Chase County Courant.

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

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JULY—1895.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A SPECIAL to the Chicago Times-Herald from Washington said that Chauncey Depew was going to marry again. It was said that he himself let out the secret when last in Washington. The name of the lady was said to be a member of one of the first families in New York, an orphan, and with $8,000,000 in her own right.

THE diplomas for the commissions at the Chicago world's fair have been prepared at last and the distribution will begin soon from the state department. There are fifty-seven of these diplomas, designed like the exhibitors' diplomas, but containing in the place of the name the language of the act of congress providing for their award to the commissioners.

FOR the first time since December 1, 1894, the gold reserve on the 25th exceeded $100,000,000. The exact figures were $100,830,355, with an available net cash balance of $184,978,458.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE failures for the week ended June 28 (Dun's report) were 255 in the United States, against 214 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 35 last year.

AT Minneapolis, Minn., Harry T. Hayward, now in jail under sentence of death for the murder of Catherine Ging, has made formal application to the New York Life and Travelers' Accident insurance companies for the $10,000 insurance on the life of his victim. The executors of Miss Ging's estate will bring action to have the assignment of the policies to Hayward set aside as fraudulent.

THE international supreme lodge of Good Templars opened its convention in Boston on the 26th. Secretary B. E. Parker's report showed a loss of 2,000 members in America, Canada and Australia, while gains had been made in Africa, India, Germany, Switzerland, Scandinavia and Great Britain. The total membership in this country is now 560,505.

EDITOR THOMPSON on the 27th gave up the St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch to ladies, who have been preparing for the publication for several weeks, and a mammoth edition was issued, both in size and in circulation. It was published for the benefit of the three local charities. The reportorial, editorial, literary and business work was all done by ladies. The edition was 100,000.

A DISPATCH from Cleveland, O., on the 27th said that a tornado occurred at Put-in-Bay islands late on the afternoon of the 26th. One wall of the brick town hall was blown down, half the trees in Victory park were uprooted and great havoc was wrought in the peach orchards. The storm lasted half an hour, and was said to have been the worst in the history of the place. It caused consternation among the campers and summer boarders.

IMMEDIATELY after the adjournment of the recent silver convention in Memphis, Tenn., a number of leading democrats outlined plans for an organization of free silver men within the democratic party for the purpose of carrying on the silver campaign within party lines. An address has since been sent to democratic leaders throughout the country inviting them to a meeting in Washington on August 14 for the purpose above mentioned. The call is signed by Isham G. Harris, J. K. Jones and David Turpie.

A MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS freight train was badly wrecked near McAlester, I. T., on the 26th. Eight or nine cars, including one car of stock, were derailed and the cars smashed.

AT McRae's lumber camp, near Valdosta, Ga., where convicts are employed, Henry Williams, a guard, was in the act of tying a chain with which the convicts were chained together, when Sam Johnson brained him with an ax. Another guard was attacked by Abe Williams at the same time and will die. The convicts literally cut their way to liberty.

IN the United States land court at Santa Fe, N. M., on the 25th the Peralta claim for 12,000,000 acres in Arizona was pronounced a fraud and rejected. James A. Peralta Reavis, the claimant, was immediately afterwards arrested on a federal warrant for fraud.

THE convention of the Railway Yardmaster's association of the United States and Canada convened at Denver, Col., disbanded the old organization and formed a new one under the name of the National Yardmasters' association.

TWO boys, aged 6 and 8, were drowned while bathing in the stock tank near Lovelady, Tex.

WHILE in bathing on the evening of the 25th a 12-year-old son of John W. Henderson, a well known Perry, Ok., business man, was drowned. The little boy got in water over his head.

WESLEY BIRNEY, a farmer, at Cadiz, O., left his 5-year-old boy to attend a horse while he picked a few cherries. The boy tied the hitching strap about his waist. The horse ran off, dragging the boy under his hoofs through three fences. His body caught in the rails of one fence and was pulled through crushing it almost to a jelly.

THE oarsmen of Yale defeated the men from Harvard for the thirteenth time at New London, Conn., on the 28th. Harvard was beaten by thirty-five seconds, or nearly ten lengths. The distance was 4 miles, on the Thames, down stream. The official time was: Yale, 21:30; Harvard, 22:05.

THE reorganization committee of the whisky trust applied for an Illinois charter on the 28th to operate seventeen plants of the old Distilling & Cattle Feeding Co. The capital stock was fixed at $35,000,000. Chicago was given as the location.

A DISPATCH was received at New Orleans on the 28th stating that the yacht Nepenthe had been seized by the Spanish authorities at Cuba and her two owners, George Agar and Bishop Dudley, members of the cotton and sugar exchanges of New Orleans, had been imprisoned on suspicion of carrying a filibustering expedition. The matter was to be laid before Secretary Olney at once.

"BAD TOM" SMITH, horse thief, incendiary and wholesale murderer, was hanged at Jackson, Ky., at 1 p. m. on the 28th in the presence of 5,000 people, who had come from miles around. He made a speech on the gallows.

GOV. ALTGELD, of Illinois, informed a committee from the democratic house caucus at Springfield that if the legislature now convened in special session adjourned without acting on the matters mentioned in his proclamation he would in a week or two reassemble the legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO was visited by a severe fire on the 27th, acres of ground being burned over and over 100 families made homeless. The fire started in a box factory and the flames spread rapidly. A number of wool warehouses and wineries were destroyed. One woman was burned to death while attempting to save her belongings and a number of horses were burned in their stables. Probably $2,000,000 loss was suffered, with little or no insurance.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 27th in which six firemen lost their lives and several others were seriously injured by being crushed under a falling wall. The property loss consisted of the entire demolition of the building occupied by McDonald Bros., dealers in crockery. The building was of four stories. The total loss will aggregate over $100,000; insurance unknown.

THE second international convention of the Epworth league was formally opened on the 27th at Chattanooga, Tenn., in a big tent capable of holding nearly 12,000. The place was crowded at the opening service and an inspiring song, led by a chorus of 1,000 voices, started the great convention to work.

ON account of train robbers being expected to hold up the Missouri, Kansas & Texas express near Wagoner, I. T., Marshal Rutherford and a force of deputies quietly got on the train at South McAlester on the 27th and went up to interview the bandits. Either through fear or receiving intimation of the officers coming the bandits failed to put in an appearance. Guards have been placed on all passenger trains to protect the express and passengers.

A HOUSE in Adams county, O., occupied by Dyas Matheny and a Mrs. Pence, was blown to pieces by neighbors with dynamite and both were terribly injured. Cause, disapproval of the couple residing together.

AT South Enid, Ok., Register Patterson met Editor Izenberg, of the Daily Wave newspaper, and a quarrel ensued caused by Izenberg publishing an article reflecting on Patterson, when Marshal Williams ran to separate the men and Patterson shot the marshal through the right lung and the marshal shot the register through the head. Both men are dead. Izenberg was also severely wounded by Patterson. The shooting created the wildest excitement in the city, all three of the men having many friends, and sides were taken by the citizens.

DUBUQUE, Ia., had a premature Fourth of July celebration with pyrotechnic effects on the 25th. A farmer entered the Golden Rule department store to buy a hat for his wife and dropped ashes from his pipe into a $7,000 display of fireworks. Everything went, including plate glass windows, sky rockets and the last remnant of the stock. There was a series of terrific explosions, which brought the town's population to the scene, and in the midst of the excitement the farmer disappeared.

CHEROKEE BILL, Charles Smith and Webber Isaacs were not hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 25th a stay of execution having been granted pending their appeals to the United States supreme court.

MISS PLESSIE CULBERTSON, a beautiful young woman whose grandfather had recently left her a fortune, committed suicide on the 25th by drowning herself in a shallow cistern at her mother's home at Toulon, Ill. Temporary insanity was the cause.

PHILIP PHILLIPS, the noted evangelist and sweet singer, died on the 25th at Delaware, O., aged 61 years. President Lincoln caused him to sing "Your Mission" in the presence of himself and his executive staff.

DURING a religious procession at San Matteo, near Ferrol, a port and one of the principal arsenals of Spain, a dispute arose as to who should carry the picture of the patron saint. The crowd fought with knives, sticks and revolvers and forty were injured, including the parish priest.

INDIGNANT citizens congregated in the council chamber at Denver, Col., on the night of the 28th to prevent the aldermen passing an ordinance favoring the water company. Threats of lynching were openly indulged in. The mob were given to understand that the ordinance would not be passed and they left. The council then put through the obnoxious ordinance. Almost the entire police force had to guard the residences of the aldermen, but no overt acts were committed.

BOTH the north and south bound stages running between Klamath Falls and Ager, Ore., were stopped near Topsy grade by a lone highwayman, who took the registered matter in the mail pouches and relieved one passenger of a small amount of cash.

SEVEN persons were killed and several wounded on the 28th by the explosion of a boiler of a steam launch belonging to the German warship Kurfuerst Frederich Wilhelm at Holtenau. The United States and other warships there had their flags at half-mast as a result of the accident.

THE Epworth leaguers, who were holding a convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 28th stormed Lookout mountain before daylight to the number of 2,000 and held a devotional meeting at sunrise on the historic mountain. Addresses and routine papers were afterwards read during the day. At the night meeting the big tent was filled to overflowing, 15,000 people being present.

THE experts have concluded the examination of the accounts of the late city treasurer of Butte, Mont., Jacobs, who committed suicide recently. His defalcations amounted to $50,519. His bondsmen will make the loss good.

SPECIAL dispatches received at London from Shanghai said that high officials, who were well informed, expressed the opinion that war between Russia and Japan over Corea would break out before the end of the next three months.

MICHAEL MCDONOUGH, the Kenton wife murderer, was hanged at Columbus, O., on the 27th. The execution was a sickening one. The rope cut deep into the neck when the body dropped, severing the trachea and jugular vein. McDonough exhibited the utmost indifference to his fate up to the time he went on the scaffold. On the scaffold, however, he became very nervous and his knees were trembling very noticeably when the trap was sprung.

AN attempt was made on the 26th to assassinate the family of Matto Gerod, of Hazleton, Pa., by placing dynamite under the house. Gerod, who conducts a cigar manufactury, recently discharged several men and it was believed that they hatched a plot for revenge. Fire followed the explosion, destroying three buildings.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

ON the stone docks on Kelly's island, near Sandusky, O., connected by a railway with the big stone qarries, fifteen loaded cars were being drawn up the steep incline, when the engineer lost control of his engine and the entire train backed into the lake and sank beneath the waters. The trestle is about 40 feet above the dock and the train hands in jumping were seriously injured.

IN a fire at Worcester, Mass., on the 30th, two firemen were killed and many injured.

PROF. HUXLEY, the eminent scientist, died at London on the 29th, aged 70 years.

GEN. GREEN CLAY SMITH, died at Washington on the 29th. He was once prohibition candidate for president of the United States.

A LARGE proportion of the liquor dealers in the upper forty-nine counties of Iowa retired from business on the 29th. It was said that the falling off of business had been such that it would not be profitable to renew the government license and pay the second installment of the mulct tax.

A LEHIGH Valley freight train ran over three men on the track on Green's bridge, near Phillipsburg, N. J. The men were intoxicated. Their bodies were badly mangled.

THE international penitentiary congress was opened at Paris on the 29th by the minister of the interior with a brilliant ceremony. President Faure, Ribot, minister of finance, and other ministers and diplomats and 700 delegates were present, representing twenty-five different countries, including America and England.

EX-PRESIDENT PEIXOTO, of Brazil, is dead. He was distinguished for suppressing the revolution which broke out in Brazil in 1893.

THE ladies' single tennis championship of the United States was won on the 29th by Miss Juliette Atkinson, of Brooklyn, in the championship match of the tournament held at Philadelphia.

AT Birmingham, Ala., an entire block of seven business houses and three offices were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of nearly $40,000.

THE Spanish government has voted $120,000,000 to put down the Cuban insurrection.

AN infernal machine was sent from Fuertstenwald to Berlin, addressed to the chief of police. The nature of the parcel was discovered by a leakage of benzine before any harm was done.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Merrill & Co.'s creamery at Great Bend was recently burned. Loss, $4,000.

While workmen were recently grading a street at Wichita one of them unearthed a pot of counterfeit money. Over 100 spurious silver dollars were turned in at the police station.

For the week ended June 22 2,109 boxes of infected chinch-bugs were sent from Lawrence to farmers, being more than those sent out in any other week since the station was established.

Orlando McPherson, of Douglas county, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Indian bureau at Washington, and A. W. Norton, Jr., of Newton, gets a clerkship in the general land office.

Gov. Morrill has called for the resignation of W. J. Hurd and J. J. Barnes, the two populist directors of the penitentiary. They are charged with incompetency and neglect of duty while Chase was warden.

Roy Hower, 15 years old, was killed by the Northwestern cars at Kansas City, Kan., the other evening while returning home from his work. In attempting to get off a moving freight train he fell under the wheels.

In the United States court at Fort Scott Jerry Wallace was convicted of the murder of his stepfather, Alexander Zane, on the Wyandotte reservation near Baxter Springs last March and sentenced by Judge Williams to be hanged September 27.

George Klockson, missing treasurer of the grand lodge of the Knights of Honor of Kansas, who left his home in Fort Scott in September, 1893, taking with him about $500 belonging to the lodge, is reported to have been located on a ranch near Portland, Ore.

W. J. Hurd, president of the state penitentiary, has written to Gov. Morrill, refusing to resign. He says that the governor has no right to condemn him until he can be heard, and he demands that specific charges be presented to him.

The main current of the Missouri river is now said to be flowing through the canal at Atchison, which was constructed last fall with a view of changing the stream's course, and the current has entirely ceased to cut on the Missouri side. It is believed that the entire river will finally flow through the canal.

James Hamilton, ex-state treasurer of Kansas, has been down investigating the gold mine excitement in Oklahoma. He reports as a conclusion, after spending several weeks' time and a considerable sum of money, that all the gold in the Washita mountains wouldn't make a ring for any lady's smallest finger.

After hearing the statement of John Speer, chief clerk in the labor commissioner's office that the commissioner had retained part of his (Speer's) salary, Gov. Morrill called for Commissioner Bird's resignation, but the latter declined to send it, saying that to do so would be a confession of guilt, and as he used the money to pay the legitimate expenses of his office, he would not resign under fire.

The promised damage suit against ex-Congressman W. A. Harris for alienating the affections of the wife of Bernard Murray, of Canon City, Col., but formerly of Lawrence, was instituted in the United States circuit court at Topeka on the 22d. Murray claims $20,000 damages. Harris married Mrs. Murray in Pittsburgh, Pa., early in the present year, after she had obtained a divorce from her husband.

State Auditor Cole has prepared a statement of taxes due the state from the various counties, including the taxes of the last half of the year 1894. Some of these taxes have been due since the year 1867, Leavenworth county still owing $12,333.33 from that year and a total of $45,102.79. Nearly all of the counties owe back taxes, besides the taxes of 1894. The total amount due from all the counties is $650,918.18. Wyandotte county is behind $25,541.53 for the years 1892-3-4. Grant is in arrears the smallest amount of any county, $416.90.

The semi-annual report of the state auditor shows a cash balance of $847,112.34. A little over half this amount is in the treasury vaults. There is $816,901.47 in four Topeka banks—state depositories—and $14,118.27 in the fiscal agency in New York. The state permanent school fund owns bonds aggregating $6,079,577.15. These bonds bear interest annually in the sum of $335,000. Auditor Cole found a discrepancy of $140,000 in the bond account. It dates back a good many years, and is the result of improper reports from county clerks and county treasurers. The state probably will lose the amount, as bondsmen are not liable after five years.

The ninth biennial report of the State Historical society, issued by Secretary Adams, shows the work of the society for the two years ended November 20, 1894. The library of the society now numbers 79,900 volumes of books, pamphlets and newspaper files; of books, 15,874; pamphlets, 48,617; volumes of newspapers and magazines, 15,409. Of these 5,708 were added during the two years covered by the report—of books, 751; pamphlets, 3,378; volumes of newspapers and magazines, 1,579. Of books and pamphlets 385 volumes were purchased and 6,421 came in by gift and exchange. Of newspapers and magazines 189 volumes were purchased and 2,587 were donated to the society.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

Year's Review of the Operations of the United States Treasury.

The Number of National Banks in Existence—Reports of the Life Saving Service—Statistics of the Emigration Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The treasury deficit for the fiscal year just closed will be found by to-day's debt statement to be approximately $43,250,000. This, added to last year's deficit of nearly $70,000,000, makes the excess of expenditures over receipts since June 30, 1893, about $113,250,000. The total receipts of the government this fiscal year exclusive of postal revenues, amounts to nearly $313,000,000, and the expenditures $356,250,000, of which pensions took $141,391,523. Last year the aggregate receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were $297,722,019, and the expenditures $367,525,279. The receipts this year, therefore, were $15,278,000 greater than last, and the expenditures about 11,275,000. The postal service deficit is about $11,000,000, which is considerably in excess of that of any recent year.

The internal revenue department of the government has contributed this year to the receipts nearly $142,000,000, as against a little more than $147,000,000 last year. The customs this year makes a better showing than last by about $21,000,000. Last year the receipts from this source amounted to nearly $132,000,000, and this year they approximate $153,000,000. Of this amount sugar contributed about $17,350,000.

To-day's debt statement shows an available cash balance of about $195,000,000, of which about $107,500,000 is gold reserve. This reserve will include payment in full of the last bond issue, but the statement will show a counter-debt charge of only $31,157,700 in bonds, or one-half of the whole amount issued. In explanation of this seeming error it is said the formal transfer of the London half of the bonds has not yet been made. The expenditures for July will be exceptionally heavy. Pensions and interest alone are expected to amount to $20,000,000.

During the fiscal year the number of national banks in existence has decreased from 3,775 to 3,722. Forty-one national banks have been organized during the year, sixty have gone into voluntary liquidation and thirty-six have been placed in the hands of receivers. The national bank circulation has increased $4,337,791 from $207,353,244 on July 1, 1894, to $211,691,035 July 1, 1895. From July 18, 1894, to May 7, 1895, the nearest dates to the year obtainable, the loans and discounts of national banks have increased from $1,933,580,352 to $1,976,604,445, or about $43,000,000. During the same time individual deposits have increased from $1,677,801,200 to $1,690,961,299, or about $13,000,000. The lawful money reserve held by banks shows a heavy increase from $364,105,757 to $438,931,970, or nearly $75,000,000.

The reports of the operations of the life saving service show that during the last year the total number of disasters to vessels at sea and on the great lakes was about 550. Of these 378 were on the Atlantic and gulf coast, 170 on the great lakes and 12 on the Pacific. The value of the property involved is given approximately at $7,635,000. The property lost is estimated at $1,254,000. Of the 4,618 persons on board vessels in distress only twenty-three were lost as against sixty-eight last year. The value of the property lost decreased during the year nearly one-half. The total number of vessels lost was fifty-five as against ninety-one last year.

The records of the emigration bureau show the number of emigrants who arrived in this country during the year to be approximately 255,325, a decrease for the year of 30,304. Of the whole number of arrivals about 2,500 were debarred from landing and deported to the port whence they came.

COST OF THE INDIANS.

An Interesting Aggregate of Figures on the Expense of Poor Lo.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In the complete Indian census report, just published, an interesting attempt is made for the first time to cast up in figures an aggregate of the government expenditures on account of the red men residing within the United States since the union was established in 1789. The result of this remarkable attempt indicates in the statistics presented that the gigantic sum of $1,105,219,372 was spent by the government up to the year 1890, either upon the Indians directly or indirectly because of Indians. Counting in, however, the civil and military expenses for Indians since then, together with incidental expenses not recognized in the official figures given, it is safe to say that up to June 30, 1895, a further sum of $144,780,628 may be added to the aggregate figures, making a grand aggregate of $1,250,000,000 chargeable to Indians to date.

The Indian wars under the government of the United States are stated to have numbered more than forty and to have cost the lives of about 19,000 white men, women and children, including about 5,000 killed in individual encounters, of which history takes no note, and of 30,000 Indians, including 8,500 killed in personal encounters.

FIGHT WITH CONVICTS.

Terrible Result of a Jail Delivery at Oklahoma City.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., July 1.—As the result of a jail delivery at this point at 6 o'clock yesterday evening two people are dead and several wounded more or less severely. When Jailer Garver entered the corridor of the jail at the usual time to lock the prisoners in their cells, Vic Casey, Robert Christian and William Christian made a savage onslaught on him with weapons they had managed to secrete. He was struck a terrific blow over the right eye and knocked insensible. The prisoners dashed over his body and away to freedom, scattering the people on the crowded streets and keeping at bay their pursuers with a rapid discharge of revolvers which in some mysterious manner they had obtained. Vic Casey jumped into a passing vehicle containing a man and a woman, and at the point of a pistol compelled them to jump out. Almost before they had time to obey his command Chief of Police Milt Jones opened fire on the escaping prisoner, who promptly returned the fire. A perfect fusillade then took place between the Christian brothers, Casey and several officers, in which Casey and Jones were instantly killed, one man shot through the leg and a woman slightly wounded by a spent bullet.

One of the Christians then mounted the dead officer's horse, while the other compelled a man to get out of a buggy and drove furiously into the country, closely pursued by a posse of infuriated citizens. Bloodhounds were brought into requisition, and there is little doubt but that they will be captured very soon. If they should be overtaken a double lynching will surely follow.

PROF. HUXLEY DEAD.

The Long Illness of the Eminent Scientist Closed in Death.

LONDON, July 1.—Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley, the scientist, died Saturday, aged 70 years. He had been critically ill for weeks. Prof. Huxley was born near London. His school days were very short. At 31 he was already a professor of two sciences—of natural history at the Royal School of Mines and of physiology at the Royal institute. As assistant surgeon to H. M. S. Rattlesnake he had spent three years in studying natural history off the Australian coasts and had written out the record of his observation in the earliest of his books. The admiralty refused to pay a penny of the publishing expenses. The young assistant surgeon's salary was 7s 6d a day and the volume only saw the light some five years later, when it was issued by the Royal society. But from the days of his first fight with fortune, Prof. Huxley's fame rose steadily. At the age of 41 he had become president of the British association, had developed that limpidity of style and strength of logic which makes him both the most redoubtable antagonist in the literary arena, and the most popular exponent of the discoveries of science.

STANFORD MILLIONS SAFE.

The Rich Senator's Widow Virtually Defeats the Government in Its Test Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—United States Circuit Judge Ross Saturday rendered his decision on the demurrer of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford against the suit of the government to recover $15,000,000 from the estate of her late husband, Leland Stanford. The demurrer was sustained. Judge Ross allowed the government to amend its former complaint and reargue its case if it so desires. It was intimated, however, that this step would not affect the case, the law as construed by Judge Ross not favoring the case of the United States. Many more millions were involved in the suit, which was made a test case against the Central Pacific magnates, but the chief interest for the public has been in the effect of the suit on the great university established by the senator in memory of his dead son.

Green Clay Smith Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Gen. Green Clay Smith, once prohibition candidate for president, a war veteran and in recent years a well known Baptist pastor of Washington, died at his home in Northeast Washington Saturday. Gen. Smith came within half a vote of being president of the United States. He and Andrew Johnson were candidates for Lincoln's vice president, and Johnson received half a vote more than Gen. Smith. When President Lincoln was assassinated Vice President Johnson ascended to the chair and Gen. Smith realized what he missed by that half vote.

Iowa Liquor Selling Unprofitable.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 1.—A large proportion of the liquor dealers in the upper forty-nine counties of Iowa retired from business Saturday. It is said that the falling off of business has been such that it would not be profitable ta renew the government licenses and pay the second installment of the mulct tax.

Big Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Fire yesterday morning in the five-story building at the southwest corner of Franklin and Madison streets caused a loss of between $200,000 and $300,000, the wholesale firm of A. L. Putnam & Co., boots and shoes; C. J. Cosgrove, boots and shoes, and the American college of dental surgery being burned out

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

CHOIR BOY OF TRINITY.

BY CHARLES F. HOWELL.

IT WAS on the last day of Mark Finley's first summer at Newport that he come across Bob Burke.

Finley was an anomaly, being a millionaire and a philosopher, and not yet twenty-five. "Give me an honest hour to myself," he had a way of saying, "and you fellows may have your horses and yachts."

In such a mood as this he was sauntering, that last day, through the highways and byways of Newport, when he met Bob Burke.

The circumstances of the meeting were unique. With his pipe in his mouth and his hands in his pockets, he was stamping along a more than usually wretched street when he made out Bob in the distance, and stopped to drink in the picture.

Now Bob—who was reported to be the worst chap in town, and was the cigarmaker's nephew into the bargain—not seeing that he was being observed, continued to throw back his tow head and swing his stick and beat out time as he sang.

In view of all that happened later on, it would seem to have been Bob's singing that first attracted Finley. But Bob was singing for himself alone, and not to amuse idlers, so he pounded about with his stick and trilled away in abundant spirits:

"Of all the girls that are so smart,
There's none like pretty Sally;
She is the darling of my heart
And lives in our alley.

"There is no lady in the land
That's half so sweet as Sally;
She is the darling of my heart
And lives in our alley."

"Why, that youngster is a find of the first water," muttered Finley, as he listened to the song. "It's a thousand pities that such voices as this are left to go to waste."

The singer himself, ignorant of the scrutiny to which he was being subjected, only pounded the more energetically and caroled away at the top of his voice:

"My master and the neighbors all
Make game of me and Sally;
And but for her I'd rather be
A slave and row a galley."

"I don't know of such a voice in all Boston," thought Mark, and he stared at the young ragamuffin with a redoubled interest.

Bob would have charmed a Murillo, striding along there with his fluttering rags and bounding health and his invariable singing. Perhaps he had an idea, too, that his voice was not of the worst; for when he finally made out the stranger in his way, he did not break off abruptly, but only "fixed" him with a full, straightforward glance, and went on, as lustily as ever:

"But when my seven long years are out.
Oh, then I'll marry Sally!
And then how happily we'll live,
But not in our alley."

He had come up to Finley as he had reached the last line, and, stopping before him, finished the verse, shouting it full at the young fellow's face, and helping it out with manifold gestures and jerks of the head. When he had finished, he inquired, flippantly: "There, how does that strike you?

"I think seven years entirely too long a time to wait for your Sally," returned Finley, with great seriousness. "Couldn't you possibly find a substitute for her?"

Bob scorned to answer the imputation of disloyalty.

"Who are you, anyhow?" he demanded. "Come from the city, I guess."

"Yes, my name is Mark Finley, and I live in Boston. Who are you?"

"Oh, I'm Bob Burke, the cigarmaker's nephew! I'm the worst chap in



"I'M THE WORST CHAP IN TOWN, I AM."

town, I am," with a defiant toss of the head.

"Indeed," said Finley, with affected concern; "I should never have thought it."

"Oh, yes, I'm the worst fellow goin', for robbin' birds' nests, and tormentin' people, and stealin,' and all that! I smoke, too."

"So do I," said Finley, laughing, "and no one calls me bad."

Bob was pleased.

"Say, now, do you? And don't you get blowed for it, honest? I'm so bad I don't give a rap what people say—that is, 'ceptin' Helen."

"Who is Helen?"

"Helen is my little sister, and she's lame, too. Kind o' makes a big fellow like me feel 'shamed to make a sick girl cry, and that's just what she does when I'm worse'n common. She says I hadn't oughter smoke."

"I agree with Helen," said Mark; "but not so much because I disapprove of smoking as because you may injure your voice."

"Ho! ho! that's good. Think my voice is worth savin'?"

Mark had been turning over a plan in his mind, and now he said, very seriously: "Bob, I think this much of your voice: If you will go back with me to Boston I will see that you have a good room to live in; you shall have good things to wear, and your voice shall be trained, and some day you will become a famous singer."

The blue eyes opened wider as the inducements multiplied. Bob was serious, too, now.

"Believe you're jokin'," he said.

"Honor bright, I'm not," returned Finley.

"I don't care so much for the clothes and all that, but Helen told me once it ud be a fine thing to take singin' lessons. She said I could sing pretty good."

"And right she was, Bob. I know what I'm saying, and I tell you you will be famous yet. Will you come?"

The shocky hair fell over the bent face, half concealing it. Bob was digging his toes violently into the ground—it was his way when excited.

"You don't want me," he said, slowly. "I'm the worst boy in town. Ask anybody; they'll tell you so."

"But I do want you. Will you go?"

"Go? O' course I will." The blue eyes looked up through tears that had somehow come, in spite of the little chap's best efforts. "I'm no durned fool, to miss a chance of takin' singin' lessons." Bob mopped desperately at his eyes with his coat-sleeve. "I guess I ain't much better'n a girl. But it sorter takes me back to have anybody speak kind to me. Gen'ally I git cuffed. Anyhow, Mr.—what'd you say your name was?—Mr. Finley, I got ter go home an' see what Helen says first."

"Right you are, Bob, and we will start to-day," and off went the ragamuffin and the millionaire to Master Robert Burke's little home, where the uncle fell in with Finley's overtures with a readiness that had something uncanny in it, and the little lame sister wept and kissed Bob a score of goodbys, binding him with promises of a speedy visit home, and not to forget her, and, above all, to be honorable and good.

So it came about that Mark Finley returned to Boston with a protege in tow, to become the object of good-natured chaff and the butt of friendly jesting.

As a matter of fact, when Bob made his promises he had every intention of keeping them. Helen should be posted by weekly and perhaps daily letters of his changed conditions. He even outlined a little scheme of correspondence in his mind as the train dashed along to Boston, and pictured to himself the pleasure it was going to give his sister to read his elaborate accounts of what he did and saw about town. He half envied her the joy that was in store from those letters.

The fulfillment of his promises proved an entirely different proposition. It was certainly not caused by any lack of interest on the sister's part, for she always insisted, in her wonderfully prompt replies—written in the primmest of hands, with "Dear, Dear Bob" at the beginning, and an invariable "P. S." at the close—that she was not being told near fully enough of her brother's life, and remarking that his letters were always too short. Helen was not the sort of girl to complain, but it was somewhat bewildering to read Bob's letters. There was fully one-half that needed explanation. It seemed just as though he were trying to fill up four pages. There certainly was no need to take a whole page in apologizing for not having written sooner. Now that he really was writing, why not overlook that.

And then there was always an awful jumble of the oddest sort of stuff, all about Mr. Finley and Mr. Finley's friends and their beautiful horses and dogs; of the great club, the Algonquin, that he had gone through; of the churches and their pipe organs, as big as houses; and the theaters and the actors he had seen. The greater part of Bob's letters were full of himself. He wrote glowingly of Signor Tosti, who was teaching him to sing, and told how many hours each day he was obliged to practice; but these, he explained, were the brightest hours of the twenty-four.

"And, Helen," he used to add, "Signor Tosti says I will be a great singer some day. Suppose it should be?"

Bob only wrote five or six letters home that year he was in Boston. It had been longer than usual since the last one had been received, and Helen, sitting in her little rocker, with her sewing lying unheeded in her lap, tried to figure out what caused the delay.

But the reward of patience was abundant, for one morning there came a fine, long letter from Mr. Finley himself, in which he said he would be down that week and bring her up to Boston, so she could hear Bob's trial at Trinity church. It was to be the crucial test of her brother's hard work, and she must be there to hear it.

Ah, what a world of excitement in the little brain—Bob was to sing in the famous Dr. Brooks' church, and before great crowds of people, and she was to hear it, too! Suppose he were to get frightened and fail? She thought such an ending would break her heart. And the city ladies would dress grandly. So, so, then she would wear her black alpaca, with the lilac collar and cuffs, and Mr. Finley need not be ashamed.

The journey on the cars to the city only intensified the sister's agitation. The ride in Mr. Finley's carriage was the grandest thing she had ever known, but her companion's politest attention could not divert her mind from her brother's trial. She felt the same restlessness, even at the great house on Beacon street, where an elderly lady with soft brown eyes had kissed her when she left the carriage. She remembered afterward how nicely Mr. Finley had introduced her, just as if she were grown up, and had said: "Mother, this is Miss Helen Burke."

Mr. Finley had also explained that Bob was prevented from meeting her on account of the last few touches that had to be put to his solo. She would see him in the church in an hour.

And when that slow hour had passed and she was at last in Trinity church, she thought how nice it was to be rich for other people had to stand about quietly in the aisles, and could not go beyond certain lines; but a nice-looking young man, who Mrs. Finley said was an usher, nodded as soon as he saw Mr. Finley, and showed them up a broad aisle to a pew lined with velvet cushions, and with "Finley" on the back.

Once actually safe in the church Helen relaxed a degree or two, and gazed timidly around. She was awed and almost frightened by the wonderful things she saw. The richly carved vaults of the roof swept away so high above her, it made her feel dizzy to look up at them. The chandelier, with its silver and gold, appeared a monster halo of jewels. The altar she was sure was made of precious stones. She fairly gasped when the wonderful windows caught her eyes. She picked out Mary and Peter and John, but it was hard work, they were so much grander and more beautiful than the prints in the Bible at home.

A sensation as of soft music coming from somewhere or other began to impress her. She did not want to appear curious, but her big blue eyes would go roving around to find out where the music came from. She was sure it was from the big pipe organ that Bob had written about, but Helen could see no organ at all. The music, so deep and full and gentle, swelled up from the sides of the building—she felt sure of that—but it charmed her like a soft breath on her forehead. It filled the child's soul to overflowing, and she smiled up at the cherub on the stained-glass window under the conviction that she had never been so happy in all her life.

Then everyone grew stiller than ever, and the mystic music became a triumphant burst, and a hundred boyish voices rang out in the processional, and a hundred surpliced figures crossed into the chancel.

Instantly Helen was burning with excitement. Bob! Bob! Where was he in all that throng? She studied the faces; she tried to judge the figure. She listened to the voices; she felt sure that if Bob was really there he would



STANDING OUT THERE, THE PRINCE OF THEM ALL.

get tangled up in his gown and stumble over the altar steps, but nothing of the kind happened, and she was as mystified as ever. Then she gave it up and her eyes strayed back to the angel on the window, and she found that it was in this way, after all, that she enjoyed the singing most.

When she thought of it afterward it seemed as if she were dreaming all that day, there was so much that was beautiful and grand. The singing was uniformly wonderful to Helen, though Mozart and Cherubini were all one to her. The delicious awakening came at last. The tired head was resting upon the cushions and the eyes were on the angel. She did not notice the hush that had deepened on the congregation or the air of expectancy that prevailed. She did not see the white-robed ranks part, and one young singer advance from the throng; but the soft prelude to the Lux Benigna impressed her as being familiar and home-like, and she had settled herself comfortably to enjoy it when, through the aisles of that church and on the hushed air, a fresh young tenor voice burst, as clear and as strong as a bell:

"Lead, kindly light; amid the encircling gloom
Lead thou me on
The night is dark, and I am far from home;
Lead thou me on."

Before the first line was ended Helen was sitting bolt upright with her eyes riveted on the singer. The little stained-glass angel had been put to rout by a choir boy.

Ah, it was Bob!

Stand out there, the prince of them all, was he not glorious—her brother—with his thick, flaxen hair bathed in the warm tints of the windows, and his head tossed defiantly back, just as it used to be when he sang for her in the old home?

The blue eyes of the singer were on the Finley pew, and he smiled at the joy of the flushed little cripple, and sang it all to her, who knew and loved him best.

The full white throat thrilled with the exultation of the moment, and the rich voice swelled and swept through the nave or died away to a whisper with the closing words:

"So long thy power hath blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone;
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile."

The congregation was carried by the singer with the irresistible power of a flood. The solemnity of the surroundings was forgotten, and a murmur of involuntary admiration ran through the church.

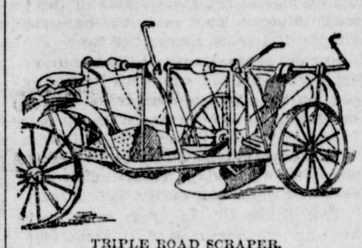
"O Bob! Bob!" Helen buried her face in the cushions and wept from very excess of joy. The crash of the recessional was lost to her. She did not heed the crowds that pressed to grasp the hand of the young soloist. She heard Mr. Finley whisper something, and saw Bob breaking through the throng. She felt his strong arms about her, as she buried her face on his shoulder and sobbed: "O Bob! Bob! Bob!"—Godey's Magazine.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

NEW ROAD MACHINE.

Three Scrapers Operated Separately by One Man and Two Horses.

Without doubt the best country roads are made by the MacAdam process. But the practice of scraping and hauling dirt on the highway is still so common that there continues to be a demand for machines that will perform that work easily. One of the latest inventions of this class consists of three ordinary road scrapers, hung one ahead of another in a frame, which is supported on four wheels, and which is arched near the front end to let the front wheels pass under in turning. On both sides, near the front of each scraper, there are lugs, to which are attached chains that run up to a horizontal shaft. By rotating this shaft with a winch one can raise or lower the front edge of the scraper. There is another chain from the rear edge, leading up to a loose collar on the same shaft. When this collar clutches a fixed one adjacent thereto, the rear chain may also be wound or unwound with the winch. Further support to the rear end of the scraper is afforded by a cross-bar, riveted thereto, which rests on the side-pieces of the main frame. In order to keep the scraper from sliding backward when its edge is depressed, so as to scoop up earth, there are adjustable horizontal braces on each side of every scraper that are pivoted to the frame. The depth of cut is regulated by the forward chains. When a scraper is



TRIPLE ROAD SCRAPER.

loaded its front edge is raised to a proper height by the same means. To dump the scraper the collars are clutched, and the winch turned in the opposite direction from that required to lift the front.

The object of dividing the load into three parts is that by operating each scraper separately the machine can easily be managed with two horses. When the three parts are loaded the machine will hold as much as can ordinarily be drawn on a wagon with two horses. Thus one man and one team can operate the machine. The inventor declares that it requires less than one minute to either load or unload. The machine has been thoroughly tested, and has proved itself entirely satisfactory.—N. Y. Tribune.

STIRRING THE CREAM.

An Important Item in the Making of a Good Quality of Butter.

One of the most important items in the making of a good quality of butter is the proper and uniform ripening of the cream. On the average farm the cream for several milkings must be put together in order to make a sufficient quantity to churn together. It is important that all of the cream be ripened uniformly if all of the butter is taken off the cream, hence no fresh cream should be added to what is already ripening for twelve hours before churning. Every time fresh cream is added the whole should be stirred thoroughly together. A long wooden paddle that will reach to the bottom of the vessel should be used, and the stirring should be given with a rather upward, lifting motion that will bring the bottom cream to the top, rather than a stirring motion that will start the cream in a circular motion around the vessel. The idea is to mix the old and new thoroughly together. This must be done every time fresh cream is added. A thorough mixing of the cream secures a uniform ripening, and in churning all of the butter comes at once, so that none is lost in the buttermilk, as is often the case when no particular care is taken on this point. Cream should be thoroughly ripened, but should not be allowed to become sour. Slightly acid is the right condition, and the more fully this condition is secured the easier will be the churning, the more thoroughly the butter will all be taken out of the cream, and the better the quality of the butter. The management of the cream is the essential item in the making of good butter and it should be skimmed off while the milk is sweet, kept at an even temperature while ripening, and ripened as uniformly as possible, and then churned as soon as slightly acid. —Prairie Farmer.

LIME AND ALCOHOL.

The Two Latest Methods of Preserving Fruits and Vegetables.

Fruits and vegetables are preserved in France by simply bedding them in lime. The process has been tried successfully on oranges, cherries, grapes, pears, apples, prunes, gooseberries, onions, potatoes, tomatoes, sugar beets and shelled chestnuts. The following claims are made for this method: 1. The lime does not in the least attack the skin of the fruit even after prolonged contact. 2. The fruit does not dry any more in the lime than in the air. 3. No change takes place in the fruit other than such as is the natural consequence of its evolution.

A still later method is that of preserving fruits by means of the vapor of alcohol. This process, which has hitherto only been tried with grapes, is extremely simple. According to the inventor, another Frenchman, it can be practiced anywhere, and needs no special apparatus. In every place where a uniform low temperature can be assured, grapes can be stored in closed compartments, adding alcohol either in a jar, or even saturating with it the wooden framework which supports the grapes. The cost of the alcohol, it appears, is very small.—N. Y. World.

GET WIDE TIRES FIRST.

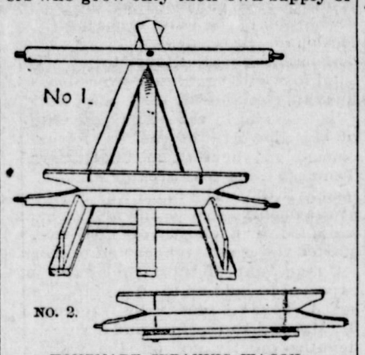
Then Good Country Roads Will Be Easier of Attainment.

The good roads spirit of progress has impressed the value and necessity of wide tires upon all classes of road vehicles. Teamsters, merchants and manufacturers in towns and cities are adopting wide tires because they find the loads haul easier and the streets wear smoother and better. Wide tires are imperative on the good roads of France; then how much more important upon our soft dirt roads. A writer in Good Roads says: In those parts of the country where stone does not abound, and the most available road material is prairie mud—the first, best and cheapest relief is to use wide tires, next put in underdrains and keep the road well shaped up. Such a road, properly looked after, comes very near being right for sparsely settled prairie country, and during a large part of the year is good enough for anybody, but it is absolutely necessary to use wide tires, and what is more, it is profitable to the user, in that he can haul double the corn out of the field that he could have hauled with narrow tires, and he can get to town with a very much larger load, even when he is the only user of wide tires over that road; and as soon as the flat-footed wagons become general, it is not necessary to spend one-half the amount keeping up even a common dirt road. With proper drainage and wide tires, a long step is taken in the direction of going to town in the spring and fall. Few localities are so slow that drainage is not practical, and even in the lowest "bottoms" a road, properly raised, with suitable side ditches and cross-tiles, will be in good shape most of the time, but no such road can stand narrow tires. Get proper highways as soon as possible, but get wide tires now. The meanest road is made better, a fair road is much improved, a soft road is kept smooth, a good road is left so, a hard road is made harder, a smooth road is made smoother, a rough road is leveled, all roads last longer, larger loads can be hauled, larger bank accounts can be maintained, better profits for the farmer, better prices for the consumer, better nature will prevail, and better citizens are made by the use of wide tires. Therefore get wide tires first, and good roads will be easier of attainment.

SPRAYING WAGON.

How to Make One at Home at Comparatively Small Expense.

Many people are deterred from many farm operations which they believe would be beneficial, because of a lack of cash to buy implements. A friend put a barrel into a light spring wagon, and undertook to spray potatoes. In turning at the end, the barrel tipped against and broke the dashboard. The team ran, and he came near being killed. A lumber wagon with the box on is heavy, cannot be turned around in a small space, and is too high for ease in filling the barrel. I have seen men so anxious to test the value of spraying, that they used a two-horse sleigh, but it was very unhandy. Ordinary farmers who grow only their own supply of



HOMEMADE SPRAYING WAGON.

fruit, do not feel justified in buying a special cart for use only in spraying. A wagon similar to one fitted up by my father for gathering sap may be of benefit, as anyone can make it for a very small sum. See the cut. It is an attachment for any ordinary farm wagon, which gives a short turn, and is quickly put on. Three planks come together and are fastened to the kingbolt by putting a ring and key on it. They spread out at the back end, and form a platform for the tub or barrel to stand on. The short planks which stand on edge form the sides, to hold the barrel from slipping off, and also keep the plank down low. A bolt hooks over the bolster, passes through the plank on edge, the floor plank and a cross piece, and has a nut to draw up everything tight; 1 shows how to place each piece, 2 the manner of bolting. The planks are set slanting so that the barrel cannot slip ahead. The whole frame is under both axles, and can be taken off by taking off two nuts behind and one key in front.—Rural New Yorker.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

HEADING the trees low shades the ground and aids in equalizing the temperature.

PEARS will ripen more evenly and make a better quality of fruit when grown quite open to the sun.

CUTTING back any tree that is making a healthy growth tends to make a more vigorous growth next season.

IF for any reason it is found necessary to cut off large limbs at this season paint the wounds with thick, coarse paint.

GENERALLY whatever is most favorable to a rapid, vigorous growth is unfavorable to the immediate production of fruit.

CUTTING out and burning all parts of the tree showing the least indication of black knot is the surest, simplest and quickest of all remedies.

THE curled leaf of peaches is a distinct disease of a fungous character. It usually develops after a cold spell, following a period of warm weather, and rapid growth. Keeping the soil in good tilth and supplying plenty of potash is a good preventive measure.—St. Louis Republic.

The Pursuit of Happiness

When the Declaration of Independence asserted man's right to this, it enunciated an immortal truth. The bilious sufferer is on the road to happiness when he begins to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most efficacious regulator of the liver in existence. Equally reliable is it in chills and fever, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney trouble and nervousness. Use it regularly, and not at odd intervals.

"SO THE insolent fellow refused to pay his rent." "He did not say so in words, but he intimated it." "How so?" "He kicked me downstairs."—Figaro.

The True Laxative Principle.

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Co.

HEADING HIM OFF.—Jaspar—"Children often say very funny things." Jumpuppe (guardedly)—"Yes; but never funny enough to be repeated."—Puck.

I HAVE found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

MRS. JACKSON—"Do you call this sponge cake? Why, it's as hard as stone." Cook—"Yes, mum, that's the way a sponge is before it is wet. Soak it in your tea."—Truth.

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Upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Therefore, see that your blood is made pure by

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THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

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TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY ALTON HALL.

An Open Field.

If any one has an impression that communications to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo the editor's ideas he is mistaken.

Articles on any aspect of taxation will always be welcome, if they are decent, well written, within reasonable limits and to the point, except that we do not discuss the tariff.

Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Address this office, or 10 Lock street, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN OHIO OPINION.

We Present It as Received Without Comment.

In the taxation of intangible personal property, much, if not all, of the information to be gained concerning it must be acquired from its owner, and in order that he might tell the truth he would be put under oath, and what he says under oath must therefore be received as the truth.

To show the practicability of this system we wish to quote two examples of its operation.

In both the following the statements are required to be made under oath.

The remark was made to an official in the Ohio tax department that, "It seemed, that there was not a wealthy man in the state of Ohio who was not a perjurer," and he replied: "It is true."

In Georgia a tax is levied upon watches, and when it was asked how much revenue was derived from this source, the reply was: "*According to the assessments*, there are not ten men in Savannah who own watches!"

An oath is a public and solemn invocation of the Supreme Being to witness the truth of what is about to be said.

If a disregard of this invocation is to be the inevitable result of this tax, may we be delivered from it!

Of more value do we deem the integrity, truth, and honor of the citizens of this state than any amount of revenue that might be derived from such a source.

But admitting that it seems impossible to levy a tax upon all kinds of personal property, does it necessarily follow that those persons, who are exempted do not pay any part of the public taxes?

On the contrary, we believe that under the principle of the diffusion of taxes, each citizen will bear his proportionate share. We do not endorse what seems to be the generally accepted theory, that in order to tax equitably and uniformly it is necessary to subject all property to assessment; and more especially, that the exemption of any form of what is termed "money capital," is to grant a favor to those who possess such property, and are best able to bear taxation at the expense of the remaining and the poorer part of the community.

But we hold to the opinion in opposition to this theory (and it is only a theory, for no country or community ever attempted to fully execute it), that equality of taxation consists in a uniform assessment of the same articles or class of property that is subject to taxation, and that all taxes equate and diffuse themselves, and that if levied with certainty and uniformity upon tangible property, and upon fixed signs of property, they will by a diffusion and repercussion reach and burden all equally.

R. S. M.

The Basis of Wages and the Single Tax.

Editor of the Cleveland Citizen:—I noticed your editorial in which you refer to the Brooklyn strike as another proof that this country is becoming corporation ridden. You are right in desiring a peaceful settlement of the struggle between capital and labor, but how is it to be done? Is the modern laborer as willing to accept the half loaf so grudgingly offered him as were his ancestors in times before the discovery of America? Manifestly no, and so strikes are increasing in frequency and violence.

It is evident that no half way measures, such as compulsory arbitration and other state regulation will give us peace. Nothing will serve but a candid consideration of the rights of both labor and capital and an earnest attempt to adjust the equities between them, discover the cause of their antagonisms and do away with it. Labor and capital should be friends. They are partners in the business of producing wealth, discords and wrangling have a disastrous effect.

Now, the root of the trouble is in the fact that neither labor or capital are free to apply themselves to the land, from which all wealth must come. The most desirable land is held by a small percentage of the population who do nothing themselves to create wealth, but live in idleness and grow fat on the rent they are enabled to demand of others for the use of land. Thus so long as the source of wealth is locked up and labor denied access thereto so long will wages remain low and ever tend to get still lower, for the basis of wages is what men can make by working for themselves, and if opportunities for self employment were larger and more plentiful wages would rise. If men were free to apply their labor to land without having to pay others for the privilege, opportunities for self-employment would be open to all, so wages in all branches of industry would rise to the full earnings of the work performed. The freeing of the land would not necessarily increase the number of farmers, for few would care to revert to the soil were the remuneration for their present work sufficient for them. But the fact that they can become farmers, or otherwise work for themselves, should they choose, is what will raise their wages to a satisfactory basis.

The problem of freeing the land is simple of solution, it involves no extension of government power, no confiscation and leasing of land as the nationalist proposes, but by amending the tax system in such manner that the products of individual industry, thrift and honesty may be entirely free and exempt from any share of the tax burden, and the national, state and local revenues obtained from one source alone, namely, land values. Such would be but simple justice, for why need we discourage and restrict the free play of productive energy by taxing it when the growth of population and improvements in the arts is all the time creating a fund that is enough for government expenses, a fund that must be paid in any event, whether it goes into the pockets of an idle rent receiving class or into the common treasury of its creator, the people, as I propose. NEAL MOORE.

Dallas, Texas.

FARMERS' MEETING IN BELFAST

Timely Discussions and the Question Box.

The Farmers' club met in Belfast Tuesday. The meeting was called to order by President Litchard. G. B. Rounsville read a paper on "How We Ought to Be Taxed." While many did not agree with Mr. Rounsville, all agree that it was a most clear and logical presentation. He started with the proposition that men who can best afford to should pay the taxes. Improvements should not be taxed as they injure none and benefit all. Mortgagees should be considered joint owners in the property mortgaged. All taxes should be levied on land values irrespective of improvements. As New York city has one-half of the real estate values in this state the burden would not fall unduly on the farmers. He then spoke in favor of the Ainsworth bill, which recommends "local option" in taxation.

A quartette composed of Capt. R. R. Seely, Levi Mills, Lizzie Stebbens and Maud Dunning sang "The Farmer s Song."

TAX ON EVERY GRAVE.

Yeadon Borough Expects to Reap a $6,000 Harvest.

MEDIA, Pa., March 6.—Yeadon borough, the graveyard town of this section, expects to reap a harvest of $6,000 from its cemeteries. The town council, in December, passed an ordinance to tax every grave one dollar. Solicitor John J. White has been authorized to proceed against Holy Cross and Mt. Moriah cemeteries to collect the fees.

If the ordinance can be enforced about $6,000 will be collected.—Philadelphia Record.

Exemptions Are Wrong in Principle.

An Ohio circuit court decided at Cincinnati that the Dodge inheritance tax law of that state is unconstitutional. The point upon which the decision turned was the section of the constitution requiring that all taxes should be uniform. There could be no question here of "territorial uniformity," as in the case of the phrase of the federal constitution making the same provision. The court said the section must mean that there should be no discrimination between the various owners of property. One rate and treatment should be applied to all. But the Dodge law, by exempting estates of $20,000 from the tax, really made such discrimination. An owner succeeding to an estate of $20,000 would enter upon it untaxed, but one inheriting $20,001 would be taxed, and thereby have his property cut down to $19,800. This process, the court held, was obnoxious to the constitutional requirement of uniformity, and hence the law contemplating it was invalid. Under such an interpretation of the word "uniform," it is clear that no such tax as the federal income tax could be levied in Ohio, nor can graduated taxation, that pleasing dream of socialists, ever be practiced in that state.—Post.

Must Pay to Do Business.

To the Editor of the Herald:—I enclose a notice received from the secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by which it appears that a corporation in any other state is prohibited from doing business in that state without having an office within its limits, a certified agent, and paying a fee of $10.75 for filing a certificate of the same.

Is not this another form of the local taxation of traveling salesmen which was rife at one time, especially in cities of the southern states, and which was stamped out by a decision of the United States supreme court?

It seems unjust and contrary to the normal relations of the states that because a mercantile concern happens to be incorporated it can send no man to transact business, however unimportant, in the state of Pennsylvania without first securing an office there, appointing an agent, and filing a certificate, at much cost, to that effect.

NEW YORK. T. H.

Money and Land Tax.

To the Editor:

We are told that if the money question were settled the way would be clear for the single tax. The money question will never be settled so long as some men get more wealth than they produce, and that will be as long as the rent of land flows into private pockets. You can't get the money question out of the way, even if you adopt the most perfect money system conceivable, while the landlord has power to take "all that is left" over a bare living from the uses of land. For the tenant, money will always be scarce. If congress had passed Judge Maguire's substitute for the income tax bill the Astors, Goulds and others would not have been able to escape taxation.—W. A. Day, East Orange, N. J., in N. Y. World, May 9, 1895.

Personally Disappearing.

The report of the New York board of assessors to the legislature shows that the total value of property in this state for the year 1894, as assessed by the local assessors, was $4,408,776,127, divided as follows: Real estate, $3,841,582,748; personal property, $592,193,379. Of the personal property $111,693,960 was corporate property not subject to taxation locally for state porposes.—Post.

TRIUMPH OF THE WILSON BILL.

Many Benefits Already Resulting from the Democratic Tariff.

Everybody recollects the doleful predictions that were made of what would follow the passage of the Wilson bill, or the Gorman bill, or the Wilson-Gorman bill, or whatever one may choose to call the tariff bill passed by the Fifty-third congress. The bill was modified very greatly during its passage through congress, but the character of the predictions never changed. The same calamities that were to follow the original Wilson bill were predicted again after each successive modification. And after the bill was passed and had become a law it was described as a free-trade measure by protected manufacturers' associations, and a pathetic appeal was made to the patriots of the country to buy domestic goods at a high price, instead of imported goods at a low price, in order to avert chaos and ruin among our domestic producers.

Nearly ten months have elapsed since the "free trade bill" became a law, and the watchmen upon the mountains of Zion are looking for the coming of that troop of disasters so confidently predicted. Among those disasters was a reduction of wages of labor to a level with the pauper labor of Europe and Asia. This has so far been fulfilled that every flash of the telegraph brings intelligence of the rise of the wages of hundreds or thousands of men. Day unto day uttereth speech of the employment of more men in our industries, and night unto night showeth knowledge of larger earnings and better profits. This is the first of the free trade miseries.

In like manner the watchmen upon the towers tell us of the building of new factories and the enlargement of old ones. It were long to tell the story in detail, but one or two may be noticed. The other day we heard that the Cambria Iron company would spend two million dollars in the enlargement of its works. Then comes the news that the Illinois Steel company will build a new mill for the manufacture of structural steel at a cost of a million of dollars. This method of working the ruin of our industries is altogether new, and is worthy of the attention of that very numerous class of Cassandras who filled the air last fall with howls of coming calamity.

A great deal was said last summer and fall about iron ore, and it was immaterial whether the duty was taken off or simply reduced, the same miseries were to follow. The misery has followed. The other day the Port Henry mines in New York began shipping iron ore to the furnaces in the Rhenish and Westphalian iron districts in Germany. The first consignment amounted to fifteen hundred tons, and, doubtless, more will follow. The industry which we were told could not hold its own in the home market without large protection is going over the ocean, and invading Germany, where wages are low, and the American style of living unknown.

Another misery that was to supervene was the reduction of prices of farm products, owing to the inability of the employes of protected manufacturers to earn wages and their consequent inability to purchase food and clothing. This has been verified, so far as it has been verified at all, by large advances in the prices of some of the leading agricultural staples, including wheat and cotton.

In the general wreck the railroads were, of course, to have their share. If nobody sold anything, or bought anything, on account of the poverty superinduced by a reduction of taxation, there would, of course, be nothing for the roads to carry. As railroad gross earnings are showing an increase of six or eight per cent. over last year, when the McKinley bill of blessed memory was in full operation, it will be seen that the Cassandras of last year have plenty of work to explain this curious phenomenon.

In a word, all that was predicted of the operations of the new tariff has been falsified. Just the contrary has occurred in every instance. This ought to induce the calamity howlers to go out of business, but it will not. As soon as one prediction is falsified they make another just as good, but no better. The country is enduring the miseries of free trade with a good deal of resignation.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

——Ex-President Harrison has received a sixteen-thousand-dollar legal fee; but it isn't legal fees that he's particularly anxious to receive.—Chicago News.

——When Foraker takes the Ohio stump for United States senator there will fall a heavy dew upon the McKinley movement which will augment the fear of a fall in the lake level.—St. Louis Republic.

——The republican league discovered, under the strain of a pressing emergency, that it could not promulgate a platform, so it constructed one and labeled it: "The Address to the People."—Detroit Free Press.

——One of the party organs that keep up a perpetual political campaign says: "The country is no longer threatened by that most dangerous of republican contrivances—a surplus." No; the Reed congress and the McKinley bill took care of that.—N. Y. World.

——If the republican party is, as its organs hereabout so vociferously declare, the great bulwark of honest money, why did the league convention refrain from making any declaration upon the subject? The claim that its constitution precludes such a deliverance is palpably a pretext. Former conventions have not been restrained by any such reason from proclaiming their principles. The truth is that the convention was silent because the leaders of the party feared to have it speak. If they would confess and defend their prudence the country would perhaps admit the policy of it. But while both silverites and "gold bugs" are claiming a victory, the public will accept the result as a compromise born of weakness on one side and fear on the other.—N. Y. World.

A BIG FIZZLE.

The Great Republican Hippodrome at Cleveland.

Now that the session of the republican league of clubs at Cleveland has gone through all its fanfaronade and completed what it called its work, it is perhaps pertinent to inquire what it all amounted to. The delegates who attended it did not represent the political organizations of the several states, and relatively few of them could be called in any sense representative republicans. The league modestly decided that it was not within its province to formulate a platform of principles for the party in the next campaign, but there was blow and bluster enough about the proceedings from the opening speech of the young president to the closing hurrah to make up for this disclaimer. The delegates talked and acted as if they actually thought they represented something except a few defunct torchlight clubs of the campaign of 1892. The organization of these partisan clubs between campaigns consists only of the officers who appoint themselves delegates. It is even a more clumsy skeleton than the old militia organization of the period before the war, which consisted entirely of braided brigadiers general all the year around, except the day of old-fashioned "general training."

Perhaps it is well that the league disclaimed any authority to speak for the party, for certainly its manifestations of loyalty to the repudiated McKinley protection doctrine would be deemed in the next republican national convention as a very dangerous political proposition. The national republican conventions of the past have proven themselves adepts at the art of dodging or straddling great political problems. The next republican convention may make mistakes, but it is not likely to perpetrate the gross error of apotheosizing the McKinley tariff, which so many distinguished republicans have openly repudiated.

Not the least of those who have deserted is Thomas B. Reed, whose Ann Arbor interview has not been forgotten. And he as speaker will, under his own curious construction of the powers of that office, be the absolute dictator of the policy of the new republican congress on the tariff. It is, in fact, not to the young skyrockets of Cleveland that republicans should look for any prediction of the platform of the next campaign. The platform will, of course, declare in favor of whatever the new house of representatives may do. And what that body will do will depend entirely upon what the portly Portland autocrat thinks the house ought to do, for under the republican theory the speaker is not the organ of the house of representatives but its master.—Detroit Free Press.

WITHOUT PRINCIPLES.

The Republican Party Not Hampered with Honesty.

The political wise men who assembled in Cleveland last week declared in substance as follows: As a republican league we know nothing about the silver question or any other public question. But as a republican convention next year we will know all about every such question, and we confidently believe that we will then make "a declaration of principles destined to secure the best possible administration of government and the highest obtainable prosperity of the people." And that is all they did except to elect officers.

They might as well have put their declaration in this form: Resolved, That we don't know what the principles of the republican party are, if it has any, and that just now we haven't any political principles anyway. But we are republicans, hip, hip! every day in the week and twice on Sunday, hurrah!! and we are out for the offices, tiger!!!

Time was when the republican party had some principles and purposes that that it was not afraid to proclaim from the housetops, and when no national representative assembly of the party could dissolve without making a tolerably plain declaration of those principles and purposes. But now such an assembly sits for three days and does nothing but "respectfully refer" all questions of principle and policy to another party assembly to be held at a future time.

This means, of course, that the republican party no longer has any principles which it dares to proclaim. If the republicans want a "force bill" they dare not say so. If they are in favor of gold monometallism they dare not say so lest they lose the electoral votes of some of the "rotten boroughs" they have created. If they wish to restore the McKinley tariff they dare not say so lest they be politically drowned in the tidal wave of prosperity that is rising and sweeping over the country in a way to fill the breast of the calamity howler with alarm and distress.

The republicans have no political creed that they dare proclaim to-day, and the prospect is that they will be no better off next year. They would be glad to make the issue one of general respectability if they could, but as that is out of the question they will have to make a platform of ancient history with possibly a fresh and sappy jingo plank. And on such a platform they will go where they went in 1892.—Chicago Chronicle.

——It is significant that the republican national league never discovered that it had no right to make a declaration of principles until it was confronted with the silver question. Heretofore the league at all its meetings has been loud and long in the proclamation of its resolutions. Its dodging the issue at Cleveland is in accord with the republican party's silver record.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

——Gov. McKinley is highly pleased at the success of the national republican league in keeping mum on the silver question. Keeping mum on the silver question is a phase of "McKinleyism" which the governor is naturally gratified to see prevail.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GOOD TIMES.

A Protectionist Organ Forced to Admit They Are Here.

One by one the republican newspapers are admitting that we can have good times under Wilson bill duties. The following is from the Commercial Advertiser, of New York, a republican paper:

"Like the little spots of green that appear upon the landscape in early April to hint faintly at the return of spring and the revival of all its forces, there were to be seen throughout the industrial world here and there as early as February evidences of the return of prosperity. At one point in the west a slight but perceptible advance had been made in wages. The iron and steel business were among the first to recover. Next the country heard of the growth of wages in the manufacturing districts in New England, where the increase was from 25 to even 40 per cent. Meantime better prices for agricultural products were obtained. Cotton and wheat began to rise, and with them came a renewal of the activity in speculations.

"All these changes have been steady. There has been no sudden leap to be followed by a corresponding fall. Here and there, as in oil and beef, the advance in price has been artificial and dishonest, but apart from these spurious indications of firmness and prosperity the commercial and industrial world has felt the touch of the vernal influence. Confidence has been restored, which is the great essential of business success, and with its return values have grown like the grass after the first warm rain. Hoarded cash has come into the market, and is invested upon the county's prospects, and timid operators have become emboldened.

"For these encouraging phenomena there is abundant substantial reason. In the first place this country is under any circumstances so rich in its potentialities that it cannot be made to feel poor for any great length of time. Under the stress of its own unparalleled buoyancy it must eventually arise from any condition of depression into which sympathy with its neighbors may plunge it. It was under this condition of sympathy with Europe that we began to feel dismal. Panic overtook us because our customs were temporarily hard up. Then came the silver and tariff debates to unsettle our values and confuse our commerce and terrify the nervous. Whoever could do so withdrew his money from active uses, and either contracted his business or went out of it altogether. Confidence once shaken, the country settled down to an abnormal belief in its own woe and acted accordingly. It was manifest that such a condition could not continue. Nations, like individuals, grow weary of playing at sickness when there is nothing the matter with them that a little courage and exercise will not cure. We have at least realized the truth that we are in excellent health, and our spirits have returned.

"A second cause of the general cheerfulness is the outlook for crops and manufactures. The long, cold, dreary spring has proved beneficial instead of disastrous. It has not given a perfidious promise to vegetation to open out and advance, and then killed it with frost. Agricultural products have been kept safely back until the danger is past. The consequence is that the harvest prospects are better than ever. With such a future assured consumption of manufactured products is renewed with confidence by the agriculturist; orders increase; wheels are kept moving overtime to fill them, wages go up. Foreign trade increases and the long spell of stagnation all the world over is broken, let us hope, for another quarter of a century at least."

IRON ORE EXPORTED.

Some Facts for Protectionists to Carefully Consider.

The first shipments of American iron ore to Europe were made a few days ago—1,500 tons from the mines at Port Henry, in this state, to the furnaces of the Rhenish and Westphalian iron districts in Germany. We do not desire to obscure the fact that these export shipments were made under exceptional conditions, which we shall describe, but they may serve to direct attention to the iron ore industry as related to the tariff.

"The enormous development of the basic process in Europe and notably in Germany," says the Iron Age, "has created a demand for ores high in phosphorous." In the basic Bessemer process phosphorous is needed to furnish the heat required. And so the German ironmakers have been importing a considerable quantity of ore from Sweden. The ore taken out at the Port Henry mines is of the desired quality, containing about 1.75 per cent. of phosphorous, with about 61 per cent. of iron. It is quite probable not only that further shipments to Germany will be made, but also that other ores suited for use in the basic open-hearth process will be exported from the same mines to England.

Germany's imports of iron ore are small in comparison with her domestic output. The imported ore is of exceptional quality and is required for use in association with domestic ores to produce certain results. The quantity of iron ore imported into this country is also very small when compared with the domestic product, and the imports are made under exceptional conditions. Here are the figures showing the domestic output of iron ore in this country and the imports:

	Domestic Output. Tons.	*Imports.* Tons.
1891	14,591,178	935,517
1892	16,206,663	1,003,787
1893	11,587,629	683,056
1894	11,879,679	218,550

Since 1890 the price of good ore from the mines of the Lake Superior districts has fallen more than 50 per cent., owing chiefly to the discovery and utilization of the enormous surface deposits in the Mesaba range.

There is a demand in this country for a small quantity of foreign ore, not because the manufacturers of iron in the great producing districts of the central west and the south could, either with or without a tariff, procure this raw material from abroad at a cost lower than the cost of American ore, but because foreign ore can be used advantageously at a few furnaces on or near the Atlantic coast, and certain kinds of foreign ore can be mixed advantageously with domestic ores produced at some mines this side of the Alleghenies. It was explained last year that the great plants of the Pennsylvania Steel Co., one of which is on the coast near Baltimore, could not make iron profitably because—the price of the American ore used in the central west being very low—the company could not afford to use the ore from its mines in Cuba after paying the tariff duty on them. Of course, it could not afford to bring ore from the lake region over the Allegheny mountains. The recent advance in prices and increase of demand have enabled the company to become active again, and it is now using ore from its mines in Cuba, which are its most accessible sources of supply.

The tariff duty on iron ore is not required for the protection of the iron-ore mining industry, nor does it serve the interests of the American iron industry as a whole. Because the chief domestic sources of supply are in the heart of the country—near Lake Superior and in northern Alabama—the duty tends to discourage or prevent the production of iron on the north Atlantic seaboard, where imported ores can be obtained at a reasonable cost and the transportation charges prohibit the use of the ores of the west or south. Even if ore had been on the free list during the last three or four years, the quantity of pig iron produced on or near the north Atlantic coast would have been small in comparison with the output of the southern and western furnaces, but the industry on the coast ought not to be handicapped by tariff laws which can be effective not in protecting and benefiting the industry as a whole, but only in serving the interests of one section at the expense of those of another. If foreign ores of a certain kind are needed in order that some eastern ores with which they should be mixed may give good results, or if furnaces on the coast can use Cuban ores advantageously, the owners of such ore and furnace properties should have the needed foreign raw material free of duty. The German furnace men who import phosphoric ores from Sweden or Lake Champlain ought not to be required to pay duties on them. Nothing is gained, but something is lost, by such interferences with the natural course and development of an industry.—N. Y. Times.

"POLITICAL FLAPDOODLE."

Ancient Chestnuts in a Party Platform—Running in Old Ruts.

The Pittsburgh Post notes that the republican platform of Ohio abounds in ancient chestnuts in the old-fashioned rut of the political whang-doodler. In the face of most encouraging business and industrial conditions, increasing wages and a return of general prosperity, it denounces the policy of the Wilson tariff as having "deranged business, crippled our industries, distressed our homes and dealt labor a severe blow."

In reply it is sufficient to say that from the day the McKinley bill became a law until it was wiped from the statute books there was a steady succession of cuts in wages in all parts of the country, industries were prostrated, labor riots were prolific; there were destruction of property, bloodshed and a condition approaching civil war in many parts of the land. There were no advances in wages under the McKinley tariff. Not a solitary one can be cited. There were sweeping reductions everywhere.

In contrast, as soon as the Wilson tariff became operative business began to revive, languishing or prostrated industries were quickened by new life, and there was a general advance of wages in all parts of the country, especially in the protected industries—the iron and steel and textile manufactures. Reliable statistics show that the wages of over 200,000 workmen in the northern states have been increased since the middle of April. The Ohio republicans were unable to cite a single increase under the McKinley law. It has only reductions of wages to its credit.

Such bald-faced lying in the face of every day facts, even by the most rabid partisans, is of rare occurrence. The news of the day in republican papers is the most effective answer to the Ohio platform. It explodes its fabrications and slanders. The Pittsburgh Gazette, in an article on improving business and manufacturing conditions, says. "Obstacles to prosperity have already been removed; others will disappear in the near future." And all under the Wilson tariff law.—Gallipolis (O.) Bulletin.

Goes Back to Free Trade.

A few years ago a great fuss was made by protectionists over the fact that New South Wales, which under a free trade policy had been the most prosperous Australian colony, had adopted a higher tariff. But the triumph of the trade restrictionists, aided though they were by the labor party, which cared nothing for the tariff, but was willing to vote for protection in return for labor legislation, was short lived. At the recent elections the free traders won by a large majority, and Premier Dibbs was replaced by Premier Reid. The tariff question is now before the assembly, and on June 5 came to a test vote on a motion to repeal the protective tariff and impose additional taxes on wines, spirits, beer, tobacco and opium. Ex-Premier Dibbs moved an amendment that no alterations be made in the tariff before the year 1900. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 52 to 32, and Premier Reid's bill for a revenue tariff was carried by a vote of 53 to 26, or one more than two to one.

This significant victory for free trade shows what the people of New South Wales think of protection after having tried it. The Reid bill will undoubtedly become law, and Victoria is expected to soon adopt a similar revenue tariff.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

As the Globe-Democrat puts it, the crops in the west are considerably more than they were before the recent refreshing rains. An inch of rainfall is generally worth several thousand Republican votes; if it comes between the Fourth of July and the first of August its Republican value is beyond estimate.—*Topeka Capital.*

D' you tell! Why, for lo, these many years Republicans have been telling us that corn made Democrats.

Speaking of the favorite argument of the gold men as to the low price of silver bullion, the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* has the following:

"The chief use of silver is for money, and when it is forbidden to be coined into money, it is strange it should lose half its value?"—*Winfield Courier.*

We understand, then, that silver has lost half its value because deprived of use as money. Let the silver men stand on that ground and not back out now they have taken it. It knocks silly the theory that it is gold that has appreciated and not silver that has depreciated. As a matter of fact, more silver is used as money than ever under free coinage in this country and the world at large. Why do not silver organs look this fact in the face? It has not been deprived of its use as money, but the United States and France, as well as all silver standard countries, have been at their wits' end to contrive projects for extending the use of silver in something like the enormous quantities in which it has been produced from the mines.—*Topeka Capital, (Rep.)*

Let us illustrate a case of what we call dishonest: Suppose A goes to his friend B and says, "I want to borrow $10." B replies, "I have just been paid my weekly wages and I can accomodate you, for I have $10 that I do not need for immediate use. Here it is." And he hands A two five dollar gold pieces. A takes them and puts them in his pocket and keeps them there. He joins the free silver forces, and in a short time they carry the country to a free silver basis. Then A takes one of the gold pieces and buys silver bullion with it. He takes it to the mint, and has it coined into debt paying dollars at no expense to himself and finds that he has ten of these dollars. He then goes to B and hands the ten silver dollars to him and says, "the debt is paid according to law, and I'll keep the five dollar gold piece." If B thinks he ought to be paid in as good money as he loaned, he is denounced as an oppressor of the poor, a Shylock and a gold bug. A cooly keeps the $5 in gold and calls himself an honest man, although it is plain that he violates the confidence of his friend and swindled him out of one-half the debt he honestly owed. No free silver advocated will seriously dispute that this illustrates the way a change to free and unlimited coinage of silver would result, but most of them will freely admit that it is for the very reason that debts can be paid easier that they advocate the change. We are so constituted that we are not able to see that such payment is anything but repudiation of one-half of an honest debt, and we can not understand how it can be regarded as honest, fair or right. That is largely why we are opposed to the free coinage of silver as advocated by the leaders of that movement, and we think it reason enough for anybody to oppose it.—*Burlington Independent.*

CARLISLE'S PROPOSITIONS.

Secretary Carlisle in his speeches for sound money presents five propositions which are hard nuts to crack for the advocates of silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and independent of all other commercial nations. They are as follows:

1. There is not a free coinage country in the world that is not on a silver basis.
2. There is not a gold standard country in the world to-day that does not use silver for money along with gold.
3. There is not a silver standard country in the world that uses any gold as money along with silver.
4. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day that has more than one-third of the circulation per capita of the United States.
5. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day where laboring men receive fair pay for their day's work.

DANGEROUS GROUND.

The Republicans are treading on dangerous ground; they speak in very complimentary terms of the increase of wages in some of the iron manufacturing institutions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It appears that they have forgotten that the tariff was reduced by the Fifty-third congress and that the employes in these manufacturing institutions are now working in competition with the pauper labor of England: There is a record of over 500 cases of reductions of wages during the life of the McKinley law, and now the country is pointing with pride to an increase of wages during the Democratic Wilson bill. This fact destroys the only argument the Republicans had left with which to delude and deceive the people. It opens a breach in the wall of protection through which the friends of free trade can, with perfect freedom from danger, demolish the robber barons in their fortified strongholds; it not only gives the lie to the deceptive Republican campaign slogan, that wages are maintained by protection, but proves to the wage-earner, beyond a question of doubt, that the Republican party is not now nor never has been his friend.—*Emporia Gazette.*

THE MONEY OF THE COUNTRY.

Subtreasurer D. M. Kilpatrick has furnished the following statement showing the amounts of gold and silver coins and national bank notes in circulation June 1, 1895:

	In Treasury	General stock coined or issued.	Amount in circulation June 1, 1895
Gold coin	$ 94,265,611	$ 578,036,041	$ 483,770,430
Standard silver dollars	370,404,649	423,277,219	52,817,570
Subsidiary silver	16,589,433	76,375,936	59,786,487
Gold certificates	102,300	48,641,959	48,539,569
Silver certificates	6,692,343	328,245,504	321,553,171
Treasury notes, act of July 14, 1890	30,089,473	148,044,280	117,954,807
United States notes	79,742,984	346,601,016	226,938,032
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1805	190,000	48,435,000	48,345,000
National bank notes	4,899,226	211,478,716	206,579,490
Totals	$ 603,026,109	$ 2,209,215,665	$ 1,606,179,556

Amount in circulation embraces the money in the country outside of the treasury. By an official estimate, the population of the United State on the first day of June instant was placed at 67,753,000, making a per capita circulation of money in the country of $23 02.

FREE SILVER IN KANSAS.

The free silver convention at Topeka was a great dissapointment to the friends of the white metal. The attendance fell very far short of the expectations of the managers, who had prepared for a wonderful "uprising." The Populist predominated, and even they were by no means as numerous as it was supposed they would be. And a good many of the old-time Greenbackers were in evidence, and P. P. Elder and P.B. Mason were "features." There was a plentiful lack of Republicans at the meeting and a very few Democrats. Early in the '70s a fiat money craze swept over Kansas and ingulfed a good many of the politicians who were prominent at that time. They have been kept busy explaining ever since, and their blunder has served as an example to the crowd which is now on deck in the Sunflower State.

There is a belief abroad that Kansas is hospitable to all sorts of economic vagaries—such as government pawn shops, fiat currency, etc. This impression has been greatly strengthened by the election of Peffer to the United States Senate, and the Populist delegation which Kansas sent to Congress in 1892. The public was prepared, therefore, to witness the manifestation of an unusually strong silver sentiment in Kansas, and would not have been surprised had the Topeka convention assumed the proportions of an unusual demonstration. The result is an agreeable surprise. It proves that Kansas is not given over, to any mischievous extent, to financial heresies, and that the people of that State are not unmindful of the value and importance of a sound and honest currency. It is to their interest to sell their products on the basis of a dollar which is worth 100 cents, and to pay their debts on the same plan. That they appreciate the wisdom of this policy has now been made obvious to the world, and the State will be the gainer as the fruit of this favorable advertisement.—*Kansas City Star.*

ALMOST A NEW YORK DAILY.

That Democratic wonder, The New York Weekly World, has just changed its weekly into a twice-a-week paper, and you can now get the two papers a week for the same old price—$1.00 a year.

Think of it! The news from New York right at your door fresh every three days—104 papers a year.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

The Kansas City World, although the newest, is the best daily paper published in Kansas City. It contains all the news, presented in readable, style, full telegraphic service and complete market reports. The World cannot—and does'nt want to—take the place of your home paper, but it will supplement the local publication with all the news of the world spread before you daily. Send 40 cents, and try it for a month. Subscription price $3.50 per year, delivered by carrier in many towns through Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma at 10 cents a week.

THE KANSAS CITY WORLD,
Kansas City, Mo.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN MEMORY OF JAMES MCNEE, WHO DIED MAY 20, 1895.

A faithful Scotch frien' dearly lo'ed by us a'
Weel kenned 'mang the rustics a' roon;
Sin' death, cruel death, came an' took him awa'.
He's unco sair missed in our toon.

We miss his sweet smile in his kindly advice:
At his mansion we sometime wad ca'.
He welcomed us gladly an' spake aye as nice.
Oh! We whiles canna' think he's awa'.

He soothed us, an' cheered us on life's rugged way,
When anything troubled us sair.
Our kind hearted frien' had aye something to say,
That helped us our hardships to bear.

An' noo he's awa', but we ken that he's weel,
Safe hame in the mansions abune,
We'll meet him again in the land o' the leal,
We kenna', an' care na' how sune.

Elmdale, June 23, '95. ALFALFA GLEN.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Call of the Kansas Delegates for an Organized Effort and Prompt Action.

The present flattering prospects of a bountiful crop of the great Agricultural and Horticultural products of Kansas, together with the constantly increasing product of our mines and the many growing manufacturing industries of the State, fill us with pride, and causes the average Kansan to want to proclaim the great advantages which his State possesses over the balance of creation. There is certainly no State in the Union that is more certain of a big crop, with plenty of moisture, than Kansas, and the plentiful and timely rains of the present summer have been and are such as to insure a rich harvest of all the fruits and cereals raised in Kansas.

The good results which have followed our State exhibit at the various National and International Expositions in the past, have convinced us all that our people who planned them and carried them to such a high state of perfection which has characterized each such exhibit, acted wisely and well, and that the money and labor expended in such public exhibitions was well invested.

The Cotton States and international Exposition, which opens at Atlanta, Georgia, on September 18th and closes December 31st, will be the largest exposition of its kind to be held this year. It is expected that it will be second to no exposition which has been held in this or the old countries, except the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

The government, the various states of the Union, and a great number of foreign countries, are making arrangements for a fine display at this exposition, and especially is this true of the South American countries.

At the request of the management of the Cotton States and International Exposition, Govenor Morrill has appointed nine delegates to represent the state of Kansas at such Exposition, viz: O. E. Learnard, Lawrence: A.P. Riddle, Minneapolis; Asa Smith, Paola; J.S. Carpenter, Council Grove; Jno. Q. Royce, Phillisburg; Mrs. Minnie D, Morgan, Cottonwood Falls; Mrs M. E, Robertson, Council Grove; Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, Emporia; Mrs. Noble Prentis, Kansas City,

At a meeting of this commission at Topeka on the 26th of June, it was decided to make an exhibit of the products of Kansas at such exposition, Application has been made for space for our exhibit, and everything is now under way for a grand display. The size and character of the display which will be made at Atlanta, will depend very much upon the interest the people take in the matter. The time is very short, and whatever is done must be quickly done. Many varieties of fruit should be prepared for exhibit at once.

To the end that Kansas may continue to occupy the proud position to which her splendid exhibits on all former occasions have entitled her, the Kansas commission to the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, request any and all persons in the State who have or will have anything which they desire to have exhibited at such Exposition, to prepare it for exhibition and have it ready for transportation when they shall be called upon by the Kansas delegation.

Each county or individual who desires to make an exhibit at this Exposition, under their own name, are requested to so inform the committee on exhibits, or any member thereof, of such desire, at the earliest possible moment, and they will be notified at what time to have their exhibits ready for transportation to Atlanta. The following is the Committee on Exhibits: John Q. Royce, Phillipsburg: A. P. Riddle, Minneapolis; Mrs. M. E. Robertson, Council Grove; Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, Emporia; and Mrs. Noble Prentis, Kansas City.

Delays are dangerous, but prompt action on the part of producers and well wishers of Kansas will insure a grand display at the great International Exposition.

O. E. LEARNARD, President.
JNO. Q. ROYCE, Secretary.

BOOKS ✣ FREE

For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps.

POPULAR NOVELS BY POPULAR AUTHORS.

We have secured from one of the largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world. Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition. Send us a one cent stamp, write your address plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you make your own selection.

Address DELAND & CO.
Fairport, N. Y.

THE GREAT WAR
SERIES OF
Popular Stories.

This series of books are attracting attention all over the country by catering to a popular vein. There is a rapidly growing demand for historical war stories and everybody wants to read about the achievements of the gallant soldiers in the line of duty. These stories are written especially for this series, are copyrighted, and handsomely bound in illuminated paper covers and placed within the reach of all at the popular price of 25 cents. Below is a list of books now ready:

No. 1. SHENANDOAH. A Story of Sheridan's Great ride. By J. P. Tracy.
No. 2. A DAUGHTER OF MARYLAND. A Narrative of Pickett's Last Charge at Gettysbury. By G. Waldo Brown.
No. 3. THE MAID OF NEW ULM. An Historical Tale of the Indian Uprising and Massacre in Minnesota in 1862 By J. M. Merrill.
No. 4. MAJOR TOM. A Thrilling Story of the Storming of Petersburg. By Edward S. Brooks.
No. 5. THE WHITE SQUADRON. A Weird Tale of the Insurrection in Chili, South America. By T. C. Harbaugh.
No. 6. THE SHATTERED OAK. A Story of the Murfreesboro Campaign. By James A. Vallentine.

The series is published semi-monthly at the following price: 1 year (26 numbers), $5 00; six months (13 numbers), $2.50; three months (6 numbers), $1 25; single copies 25cts For sale by all book and newsdealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address,
NOVELIST PUBLISHING CO.,
10 and 12 Vandewater St., New York.

Take Your Home Paper
AND THE GREAT.....
Farm and Family Paper
OF KANSAS.
...THE...
SEMI-WEEKLY
--CAPITAL--

Is just the paper for those who do not take a daily from the State capital. It is published every Tuesday and Friday, and each issue will contain all the news of Kansas and the world up to the hour of going to press, for the cost of an ordinary weekly paper.

EIGHT PAGES EACH ISSUE. EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

AN UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER
...FOR KANSAS FARMERS...

Eighty Pages. Fifty-six Columns. The Latest News, Choicest Reading Matter, Twice Each Week for $1 00 per Year.

-THE COURANT-

has made arrangements with the publishers whereby it can offer

THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL AND THE COURANT

for the very low price of

$2.10.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Address THE COURANT,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

PRICE REDUCED, SIZE INCREASED. THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE KANSAS CITY TIMES HAS BEEN REDUCED TO $4.00 A YEAR. $2.00 FOR SIX MONTHS; $1.00 FOR THREE MONTHS.

This is not a campaign rate, but a permanent thing. THE SUNDAY TIMES enlarged to 24 pages. Think of it! About 1 cent a day for a first-class metropolitan newspaper. Every one can now afford to take a daily paper. Subscribe at once. The Times always leads. Address,

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Everything MUST GO

And the prices we are making are moving the goods right out.

DO YOU WANT CLOTHING?

We are selling Men's and Boys' clothing at about one-half what others ask you. Shoes of all kinds were never offered as cheap as now. We have still a good line of Shoes and they are all going at bankrupt prices. Men's and Boys' hats are being sacrificed and you will loose money if you miss this chance to buy a hat. We have a lot of Blankets and Comforts that you will need next winter, buy them now and save about 50 per cent.

We are determined to turn this stock into cash and have cut the prices to such a low figure that you will save about 50 per cent. on anything in the house. Merchants will do well to come in and close out odd lots in bulk.

MORGAN, McCASKILL & EVANS.
Carson's Old Stand, COTTONWOOD FALLS, Ks.

W. H. HOLSINGER,
DEALER IN
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery,

Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings
COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - KANSAS.

RAZOR GRINDING AND HONING

on short notice, and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect.

NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.

I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Strops, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc.

DOERING'S FACE CREAM—An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials.

Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the

STAR BARBER SHOP,
Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.

FREE SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR For the PIANO or ORGAN.

ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY.

IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY AND ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginners and a ready-reference to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but if you will take it up and show it to your neighbors we will mail you One Copy Free. Send twenty-five cents to defray expense of mailing. (Postage stamps or silver)

Address at once, The Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Our Simplified Instructor for the Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin beat the World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one mailed on receipt of fifty cents, Mention This Paper.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,
11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.


THIS SANITARIUM

Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.

WE TREAT

Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Scalp, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Fistulæ, Ruptures, Harelip, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED

With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium.

Address all communication to

DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

The Chase County Courant.

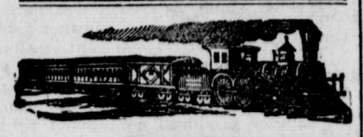
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

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



TIME TABLE.

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

EAST.	At. X.	Col. L.	Chi. L.	Chi. X	KC. X.
	am	am	pm	am	am
Cedar Grove.	128	10 56	1 38	1 00	10 13
Clements....	1 38	11 05	1 45	1 10	10 23
Elmdale.....	1 55	11 19	1 54	1 15	10 36
Evans	1 59	11 23	1 58	1 30	10 40
Strong.....	2 08	11 31	2 05	1 40	10 48
Ellinor.....	2 18	11 40	2 12	1 51	10 57
Saffordville..	2 25	11 46	2 17	1 58	11 03

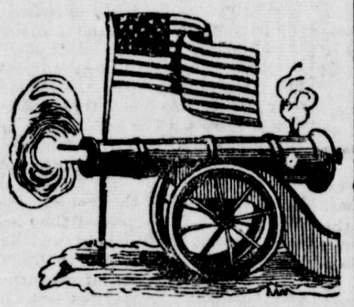
WEST.	Mex. X.	Cal. L.	Col. L.	Kan. X.	Tex. X.
	pm	pm	pm	am	pm
Saffordville..	6 23	6 12	1 33	2 44	1 17
Ellinor.....	6 31	6 17	1 40	2 50	1 25
Strong.....	6 42	6 24	1 48	3 00	1 36
Evans.....	6 52	6 30	1 58	3 20	1 46
Elmdale	6 56	6 34	2 02	3 26	1 54
Clements....	7 12	6 44	2 13	3 43	2 07
Cedar Grove	7 21	6 52	2 21	3 55	2 15

C. K. & W. R. R.

EAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymer.....	2 20am	7 45pm	
Evans.....	2 07	7 30	
Strong City.....	1 45	6 57	3 00pm
Cottonwood Falls.			3 10
Gladstone.....			3 25
Bazaar.....			4 10

WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar.....			4 20pm
Gladstone.....			4 50
Cottonwood Falls.			5 15
Strong City.....3	10am	8 30am	5 20
Evans 3	20	8 45	
Hymer.....3	40	9 15	

THE 4th OF JULY



At Cottonwood Falls.

"Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys"

And while you do so, do not forget to rally to the fair ground and witness the races. We promise you a fine afternoon's sport.

No. 1 Race, ½ mile dash,..... $40.00
No. 2 ½ mile and repeat,.... $40.00
No. 3 1 mile novelty race,... $75.00
No. 4 Green trot or pace, Chase county horses, 2 in 3, half mile heats,.... $30.00

Running races, money divided, 60, 30 and 10.

Trotting races, money divided, 50, 25, 15 and 10.

American trotting and racing rules to govern.

Entries close July 3rd.

Sunrise Prince will give an exhibition heat on that day. He will leave for Holton, Kansas, 6th or 7th; from there to St. Joseph, Missouri; from there to Terra Haute, Indiana, and then back to Cottonwood Falls.

Admission to fair ground 25 cents. Children under 10 years free; 10 to 15 years, 15 cents. Vehicles and horses free.

Races commence promptly at 3 o'clock.

J. P. KUHL, SECRETARY.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Ice cream at Bauerle's.

To day is the "glorious Fourth.

Cloudy the fore part of the week.

Commissioners' proceedings next week.

Wm. Bauerle was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Ten bars of laundry soap for 25 cts. at the "Model."

Mrs. S. E. Hardesty is now at Parkersburg, W. Va.

Cream puffs at the City Bakery every Saturday.

J. G. Atkinson has returned home from Colorado.

C. H. Filson, of Strong City, was quite sick, last week.

J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was in Emporia, last Thursday.

Solid packed tomatoes 85 cents per dozen cans at the "Model."

The days are now growing shorter, and winter will soon be here.

J. H. Mercer took a lot of cows and hogs to Kansas City, Tuesday night.

Miss Bessie Hagan, of Strong City, left for Concordia, yesterday morning.

Miss Mollie Hoover, of Strong City, is spending the Fourth at Concordia.

Take your leather work to John Glen, the harness maker, at Strong City. ap18

Dr. E. P. Brown the dentist is permanently located at Cottonwood Falls. june 27 tf

Tom Boylan, of Emporia, was visiting his parents, in Strong City, last Sunday.

Will Minor, of this city, has purchased Austin Crawford's barber shop at Clements.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Holmberg, of Strong City, left, yesterday morning, for Dwight.

Misses Sadie O'Byrne and Mattie Maule, of Strong City, visited at Dunlap, last week.

J.H. Murdock haa the thanks of the COURANT outfit for some most excellent peaches.

A. Z. Scribner was up to Council Grove, Tuesday, getting a jockey for to-day's races.

Don't fail to take your best girl to Bauerle's and treat her to some delicous ice cream.

The *Reveille* office has been moved into the north room of the J. W. McWilliams building.

The race track at our Fair Grounds is now among the best half-mile race tracks in the State.

On and after July 1st you can get forty 1-pound loaves of bread for $1.00 from Frank Oberst.

The Chase County Teachers' Institute began Monday, in this city, with an enrollment of 71.

Mrs. C. W. Shaw and children, of Strong City, visited relatives at Council Grove, last week.

The Christian Endeavor Society, of Strong City, will have a picnic in Rettiger's grove on the 4th.

Mrs. M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, has gone on a month's visit to her old home in Bloomington, Ill.

Bert Coleman, of Strong City, left, Wednesday of last week, for a month's recreation, in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Barbara Gillett went to Burlington, Tuesday, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Jackson.

$13.50 will be the fare from Kansas City to Louisville and return during the national G.A.R. encampment.

There is alway a variety at the bakery and confectionary store of E. F. Bauerle, from which you can select.

If you need anything in harness or shoe work, go to John Glen, at Strong City. He guarantees satisfaction. ap18

Ice cream furnished for Sunday dinners and suppers, by Mrs. Ida E. Watson, on orders handed in on Saturday.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging. jy20tf

Robert Dibble, of Marion, Ohio, arrived here, Friday, on a visit to his cousins, Misses Ferry and Frankie Watson.

Miss Etta Dickey went to Emporia, Monday morning, where she will spend the summer with her brother and family.

Mrs. J. Scroggin and children, except Hal, returned to their home at Kansas City, Kansas, Saturday, from their visit here.

Mrs. Sherman Chamberlain, of St. Paul, Minn., who was here visiting her sister, Mrs. E. A. Kinne, started back home, last Saturday.

The Twin City nine played ball with the Council Grove boys last Tuesday afternoon, resulting in favor of the former, by a score of 10 to 9.

The Strong City Grays and the Clements nine played ball, on the former's grounds, last Saturday afternoon. Score 26 to 4 in favor of Clements.

To-day being the Fourth of July the post-office in this city will be closed from 9:30 o'clock, a.m., until 6 o'clock p. m. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

Sherman Blosser, of Strong City, is at home, from the Indian Territory. He intends to soon return there and make that country his future home.

Mr. John P. Ludy, father of James Ludy, east of this city, died, Monday afternoon, June 24, 1895, at his home, six miles north of Emporia, from a paralytic stroke.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Brown, of Joplin, Mo., arrived here, Saturday, on a visit to friends and relatives. Mr. Brown is now Superintendent of the city schools at Joplin.

During the absence of Bert Coleman, some of the depot force at Strong City have had a little change in their work. Floyd McMorris has been added as switch lamp cleaner.

The Elinor Corn Huskers—John H. Martin, manager,—will play with Martin's Gray Colts, on the base ball grounds, east of the Court-house, on Tuesday afternoon, July 9.

Dr. Erie Watkins, Dentist, of Council Grove, will be in this city, at Madden's office, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 15, 16 and 17. All work guaranteed satisfactory.

C. R. Winters returned home, on Tuesday of last week, from his visit at Marion, accompanied by his nieces, the Misses Sill, who came to attend the Somers-Winters wedding.

The Democratic County Central Committee will meet at the COURANT office, at 1 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, July 13th, instant, and all good Democrats are invited to be present.

The typos of the *Reveille* and COURANT offices are not the only ones who have tie passes between this place and Strong. Several of the young ladies, who are attending institute have them.

As enumerated by the Township Trustee, David Biggam, the population of Falls township is 2,539; Cottonwood Falls, 731; Strong City, 923, thus showing 885 live outside of the cities.

I have refitted the photograph gallery—new backgrounds and accessories. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs.

E. F. INGRAM, Successor to G. W. Harlan.

Word has been received here from Maurice Joice, who is now at Kansas City undergoing medical treatment, saying he is getting along very nicely, and will be able to come home in about three weeks.

For all round popularity, patriotic expressions and citizenship, valuable not only to his own community, but to the State at large, Barney Lantry, of Strong City, is easily in the lead.—*Emporia Times, June 29.*

On Saturday evening, June 23, 1895, 'Squire G. W. Crum, of Strong City, united the following parties in marriage: Mr. John Allen and Miss Nancy Link, and Mr. Charles Link and Miss Gerty E. Lane, all of Council Grove.

Manager John McCallum, of the Twin City club has a number of scheduled games for July, among them being Dunlap, Council Grove, Enterprise, Florence and Hope; and he will try to arrange a series of games with the Emporia Maroons.

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for $850; $450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas.

Any reader of this paper can obtain a "spray calendar," giving full and up to date directions for preparing and applying the most approved insecticides and fungicides, by sending a two-cent stamp, and mentioning this paper, to the *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, Kansas.

The Fourth of July is now here, and the Christian Endeavor Society of Strong City will have a picnic in Rettiger's Grove. Boats, swings, fire crackers, ice cream, lemonade and a general good time is promised, and all are invited to take their dinners and eat in the grove.

Missing copies of the COURANT.—From some cause the copies of the COURANT, during the months of July, August and September, 189?, are not now on file in our office, and if any one will furnish us with any or all of the missing copies, we will pay them ten cents each for the same.

Married, on Wednesday, June 19, 1895, at the home of the bride's parents, in Clements, by the Rev. J. B. Mackenzie, Mr. Wm. Holmes, of Cedar Point, and Miss Bertha Green, daughter of Mr. E. S. Green. The COURANT joins their many friends in wishing them a happy and prosperous wedded life.

Sixty-two millions of silver, gold paper, bimatalic and other varieties of the American dollar will be burned up to-day. This sounds queer, but it is solid fact, and yet there are people who say the country is hanging on the ragged edge of perdition. That it has sixty-two millions to burn proves quite the contrary. Where is the country on this neat little globe that can do the same? It is all offered on the alter of patrotism, too, just for the glory and honor of keeping alive the spirit that dominated the land in 1776. Some mighty fine warships could be built with these $62,000,000; the depleted surplus of the treasury could be sent booming to unexpected heights or a dozen other handsome things could be done with it, but none of them would give to the sons and daughters of Uncle Sam that exultant satisfaction which permeates the emotions of the nation when the grand old bird is permitted to open wide its mighty beak and send forth its Fourth of July screech.

DOG TAX.

All parties owning dogs, in this city, are hereby notified that the tax on the same must be paid immediately, and that all dogs, on which the tax has not been paid by July 15 1895, will be killed.

ED. GROGAN, City Marshal.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. Editor:—I desire to express publicly, through your columns, my heartfelt thanks to the good people for their kindness to myself and family during our awful affliction. I can not find words to express my gratitude. Its too deep for words.

MRS. EMMA BIELMAN.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE

for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.

A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 3, 1895:

Grace Cox,
Mrs. Ruby Swenson,
Pete Swenson.

All the above remaining uncalled for, July 17, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

SCHOOL DISTRICT VALUATION

The total valuation of all property in School District No. 6, this year, is as follows:

Railroad	$ 16,493
Real estate.....	123,075
Personal.....	70,335
Total.....	$209,923

The total assessed value of Chase county for 1895 is $2,734,716 90, as against $2,829,213 38 last year. The decrease of personal property in Strong City and Toledo township and in railroad valuation accounts for about three-fourth of this shrinkage.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Rev. A. P. George will lecture at the M. E. church, Cedar Point, next Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, on the subject of India. He uses the magic lantern for illustration. This lecture will be very instructive and entertaining. Admission: adults, 20 cents; children, 10 cents: Tickets on sale at Drug store. The proceeds, partly go to missionary cause. Dr. George will also preach on following Sunday as follows: 11 a. m., Cedar Point; 3:30 p. m., at Wonsevu: 8 p. m., (sharp) Homestead. You will miss a treat if you do not hear him.

J. B. MACKENZIE, Pastor.

EXCURSIONS VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

Denver, Colo., July 4, 5, 6, 7, to Sept. 1, National Educational Association. One fare for round trip. plus $2.

Ottawa, June 18 to 29, Chautauqua Association. One fare for round trip.

Denver, Colo., August 14 to 24, Annual Meeting, American Pharmaceutical Association. One fare.

Louisville, Ky., September 10 to 14, National Encampment, G. A. R. One fare.

Winfield, June 17 to 22, return limit, June 29. One fare.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 25 and 26, return limit, July 4. One fare.

Boston, Mass., July 5 to 8, final limit, July 27. One fare.

Boston, August 19 to 24, return limit, September 15. One fare.

Baltimore, Md., July 15 and 16, return limit, August 8. One fare.

Denver, Col., August 11 and 12, final limit, August 25. One fare.

SOMERS-WINTERS.

At 11 o'clock, Thursday morning, June 27, 1895, in the Presbyterian church in this city, the Rev. James Alvan Sankey officiating,

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one,"

were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, in the persons of Mr. Geo. W. Somers, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Rida M. Winters, of this city, the attendants being Mr. Joe McDowell and Miss Merriam Tuttle. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society, of which the bride was Superintendent had decorated the church most handsomely for the occasion, and, in fact, were in full charge of the decorative portion of the ceremonies. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, as both of the happy couple had lived in this city for many years, the bride having been reared from ababy here, having graduated from our High School, having been a teacher in our city schools during the past two years, having been connected with the Presbyterian Church and a teacher in the Sunday-school thereof, and the groom a member of the U. P. Church and assistant Postmaster under the former Postmaster S. A. Breese, but who has lived in Chicago during the past two years, where he is now engaged in business. White rugs were spread from the sidewalk to the altar, over which the bridal party marched between a guard of white ribbons carried by four little girls of Christian Endeavor, viz: Cora Howard, Iva Breese, Bertha Perrigo and Myrtle Conaway, and immediately in front of them little Beth Conaway and Robert Carson passed into the church, strewing white flowers on the pathway, and as they entered the church, the sweet strains of the wedding march, with Miss May Jenson at the organ, filled the air. In front of the altar hung a horseshoe of white flowers under which the ceremony with a ring, took place, after which a wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mrs. J. M. Tuttle, a sister of the bride, after which Mr. and Mrs. Somers left on the west-bound train for Wichita where they visited Mr. Somers' father and sisters, and from whence they returned here, Tuesday morning, and left, yesterday morning, for their home in Chicago. The COURANT joins their many friends here in wishing them much joy and happiness.

THE PANSY

PROSPECTUS. 1894-'95

Beginning with the November Number.

A SERIAL STORY.

"Reuben's Hindrances," by "Pansy." Origional illustrations by H. P. Barnes.

A SERIAL STORY.

"The Old Town Pump," by "Margaret Sidney," author of the famous "Pepper" books. Origional illustrations by H. P. Barnes.

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Notice to the Public.

I am authorized by the Chase County Fish Protective Association to offer a reward of $10.00 for any information given me which leads to the conviction of any party for violating the State Fish Laws.

JOE ARNOLD, Warden.
may 2 6mos Strong City, Kansas.

Notice of Sale of School Land.

Notice is hereby given, that I will offer at public sale, on

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., the following described school lands, to-wit:

Tract	S	T	R	Price per acre	Value of Impr'ments.
Ne¼ of Ne¼	5	22	9	$3.00	
Nw¼ of Ne¼	5	22	9	3.00	
Sw¼ of Ne¼	5	22	9	3.00	
Se¼ of Ne¼	5	22	9	3.00	
Ne¼ of Se¼	5	22	9	3.00	$21.25
Se¼ of Se¼	5	22	9	3.00	$10.00
Sw¼ of Sw¼	5	22	9	3.00	$3.00

Situated in Chase county, Kansas.

Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 3 o'clock p m., on said day of sale, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

DAVID GRIFFITTS, Treasurer of Chase county.
June-20-4t

[First published in the Courant, June 27, 1895]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale to me directed, and issued out of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas on the 25th day of June, 1895, in a cause therein pending in which

Peter N. Campbell, plaintiff,
vs.
Ledru R Wright and W. J. Jones were Defendants. I will, on

MONDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JULY, 1895

at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following real property, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit, all of the right, title and interest of each and all of the parties above named, in and to

South half of section thirty-five (35), township twenty (20) south, of range nine (9) E of 6 P. M.

Growing crops, if any, reserved from sale.

The same to be sold without appraisement, purcuant to the judgment and decree rendered in said cause as recited in said order of sale

Witness my hand this 25th day of June, 1895.

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

JOHN C. HALL and E. N. EVANS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Many interesting things about Francis Scott Key—the author of the Star Spangled Banner—are contained in a pamphlet, which may be obtained free, from the Key Monument Association of Frederick City, Maryland, by sending one 2-cent stamp for postage. This Association is raising funds for a suitable monument to the poet, and they suggest, that in the schools and every where, upon or before Flag Day (June 14th), this subject be suitably recognized. Contributions, however small, are asked for. Every one who loves the Flag, ought to have some small share in building this monument. The Governor of Maryland has strongly endorsed the movement. The names of all contributors will be preserved in the crypt of the monument, and published (without amount) in the history of the monument when completed.

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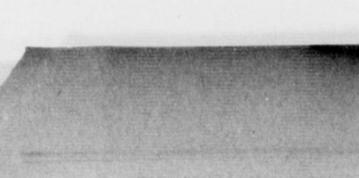
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

COMPANIONED.

"Hath God new realms of lovely life for thee
In some white star, the soul of eve, or morn?"

Through days and dreams, I seem to walk with one
Whose feet must shun
Henceforth the paths of earth; for whom the sun
Rises in unknown realms I cannot trace;
And still there is to me no vacant place.
Before me comes upon the air her face.
In the deep, luminous, and wondering eyes
I read the rapture of a glad surprise;
A tender hand is clasped within my own,
And on the air there vibrates still her tone.

O Friend! on whom the Vision shines to-day,
What mystic sway
Hath wrought its spell o'er thee? What fair desire
As o'er that sea of glass with mingled fire
Thy way hath sped—what fair desire
Is born within thy soul? What strange, sweet dreams
Transfigure thy new life, in wondrous gleams
Of rose, and gold, and pearl, through starry space?
Not vainly do I ask. Thy tender grace
Answers my love, and brings the new life near;
And all our baffled meanings grow more clear.
—Lilian Whiting, in N. Y. Independent.



CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED

"Pretty sort o' treatment this!" he cried, stamping his stick. "I come here to see a gentleman, and you two, who I never saw in my life, seize me and treat me in this fashion!"

"You will be none the worse," I said. "We shall recompense you for the loss of your time. Sit over here on the sofa, and you will not have long to wait."

He came across sullenly enough, and seated himself with his face resting on his hands. Jones and I resumed our cigars and our talk. Suddenly, however, Holmes' voice broke in upon us.

"I think that you might offer me a cigar, too," he said.

We both started in our chairs. There was Holmes sitting close to us with an air of quiet amusement.

"Holmes!" I exclaimed. "You here! But where is the old man?"

"Here is the old man," said he, holding out a heap of white hair. "Here he is—wig, whiskers, eyebrows, and all. I thought my disguise was pretty good, but I hardly expected that it would stand that test."

"Ah, you rogue!" cried Jones, highly delighted. "You would have made an actor, and a rare one. You had the proper workhouse cough, and those weak legs of yours are worth ten pound a week. I thought I knew the glint of your eye, though. You didn't get away from us so easily, you see."

"I have been working in that get-up all day," said he, lighting his cigar. "You see, a good many of the criminal classes begin to know me—especially since our friend here took to publishing some of my cases; so I can only go on the warpath under some simple disguise like this. You got my wire?"

"Yes; that was what brought me here."

"How has your case prospered?"

"It has all come to nothing. I have had to release two of my prisoners, and there is no evidence against the other two."

"Never mind. We shall give you two others in the place of them. But you must put yourself under my orders. You are welcome to all the official credit, but you must act on the lines that I point out. Is that agreed?"

"Entirely, if you will help me to the men."

"Well, then, in the first place I shall want a fast police-boat—a steam launch—to be at the Westminster Stairs at seven o'clock."

"That is easily managed. There is always one about there; but I can step across the road and telephone to make sure."

"Then I shall want two stanch men, in case of resistance."

"There will be two or three in the boat. What else?"

"When we secure the men we shall get the treasure. I think that it would be a pleasure to my friend here to take the box round to the young lady to whom half of it rightfully belongs. Let her be the first to open it. Eh, Watson?"

"It would be a great pleasure to me."

"Rather an irregular proceeding," said Jones, shaking his head. "However, the whole thing is irregular, and I suppose we must wink at it. The treasure must afterwards be handed over to the authorities until after the official investigation."

"Certainly. That is easily managed. One other point. I should like much to have a few details about this matter from the lips of Jonathan Small himself. You know I like to work the detail of my cases out. There is no objection to my having an unofficial interview with him either here in my rooms or elsewhere, as long as he is efficiently guarded?"

"Well, you are master of the situation. I have had no proofs yet of the existence of Jonathan Small. However, if you can catch him, I don't see how I can refuse you an interview with him."

"That is understood, then?"

"Perfectly. Is there anything else?"

"Only that I insist upon your dining with us. It will be ready in half an hour. I have oysters and a brace of grouse, with something a little choice in white wine. Watson, you have never yet recognized my merits as a housekeeper."

CHAPTER X.

THE END OF THE ISLANDER.

Our meal was a merry one. Holmes could talk exceedingly well when he chose, and that night he did choose. He appeared to be in a state of nervous exaltation I have never known him so brilliant. He spoke on a quick succession of subjects,—on miracle-plays, on medieval pottery, on Stradivarius violins, on the Buddhism of Ceylon, and on the warships of the future—handling each as though he had made a special study of it. His bright humor marked the reaction from his black depression of the preceding days. Athelney Jones proved to be a sociable soul in his hours of relaxation, and faced his dinner with the air of a bon vivant. For myself, I felt elated at the thought that we were nearing the end of our task, and I caught something of Holmes' gayety. None of us alluded during dinner to the cause which had brought us together.

When the cloth was cleared Holmes glanced at his watch and filled up three glasses with port. "One bumper," said he, "to the success of our little expedition. And now it is high time we were off. Have you a pistol, Watson?"

"I have my old service revolver in my desk."

"You had best take it, then. It is well to be prepared. I see the cab is at the door. I ordered it for half-past six."

It was a little past seven before we reached the Westminster wharf and found our launch awaiting us. Holmes eyed it critically.

"Is there anything to mark it as a police boat?"

"Yes—that green lamp at the side."

"Then take it off."

The small change was made, we stepped on board, and the ropes were cast off. Jones, Holmes and I sat in the stern. There was one man at the rudder, one to tend the engines, and two burly police inspectors forward.

"Where to?" asked Jones.

"To the tower. Tell them to stop opposite to Jacobson's yard."

Our craft was evidently a very fast one. We shot past the long lines of loaded barges as though they were stationary. Holmes smiled with satisfaction as we overhauled a river steamer and left her behind us.

"We ought to be able to catch anything on the river," he said.

"Well, hardly that. But there are not many launches to beat us."

"We shall have to catch the Aurora, and she has a name for being a clipper. I will tell you how the land lies, Watson. You recollect how annoyed I was at being balked by so small a thing?"

"Yes."

"Well, I gave my mind a thorough rest by plunging into a chemical analysis. One of our greatest statesmen has said that a change of work is the best rest. So it is. When I had succeeded in dissolving the hydrocarbon which I was at work at, I came back to our problem of the Sholtos, and thought the whole matter out again. My boys had been up the river and down the river without result. The launch was not at any landing stage or wharf, nor had it returned. Yet it could hardly have been scuttled to hide their traces—though that always remained as a possible hypothesis if all else failed. I knew that this man Small had a certain degree of low cunning, but I did not think him capable of anything in the nature of delicate finesse. That is usually a product of higher education. I then reflected that since he had certainly been in London some time—as we had evidence that he maintained a continual watch over Pondicherry lodge—he could hardly leave at a moment's notice, but would need some little time, if it were only a day, to arrange his affairs. That was the balance of probability, at any rate."

"It seems to me to be a little weak," said I. "It is more probable that he had arranged his affairs before ever he set out upon his expedition."

"No, I hardly think so. This lair of his would be too valuable a retreat in case of need for him to give it up until he was sure that he could do without it. But a second consideration struck me: Jonathan Small must have felt that the peculiar appearance of his companion, however much he may have top-coated him, would give rise to gossip, and possibly be associated with this Norwood tragedy. He was quite sharp enough to see that. They had started from their headquarters under cover of darkness, and he



JONES, HOLMES AND I SAT ON THE DECK.

would wish to get back before it was broad light. Now, it was past three o'clock, according to Mrs. Smith, when they got the boat. It would be quite bright, and people would be about in an hour or so. Therefore, I argued, they did not go very far. They paid Smith well to hold his tongue, reserved his launch for the final escape, and hurried to their lodgings with the treasure-box. In a couple of nights, when they had time to see what view the papers took, and whether there was any suspicion, they would make their way under cover of darkness to some ship at Gravesend or in the Downs, where no doubt they had already arranged for passages to America or the colonies."

"But the launch? They could not have taken that to their lodgings."

"Quite so. I argued that the launch must be no great way off, in spite of its invisibility. I then put myself in the place of Small, and looked at it as a man of his capacity would. He would probably consider that to send back the launch or to keep it at a wharf would make pursuit easy if the police did happen to get on his track. How, then, could he conceal the launch and yet have her at hand when wanted? I wondered what I should do myself if I were in his shoes. I could only think of one way of doing it. I might hand the launch over to some boatbuilder or repairer, with directions to make a trifling change in her. She would then be removed to his shed or yard, and so be effectually concealed, while at the same time I could have her at a few hours' notice."

"That seems simple enough."

"It is just these very simple things which are extremely liable to be overlooked. However, I determined to act on the idea. I started at once in this harmless seaman's rig and inquired at all the yards down the river. I drew blank at fifteen, but at the sixteenth—Jacobson's—I learned that the Aurora had been handed over to them two days ago by a wooden-legged man, with some trivial directions as to her rudder. 'There ain't naught amiss with her rudder,' said the foreman. 'There she lies, with the red streaks.' At that moment who should come down but Mordecai Smith, the missing owner? He was rather the worse for liquor. I should not, of course, have known him, but he bellowed out his name and the name of his launch. 'I want her to-night at eight o'clock,' said he—'at eight o'clock sharp, mind, for I have two gentlemen who won't be kept waiting.' They had evidently paid him well, for he was very flush of money, chucking shillings about to the men. I followed him some distance, but he subsided in an ale house; so I went back to the yard, and, happening to pick up one of my boys on the way, I stationed him as a sentry over the launch. He is to stand at the water's edge and wave his handkerchief to us when they start. We shall be lying off in the stream, and it will be a strange thing if we do not take men, treasure and all."

"You have planned it all very neatly, whether they are the right men or not," said Jones; "but if the affair were in my hands I should have had a body of police in Jacobson's yard, and arrested them when they came down."

"Which would have been never. This man Small is a pretty shrewd fellow. He would send a scout on ahead, and if anything made him suspicious he would lie snug for another week."

"But you might have stuck to Mordecai Smith, and so been led to their hiding-place," said I.

"In that case I should have wasted my day. I think that it is a hundred to one against Smith knowing where they live. As long as he has liquor and good pay, why should he ask questions? They send him messages what to do. No, I thought over every possible course, and this is the best."

While this conversation had been proceeding, we had been shooting the long series of bridges which span the Thames. As we passed the city the last rays of the sun were gilding the cross upon the summit of St. Paul's. It was twilight before we reached the tower.

"That is Jacobson's yard," said Holmes, pointing to a bristle of masts and rigging on the Surrey side. "Cruise gently up and down here under cover of this string of lighters." He took a pair of night glasses from his pocket and gazed some time at the shore. "I see my sentry at his post," he remarked, "but no sign of a handkerchief."

"Suppose we go down stream a short way and lie in wait for them," said Jones, eagerly. We were all eager by this time, even the policemen and stokers, who had a very vague idea of what was going forward.

"We have no right to take anything for granted," Holmes answered. "It is certainly ten to one that they go down stream, but we cannot be certain. From this point we can see the entrance to the yard, and they can hardly see us. It will be a clear night and plenty of light. We must stay where we are. See how the folk swarm over yonder in the gaslight."

"They are coming from work in the yard."

"Dirty-looking rascals, but I suppose every one has some little immortal spark concealed about him. You would not think it, to look at them. There is no a priori probability about it. A strange enigma is man!"

"Some one calls him a soul concealed in an animal," I suggested.

"Winwood Reade is good upon the subject," said Holmes. "He remarks that, while the individual man is an insoluble puzzle, in the aggregate he becomes a mathematical certainty. You can, for example, never foretell what any one man will do, but you can say with precision what an average number will be up to. Individuals vary, but percentages remain constant. So says the statistician. But do I see a handkerchief? Surely there is a white flutter over yonder."

"Yes, it is your boy," I cried. "I can see him plainly."

"And there is the Aurora," exclaimed Holmes, "and going like the devil! Full speed ahead, engineer. Make after that launch with the yellow light. By heaven, I shall never forgive myself if she proves to have the heels of us!"

She had slipped unseen through the yard entrance and passed behind two or three small craft, so that she had fairly got her speed up before we saw her. Now she was flying down the stream, near in to the shore, going at a tremendous rate. Jones looked gravely at her and shook his head.

"She is very fast," he said. "I doubt if we shall catch her."

"We must catch her!" cried Holmes, between his teeth. "Heap it on, stokers! Make her do all she can! If we burn the boat we must have them!"

We were fairly after her now. The furnaces roared, and the powerful engines whizzed and clanked, like a great metallic heart. Her sharp, steep prow cut through the still river water and sent two rolling waves to right and to left of us. With every throb of the engines we sprang and quivered like a living thing. One great yellow lantern in our bows threw a long, flickering funnel of light in front of us. Right ahead a dark blur upon the water showed where the Aurora lay, and the swirl of white foam behind her spoke of the pace at which she was going. We flashed past barges, steamers, merchant-vessels, in and out, behind this one and round the other. Voices hailed us out of the darkness, but still the Aurora thundered on, and still we followed close upon her track.

"Pile it on, men, pile it on!" cried Holmes, looking down into the engine-room, while the fierce glow from below beat upon his eager, aquiline face. "Get every pound of steam you can."

"I think we gain a little," said Jones, with his eyes on the Aurora.

"I am sure of it," said I. "We shall be up with her in a very few minutes."

At that moment, however, as our evil fate would have it, a tug with three barges in tow blundered in between us. It was only by putting our helm hard down that we avoided a collision, and before we could round them and recover our way the Aurora had gained a good two hundred yards. She was still, however, well in view, and the murky uncertain twilight was settling into a clear starlit night. Our boilers were strained to their utmost, and the frail shell vibrated and creaked with the fierce en-



"AND THERE IS THE AURORA!" EXCLAIMED HOLMES.

ergy which was driving us along. We had shot through the pool past the West India docks, down the long Deptford Reach, and up again after rounding the Isle of Dogs. The dull blur in front of us resolved itself now clearly enough into the dainty Aurora. Jones turned our searchlight upon her, so that we could plainly see the figures upon her deck. One man sat by the stern, with something black between his knees over which he stooped. Beside him lay a dark mass which looked like a Newfoundland dog. The boy held the tiller, while against the red glare of the furnace I could see old Smith, stripped to the waist, and shoveling coals for dear life. They may have had some doubt at first as to whether we were really pursuing them, but now as we followed every winding and turning which they took there could no longer be any question about it. At Greenwich we were about three hundred paces behind them. At Blackwall we could not have been more than two hundred and fifty.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Too Much Ice Water.

A very courteous Englishman who had traveled much in America was once asked at a dinner party here for his general impression of us as a nation.

"I have but one fault to find with you," he said. "You drink too much ice water!"

Everybody laughed. "Surely that's a trifling sin," said one.

"Not in the least," he answered, seriously. "The very issues of life and death may depend on it. For example, when I first came to your country I went to a New York hotel. While I was waiting for my dinner to be served, the waiter brought me a glass of ice water. I drank it. He brought another. I drank that. He refilled my glass, and I managed to dispose of its contents a third time. But the experience nearly finished me."

"But why on earth did you drink it?" asked several voices at once.

A twinkle appeared in the Englishman's eye.

"Would it have been courteous to refuse?" he asked, gravely. "Shouldn't a stranger drink the wine of the country?"—Youth's Companion.

A Smuggling Scientist.

A Berlin periodical has the following: In 1805 Humboldt and Gay Lussac met in Paris to pursue their investigations as to the compression of air. The two men of science found it necessary to obtain a large number of glass tubes. These were very dear in France at the time, and the enormously high duty forbade their introduction from abroad. But Homboldt was nothing daunted. He ordered the tubes from a German glass works, and instructed the manufacturer to close them up at both ends and affix to each a label with these words: "Deutsche Luft" (German air). The air of Germany was an article which did not appear in the tariff, and the custom house officials allowed the tubes to pass, and they were thus delivered free of duty into the hands of the two men of science.—El Porvenir.

No Inducement.

A funny tale is told of a rather idle Irish boy on board a man-of-war. It was very difficult to keep him at work, and the boatswain who had charge of him was much annoyed by the boy's laziness. Seeing him on the maintop one morning, gazing idly out at the sea, the boatswain called out to him:

"Come down out of that, ye rahscal! Come down out of that, an O'ill give yez a dozen whacks wid me rope!"

"Faith, sorr," replied the boy, "Oi wouldn't come down if ye offered me two dozen!"—Harper's Young People.

She Was Perfectly Plain.

She glared into his soulful eyes.

"Now that we are married," she observed, austerely, "I shall not hesitate to be perfectly plain with you."

"Matilda."

She did not heed his protest, but sat all the evening with her hair in curl papers.

Nothing she could have done would make her look plainer.—Detroit Tribune.

Our Neighbors.

People are never so neighborly as when they want to borrow eggs or the hatchet.—Atchison Globe.

THE FARMING WORLD.

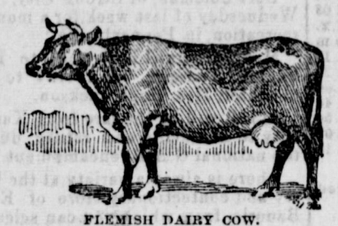
DAIRYING IN FRANCE.

Efforts to Discover the Cause of the Decline in Butter Exports.

The different breeds of dairy cows so highly esteemed in England and the United States are, with the exception of the Durham (as the shorthorn is there always termed), entirely unknown in France. In that country the people have almost as many breeds of their own, each highly reputed in its own section, though the fame of the Normandy alone has spread across the water.

Dairying in France is a very important industry, and French butter formerly brought the highest price in the London market; but the butter-maker would appear to have grown careless or the market more critical with the increased competition from other countries, for an official inquiry is now being made into the cause of the decline in dairy products.

It is generally believed that the change in the feed is responsible for



FLEMISH DAIRY COW.

the trouble, and the government has issued general instructions to the farmers to give better feed and care to their cows and to employ suitable rations of a kind that will give flavor and texture to the butter. Fermented feed is not recommended. The question of washing the butter still remains an open one, the two processes producing equally good results. General practice, however, tends rather to the discontinuance of the washing. The inquiry has aroused public interest in the different breeds of cattle. Our illustration represents what is termed the Flemish dairy cow, the breed that predominates in the northeastern part of France and the adjoining kingdom of Belgium.

A NEW CATTLE FOOD.

Meal of Sunflower Cake Now Used in Many Parts of Europe.

Sunflower cake has been found, especially in Russia, one of the best auxiliary cattle foods. As early as the year 1866 about 100,000 centners of sunflower oil (oil of the seeds of Helianthus annuus) were manufactured in Russia, and its amount has increased year by year, it being esteemed as a very palatable alimentary oil. The oil was formerly obtained by hydraulic means; the residual cake is harder than any other variety of oil cake, and for this reason apparently it has not found a wider application. Denmark and the northern countries import large quantities annually, as do also the eastern provinces of Germany, and the problem of its disintegration has been successfully solved by several manufacturers there. It is still unknown in southern and western Germany; now, however, that it is put on the market in the form of meal it will doubtless soon find general application, suited, as it is, both on account of its composition and pleasant taste, for fattening cattle. The percentage of proteid varies between about 30 to 44 per cent., the fat between about 9 to 18 per cent. It is possible to prepare two qualities, one rich in proteid and poor in fat, and the other rich in fat and poor in proteid. When, for example, the somewhat finely-ground meal is sifted, employing a mesh of 1 mm., that which passes through is much richer in proteid and poorer in fat than the original, while the reverse is true of that which remains in the sieve. —Scientific American.

AN IDEAL DAIRY.

Where the Princess of Wales and Her Daughters Make Butter.

Probably the most ideal dairy in existence is that of the princess of Wales, in which not only she, but her various daughters, have learned to make the most perfect of butter. The walls are covered with tiles presented to the prince of Wales, who placed them here as a surprise to the royal dairymaids. They were made in Bombay, and are of a deep peacock blue, the rose, shamrocks and thistle being intertwined, with the motto: "Ich dien."

A white marble counter running around the room holds silver pans of milk from the Alderneys grazing without. Above this on broad bracket shelves of marble is a collection, in every imaginable material, of cows, bullocks and calves; Italian and Parian marble; alabaster, porcelain, terra cotta and silver—all gifts. A long milk can, painted by Princess Louise to match the Indian tiling, stands in one corner, and opposite is the head of the princess' pet Alderney, with a silver plate recording her virtues. Here the princess sometimes churns in a silver churn, and in the next room the butter for the family is made and sent up fresh every morning when they are in London. The day's supply is made up into little pats and scrolls all ready for the table, and the prince requires a special order of pats. Not a grain of salt is allowed in them, and they are made the size of a half-dollar and the thickness of three, with either the crown, the coat of arms, or the three feathers stamped on each.

A Preacher's Road Argument.

Better roads often mean better church attendance. It is not without significance that the Jews were commanded to "prepare the way of the Lord." To "gather out the stones," and to "take up the stumbling blocks," may be a duty in a literal as well as a figurative sense. The invitation: "Let us go up to the house of the Lord," would be often more effectual if it were not so difficult a thing to get there. —Rev. D. F. Lamson, Manchester, Mass.

FRUIT-RAISING, bee-keeping and poultry go well together.

MOLASSES FOR STOCK.

Its Fattening Properties Are Said to Be Great and Beneficial.

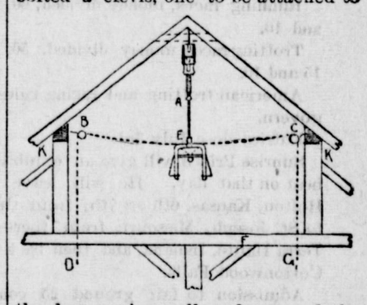
Owing to the recent changes in legislation in regard to beet-root sugar in Europe, the question of how to dispose of the residuum molasses to the best advantage has assumed paramount importance. It is proposed to turn the molasses into food for cattle. Already on several European markets a product is sold for stock feed containing 60 per cent. molasses, 40 per cent. cocoa oil cake, which costs a fraction more than one cent per pound. Another fodder is composed of 20 per cent. cottonseed flour, 40 per cent. palm nuts and 40 per cent. molasses. Some factories undertake their own mixing, and the substance produced contains 14 per cent. protein, 3 per cent fatty matter and 50 per cent. non-nitrogenous matter. The results of feeding cattle on these rations have been most satisfactory. Sheep have also been fattened on a molasses diet. One of the best ways of giving molasses to cattle is to mix it with their drinking water, and astonishing success has been obtained by adding to the water given to cattle about two pounds molasses per diem per head. As cavalry horses have been found to do good work on a continuous diet of sugar, it has been thought that cattle might thrive on molasses alone. This belief, however, has been disproved by Prof. Maercker, who concluded that the maximum of molasses that it was advisable to feed per 1,000 pounds live weight and per diem was 3 to 4 pounds for oxen and 2½ pounds for milch cows. That this was a wise restriction has been evident by the results that have followed when the proportion of molasses was exceeded. Experts now say that the best results are obtained by using 50 per cent. of fodder and 50 per cent. of molasses. The utilization of molasses for cattle-feeding is not new; it has been practiced in many countries for over half a century. In the West Indies one of the events of the beginning of "crop" on the sugar estates is the first feed of "chop-tops" given to the working cattle. The top part of the sugar-cane is sliced fine in a cutting machine and piled into troughs. Rock salt is then pounded fine and strewn over the fodder and over all is thrown a top-dressing of rich molasses. The cattle revel in the mixture, and after having fairly gorged themselves, they will linger to suck up the molasses that has trickled down into the bottom of the trough. Before many weeks have passed they are fat and shining, and horses and sheep, which also take kindly to the food, give ample evidence of its fattening and beneficial properties.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SIMPLE HAY CARRIER.

So Easily Made That Scarcely Any Description Is Needed.

The home-made hay carrier I promised to the readers of this paper is shown by inclosed drawing. There is scarcely any description needed. However, a few words of explanation may not be out of place.

The drawing shows a portion of hay barn, the rest being cut away to take less room in printing. The home-made attachment is shown at A, which consists of a piece of wood 2x2 inches of good oak. At either end is securely bolted a clevis, one to be attached to



the hay carrier pulley above and the other to harpoon. The length of the wood piece is such as to just allow of the hay to clear the tie F. To each purline, B and C in cut, is attached a pulley near middle of bay. Over each of these pulleys passes a rope; one end is fastened to the attachment at E and the other end hangs loosely in the bay. Be sure the ropes are long enough to reach to bottom of hay when the harpoon is on the wagon.

The operation is as follows: After the harpoon is loaded and it is desired to drop the hay toward the end of bay marked D, the man in the bay grasps the end of rope at D, and pulls the harpoon toward the pulley B, while the man on the load pulls the trip rope. The operation of the other rope is the same. The attachment A is valuable in mowing clover hay, as the hay does not pack in the middle as it does when every forkful is in one place. When mow gets too full to use attachment, remove it and attach harpoon to carrier in usual way.—C. L. Reamer, in Ohio Farmer.

Goats Pay Better Than Sheep.

A Missouri farmer writes that he finds goats profitable for rough land filled with weeds and bushes. He has had goats for four years, and they have destroyed the bushes, sumach and small persimmon trees. His hogs have been free from disease, while all around him farmers who did not keep goats lost most of their hogs by cholera. The writer says that the meat of young goats is better than mutton. The wool of sheep is now worth so little that the question is worth thinking of whether a few goats may not be kept with profit on rough land unsuited to cultivation in some of the eastern states.—Rural World.

IT is absurd to suppose that the world has moved from the four-mule team to the fast freight, from pony express to telegraph, from tallow candles to electric light, and still remains on a standstill as regards beef and milk production.

THE draught horse is a necessity and, if he does not bring so much as the coach horse, he is more easily marketed.

LOUISIANA MOSS CROP.

Increased Supply Keeps Step with Increased Demand.

A Growing Industry Peculiar to the Creole State—The Picturesque Moss Pickers—Burying Moss to "Cure" It.

[Special New Orleans (La.) Letter.]

"Spanish moss" is one of the growing industries of Louisiana. Strangely, it does not thrive so luxuriantly beyond the limits of the state. It flourishes most in southwestern Louisiana, the "swampy region," including the Techi region, or Acadian country, the Atchafalaya basin, and in the lakes and bayous of the Gross Tete, Lafourche, Terrebonne and Borataria regions, in the "swamp" in the rear of the city of New Orleans, and in the picturesque bayou Castaign.

This industry gives employment to about 5,000 people, mainly negroes,



A MOSS TREE.

divided into two classes—"wood choppers" and "moss pickers." During the summer months, when the crops are "laid by," they go into the dismal swamps, pushing their crooked ways along through "canals," ditches and bayous, in pirogues, skiffs, canoes or rafts, picking up from the dark green waters all of the flakes and bunches of moss that the winds have blown down from the huge Spanish oaks that stand like specters in the watery forest of solitude. Each picker has a long pole with an iron hook at the end, and, after he has gathered the floating bunches, he reaches up into the trees and pulls down from the heavily-laden branches the long, thick bunches that hang from the limbs in such wild confusion, wreathed artistically by the hand of nature.

The pickers then climb the heavily-laden trees, walk along the numerous branches, picking the flakes of moss and throwing them down into the boats. When the boats have been loaded, the men pull for the shore, where they have a "camp." The mass is piled in heaps and water is thrown upon it, where it swelters in the sun, until the men have dug long trenches, into which the moss is thrown, wet down, and earth thrown over it. Here it remains buried for two or three months. This "kills" or "cures" it, without which it is not a marketable commodity. The burying process kills the outside bark of the moss, thus making it soft and flexible. Were it not for this process our beds, chairs, sofas and carriage seats would not be so soft and pleasant.

Louisiana moss is a "live" plant, it feeds on air, and not from any substance derived from the live oak or Spanish oak on which it is found. It only needs the tree for an elevated position to get air. It feeds on the malaria of the swamps, somewhat purifying the air and making it healthful for the pickers who are gathering it to be buried. It dies as soon as the tree dies, however, because the bark of the tree among which its tendrils creep has decayed and peeled off. The moss then turns black, as if draped in mourning for its benefactor. This article is called "black moss," and is graded in commerce as second class.

The prime article, or living moss, is of a gray greenish color, having long branching fibers, with trumpet shaped



CURING THE MOSS.

flowers of a peach blossom color. It grows rapidly, and it seems not to have a root, as a straw blown from one tree to another soon grows into a thick bunch. Its element is on the tops and branches of living trees in the darkest swamps where sunshine rarely enters, covering as with a mantle the tops and huge limbs of the herculean trees that rise up in their glowing grandeur in these almost impenetrable lakes and bayous. It is a creature of the fickle winds and is blown from the oaks and cypress to the highlands adjacent to the swamps, and finds lodgment in the sweet gum, elm and ash, and covers them as a fringe, or as the background of a gloomy picture, with its long pennants and festoons, solemnly swaying in the wind, remindful of the waving black plumes of a long procession of hearses.

The moss along the margins of these lakes and bayous is gathered by "wood-choppers." The men fell the trees and the picking is much easier. It is piled up in heaps and finally buried, then, after it has been "cured," according to the usual calculation, it is dug up, scattered along on posts and trenches and dried. It is then hauled to market, or to the nearest "store," where it is baled, or tied up, in a rather loose manner, in bales of from 300 to 500 pounds, as it seems convenient, and shipped to the commission merchant at New Orleans. Each "gang" of "pickers" and "choppers" has a camp, where they live or sleep at nights, during the picking season.

The houses are of the most primitive style of architecture—unhewn logs, with a one-sided roof of clapboards, slanting from the ridge pole to within ten feet of the ground.

The baling process is also primitive. Mule power is used, and sometimes hand power. The "press" is a log lever put into a mortice in a large tree. Of course the baling is very crude, but the darky only wishes it to last until he can haul it to "de town." The bale is fastened on each side by cypress boards in the rough, bound with wire, vines, or hickory bark. A picker gathers from 250 to 400 or 500 pounds a day, and as each day's "catch" is buried separately, it is also baled separately when dug up, and this accounts for the bales of all sizes coming to market.

Moss loses about half of its original weight on being cured. The picker gets from 1½ to 2¾ cents a pound, but his day's work of 400 pounds has shrunk to about 200 pounds on being "killed," yet this is good pay, and enables the darky and his family to live in clover during the picking season.

The country store-keeper ships the moss to the commission merchant, or factory, of which latter there are four in New Orleans, and, it is believed, the only moss factories in the south, as moss is not a paying merchantable commodity anywhere except in Louisiana, although moss is found in small quantities in the swamps of all the gulf states, but not in paying quantities.

At the factory these rough bales are opened, and the leaves, dust and small sticks taken out by a process of ginning, similar to that of ginning cotton. It is then put through a boiling process, in a mixture of sulphate of iron, or copperas. The process fixes the tannin in the bark, turning the moss into a glossy black. The moss is then dried, and sometimes recleansed by another ginning. It is then classified into four grades: Gray, brown and gray, brown and black, and pure black. The pure black is the more valuable, being softer and more flexible, and is sometimes sold in the north as the finest quality of "horse hair."

In this refined condition the moss sells at from seven to twelve cents per pound. When the picker ships direct to the factory, without curing by burying,



IN FRONT OF A MOSS PICKERY.

he receives from 25 to 50 cents per hundred pounds. Many of them do this, rather than to cure the moss by burying it, and waiting two or three months for it to die. They mainly ship by steamboat, which is very much cheaper than by rail, and many of them float down the bayous or creeks on flatboats into the Mississippi, thence to New Orleans, where their cargoes are sold, and their purchases of calicoes, provisions, etc., are made. But, too frequently, these needed purchases are omitted, and the pickers fall in among the dens of colored thieves in the negro quarter, where they are stripped of their earnings as they have denuded the trees of the swamps.

The receipts of moss average about 100 bales daily, or about 30,000 pounds. The factories put up the moss in quarter bales of 100 pounds, and in half bales of 200 pounds, which are known as "machine-cured moss," and is shipped to the principal cities of the United States, also France and Germany, where it is used in all kinds of upholstery in which hair is used. Notwithstanding the increased and increasing demand for Louisiana, or Spanish, moss, the supply seems to increase. Pickers state that it seems to be more plentiful than ever, as if its growth were increased by the annual thinning out of the moss forests. The demand is greater this season than ever, and it promises to supplant the use of hair.

There is not an object of nature, perhaps, more solemn and impressive than a dismal, moss-covered swamp. As one glides along the waters darkened by the deep shadows of the mossy cavern of dependent mosses, remindful of stalactites in a cave, the tall cypress and Spanish oaks rise above in their grandeur and solemnity like giant sentinels guarding their dismal abode as if to shut out the sun and make it one of perpetual darkness and solitude.

J. M. SCANLAND.

This Sounds Like a Dream.

A neat story comes from Atchison, Kan. A man went to sleep there the other night and dreamed he was in a city entirely governed by women. It was scrupulously clean, and, while wandering around, he saw three men arrested for spitting on the pavements. A garbage barrel at the rear of each lot was hand-painted and tied with blue ribbon. Mail boxes were decorated with drawn work throws, and fire plugs had cushioned seats on top of them. Sweet peas were climbing over the electric light poles, and a hand-painted cuspidor occupied a prominent place on every corner. There was no business, not a team being allowed to pass up and down the main streets for fear of making dust. The town was deserted, save for the policewomen, who marched up and down to see that no one with dusty shoes stepped into the town.

PRINCE OF COACH

Notable Events in the Career of Albert Hawkins.

Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison Were Driven by Him to Their Inaugural Ceremonies.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Albert Hawkins was once a conspicuous character in this city, but his glory has become a reminiscence. Nevertheless, among the colored people he is a hero, to whose statements they listen with rapt attention. Probably no man of his race, except Frederick Douglass, personally knew so many presidents and public men as Albert Hawkins. He was the white house coachman for many years, but his services were dispensed with early in the Harrison administration. He was given employment as messenger in the interior department, and there he



PROUD AS ANY OF THEM.

proved to be as faithful in that capacity as he had been in his more important position.

Everybody used to know Albert Hawkins. He was particularly proud and conspicuously self-conscious on inauguration days. When the bands were playing and the troops were marching from the white house to the capitol for the inauguration of a president, and back again up Pennsylvania avenue in grand review, Albert Hawkins sat upon his box and handled the reins, directing the four handsome horses which drew the barouche in which the president and the ex-president were seated. The thousands of men, women and children who filled all available space and made the welkin ring with their cheers saw not only the two great men as they passed by, but they also saw the big black man who sat so high and looked so proud. Albert knew this, but his eyes never turned to the right nor to the left. He watched his horses, and made them feel the fact that a careful and skillful driver was directing their movements and constantly holding them in check.

As time passed by Albert Hawkins became accustomed to pomp, parade and panoply of war, and the number of his friends increased. Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison—all of them were driven by him in proud procession to the capitol and to the white house. He was also the driver for these presidents during their terms of office; and many a state secret he overheard while driving a president and some statesman friend over the hills and heights surrounding this city. But never a word came from his lips concerning those things which were involuntarily intrusted to him in confidence. One evening after the death of Mr. Blaine, however, in conversation with a long-time friend, he said: "Mr. Garfield is gone, Mr. Conkling is gone, and now Mr. Blaine is gone. I drove President Garfield and Secretary Blaine to the soldiers' home one Sunday afternoon when the whole story of the New York collectorship was talked over. When I drew rein at the white house that evening I knew that Mr. Robertson was to be the collector at New York; but I never said anything. It was none of my business. It is none of my business now, either. I will not tell you what was said, but the conversation was earnest and somewhat exciting. You know that Mr. Conkling resigned from the senate soon afterwards. Then came an awful row, big men were at the white house early and late. Senators were sending mounted messengers, answers were being returned, everybody was crazy except Mr. Garfield. Congress adjourned, and then Mr. Garfield was shot at the depot. His poor wife suffered as he suffered. I often drove the carriage for her and Miss Mollie when they were out for an hour or two for fresh air. There were many tears shed in my presence. Well, then came Mr. Blaine's time to run for the presidency. I suppose everybody knows how he was defeated. But the real cause of Mr. Blaine's defeat dated from that Sunday afternoon drive, for that was when the awful row commenced."

For four years Albert was quietly at work in the interior department, but when Mrs. Cleveland came to Washington in February, 1893, the old man called to pay his respects. He informed Mrs. Cleveland that he was no longer the white house coachman, and was lifted to the seventh heaven of delight when that gracious and beautiful lady said: "But you shall drive on inauguration day, Albert, if you would like to." And so it happened that upon Mr. Cleveland's second inauguration Albert Hawkins held the ribbons for the last time. He is growing old, and does not feel strong enough to fill the responsible position. No accident ever happened to any president nor to any member of the executive family while he was coachman, and he thinks that younger, stronger hands than his should now draw rein in that important position.

During the early days of his service Albert was accustomed to driving four horses for the presidential coach, but latterly our presidents have been less ostentatious, and two horses have been regarded as sufficient. It was not considered bad taste for President Grant to ride behind four horses and he constantly did so, and in those days it was the customary way for the president to go about, but President Hayes didn't like it and so the custom lapsed for four years and was only fitfully revived by President Arthur. That the latter preferred to drive that way was evident, for in summer he frequently took an airing behind the four high-stepping bays which he owned; for Mr. Arthur was as pronounced a lover of horses as Gen. Grant, and he frequently visited the white house stables.

Albert was always there, and the horses knew him well. He was very kind to them, giving them apples, lumps of sugar and bits of candy, which they relished and whinnied for whenever their driver's black face appeared in the doorway. President Arthur's bays would follow their black master all around the stable grounds, and even up and down Seventeenth street clear to the fish ponds near the monument. The old man always had a love for horses and the correlative faculty of making his dumb servants love him. He always taught them their individuality by impressing their names upon their brains; so that, when driving four horses, if any one of them needed an admonition the mention of his name by the driver on the box would almost mesmerize the animal. They all knew his voice, and he was so gentle with them that they responded to his appeals or commands with alacrity.

"Horses are more intelligent than their drivers in many cases," said Albert, recently. "They understand their business better, too. Why, I never walk down the avenue a single day without losing my temper, because there is always some hard-hearted fellow with reins in one hand and whip in the other beating or jerking the mouth of some faithful, intelligent horse who is doing his best, but trying in vain to respond to the will or whim of the brute behind him who is torturing the animal without cause. I do not think that any driver should be allowed to drink liquor. Many a horse and many a wife have suffered from the unreasonable meanness of a man with whisky in his blood. It makes brutes of men. I have seen so much of it in drivers, and that has made me notice it in men who treat their families no better than they treat their horses. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a good society. There was a man named Bergh in New York started it. I saw him once in Washington, and congratulated him on the good work that he was doing.

"No, I was never nervous when driving for the presidents," said Albert, "after I had been serving Gen. Grant for a little while. They are like all other men, except that great men are always more considerate than ordinary men. I have known subordinate government officials to talk to their drivers as masters used to talk to slaves. But no president or cabinet officer ever spoke unkindly to me. They are all kind, high-minded men. Yes, I was nervous when I commenced to serve Gen. Grant, but I soon found that he was just like other men, only better and kinder. I never felt so proud as the day I was driving President Hayes and Mr. Garfield from the white house to the capitol. You see the 'governor's guards' came here as a special escort for Mr. Garfield. They were from Co-



THE HORSES KNEW HIM WELL.

lumbus, O., and were all fine looking men on horseback, with big yellow plumes in their helmets. They surrounded the barouche, and they were awful proud, because Mr. Hayes and Mr. Garfield were both from Ohio, and Mr. Hayes had been governor of that state before he was president. It was a sort of a big Ohio day and the 'governor's guards' were the big men of the occasion. They rode handsome horses, and everybody cheered as we went down the broad avenue. There was a snowstorm in the morning, but the sun came out, melted the snow, and the street was smooth and glittering as glass. I sat up on the box, proud as any of them. I was in my prime, and I was the greatest driver on earth. I knew that everybody who saw the 'governor's guards' also saw me sitting up higher and grander than any of them, and I was awful proud. Of course I never said so then, but I can say so now. It was the greatest inauguration I ever saw, except the second time Mr. Cleveland came into the presidency. That was the greatest day and the stormiest day I ever saw for any inauguration." SMITH D. FRY.

Doing Away with Onion Breath.

Onions should be eaten as a counterbalance. They are good for the stomach, the complexion and the nerves when eaten either boiled or raw, but of course the unpleasant odor left on the breath after the indulgence in them is a barrier to their use to many people who would otherwise be able to take advantage of the good there is in them. To overcome all this and to give everyone a chance an old remedy is suggested—parsley. To entirely destroy the bad odor of onions eat a small sprig of this pretty green herb. There will be nothing in the breath or about the person at all suggestive of the odoriferous bulb five minutes after the parsley is eaten.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

—A man who is deaf, dumb and blind started alone from Oakland, Cal., for Philadelphia a week or so ago to hunt for a fortune which is said to be awaiting him in the latter city. He will travel the whole distance alone, wearing a tag on his coat which will advise people of his condition and destination. He was in an asylum in Oakland, and the officials believed that he would get through all right by the kindness of the railroad men.

TO USE THE KNIFE

And Submit to a Painful Operation—This the Doctors Advised as the Only Hope, the Case Being a Critical One—The Happy Termination of a Deep-Rooted Prejudice.

Mr. Lincoln Nelson, of Hartville, Mo., had an interesting experience with the doctors recently, and was on the verge of a painful surgical operation. He writes: "I hereby add my unqualified endorsement of your excellent remedy, S. S. S. For six years I have been a sufferer from a scrofulous affection of the glands of my neck, and all efforts of physicians in Washington, D. C., Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis failed to reduce the enlargement. After six months' constant treatment here my physician urged me to submit to a removal of the gland. At this critical moment a friend recommended S. S. S., and laying aside a deep-rooted prejudice against all patent medicines, I began its use. Before I had used one bottle the enlargement began to disappear, and now it is entirely gone, and I am almost cured. I am not through with my second bottle yet. Had I only used your S. S. S. years ago, I could have escaped years of misery and saved over $150. If this endorsement will serve you in any way, use it."

This experience is like that of all who suffer with deep-seated blood troubles. The doctors can do no good, and even their resorts to the knife prove either fruitless or fatal. S. S. S. is the only real blood remedy. It gets at the root of the disease, and forces it out permanently.

—Men live best on moderate means; nature has dispensed to all men wherewithal to be happy, if mankind did but understand how to use her gifts.—Claudian.

—"There's one comfort," said the philosopher, when his wages were reduced, "when I'm laid up sick now I shan't lose so much money."

THE GENERAL MARKET.

	KANSAS CITY, July 1.		
CATTLE—Best beeves	$ 4 00	@	5 15
Stockers	3 30	@	4 00
Native cows	2 00	@	3 05
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 25	@	4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	72	@	72¼
No. 2 hard	67	@	68¼
CORN—No. 2 mixed	42½	@	42¾
OATS—No. 2 mixed	23½	@	23¾
RYE—No. 2	59½	@	60
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 80	@	2 00
Fancy	1 85	@	1 95
HAY—Choice timothy	9 50	@	11 00
Fancy prairie	7 50	@	9 00
BRAN—(sacked)	57	@	59
BUTTER—Choice creamery	14	@	15½
CHEESE—Full cream	8	@	11
EGGS—Choice	8	@	8¼
POTATOES	55	@	65
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Native and shipping	4 25	@	5 40
Texans	3 50	@	5 00
HOGS—Heavy	4 00	@	4 85
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 40	@	3 00
FLOUR—Choice	3 30	@	4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	71	@	71¾
CORN—No. 2 mixed	43¼	@	43¾
OATS—No. 2 mixed	24¾	@	25
RYE—No. 2	67	@	67½
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@	16
LARD—Western steam	6 40	@	6 57½
PORK	12 60	@	12 70
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00	@	5 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 50	@	5 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00	@	4 15
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 65	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red	69¼	@	70½
CORN—No. 2	47¼	@	47⅝
OATS—No. 2	25	@	25¼
RYE	60	@	60¼
BUTTER—Creamery	13	@	17½
LARD	6 50	@	6 57½
PORK	12 25	@	12 30
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Native steers	4 50	@	5 40
HOGS—Good to choice	4 90	@	5 20
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 00	@	5 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red	73¼	@	74⅞
CORN—No. 2	51⅝	@	52⅝
OATS—No. 2	29⅛	@	29½
BUTTER—Creamery	12	@	18
PORK—Mess	13 00	@	14 25

Dr. PIERCE'S

Golden Medical

DISCOVERY

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large per-centage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

THE UNVARNISHED FACT.—He—"Arctic explorers are the safest men in the world to trust yourself to." She—"Why so?" He—(with a haw-haw)—"They are always cool in the time of greatest danger."—Detroit Free Press.

CUSTOMER—"I like that umbrella stand, but I don't think it is worth three dollars." Salesman—"Why, madam, the very first umbrella that is left in it may be worth more than that."—Puck.

IF you try t' find out what women dey do or don't do tings for, you're worse off your base dan before. See? De best way is t' take 'em as you find 'em, and try not to go crazy tinking 'bout it. Dat's right.—Chimmie Fadden.

"EBEN de wukman dat tuhns out er po' job," said Uncle Eben, "am a heap mo' respectable dan de man dat doan' do nuffin' but look on an' make remahks."—Washington Star.

Why She Smiles Sweetly.

Sparkling eyes, quick beating heart, and the rosy blush of pleasure on the cheeks, makes the strong man happy when he meets his lady love. That's the kind of a man whose very touch thrills because it is full of energy, vigorous nerve power and vitality. Tobacco makes strong men impotent, weak and skinny. No-To-Bac sold by Druggists everywhere. Guaranteed to cure. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

MORE COMFORTABLE HERE.—"Satan keeps himself busy in this world." "Well, you don't blame him for staying away from home, do you?"—Life.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

A LITTLE girl being asked who was the greatest man in the country hesitated a minute and then falteringly replied: "Great Scott."—Schenectady Union.

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap is a genuine remedy for Skin Diseases.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

HE—"I've been watching for a chance to kiss you for the last ten minutes." She—"You must be near-sighted."—Life.

IF the balloon sleeve is to be a part of the surf costume this summer the ocean will have to be enlarged.—Nashville American.

A THOUGHT embodied and embrained in fit words walks the earth a living being.—Whipple.

UNLESS a man is first rich on the inside, no amount of money can give him wealth.—Ram's Horn.

AN Indiana jury recently returned a verdict of "Blode to pieces by a biler busting."

GOOD is positive. All evil is so much death or nonenity.—Emerson.

ECZEMA From early childhood until I was grown my family spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. When all things had failed I determined to try S.S.S. and in four months was entirely cured. The terrible eczema was gone, not a sign of it left. My general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease. I have often recommended S.S.S. and have never yet known a failure to cure.
FROM CHILDHOOD
GEO. W. IRWIN, Irwin, Pa.

SSS Never fails to cure, even when all other remedies have. Our treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free to any address.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.



"Wash us with Pearline!

"That's all we ask. Save us from that dreadful rubbing—It's wearing us out!

"We want Pearline—the original washing-compound—the one that has proved that it can't hurt us—Pearline! Don't experiment on us with imitations! We'd rather be rubbed to pieces than eaten up." 499

SWEPT BY FIRE.

Fearful Conflagration at San Francisco—One Hundred Families and $2,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Shortly before 6 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the rear of the San Francisco box factory, located on the corner of Fifth and Bryant streets. The factory was a two-story frame building filled with inflammable material. The flames spread rapidly and it soon became apparent that a serious conflagration was threatened. Within a few minutes the entire east end of the block bounded by Brannon and Bryant streets was a mass of flames. The flames soon spread all over the block, destroying in a few minutes the yards of the Spring Valley water works and furniture factory of H. Euler. The box factory of Korbell Bros., also the stable of H. Washburn, the carriage factory of G. W. Phelan and the soda factory of J. Horstmann were all destroyed in short order.

At 8:30 p. m. the entire block bounded by Fourth, Fifth, Bluxom and Brannan streets was a mass of ruins. The fire reached the Overland Transfer Co.'s brick freight house, and the hardware storehouse of Baker & Hamilton. These brick buildings temporarily checked the flames, but they worked around to the yards. A number of wool warehouses were destroyed. The enormous brick winery of Lachman & Co., which contained several million gallons of wine, caught fire at one corner. The wind was blowing half a gale and the sparks were carried for blocks, greatly increasing the spread of the fire.

One death has been reported. A Miss Gilroy, while attempting to save some of her belongings, was covered with burning oil and burned to death. A number of people have received injuries from falling walls and flying timbers. The people in the fire district were panic stricken. Most of the people are of the poorer classes and were making determined efforts to save their small belongings. Express wagons and drays were at a premium and people were moving out blocks away from the fire.

Probably 100,000 people gathered at the fire and the police were powerless to keep them away. The fire department officials pronounced the fire practically under control at 9:30. Over 100 families lost their homes and all they possess. A large number of horses were burned in their stables. Probably $2,000,000 will cover the loss. It is nearly a total loss, however, as owing to the dangerous district insurance rates have been so high that insurance was almost prohibited.

SIX FIREMEN KILLED.

Buried Under Falling Walls at a Conflagration in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 28.—The most disastrous fire which ever visited Minneapolis accomplished its work of destruction and death last night. Within an hour after the alarm rang in at 11 o'clock six firemen paid the penalty of death for their faithfulness in trying to save the property of others. Several others were seriously injured, and it is thought that there may still be more dead who have not yet been extricated from under the ruins of the walls which fell and crushed them.

The property loss consisted of the entire demolition of the building occupied by McDonald Bros., dealers in crockery, chinaware, glassware, silverware and gas fixtures. The building was of four stories, brick walls and wooden interior framework and was well stocked. The total loss will aggregate over $100,000; insurance unknown.

BARRETT SCOTT CASE.

The Alleged Lynchers Acquitted by a Jury at Butte, Neb.

BUTTE, Neb., June 28.—The famous Barrett Scott murder case was concluded yesterday by the acquittal of Mullihan, Elliott and Harris, the three vigilantes who were alleged to have hanged the defaulting ex-treasurer of Holt county January 1, 1895. This is the final chapter in one of the most sensational affairs in the criminal history of the west. Scott, while treasurer of Holt county, stole $100,000 and fled to Mexico. He was extradited and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Influential political friends, it was charged, prevented Scott's incarceration in the penitentiary, and while enjoying his freedom pending the supreme court's action, he was taken from his buggy by a dozen masked men and hanged. It was alleged to be the work of the old vigilantes who flourished in northeast Nebraska in the pioneer days.

NEW RAILWAY MILEAGE.

Track Laid the Past Year Greater Than for the Same Period Last Year.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The next number of the Railway Age will contain statistics showing that the total miles of track laid in the United States from January 1 to July 1, 1895, were 641 miles on 65 lines, against 525 miles on 51 lines for the same period of 1894. In 23 of the 49 states and territories no track has thus far been laid this year. In 17 of these 23, construction work is in progress or about to commence on one or more lines, but in six of the states—Connecticut, Delaware, Nevada, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, not a mile of new line now appears likely to be built this year. Total track for 1895 is estimated at 2,500 miles.

BETTER MANAGED.

The Weather Bureau Run More Economically Now Than Under Army Control.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The expenditures for the four years of the civilian administration of the weather bureau ending June 30, are estimated at $3,398,090, while the appaopriations for the same period were $3,632,953. The expenditures for the present fiscal year will aggregate $835,000, against total appropriations of $878,439. The average annual expenses of the service for ten years under the military organization was $924,661, and under the four years of civil organization $849,523.

BUSINESS GROWS BETTER.

Dun's Trade Review for the Week Shows Increased Activity.

NEW YORK, June 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Business is better, although the crop outlook affecting prospects beyond the near future, is a little less distinct. There is more ground for doubt about winter wheat and cotton than a week ago, and threshing receipts are comparatively low, though the prospects for spring wheat are exceedingly good. The price, ¼ cent lower for the week, is beyond mistake too low, if the latest impressions of injury to winter wheat are correct. Receipts for the week are relatively small, but for the four weeks they have been 5,166,414 bushels against 5,794,528 bushels last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, have been for four weeks 4,912,729 bushels against 7,444,002 bushels last year.

Corn has declined a fraction and pork is steady. Cotton has fallen 3-16 to 7 cents, in spite of reports of serious injury by rains in Texas and Louisiana. A light buying by northern spinners surprises the market, for their takings have been more than enough for the year's consumption, and returns show a great decrease in exports of cotton goods.

Speculation has even spread to the wool market and with an advance of about 1 cent in prices. The sales have been the largest ever known for any week—4,017,900 pounds, against 6,835,600 in 1892. In four weeks of June sales have been 16,132,465 domestic and 17,451,500 pounds foreign, but in 1892 they were 13,340,750 domestic and 10,427,500 foreign. A growing belief that the domestic clip is short and an idea that the coming London sales, beginning July 2, will show higher prices have been more potent than a little increase in the manufacturing demand, and the price has risen at all markets. Light weights and mixed goods hesitate and some are lower than a year ago, but since the Washington mills opened clay worsteds are at a slight advance. Other medium and better grades have been stronger in tone. The labor troubles are passing with frequent advances in wages.

PUT IN PRISON.

American Yachtsmen Imprisoned by Spaniards in Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Ex-Commodore W. A. Gordon, of the Southern Yacht club, has received a cable dispatch from attorneys in Havana stating that the yacht Nepenthe has been seized by the Spanish authorities and that her owners, George Agar and Bishop Dudley, have been imprisoned. Both of these men are prominent in social and business circles of this city, being members of the cotton and sugar exchanges. The Nepenthe left here a few weeks ago on a cruise along the Florida coast, and then sailed across to Cuba. It is said that the yacht was overhauled by a Spanish gunboat and towed into Havana.

Although the cable is very brief, it is supposed from its tenor that the yacht was suspected of carrying a filibustering expedition. There are several others in the party besides the two owners, but it is not known whether they were all placed in confinement. The seizure of the yacht and imprisonment of her owners created great excitement when the fact became known and steps were at once taken to lay the matter before Secretary Olney.

STOLE PASSPORT FEES.

How the State Department Messenger Secured Spending Money.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—For some time the head of the passport bureau of the state department has been mystified by receiving demands from persons in various towns ann cities for a prompt reply to their applications for passports or the return of the money sent to the department. In each case investigation failed to show that any such applications have been received. It was apparent that stealing was done somewhere, and after close watching Kirk McMurtrie, a messenger boy, whose duty it was to get the mail and carry it to the passport bureau, was suspected. It was found he had been indulging in lavish expenditures and generally had money to spend. The amount lost is not yet known, but it is certain to be well up into the hundreds of dollars from the number of complaints received. It is said that on last Saturday eighteen letters, each inclosing $1, were abstracted. McMurtrie has been discharged.

Texas Leads in Mileage.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The Railroad Gazette, in its next issue, will say: The statistics of the railroad building, which have been compiled for the half of the year to June 30, 1895, show that 547 miles of new track were built in that period. Texas has built more new mileage than any other state, having added 78 miles. Georgia, with 66 miles of new track, and Arizona, with 64, will come very close. The states next in order are Pennsylvania, which built 47 miles; North Carolina, with 32 miles; Ohio, with 27; California, with 22, and New York, with 21 miles.

Remain Loyal to the Knights.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Since the edict issued at Rome for Catholics to withdraw from the Knights of Pythias a few have complied with the order. There are 500 Knights of Pythias in Milwaukee and about 10,000 in the state, but the number of withdrawals from the order has not increased. It is announced that several Catholics have openly declared they will not withdraw from the order.

Hanged Before Thousands.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 28. — "Bad Tom" Smith, a member of the French faction in mountain warfare and the murderer of eight men, was hanged at Jackson this afternoon in the presence of 5,000 people. He was baptized in the Kentucky river at 8 o'clock this morning in the presence of an immense throng.

Killed by a Falling Scaffold.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 29.—Henry Morris, a resident of New Albany, was killed while working with three other men on a scaffold, which fell and precipitated them to the ground.

ADMINISTRATION INDORSED.

Kentucky Democrats Favor Cleveland and Carlisle—Hardin for Governor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—The free silver men in the democratic state convention of Kentucky were beaten yesterday by the adoption of the minority report on credentials, selecting "sound money" delegates and indorsing President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. Senator Blackburn and other free silver leaders on the floor of the convention fought to the last.

After discussing for an hour and a half the motion to substitute the minority report on credentials for the majority report the call of 119 counties began. The Clay men favored the substitute and the Hardin men opposed it. As the vote was considered a test of strength, it was watched with great interest and resulted 448 yeas, 425 nays. The result was greeted with loud cheering by the Clay men. The Hardin men rushed to the platform, charged false counting and fraud and created a tumultuous scene.

Senator Lindsay as chairman of the committee on resolutions presented the majority report as follows:

To the democratic convention in session at Louisville: The undersigned, a majority of your committee, beg leave to submit as their report the accompanying resolutions:

First, the democracy of Kentucky, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the repeal of the McKinley tariff law and upon the evidences we have on every hand of returning prosperity under the operations of reduced and equalized tariff legislation, and we denounce as fraught with danger and disaster the threat of our republican adversaries to establish a protective tariff and to reinaugurate a policy of unequal taxation, which, in connection with general misgovernment by the republican party, culminated in the business panic of 1893.

Second, the democratic party, which has always stood for the separation of church and state, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom, does not hesitate to condemn all efforts to create a distinction among citizens because of differences in faith as repugnant to an enlightened age and abhorrent to the instincts of American freemen.

Third—We reaffirm without qualification the principles and policies declared by the democratic platform of 1892, and declare that our present democratic administration is entitled to the thanks of the party for its honest, courageous and statesmanlike management of public affairs; and we express our undiminished confidence in the democracy and patriotism of President Cleveland and his distinguished co-advisor and Secretary John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

Mr. Rhea made a vigorous argument against the adoption of the majority report, but they were adopted by a vote of 647 39-40 ayes to 233 31-70 nays. The convention then took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

On reassembling in the evening the name of Gen. Cassius M. Clay was presented by George C. Lockhart for the nomination for governor. J. R. Breckinridge presenced the name of P. Wat Hardin. Before the counties were all called it was evident that Gen. Hardin was nominated. Before the result of the ballot was announced the Clay men moved that the nomination of Gen. Hardin be made unanimous and it was carried with a great hurrah. The result of the ballot was announced as follows: Hardin, 468½; Clay, 330½; Stone, 76; Watterson, 3.

When the committee escorted Gen. Hardin to the hall there were the wildest scenes of shouting. Gen. Hardin accepted the nomination in an eloquent appeal for harmony, without referring to any issues of the contest. He spoke very briefly.

For lieutenant-governor R. T. Tyler was nominated when the convention, at midnight, adjourned till the morning.

GATHERING CROP REPORTS.

New System of the Government Explained—Appointments Made.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The assignment of state agents in the new system of gathering crop statistics has been completed, save for two districts. The new plan practically does away with the state agencies, as the states are grouped into districts, which only one state agent will supervise. The present system of county reports will also be supplanted by one providing for a reporter in every township and the two systems will be used conjointly, each acting as a check on the other. The country will be divided into twenty-one districts. Fourteen of these will comprise groups of states and seven single states. Some of the state agents have been retained as district agents and others will be dropped from the rolls. The agent for Kansas and Missouri is Henry O. Garvey; for Iowa, S. R. Davis; for Nebraska, ex-Gov. Robert Furnas.

The agents for two districts, embracing Arkansas, Indian territory and Oklahoma, and the other North and South Dakota and Montana, have not been selected. The arrangement eliminates all salaries below $720 a year and makes an average of $1,000. There were formerly forty-five agents and the reduction to twenty-five makes an aggregate saving of several thousand dollars.

DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS.

Homeopathists Want Equal Privileges with Others in Appointments.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—The American Institute of Homeopathy, in its annual session yesterday, adopted a resolution demanding that in medical appointments in the army and navy or other branches of the government the members of the homeopathic schools have equal rights with other taxpaying citizens and qualified medical men, and that the claims of such members should not be ignored because of any opinion they might hold as to the application of drugs to disease, having the right of private judgment in such matters.

MANY GOING TO EUROPE.

The Records of Passports from the United States the Largest for Years.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The figures of the passport bureau of the state department show that more people will leave the United States for Europe this summer than ever before except during the Paris exposition of 1889 and the exceptionally prosperous year of 1891. The passports issued up to date number nearly 1,700 and will probably reach 2,000. A majority of the travelers are naturalized citizens of the United States.

FOUGHT TO KILL.

Terrible Result of an Encounter in the Streets of South Enid, Ok.

SOUTH ENID, Ok., June 27.—Two men dead and one man seriously wounded is the record of a terrible tragedy that was enacted on the streets of this town last night. R. W. Patterson, register of the United States land office, and City Marshal Williams are dead, with bullet holes in their bodies, and J. L. Izenberg, editor and proprietor of the Daily Wave, is at his home with a ragged furrow made by a bullet in the side of his face. The fight grew out of an article that Izenberg wrote and published in yesterday's issue of the Wave, criticising the acts of Register Patterson.

After the paper had been circulated, Patterson started for the Wave office to demand satisfaction. On the way he met Izenberg and took him to task for the article that had appeared in the Wave. The men quarreled and came to blows. City Marshal Williams ran to separate the men. Just as he ran between them Register Patterson whipped out a revolver and fired at Izenberg. The bullet struck Izenberg in the corner of the left eye and ran around the side of his face.

Patterson then turned the weapon toward the city marshal and pulled the trigger. The bullet struck Williams in the right lung. He then drew a revolver and shot Patterson dead, a bullet striking him squarely in the center of the forehead. Williams was taken to his home, where he died in a short time. Izenberg was also taken to his home, where he now is.

The shooting created the wildest excitement here. All three of the men had many friends, and sides are being taken by the citizens. Izenberg came to Enid shortly after the opening, September 16, 1893, and started the Daily Wave. He was a fearless writer and seldom spared his enemies. He was opposed to Patterson primarily because he was what was termed a "carpet bagger" by the Kansas democrats in the strip; he was a southerner, and had received his appointment from Hoke Smith.

The Wave is a democratic newspaper, but it was not favored with the land office printing, and Izenberg attributed this fact to the machinations of Patterson. Izenberg was one of the best known newspaper men in Oklahoma.

WORK OF LIGHTNING.

Five Persons Killed Outright by an Electric Bolt in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 27.—Five persons were killed by lightning during thunderstorms throughout the state yesterday. Thomas and George Washington were killed while taking shelter under a tree near Falkland. Lightning struck the house of James Hackney at Lincoln, killing him and seriously injuring his wife. William Methvine and his wife were driving near Smith's Mills, when the buggy was crushed by a tree that had been struck by lightning. Methvine was killed and his wife received injuries from which she died soon after.

TO FREE SILVER DEMOCRATS.

A National Conference Called for Washington August 14 to Plan Work.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 27.—Immediately after the adjournment of the recent silver convention in this city, a number of leading democrats outlined plans for an organization of free silver men within the democratic party for the purpose of carrying on the silver campaign within party lines. As a result of this an address has been sent to democratic leaders throughout the country inviting them to a meeting in Washington on August 14 for the purpose above mentioned. The call is signed by Isham C. Harris, J. K. Jones and David Turpie.

ENGLAND'S NEW MINISTRY.

Lord Salisbury Announces a Portion of His Cabinet.

LONDON, June 27.—Late last night, on his return from his visit to the queen at Windsor, the marquis of Salisbury announced the new cabinet selections as follows: Premier and secretary of state for foreign affairs, the marquis of Salisbury; president of the council, the duke of Devonshire; first lord of the treasury, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; secretary of state for the colonies, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain; chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; first lord of the admiralty, Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen.

REPORTED DEFICIENCY.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Said to Be Short $75,883.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A Chicago special to a morning paper says: A serious deficiency exists in the treasury of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. It is claimed that the examination of the books and records shows a deficiency of $75,883. Of this deficiency, $28,215 was incurred previous to September 1, 1893, and $47,647 represents the deficiency incurred from September 1 to December 31, 1894.

Wool Trade Improved.

BOSTON, June 27.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says of the wool trade: "The past week has witnessed a flattering improvement in the wool trade. Reports from New York, Philadelphia and Chicago show an increasing demand for this staple. The volume of business is not confined to any few particular grades, but the demand is general and increased calls are noted all along the line, while prices are correspondingly better.

Six Hundred Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 27. — Secretary Carlisle, prior to leaving for Marion, Mass., approved about 600 changes in the treasury to conform to the new appropriation bills which go into effect July 1, next. These changes consist of removals, reductions and promotions.

Russia and Japan May Fight.

LONDON, June 27.—Special dispatches received here from Shanghai say that high officials, who are well informed, express the opinion that war between Russia and Japan over Corea will break out before the end of the next three months.

KANSAS CROPS.

The Yield of Wheat Is Light, but Corn Is Growing Rapidly.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.—The bulletin of the Kansas service for the week ended the 24th says: In the eastern division wheat harvest is about over except in the northern counties, where it is in progress. The yield is generally light. Threshing has commenced in the southern counties. Corn is growing rapidly and is in excellent condition. Oats harvest is progressing in the southern counties; the yield will be fair, being better than was expected. Pastures and meadows are much improved and gardens in good condition.

In the middle division wheat harvest is general except in the southern counties, where it is over. The light wheat crop has been injured by chinch bugs and also by weeds, which had come up since the rains. Corn is growing finely and is in splendid condition except in localities where chinch bugs have begun to work on it. Oats are in fair condition. Prairie hay promises a big crop in northern counties. Rain is generally needed; pastures good.

In the western division it has been a growing week for all crops. Wheat has improved considerably where not injured by weeds. Corn, barley, oats and broom corn are doing well. Pastures are in excellent condition.

EXPOSITION DELEGATES.

Those Appointed by Gov. Morrill, of Kansas, Meet and Organize.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.—The delegates appointed by Gov. Morrill to represent Kansas at the Atlanta exposition met at the Copeland hotel yesterday afternoon and organized by the election of O. E. Learnard, of Lawrence, to be president; John Q. Royce, of Phillipsburg, to be secretary, and Mrs. Mina B. Morgan, of Cottonwood Falls, to be treasurer. It was decided to make a Kansas exhibit at Atlanta. President Learnard, A. P. Riddle, of Minneapolis; J. S. Carpenter, of Council Grove, and Mrs. Morgan were selected as a committee on finance. Secretary Royce, Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, of Emporia; Mrs. Noble Prentis, of Kansas City; Mrs. M. P. Robertson, of Council Grove, and Acy Smith, of Paola, were selected as a committee on exhibit. Secretary Royce was instructed to communicate with the commissioners of each county and ask their co-operation.

Must Hang October 11.

WICHITA, Kan., June 27.—Clyde Mattox, convicted of the murder of John Mullins at Oklahoma City, December 12, 1889, was to-day sentenced by Judge John A. Williams in the federal court to be hanged in this city Friday, October 11, 1895. At his first trial, in September, 1890, he was found guilty. A new trial was granted by the supreme court, which resulted in a hung jury. Mattox was again tried in June, 1894, and found guilty. The case was reviewed by the supreme court, under a suspension of the sentence by Judge Williams, and the verdict was sustained. Mattox escaped from the Sedgwick county jail February 7, 1894, but was recaptured.

To Be Consecrated Bishop.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.—The recent election of Dean Frank R. Millspaugh, of Topeka, to be bishop of Kansas has received the sanction of a majority of the standing committees of the Episcopalean diocese of the United States, and President Beatty announces that the ceremony of consecration will be performed by the house bishop as soon as the several bishops can be notified of the action of the standing committees. The ceremony will probably be performed in Topeka.

No Warden Appointed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 27.—Reports from Washington are to the effect that the appointment of Col. McClaughrey, of Pontiac reform prison, has not only not been made, but that he is not likely to be given the place as warden of the new federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. Attorney-General Harmon is not disposed to act with haste in the matter and will permit Capt. Pope to conduct the prison for the next month or two.

Gov. Smith Sustained.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 27.—Gov. Smith, of the soldiers' home, states positively that the national board of managers before leaving for the Pacific coast informed him that all formal charges regarding the management of the home had been disposed of, and that he was sustained. The board also advised him against being alarmed over certain newspaper reports relative to the home, as the board took no cognizance of such things.

Kansas Penitentiary Report.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.—Warden Bruce Lynch of the Kansas penitentiary, spent yesterday in Topeka making a settlement with the auditor and treasurer for business done at the penitentiary during March, April and May. The earnings of the penitentiary for the three months mentioned were $13,540.10 less than the expenditures and the warden received a check for the deficit.

Salaries of Police Commissioners.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.—The executive council has fixed the salaries of metropolitan police commissioners at $360 a year and $100 extra for the member of each board who is designated as the secretary. The law fixes the minimum salaries for commissioners at $300 and the maximum salary at $400, and the maximum salary for secretary at $200.

A Preacher's Confession.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., June 27.—Rev. W. E. Broadhurst, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, who a few days ago was accused of immorality, to-day published the following card in the Arkansas City Traveler: "It is due to the public that I make this confession. I am a fallen preacher after twenty-one years of acceptable work in the Methodist Episcopal church. I have resisted thousands of temptations, but was caught at last. My sin is such that I make no defense." Mr. Broadhurst has resigned his pastorate. He is well known throughout the west.

HOME HINTS AND HELPS

—To Clean Decanters: Use strips of course brown paper and cold water, filling the decanter quite full with the strips. Tea leaves, potato parings and shot are also used, but nothing gives the polish of brown paper.

—Meatless Tomato Soup: One quart of tomatoes, one quart of water, stew until soft, add a teaspoonful of soda, allow to effervesce, add a quart of milk, season to taste; thicken with rolled cracker.—Prairie Farmer.

—Gems: Sift one pint of flour with a teaspoonful of baking powder, add half a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of melted lard, one beaten egg, and a cupful of sweet milk. Mix well and bake in hot, well-greased gem pans.—Farm and Home.

—Pan Cakes: Sift a pint of flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder, and three beaten eggs, a cup of sweet milk, and a pinch of salt. Rub a tablespoonful of lard over the bottom of a frying pan, let heat, pour in a ladleful of the batter and fry quickly. Serve with butter and maple sirup.—Farm and Home.

—The best cleaning compound for nickel ware is fifty parts of alcohol and one of sulphuric acid. The article to be cleaned is held in the solution five to fifteen seconds, after which it is washed with water, rinsed with alcohol and wiped dry with a clean rag. The dirtiest of nickel goods is said to come out with a bright, new look.

—Stewed Rhubarb: Wash the stalks and peel them or not, just as you prefer. Not peeled it makes a richer but not as handsome a sauce. Cut them into inch pieces, cover them with sugar, and let them stand a little while to extract the juice. Cover close, and cook slowly until tender, but not long enough to break the pieces.—Boston Budget.

—Scalloped Onions: Remove the skins and put them into boiling salted water. Boil them twenty minutes and pour off the water entirely, then put in equal parts of hot water and milk and boil them twenty minutes longer. When done, drain, cut in slices, put into a shallow dish, cover with white sauce and buttered crumbs, and bake till the crumbs are brown.—Farmers' Review.

—Lemonade: To every quart of water use three lemons and the rind of one, taking care to peel the rind very thin, using nothing but the yellow outside. Cut this into pieces and put with the juice and powdered sugar in a covered vessel (a jug is best), using two ounces of sugar to every quart of water. Boil the water, then pour over the lemon and sugar; cover, let it cool, add ice, and serve. The beaten white of an egg added is very nice.—Farm and Fireside.

FANCY SILK WAISTS.

Suggestions on Styles and Materials for the Season.

Not to have a silk waist is to miss one of the dressy conveniences of the age. All ages of women wear them, and, what is more important, all sizes as well, for styles do not favor stout figures nowadays. Slender figures can wear any design of material, be it striped or brocaded, but stout persons should take the narrow stripes. Plain and striped satin, brocaded changeable taffeta, striped wash silk, printed Japanese silks, the goffered effects called taffeta plisse, chiffon over silk and surah—all are found among silk waists, but of all these, surah is the least seen. The percaline or silesia lining is made close-fitting, boned, and has an inside belt; the outside material has only side and shoulder seams, with the back fullness at the waist-line gathered or plaited; otherwise the back may be plain, gathered at the neck, laid in a large center box-plait or in two two-inch side plaits. The fronts now are of the drooping bag pouch, or Fedora style, falling over the belt like a blouse. Sometimes they are laid in three box-plaits; again in one wide center one, which may be single or double; then this fullness may be gathered at the neck and plaited below, or a round yoke is simulated with several rows of gathers, with the plaits below; the under-arm part does not drop over the belt. The crush collar is of the silk or velvet to correspond or contrast; the belt matches the collar in hue or is black with a black skirt. Both of these accessories fasten at the back under a lengthwise bow of loops and ends or a round knot and two wing or pointed pieces. Slender figures also wear belts having a bow at either side of the center front and knots on the sides of the collars. The sleeves are huge leg-of-mutton in shape over an ordinary lining, with an interlining of crinoline or book muslin from shoulder to elbow. For stout figures the waists are frequently made pointed, back and front, and worn outside of the skirt.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Lace and Grenadine Gowns.

While lace dresses can not be called fashionable there are always some seen whose owners can or will not part with them. They should have a silk lining, but French sateen is also used for the round waist, leg-of-mutton sleeves and skirt four yards wide. The lace is sewed in the same seams with the lining. A godet or round plait effect is not imperative in these skirts—or in any for that matter, though women think they must wear them—but if desired put the hair-cloth inside of the lining to avoid a double one and extra weight. The waist should be round, full and drooping in front. If short of material have sleeves of black satin, also belt. Another garniture is a blouse plastron and crush collar of colored chiffon. Since chiffon may be had for fifty-nine cents a yard, forty inches wide, in New York, it is used more and more. Grenadine is made over black or changeable taffeta in much the same style. Jet is handsome in spangled bands as baetelles, simulated box-plaits or as a corsage ornament draped from one shoulder to the other. Others are simply trimmed with ribbons for a belt, bretelles, collar and shoulder knots.—Ladies' Home Journ