvania. Pity Vermont hasn't an election.—Kansas City Times.

—Our sympathy goes out to the republican party. It is and has been divided against itself in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and now Illinois is added to the list. While Foraker is arrayed against Sherman in Ohio, Gov. Fifer is facing John Tanner in Illinois. In each case the same vital principle is at stake—official "swag."—Chicago Globe.

—An Ohio man who bought some of that Piqua "tin-plate" to roof his barn with writes to the manufacturers that "it is neither tin nor approaching tin," and is worthless for the purpose to which he intended to put it. The only odd thing about all this is that anyone should ever have supposed the stuff would serve for any other purpose than that for which it was made—namely, to humbug the voters in the pending Ohio election.—Chicago Times.

A DESPICABLE VILLAIN.

He Lives by Levying Blackmail on Congressmen and Others.

How a Plucky Senator Disposed of This Excuse for a Man—A Newspaper Man Drives the Scoundrel from the Capitol in Hot Hate.

[Special Washington Letter.]
Newly-elected statesmen, about to enter upon a career in the house of representatives, will do well to hearken unto a few words of wisdom out of the lips of experience.

There is a professional blackmailer in Washington, and he has been living well in his chosen profession. He has been in the business for at least fifteen years, knows all about it, knows how to discover victims, knows how to bleed them, knows how to keep out of the hands of the police and has never been prosecuted. Nobody can tell exactly how he operates for he seems to have different schemes to suit different individuals. He does not devote all his time to senators and representatives, but also burrows into the purses of cabinet officers and heads of department bureaus.

He scans all the hotel registers, makes inquiry concerning the business of guests and, if he can work a dollar out of their pockets, he does so. Frequently when office seekers come here he manages to ascertain their ambitions, hopes and desires; and then offers his services as an attorney. He wears a grand army button, claims to be the publisher of a grand army newspaper, and to have influence with the heads of departments. Not long since he caught a new arrival, ascertained that he had been promised a position as messenger at a salary of \$60 per month, went to the chief clerk of the department and told him that the man was unworthy the position and asked that the appointment be held up until he could prove his statements. The newcomer went to the department and was told that there was a "hitch" in the matter, and that his appointment was held up. The blackmailer then saw his victim and agreed to have the appointment made immediately upon a contingent fee of \$10 per month for one year. The victim made the agreement. The next morning the blackmailer appeared before the chief clerk of the department and withdrew his charges, saying: "I had reference to another man of the same name." Thereupon the appointment was made out as originally intended, and the blackmailer gets \$10 per month from his victim, besides other monies which he borrows from time to time and never repays.

He has quite a number of regular victims of this kind. He is a blatant, loud-mouthed fellow, with infinite assurance, who walks into the offices of leading officials, makes himself at home in their presence, assumes to be their best friend, calls some of them by their first name, and nobody declines to treat him well, because each and everybody fears him.

When the Fifty-first congress convened the blackmailer shadowed every new member, and he will do the same with every new member of the Fifty-second congress when it convenes in December. He will keep a record of their doings from day to day, and will be able to state just how many times they drink, how often they gamble, whether for money or for sociability; and if they do anything worse and have any social engagements he will know it. Then, after selecting his victims, he will apply his augur and bore into them for money. He will write an article stating certain facts about them, giving a wicked coloring to even the most innocent happenings, and show the article to the new congressman. It will not be libelous, nor render the blackmailer indictable for slander; but it will be an article which, if published at home would politically ruin the congressman. As soon as his victim reads the article he will be in a surrendering condition, and want to do anything in the world, even to the paying of money, to have the article suppressed. As soon as the victim commences to pay the blackmailer, he will be in his clutches during his entire public life. There are several members of congress to-day who are paying this villain from twenty to fifty dollars each per month.

There was an Iowa man appointed postmaster of a presidential post office once, but, before his commission was

the blackmailer squared himself, took a long breath and proceeded to make an able argument in behalf of his client, who looked on with approval. The blackmailer had uttered but a few sentences when his scheme was cut short. The appointment clerk had been a newspaper man, knew the individual, saw through the game in a moment, and said: "You cannot make an argument before me. You are a deadbeat, and if this man has paid you any money he has lost it, or thrown it away. You can do him no good. You may as well go; and this new victim of yours may as well go home and save his money."

"I am an American citizen, and attorney in this case, and I will not be insulted," shouted the blackmailer.

"You are a deadbeat, a confidence man and a scoundrel," responded the appointment clerk, "and if you don't get out of my room I will direct the captain of the watch to arrest you for disturbing the peace."

He rang an electric bell as he spoke, and the blackmailer disappeared. He obtained twenty dollars from that victim, but he was frustrated in his plans for getting more. The victim returned to his Iowa home, after having sincerely thanked the appointment clerk for his official courage and determination of character.

Some years ago the same fellow undertook to levy toll upon a western congressman who is now a senator, but found his match. The congressman said: "I presume that I must either pay you or kill you, and I guess I'd better kill you," showing his revolver as he spoke. The blackmailer, of course, immediately decamped.

You will ask why this disreputable criminal goes unwhipped of justice, and wonder that such a character can exist and thrive in the national capital; but the answer is very simple. He never talks to his victims in the presence of others. There is never a witness present, and if complaint is made the blackmailer would take a solemn oath that he never did it. Now, if two or three congressmen would combine and unite in a charge against him, the courts would very speedily put him behind the bars for a term of years or for life. But, don't you know that people are usually satisfied, in every case, when they are relieved of trouble from such source? I believe that not less than fifty members of the last congress could have testified to the blackmailing assaults of this creature; but they did not do it. His victims are usually men who have weaknesses they do not want known, of which they are ashamed and painfully conscious, and such men have nothing to say.

Not many years ago there was a national convention being held in Chi-



"YOU MAY BE KILLED," SAID THE NEWSPAPER MAN TO THE VILLAIN.

cago, and a certain prominent senator was a candidate for the presidential nomination of his party. Upon the morning of the first day of the convention a prominent newspaper man entered the senator's committee room in the capitol and there saw the blackmailer lounging upon a sofa. The senator's private secretary informed the newspaper man that the blackmailer had prepared a villainous attack upon the senator for publication and wanted money for its suppression. He said that while the charges were untrue, it would be exceedingly annoying to the senator, and injurious to his prospects, for the charges to appear at such a time; for it would place him in the position of a defendant and might injure him very materially before the convention. At the same time the senator could not afford to pay the fellow, and thus tacitly admit the truth of his allegations. The newspaper man said: "Go and tell the senator that I have settled with this scoundrel. Tell the senator not to speak to him, not to allow the fellow to address him in the capitol." The private secretary did as he was requested to do, and then the newspaper man invited the blackmailer out into the corridor, where he said: "You unmitigated scoundrel, you will lose your life or be seriously injured if you don't leave this building. You have tackled game which is too big for you. The sergeant-at-arms and the captain of the capitol police are watching you. If you address the senator you will be injured, and may be killed. Now get out of this, quick."

Like the contemptible coward that he was, he slunk away, and never again spoke to the senator. SMITH D. FRY.

The Elephant's Memory.
It recollects friends well and it rarely forgets an injury. It is recorded of one that it smashed a cocoanut upon its driver's head, and smashed the man's head at the same time, because the la'y, thoughtless fellow had broken a cocoanut on its skull the day before. A quartermaster engaged in superintending the removal of baggage in the camp by means of an elephant, became angry at the creature's refusing to carry more than a certain weight, and foolishly flung a tent-peg at its head. Some days afterward the elephant overtook the quartermaster as he was going through the camp, seized him with its trunk and neatly placed him among the branches of a tamarind tree, leaving him to reach the ground again in the best way he could.

JAPANESE OMENS.

The Strange Superstitions of a Very Peculiar People.

The household superstitions of Japan are very numerous. They are harmless, often exciting laughter; yet so entrenched are they in the household that religion, argument, even ridicule cannot destroy them. Some have a moral or educational purpose, inculcating persons of benevolence, neatness and habits of cleanliness. Among them are the following:

A room is never swept immediately after the departure of the inmate for fear of sweeping out the luck. At a marriage ceremony neither the bride nor the groom wears any clothing of a purple color lest their marriage be soon dissolved, purple being the color most liable to fade. If a cup of medicine is upset by accident during the illness of a person it is a sure sign of his recovery. This looks as though the Japanese had faith in our proverb, "Throw physic to the dogs."

There are some curious ideas in regard to the finger nails. They must not be cut before starting on a journey lest disgrace fall upon the person at his destination. Neither should they be cut at night, lest cat's claws should grow out. Children who throw the parings of the nails into the fire are in danger of some great calamity. If a piece should fly into the fire while cutting the person will soon die.

The howling of a dog portends death. If a woman in steps over an egg shell she will go mad; if over a razor it will become dull; if over a whetstone it will break. If a man should set his hair on fire he will go mad. Children are told if they tell a lie an (imp) will pull out their tongues. The wholesale terror of the owl, standing ready to run away with his tongue, has caused many a Japanese youth to speak the truth.

The Japanese have a horror of the darkness; they always keep a light burning to ward off ghosts. The junkmen believe in a ghost who comes to them and politely asks to borrow a dipper. The answer decides the fate of the junkman. If a dipper with a bottom is bestowed upon the ghost he uses it to bail water enough to swamp the junk, but if the bottom can be knocked out and thrown at him he disappears. In this last case the act must be accomplished by an incantation, or the ghost turns into a sea cappa—a many clawed monster—who will drag the junk to the bottom.

The Japanese are a gentle, sensitive race, very much under the influence of their emotions. Love with them is a serious matter, often one of life or death. Disappointment in love or desertion frequently ends in suicide. Sometimes the girl becomes an avenger and implores the gods to curse or visit with death the destroyer of her peace. The passions which thrill and torment the human soul are as intense in far-away heathen Japan as in those lands which boast a higher civilization.—The Earth.

INHERENT LAZINESS.

Privation as a Remedy for a Lack of Energy.

Now and then one meets with an exceptional case in which energy seems to have been entirely omitted in the moral "make-up" of the individual; but human beings totally devoid of this element of worldly success are about as rare as brawnless living skeletons. Given a single spark of energy, it may be increased and utilized by cultivation, just as an insignificant amount of muscle may be developed and invigorated by proper exercise.

When other means fail, the sharp spur of necessity will sometimes rouse the indolent from their apathy and drive them ahead. The parent who has tried "moral suasion" in vain upon a slow-going, effortless son should place him in a position where he must either labor or suffer. When it depends upon himself whether a man shall "sink or swim, survive or perish," in nine cases out of ten he will strike out and swim.

If there is a particle of the motive principle in the human drone, privation is pretty sure to render it active. The individuals who are dead to all the noblest incentives to exertion should be subjected to the penal rule. "He that will not work, neither shall he eat." The terrapin is naturally a dull traveler, but if you put fire on his back he makes extraordinary time for a solid-blooded reptile, and a "bone-lazy" youth may generally be induced to bestir himself by an analogous appeal to his sensibilities.—N. Y. Ledger.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4.00 @ 4.50
Butchers' steers	3.75 @ 4.00
Native cows	2.50 @ 2.75
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4.15 @ 4.87
WHEAT—No. 2 red	89 @ 91
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	83 @ 85 1/2
CORN—No. 2	49 @ 49 1/4
OATS—No. 2	27 @ 27 1/2
RYE—No. 2	77 @ 78
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2.30 @ 2.40
100 @ 105	1.90 @ 1.95
HAY—Baled	85 @ 90
BUTTER—Choice creamery	16 @ 21
CHEESE—Full cream	9 @ 10
EGGS—Choice	14 @ 15
BACON—Shoulders	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Sides	7 @ 7 1/2
LARD	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
POTATOES	26 @ 40
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4.50 @ 5.00
Butchers' steers	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS—Packing	4.80 @ 5.15
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2.75 @ 4.00
FLOUR—Choice	1.65 @ 1.75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	60 @ 60 1/2
CORN—No. 2	53 @ 53 1/4
OATS—No. 2	27 @ 27 1/2
RYE—No. 2	81 1/4 @ 82
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @ 22
PORK	10 1/2 @ 11.00
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4.60 @ 5.45
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4.75 @ 5.20
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4.50 @ 5.00
FLOUR—Wheat	4.50 @ 5.15
WHEAT—No. 2 red	58 @ 58 1/4
CORN—No. 2	33 1/4 @ 33 3/4
OATS—No. 2	26 @ 26 1/2
RYE—No. 2	86 @ 86 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @ 20
PORK	9.00 @ 9.65
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS—Good to choice	4.50 @ 5.87
FLOUR—Good to choice	4.50 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1.06 @ 1.07
OATS—No. 2	60 1/2 @ 61
CORN—Western mixed	28 1/4 @ 28 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @ 20
PORK	10.50 @ 12.00

BEATING RECORDS.

The St. Louis Carnival Attracts Larger Crowds Than Ever Before—Points of Interest.

Saturday, October 17, at 10 o'clock the great St. Louis Exposition of 1891 will close its doors and the carnival will be over. It will be held again in 1893, but ten months is a long time to wait, and the lover of a good time and of a view of the beautiful should pay a visit to St. Louis before October 17. Fair week proved a greater attraction than ever, the programme of amusement being so full and complete that the most exacting were more than gratified. The fair was voted an improvement on past years, owing to the number of novelties introduced and the striking array of exhibits from all parts of the Union. In the old days, which only ended some three years ago, crowds on their way to the fair were annoyed by the insufficiency of the street car accommodation, but although the crowd this year was the largest on record, there was no difficulty on this score. Two electric roads and one cable line have been built, making a total of seven roads to the Fair Grounds, able to carry from 12,000 to 15,000 passengers an hour easily, but whose cars were crowded to their utmost capacity only on mornings and evenings. In addition to this, the streets are in such fine order, driving out in hacks and buggies was a luxury.

Of the United Prophet it is unnecessary to say much. The uniqueness of the pageant, the enormous crowds along the route of the parade, and the presence in full dress of 7,000 invited guests at the ball, all show that fourteen annual visits have endeared the mystic monarch not only to the people of St. Louis, but also of the West, and indeed the East, and that far from the interest fading as the novelty ceased to exist, familiarly breeds in this instance admiration that cannot be overestimated.

During the remainder of the festival season there is much to interest the spectator, and many defer their visits until after the fair in order to avoid the crush such an enormous gathering of people naturally creates. St. Louis is handling the crowds this year in a more systematic manner than ever, and thanks to well-managed bureaus and registers, all are being provided for comfortably and at reasonable rates. St. Louis does not bleed its law of supply and demand warrants such a course; it rather treats its visitors like honored guests and provides as much absolutely free entertainment as possible.

Col. Gilmore will wind up his 1891 engagement on October 17, and in the meantime he is providing four genuine musical treats daily. He has a habit of reserving the very best to the last, and some of the concluding concerts will be masterpieces indeed.

As a natural result of the wonderful attractions St. Louis possesses in a social manner to the people of surrounding states, the commercial interests of the city are being augmented in a remarkable manner, for the visitors who come year after year on pleasure bent have at the same time an opportunity of witnessing the vast commercial and manufacturing establishments in which St. Louis excels all other cities in the world in many lines, and thus business relations are formed which redound to the profit both of the visitor and the city.

"Ah! It seemed that my remarks were wholly uncalculated for," commented the author when his essays came back to him by way of the dead-letter office.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

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

"I want some apples." "There 're just out of apples, ma'am." "Then I'll have oranges." "We're out of them, too." "Is there anything ye ain't out of?" "Yes, ma'am. Debt."—Harper's Bazar.

Dante's Inferno
Is prolific in tortures, but dyspepsia, a malady to which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is adapted, furnishes a quiver full of them. Nausea, heartburn, biliousness, wind on the stomach, heart palpitation and many more manifestations characterize this protean malady. Each and all are dispelled by the Bitters, which also eradicates rheumatism, kidney trouble and malaria.

A PROVERB REVERSED—Ruggs—"It isn't always the coat that makes the man." Jiggs—"No; if that man happens to be a tailor it is the man who makes the coat."—Brooklyn Eagle.

IS PRICELY ASH BITTERS good for anything? Frank Wriggley, of Dodge City, Kas., says: "For three years I suffered from a disease that my physicians pronounced incurable. My friends had given me up to die, when I was induced to try your remedy. I took it for three months and have gained 82 pounds in weight. Am a well man and Frickly Ash Bitters saved my life. I am under lifelong obligations to this medicine, and will never cease to recommend it."

A CAREER OF extravagance does not necessarily bring a man to sackcloth, but it is more than likely to bring him to basins.—Washington Star.

The Ladies Delighted.
The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit Jaggie. Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasant to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

TURKEY red is made from the madder plant, which grows in Hindostan. It is probable that the madder it gets the redder it becomes.—N. O. Picayune.

WHEN the fair skin is disfigured with ugly eruptions, when boils, carbuncles and sores make life miserable, when the whole system feels weak and feeble, and nerve insistence is painful, do not hesitate but commence at once a use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It will drive out all blood impurity and make you well and strong.

How the world changes! No one wanted to get it to stocks during puritanical times.—Boston Gazette.

HAVE no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

"This but a man," as the belligerent goat remarked when he saw the lonely traveler draw nearer.—Baltimore American.

Don't neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Hoarse and Cough Drops in one minute. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

An old squaw counting her wampum was probably the original Indian summer.—Binghamton Republican.

Poor little child! She don't look well. She don't eat well. Papa, she needs a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

FIRST TRAMP—"I haven't seen you for three months. What have you been doing?" Second Tramp—"Time."—N. Y. Herald.

Do not purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver correcter. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The biggest combs in the world are the comb-teeth, and they contain the most teeth.—N. Y. Journal.

A MAN has attained a ripe old age when he begins to fall off.—N. O. Picayune.

Don't "Monkey" with your Blood.

Delay is dangerous in sickness; it is especially hazardous in diseases of the Blood. Corruption breeds corruption; and in such cases, if neglected, develop into incurable chronic disorders.

S.S.S. is a safe, speedy and sure cure for all contagious blood poisoning, Inherited Scrofula, skin eruptions and has cured thousands of cases of Cancer.

It is a powerful tonic for delicate persons, yet is harmless and incapable of injuring the most sensitive blood.

A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FREE on application.

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#3.00 HAND SEWED \$2.50 \$2.00 FOR LADIES \$2.00 \$1.75 FOR BOYS \$1.75 FOR MISSES.

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GENTLEMEN and LADIES, save your dollars by wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. They meet the wants of all classes, and are the most economical foot-wear ever offered for the money. Beware of dealers who offer other makes, as being just as good, and are sure you have W. L. Douglas Shoes, with name and price stamped on bottom. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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Ely's Cream Balm
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Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 WARREN ST., N.Y.

City Women Millions of them use Pyle's Pearl-line for easy washing and cleaning instead of Soap. It's natural they should be the first to know the new ideas. If Pearl-line is good for them, it's of far more value to Country Women whose work is harder—

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearl-line." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearl-line, do the honest thing—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.

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For the Treatment of All Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of our institution is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, room, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric medicine, scientific appliances, instruments, apparatus, medicines, etc. Without DRUGS, OILS, or BITTERS of the human body. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Transcending classic stock-in-trade to order. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat treated by Congress Air, Stereoz, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and Diseases of Women a specialty. Electricity in all its forms, let, cat, magnet, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patient, in addition to the most scientific and modern treatment, as may be deemed advisable. Books free upon application.

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Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. Its delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

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Stand over the stove broiling your own flesh, when you can broil meats to perfection in the oven of

CHESTER OAK STOVES

AND RANGES.

DON'T be coaxed into buying something said to be "just as good."

Millions of them use Pyle's Pearl-line for easy washing and cleaning instead of Soap. It's natural they should be the first to know the new ideas. If Pearl-line is good for them, it's of far more value to Country Women whose work is harder—

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