

# Chase County Courier.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1890.

NUMBER 2.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 29th Mr. Ingalls, by request, introduced a bill to provide for payment of arrears of pensions on applications filed since July 1, 1880. Referred. The conference report on the bill for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific railroad indemnity lands was agreed to. The conference report on the Deficiency bill was presented and agreed to and the conference report on the Tariff bill taken up and discussed at some length and laid aside. A number of local and private measures were then disposed of (including the passage of forty-four pension bills in twenty-five minutes) and the Senate adjourned. In the House the conference report on the Deficiency bill was discussed and agreed to. A large number of reports were disposed of in rapid order, and the bill passed to prevent the desertion of the American flag by printing upon it any advertisement. At the evening session many local bills were disposed of.

When the Senate met on the 30th the House bill to promote administration of justice in the army was passed, also a deficiency bill for compensation of members. Also a resolution continuing the pay of session committee clerks and clerks of Senators during recess. The conference report on the Tariff bill was then taken up and debated until 6:30 o'clock when a vote was reached and the conference report agreed to by a vote of 31 to 27. Messrs. Faddock, Pettigrew and Plumb voting in the negative with the Democrats. The day in the House was quiet, only a few bills and resolutions of a local character being disposed of. The request of the Senate for a conference on the bill to promote the administration of justice in the army was granted, and the House adjourned.

When the Senate met on October 1 various motions were disposed of, and a resolution adopted to adjourn at six o'clock p. m. Resolutions of thanks to Vice-President Morton and Senator Ingalls for the impartiality of their actions as presiding officers, were unanimously adopted. The Tariff bill, enrolled, was received from the House with the Speaker's signature, and the Vice-President signed and sent it to the President for his signature. A committee appointed to wait on the President and notify him that the Senate was ready to adjourn, reported that the President had no further communication to make, and at six o'clock the Vice-President declared the Senate adjourned without day. The House disposed of the usual routine business and appointed a committee to wait on the President in connection with the Senate committee. Several conference reports were agreed to and the Senate resolution for final adjournment agreed to. The resignation of Postmaster Wheat was presented and the House refused to accept it, but the committee of investigation reported that the charges made against him had been sustained and the office was declared vacant. At six o'clock the Speaker declared the House adjourned, only a few members being present at the time.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

JAMES BROAD, Vice-Consul at Santiago, Cuba, has been dismissed by the State Department for neglect of duty.

The President has nominated John N. Irwin, of Iowa, to be Governor of Arizona.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission, on complaint of the Board of Trade of Eau Claire, Wis., is considering the adjustment of lumber rates with a view to uniformity and reasonable charges.

Secretary Blaine is being urged to visit Atlanta, Ga., and other points in the South and West. The Republican managers are urging him to make one or more speeches in McKinley's district.

Secretary Blaine sent to the House a denial from George M. Wurt, United States charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, of the reports that Russia was expelling the Jews by wholesale.

Secretary Noble has issued orders forbidding the employment of Indians in shows.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that the decrease in the bonded debt of the United States during the past month, viz.: \$42,316,840, was greater than in any month since the period of refunding operations under Secretary Sherman, the nearest approach to it being \$36,593,830 in the month of October, 1888.

The Census Bureau makes the announcement of the population of the Territory of Oklahoma as 61,701; Greer County, Indian Territory, 5,337; city of Kingfisher, Ok., 1,133; Oklahoma City, Ok., 4,138; Guthrie, Ok., 5,311.

A. J. CASSATT, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, have accepted the places of Inter-Continental Railroad Commissioners, to which they were recently appointed.

There is a report that late First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson will go as Minister to China after the elections.

The United States Fish Commission promises to make a great exhibit of fish and fisheries at Chicago during the World's Fair. The National Commission has been called to meet in Chicago October 18.

#### THE EAST.

JOHN JACOB ARMSTRONG ASTOR, the four-year-old son of William Waldorf Astor, has had his name changed to John Jacob Astor. The child's grandfather and great grandfather had the name of John Jacob Astor.

The New York Sun has started a fund to relieve suffering in Ireland. By the explosion of gas at the Sterling colliery, near Shamokin, Pa., eight miners were seriously and ten others slightly injured.

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE was re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Massachusetts district.

It is stated that Eastern capitalists have organized a company with \$7,000,000 capital for the purpose of manufacturing tinned plates. The headquarters of the company will be at Baltimore. It will run its own tin mines and will try to control the American tinned plate trade.

SEVEN men were injured by an accident on the railroad near Bangor, Me., a gravel train coming into collision with a freight.

REV. DR. GEORGE D. CHEEVER, well known as an author, died at his home at Englewood, N. J., recently.

By a fire in Illon, N. Y., \$75,000 damage was done to a number of firms. The schedule of the assignment of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., the New York commission merchants who failed recently, show \$1,440,608 liabilities and \$655,592 actual assets.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HENRY BACON, of Goshen, was nominated for Congress in the Fifteenth New York district by the Democrats.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM MITCHELL has been re-nominated by the Democrats of the Eighth Pennsylvania district. H. WALTER WEBB has ordered the discharge of all New York Central employees connected with the Knights of Labor.

THOMAS W. PIERCE has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth Pennsylvania district.

The Comte de Paris and party arrived at New York on the 3d.

#### THE WEST.

The California grape crop is in danger of rot from excessive rains.

SECRETARY BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, of the Chicago World's Fair, is preparing a circular letter containing full information for those who desire to make exhibits and for all others who seek knowledge.

CHARLES WESLEY HASTINGS, a veteran of the war, and two other men were arrested at North Lansing, Mich., while in the very act of making counterfeit silver dollars.

The Republicans of the Third Indiana district have nominated William J. Durham, a boiler maker of Seymour, for Congress.

The present population of Sioux City, Iowa, is 37,863; of Dallas, Tex., 38,140; of Macon, Ga., 22,688; and of the State of New Hampshire, 375,827.

The bill locating the capital at Oklahoma City has passed the Oklahoma Legislature. The Guthrie people were much excited at losing the seat of government.

The Mormons of Arizona number one-fifth of the population.

A PASSENGER war rate has commenced. Round trip tickets from Kansas City to St. Louis and Chicago were selling for single rates on the 2d.

The boat race between Hanlan and Teemer at East Liverpool, O., was won by Teemer. The alleged stakes were \$1,000.

ED WELLS, engineer, was killed in a wreck on the Vandallia road near Collinsville, Ill.

More than fifty people were poisoned by drinking "curious" lemonade at a bath at the Portland, Ind., fair.

LOUISE CARBINE, who lives on the third floor of 193 Lake street, Chicago, was horribly beaten by burglars. She will die.

COLONEL JOHN R. FRENCH, editor of the Sun, Boise City, Idaho, and once a noted anti-slavery agitator, is dead.

The Republicans of the Fourth California district have nominated General John T. Cutting for Congress to succeed Mr. Morrow.

W. I. CAMPBELL has been selected by the Illinois Republican Committee as National Committeeman to succeed Colonel George R. Davis, director-general of the World's fair.

The small lake pleasure steamer Golden Eagle exploded at Peoria, Ill. Of the fifteen passengers only two were slightly hurt.

It is reported in Chicago that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has arranged for a new entrance to Chicago.

WILLIAM H. SCHRIEVER, the bank cashier of Columbus, Ind., who escaped to Canada with \$300,000 in bonds and cash and was only recently arrested, has turned over all his ill gotten gains and will plead guilty.

#### THE SOUTH.

MCGHEE BROS., of Clarksville, Tenn., who were burned out, have assigned with \$60,000 liabilities and \$80,000 assets.

RETURNS from the election in Georgia show that the full Democratic ticket is elected by the usual heavy majority, there being practically no opposition. Both constitutional amendments have probably been carried. The General Assembly is three-fourths Alliance.

The Republicans of the Second Arkansas district have endorsed I. P. Langley, the Union Labor candidate for Congress, against Hon. C. R. Breckinridge.

The stage between Harrison and Eureka Springs, Ark., was held up the other night and the mail pouches taken. It is thought the thieves made a good haul.

GOVERNOR ROSS, of Texas, finds that crime in the State has decreased 40 per cent. during the past four years.

MANDEVILLE & WILSON, grocers of New Orleans, have assigned with \$135,000 liabilities and \$56,000 assets.

FIVE men were killed by a boiler explosion at Gurley's saw mill, Chawalla, Tenn. Among the unfortunates was Gurley himself.

The Farmers' Alliance Exchange of Alabama is advancing \$35 per bale on all the farmers' cotton offered. The source of the funds is a profound secret. The taxable values of Dallas, Tex., have risen from \$29,000,000 to \$38,000,000 within a year.

ERNEST HUMPHREYS, a negro who had killed two other negroes, was lynched at Princeton, Ky.

TWELVE hundred miners at Dayton, Tenn., have struck against a reduction in wages.

#### GENERAL.

THE wages of iron and steel workers in the Midland district of England have been reduced five per cent. There are but sixty furnaces now in blast in Scotland, as against eighty-four at this time last year.

The Reichsanzeiger says that Sir F. De Winton, Governor of the British East African Company, has censured Mr. Thomson, the company's official, who insulted the German flag when taking possession of Vitu, and has apologized to Germany. The apology has been accepted.

THE differences between the Southern Pacific Railway Company and the engineers are to be settled by arbitration.

The Paris Rappel says that the question of prosecuting the Boulanguists will be raised in the Chamber of Deputies.

WHITECHAPEL police have received a warning from "Jack the Ripper" that he will soon have another victim.

SILVER took another upward movement on the 1st, having previously steadily declined. Many persons were reported manipulating the market.

JEAN BAPTISTE ALPHONSO KARE, the noted French author, is dead.

The great Chicago dry goods firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. has decided to incorporate January next with \$5,000,000 capital.

The Congress of the United States of Colombia has approved the international railway conference and three commissioners have been appointed.

A BRUSSELS carpet trust has been formed. Prices will go up 25 to 30 cents per yard.

RESOLUTIONS were adopted by the International Undertakers' Association, declaring all contracts between the association and the National Burial Case Association canceled by reason of the Anti-Trust bill.

THE monthly statement of the public debt shows a decrease in the debt for September of \$4,587,907.

GENERAL BOULANGER will spend the winter in Malta.

THE British dockmen's congress has opened at London with sixty delegates present.

A FIRE at Sydney, N. S. W., destroyed property worth \$7,500,000.

A DISPATCH from Athens says that the Sultan has issued an irade confirming the religious immunity and privileges of the Armenians.

A BULL fighter named Mascareno has been expelled from Guatemala for shouting for Ezeta of San Salvador, and a German has been driven out for paying attentions to Barrundia's daughter.

It is reported from Vienna that Russia and Turkey have come to an understanding in regard to the Armenian question.

A TREATY has been signed by Germany and Zanzibar relative to the coasting trade along the East coast of Africa. The German Government pays the Sultan of Zanzibar 4,700,000 marks for the concession.

CHOLERA has reappeared in Toledo, Spain. Four cases, one fatal, have been reported.

#### THE LATEST.

THE six-story buildings, 257 and 259 State street, Chicago, have been destroyed by fire.

THE mind of the ex-Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, is reported from Cologne, Germany, as practically gone. He is constantly guarded by an attendant.

LITTLE Tommy O'Rourke, who had been lost in the woods near Foley, in Benton County, Minn., since September 28, was found October 5. He was nearly starved, having lived on acorns and water.

THE Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Orleans went from New York to Philadelphia on the 6th. The tomb of General McClelland at Trenton, N. J., was visited. In the afternoon they were tendered a reception by Philadelphia officials.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has called for a report of the condition of National banks at the close of business Thursday, October 2.

THE Pres dent left Washington on the 6th for his Western trip.

THE San Francisco police deny that the woman who robbed Louis Besant, an alleged medical student, is a Vassar girl from Boston or that Besant is of fine French family.

It is reported from Paris that as a result of the Boulanguist exposures more stringent laws than ever will be adopted against the exiled royal and imperial families of France.

At the Mormon conference in Salt Lake City George Q. Cannon and President Woodruff advised the Mormons to obey the laws and leave the consequences with the Lord.

MRS. LADSHAW, living near Camden, Pa., mistook nitro glycerine for carbon oil and put a bottle of it into her kitchen stove. The explosion wrecked the house and fatally injured her husband.

THE local election in Covington, Ky., was carried by the Republicans, the first time in twenty-five years.

THE Democratic Congressional campaign committee will circulate about 100,000 copies of Senator Carlisle's recent speech on the tariff.

THE lightermen at Hull and the cartmen at Liverpool, England, have struck for higher wages.

ALL the buildings on the Minnesota experimental farm near Hamline have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$35,000; insurance, \$30,000.

KATE ROHRER, daughter of a wealthy mill owner of Clintonville, Wis., drowned herself in her father's mill pond because attacked by consumption.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Department Commander of Kansas received a message to the effect that President Harrison will be at the old soldiers' reunion at Topeka.

GEORGE ALLEN, aged eighteen years, was recently killed at Garden City by his horse falling on him.

THE result of the census of the first supervisor's district of Kansas has been announced. The total population of the district is 371,488 as against 277,596 ten years ago; an increase of 92,892. The population of eight of the principal cities and towns of the district is as follows: Fort Scott, 11,837, increase in ten years, 4,465; Burlington, 2,239, increase, 228; Arkansas City, 8,354, increase, 7,342; Winfield, 5,147, increase, 2,303; Oswego, 2,522, increase, 171; Parsons, 6,736, increase, 2,537; Emporia, 7,550, increase, 2,919; Independence, 3,121, increase, 205.

ARCHISON is at last to have a public building. The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for a site.

THE Railroad Commissioners recently visited Manhattan to investigate an application of the citizens for the removal of the side tracks, switches and depots of the Union Pacific road from their present location to another. As now placed they are thought to be dangerous to the public.

STATISTICIAN HILTON has obtained official statistics from twenty-one counties in Eastern Kansas, showing that since January 1, 4,061 mortgages have been recorded, and 5,896 released. It shows a decrease of the mortgage indebtedness of these counties of seventeen per cent in a period of less than six months. The percentage of decrease is greater since May 1. He estimates that the decrease for these counties will be double for the entire year, or \$1,537,532. The amount of chattel mortgages released will probably exceed that of real estate, and January 1, 1891, will see the farmers of Kansas at least \$10,000,000 less in debt than last January.

A MAN who was known as Arthur Felton was recently arrested at Camden, N. J., who is supposed to be C. A. Benson, the murderer of Mrs. Mettman at Leavenworth.

WHILE several enlisted men belonging to the Tenth infantry were recently out hunting near White Cloud, Private Reed was accidentally shot by Private Harrington. Reed received a charge of shot fired at a quail and lost one eye, but was not fatally injured.

THE President has nominated the following Kansas postmasters: Henry E. Cowgill, at Baldwin, Wilson Tiff, at Weir and Sydney A. Breese, at Cottonwood Falls.

THE arguments in the Rohrer habeas corpus case, to test the constitutionality of the Wilson Original Package law, was concluded in the United States court at Topeka the other day. Hon. L. B. Kellogg, Attorney-General, and R. B. Welch, county attorney of Shawnee County, appeared in behalf of the State, and Hon. David Overmeyer and Judge Z. T. Hazen for the petitioner. The arguments of the counsel on both sides were very able. Two questions were prominent in the case: First, whether Congress exceeded its powers in passing the bill, and second, whether the Prohibitory law of the State was effective without re-enactment. The court took the case under advisement.

IN accordance with the act of Congress creating a board of lady managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, C. K. Holliday, Jr., one of the commissioners, has nominated as lady commissioners from the State of Kansas, Mrs. Jennie Mitchell, of Kearney County, widow of General Robert Mitchell, and his alternate, Mrs. B. Blair Lynch, of Leavenworth, wife of Frank T. Lynch, editor of the Leavenworth Standard, and a daughter of General Charles W. Blair.

THE capture of Benson, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Mettman, of Leavenworth, has raised a debatable question as to judicial jurisdiction. If the murder was committed on the Fort Leavenworth military reservation he will be tried in the United States court, and a conviction will carry the penalty of death, but if the case is tried by the State court the penalty, while nominally death, is really only life imprisonment.

THE old people of Kansas had their inning at the late Kansas City, Mo., fair. Prizes were offered by several business houses, and a silk umbrella, offered to the oldest person from Wyandotte County (Kan.), was awarded to Mrs. Harriet B. Havens, aged 84 years and 4 months. A gold-headed cane to the oldest man from Kansas was awarded to Mr. Thompson McDaniel, of Salina, aged 84 years and 9 months. A special premium of a gold-headed cane was awarded to Mr. Isaiah Moore, of Kansas City, Kan., age, 74 years and 6 months. A hat to the handsomest man who could wear it was given to Mr. Toms, of Pratt. The hat was unusually large, being 7 1/2 in size.

WILLIAM DWYER, a coach washer, was killed in attempting to coach a Santa Fe train at Argentine the other evening. He had started to Kansas City to attend a lodge meeting of the Select Knights A. O. U. W., and had on his uniform at the time of the accident. He was twenty-five years old.

JOHN YORER, sixty-two years old, was recently robbed and murdered in a disreputable house at Wichita. He was a stranger in the town and had been taken to the place by a man who offered to show him to a boarding house. Several inmates of the dive were arrested.

## SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Arrest of Two Men Supposed to Be the Ottoville Train Robbers.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Oct. 6.—Horatio S. Hines and Frank Hoffman were arrested near Elmira in Ray County by Missouri Pacific Detective Frank Tutt and J. M. Crowder, constable of this township, and placed in jail here charged with the Ottoville train robbery. The men refuse to talk, saying only that they are not guilty and can prove an alibi.

Crowder and Tutt say the evidence is strong and they have the right men without a doubt. On one of the men they claim to have found a pair of sleeve buttons taken at the time of the robbery. Tutt says he knows all about the alibi, as the men fixed that up two weeks before the robbery, and that he will have no trouble convicting them. He says he also has evidence to prove that the cuff buttons found near Ottoville the day after the robbery belong to one of them.

Hines, the one supposed to have done the planning, has, so Tutt says, three aliases—J. W. Webb, F. S. Tarwater and Joseph McCoy. He also says he is a lawyer. He is about thirty years old and has exceedingly light blue eyes, similar to those of the leader of the robbers.

Hoffman, Tutt declares, has five aliases—Frank Williams, Frank Wilson, C. S. Pulsifer, J. R. Reed and H. S. Ribe. He has four bullet wounds on his person. He is twenty-six years old and has dark eyes and a dark complexion.

The pictures of the men were taken to-day. Neither objected, only saying they were sorry they were not fixed up. They were taken to Boonville by Tutt and Crowder where a trial will be had.

Detective Tutt says that he has evidence to show that the man Hines is the leader of the gang that robbed the Missouri Pacific express at the Ottoville water tank, and ever since the finding of several articles that were taken from the express car under a brush heap, a short distance from the scene of the robbery, he has been collecting evidence. Shortly after the robbery Detective Tutt told a reporter that the leader of the gang was in hiding within a short distance of the scene of the depredation, and that he was watching him and by his actions was locating the other members. Tutt has passed through Kansas City several times recently on trips to Colorado, Texas and Arkansas, and he claims that he has other members of the gang located and more arrests will be made in a few days. Tutt says that immediately after the robbery the gang dispersed and the majority of the members scattered over the West.

## FAMILY SUFFOCATED.

The Father Alone Escapes Half Dead By Jumping Out of a Window.

DETROIT, Iowa, Oct. 6.—Yesterday morning at four o'clock the house of ex-Policeman John McBee was found to be on fire. A neighbor ran across and tried to arouse the family. While knocking at the door the window in the upper story crashed and McBee fell to the ground. For a few moments he was senseless. When he recovered he began crying that his family were upstairs. The flames were quickly extinguished and the firemen entered at the top of the landing.

The mother and three children were found and quickly removed. Mrs. McBee and the oldest daughter, Rose, aged eighteen, were dead. The youngest daughter, Bertha, aged sixteen, and Charles, five years old, were still alive. The boy died in the afternoon. The girl is still alive but can not recover.

McBee was too dazed to give a connected account. It is known that he awoke nearly suffocated and aroused his wife. They groped in the smoke and darkness until McBee struck the window through which he leaped or fell. The mother was with him, but remembering her children went back to save them.

When found the family were in a group with their arms about each other's necks. The building is a small two-story frame. The bodies were slightly burned.

Wittrock's Accomplice Released.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Thomas S. Weaver has been discharged from the Missouri penitentiary under the three-fourths rule, having served three years and nine months of his five years' sentence. He was an accomplice of Fred Wittrock, or Jim Cummings, in the Adams express robbery of 1886 on the St. Louis & St. Francisco railroad. He came to St. Louis with Wittrock from Chicago, where he has a family, for the purpose of assisting in the perpetration of the robbery, but his nerve failed him at the last moment and he refused to be a party to the act itself. Later, however, he received \$3,000 of the stolen money and he was convicted as an accessory.

## THE LEAD TRUST.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—During the past few days there has been a quiet little meeting in session at the office of the attorneys of the American Shot & Lead Company in this city, and it is said that all the transfers of shot companies comprising the trust have been made. Those posted in the trade say, however, that the trust will have a hard road to travel, as two of the largest and most important manufacturers of the country—the Raymond Lead Company and Latham Bros., of New York—are on the outside. These concerns have the best and most modern machinery and make more than one-half of the total output of the country.

## THE LOTTERY LAW.

The Post-office Department Issues Instructions—What Postal Employees May Do—Diligence Urged Upon Postmasters in Executing the Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyler, under the direction of Postmaster-General Wana-maker, has prepared for publication in the Postal Bulletin a circular letter to postmasters containing instructions for their guidance in the case of lottery matter under the recent Anti-Lottery act. After quoting the law in full, the circular reads as follows:

Section 804, above quoted, applied to any letter, ordinary or registered, if it concerns any lottery, gift concert or scheme described in the section, and to lottery tickets, checks, drafts, bills, money, postal notes, or money orders for purchase of lottery tickets, of any share or chance in a lottery or gift enterprise, and to the list of the drawings at any lottery or similar scheme, and to the carrying of them in the mails, or the delivery of them from post-offices.

The seal of a letter or of any sealed packet, prepaid at letter rates, must not be disturbed for the purpose of ascertaining if its transmission in the mail or its delivery at a post-office is forbidden by the provisions of this act. Nor will the mere suspicion that such letter or packet relates to a lottery, or the fact that it is addressed to any person known to be engaged in the business of conducting a lottery, justify its detention or non-delivery, except that the delivery of registered letters at the office of destination shall be withheld when the Postmaster-General has issued special orders to that effect.

Postal cards and circulars unsealed, and all other unsealed matter, may, when suspected of having been deposited or mailed in violation of the provisions of this act, be examined for the purpose of ascertaining their character.

The mailing of matter interdicted by this act, by citizens to lottery companies and their representatives, is as clear a violation of the law as the mailing of such matter by lottery companies to their customers or other persons.

When it is known at the time of depositing them for mailing that postal cards or circulars are unmailable the postmaster should decline to receive them. If they be found in a post-office and the sender is unknown to the postmaster, or if they be discovered in the mail in transit they should be withdrawn and sent to the Postmaster-General, accompanied by a special report from the postmaster.

The provisions of this act apply to letters, postal cards and circulars containing lotteries or similar schemes that come in the mails from foreign countries, and such mail so received shall be treated as if it originated in the United States.

Matter sent in violation of the section, discovered by postmasters at intermediate post-offices should be withdrawn from the mails and disposed of in the same manner as if it had been discovered by the postmaster at the office of mailing or the office of delivery. Postmasters at intermediate offices should not delay the transmission of other mail in making special search for any thing declared by this act to be unmailable.

Newspapers, pamphlets and publications of all kinds, bearing date before or since the 18th day of September, 1890 (at which date the act took effect, which contains the advertisement of any lottery, gift enterprise or similar scheme, or the whole or part of the list of prizes awarded at the drawings of lotteries or similar schemes, are, by the provisions of this act, deemed to be carried in the mails or delivery to subscribers, addresses, or to any other persons, or as "sample copies." Postmasters should refuse to receive them from publishers or to deliver them if by inadvertence they reach the office of destination. When found by postmasters in the mail in transit they should be held until a report concerning them can be made to the Postmaster-General and instructions received from him as to the disposition of them.

Foreign newspapers, pamphlets and publications of all kinds containing printed matter forbidden by the provisions of this act should be treated as if they were published in the United States.

Clerks in the railway mail service discovering matter, the carriage of which is forbidden by the provisions of this act, should withdraw and forward it to their respective division superintendents. Division superintendents should treat such matter in the same manner as postmasters are herein instructed to treat it.

The term "lottery" as used in this act embraces all kinds of schemes, general or local, for the distribution of prizes by lottery or chance, such as gift exhibitions, enterprises, contests, raffles or the drawing of prizes in money or property at fairs. Hence, letters, postal cards and circulars concerning them, and newspapers, pamphlets and other publications containing advertisements are unmailable.

The provisions of section 802, relating to registered letters, and of section 401, relating to money orders, both of which sections are set out in full in the preceding copy of the act, apply to such matter at offices of delivery only and are to be enforced upon the direct orders of the Postmaster-General.

Postmasters and other postal officials and employees are expected to be diligent in carrying out the foregoing instructions for the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

## ALL SYMPATHY FORFEITED.

John Mettman Thinks That His Daughter Deserves No Sympathy From Him For Her Connection With Her Mother's Murder.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Routahn is still confined to her bed and as silent as ever. Not even the jail officials can get her to talk.

John Mettman, the father of Mrs. Routahn, and her brother Henry were seen at their home on Dakota street. They take a deep interest, as a matter of course, in the case and express the hope that justice will be dealt out to all parties concerned. The father when questioned as to the expenses for the defense of Mary Routahn said he had no money in the first place and in the second place could not see why he should mortgage his home to pay a lawyer when Mary had virtually acknowledged her connection with the murder. It was bad enough, he said, to have one's wife murdered and then to be told that his own child would be guilty of robbing her brother of his earnings and have the mother "fixed" so that the theft could be laid upon her was too horrible to contemplate and is certainly sufficient cause for the refusal of that sympathy that a parent would naturally show to his child.







## HOW STRANGE IT WILL BE!

How strange it will be, love—how strange when we two  
Shall be what all lovers become:  
You, frigid and faithless, I cold and untrue—  
You thoughtless of me, and I careless of you—  
Our pet names grown rusty with nothing to do—  
Love's bright web unraveled, and rent, and worn through.  
And life's room left empty—ah, hum!  
Ah! me,  
How strange it will be!

How strange it will be when the witchery goes,  
Which makes me seem lovely to-day;  
When your thought of me loses its *couleur de rose*;  
When every day serves some new thought to disclose;  
When you find I've cold eyes, and an every-day nose,  
And wonder you could for a moment suppose  
I was out of the common-place way—  
Ah! me,  
How strange it will be!

How strange it will be, love—how strange, when we meet  
With just a chill touch of the hand!  
When my pulses no longer delightedly beat  
At the thought of your coming, the sound of your feet—  
When I watch not your going, far down the long street;  
When your dear, loving voice, now so thrillingly sweet,  
Grows harsh in reproach or command—  
Ah! me,  
How strange it will be!

How strange it will be, when we willingly stay  
Divided the weary day through!  
Or, getting remotely apart as we may,  
Sit idly and silent, with nothing to say,  
Or idly converse on the news of the day,  
In a wearisome, old married-folk sort of way!  
I shrink from the picture—don't you?  
Ah! me,  
How strange it will be!

Dear love, if our hearts do grow torpid and old,  
As many others have done;  
If we let our love perish with hunger and cold,  
If we dim all life's diamonds, and tarnish its gold,  
If we choose to live wretched, and die unconsol'd,  
'Twill be strangest of all things that ever were told  
As happening under the sun!  
Ah! me,  
How strange it will be!

—Frank E. Holliday, in Ladies' Home Journal.

## ARIEL, The Half-Breed.

A Romance of Colonial Days.

BY ROBERT A. CUMMINS.

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CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED.

When De Barzac and his friend called at Mme. Chevreul's house in the evening they were graciously received by that lady, who presented the latter to her niece with words of compliment which brought a flush to the cheek of the young man.

De Barzac, from a sentiment of delicacy, avoided the young lady and joined a group of officers who were talking about army affairs, and among whom was Major Chevreul.

"Ha! De Barzac! Where is thy Goliath, oh son of Jesse? And why didst thou not cut off his head whilst thou wast about it?" asked one.

"Unfortunately, the provost marshal interfered at the critical moment," said another; "but he regrets it—ah, yes, he can not forgive himself for his precipitancy, and he declares that he will be more prudent in future."

"What was it all about, De Barzac?" asked another.

"Did the ogre want thee for his supper, or was he jealous of the interest thou hast excited in the bosoms of the fair ones who are ready to die for a wounded hero if he be young and handsome?"

"You are all wrong," interjected another. "Lemourier was *maître de armes* in past days, and he wished to give De Barzac a lesson in fence gratis and to keep himself in practice—that is all, messieurs; the mystery is explained."

Major Chevreul drew the young man aside.

"Be on your guard, my friend," he said impressively. "Lemourier dare not attack you again, but he has agents, secret and sure, among the Indians. I suspect him of many dark deeds, which, could they be brought to light,

charming. What a broad, white forehead she has; her eyes, how dreamy in repose, then flashing with enthusiasm; and that small, red mouth which smiles so bewitchingly, but never laughs. What a volume of dark brown hair is coiled up in that imperial crown, which lends dignity to her noble stature. If, as I suspect, she is your fiancée, you are a most fortunate man."

"You have drawn her portrait well," said De Barzac; "but why do you think she is my fiancée?"

"Because she never spoke of you, but her eyes followed wherever you went." Lemourier departed for Fort Frontenac the next day with Mlle. Destain's letter in his pocket. He had not replied to it nor sought another interview. He was not a lover with a cause to plead in love's own language, but an avenger who would find means to humble this



SHE SHOOK HER HEAD AND POINTED TO THE OPPOSITE SHORE.

proud woman to his own terms, and to make his rival feel his power. These were the thoughts which he revolved in his mind, and, sleeping or waking, clung to him like scorpions.

Traveling in those days of narrow forest paths was slow and laborious, and the steam genii had not yet been compelled to force the unwilling bark up stream; therefore military operations over a vast territory were conducted with much delay and severe labor, to say nothing of hardship and danger. The French-Canadian peasant, dragged from his meager farm by the relentless conscription to fight in a cause which promised him nothing but death or captivity, was not an ardent soldier, and the thought of a starving wife and family at home was not likely to add buoyancy to his heart or energy to his movements.

But the indomitable spirit of General Montcalm pushed forward the lagging forces, and slowly but surely concentrated them at the points selected.

A month passed away and Marden began to feel a soldier's impatience of inaction, although his captivity was lightened by his friends. De Barzac, no longer on the sick list, was in daily expectation of marching orders, while in the intervals of duty he nursed the hope that he was gaining ground in Mlle. Destain's esteem. As to Lemourier, and the danger to be feared from his secret vengeance, they were almost forgotten.

It happened one afternoon that Mrs. Vernon, while making her daily visit to the Indian families camped upon the shore, noticed a canoe drawn up on the bank, at the bottom of which lay a figure wrapped in a blanket. Softly she raised a corner of the covering and looked at the face of the sleeper. Then she dropped it and pressed her hand upon her bosom. She stood thus for a few moments lost in thought. Then she asked one of the squaws if she knew the stranger. She shook her head and pointed to the opposite shore.

"He came from that direction, had barely strength enough to draw his bark to shore and then he lay down to sleep." The woman spoke in the low, musical tones of her race. She, too, raised a corner of the blanket and smiled sadly, for the face she saw was young and handsome, but marked by fatigue and privation. The sleeper stirred and opened his eyes. They encountered those of the lady and the two gazed at each other with mutual interest.

"Come with me," said Mrs. Vernon; "you need food and rest."

The boy arose and made a gesture with his hand.

"The Great Spirit has shut his mouth," said the squaw.

Mrs. Vernon, believing him to be a deaf mute, motioned him to follow her. Arrived at her house, she spread a bountiful meal before him, to which he applied himself with the ardor of long abstinence, and then laying his head upon the table fell asleep. Mrs. Vernon would not disturb him, wisely judging that nature was the best restorative, but she gazed at him with a troubled expression as if some long-buried hope was struggling back to life again.

The shadows of night were beginning to creep into the room when Ariel awoke and began to recall the events of the day, the central figure in which was that beautiful woman of his own blood, yet superior to all of the race whom he had ever seen. His reverie was disturbed by the sound of voices in an adjoining room, the door of which was open, and he listened because he could not help it, but soon his interest was aroused.

Mme. Chevreul was speaking: "You know, dear friend, how rejoiced we were when Lemourier departed with his command, and yet I never lost the feeling that his hatred would find some means to reach us, especially through De Barzac, who is too proud to take precautions. But I have enlisted his friend—our friend I should say—Mr. Marden, to whom I have related every thing. He is not only brave, but prudent and sagacious, and I have his promise that he will guard his friend; and as they occupy the same apartment, I feel more assured."

"And Mme. Destain?"

"Oh, she is an enigma. She is so reserved, I can not fathom her. I sometimes think she has no heart, or that she left it in France. She is more approachable to Mr. Marden; she enjoys

his conversation, she smiles at his witticisms, she is charmed with his songs of love and war. If he were a vain man, he might aspire, but he is not."

"That is the reason she likes him. She is tired of lovers."

"It may be so; but it seldom happens to young girls. Ninon therefore must be an exception. And she is so proud! I am sure that De Barzac loves her, yet he does not press his suit. She freezes him."

"M. De Barzac is wise. Some day the ice will melt."

"I hope it may be so, provided nothing dreadful occurs in the interval; but I have a premonition."

"My dear friend, you are simply nervous. See, now, Lemourier is far distant; M. De Barzac is here surrounded by friends; Mme. Destain, in the bosom of your own family, is well protected—what then?"

"Ah, yes, it is true. I know that I am weak, and yet the apprehension remains."

"Dear Mme. Chevreul, you are a Christian. Remember that there is but one protector and that by His strength we stand."

The French lady kissed the jeweled cross suspended from her neck.

"Would that I had your faith," she said.

"It has been my staff of life—the firm foundation on which my weary feet have rested through years of solitude and bereavement. Seek and ye shall find."

Mme. Chevreul arose and took her departure.

After a moment's hesitation Ariel entered the apartment and bowed deeply to Mrs. Vernon.

"How handsome he is!" was her first thought, and then unconsciously aloud, "How shall I make him understand me?"

A desk with writing materials stood on the table.

Ariel took a sheet of paper and rapidly traced some lines on it, the lady looking on with a surprised smile. The difficulty was solved. An explanation followed, Ariel giving a brief sketch of his life as far as he could remember it, but strangely enough made no allusion to his twin sister. The lady questioned him eagerly about his infantile recollections, but in vain. Beyond a certain limit he could recall nothing, and with a sigh of disappointment she relinquished the hope which had flashed out for a moment on the shadow of her life.

Ariel, having learned that his master's friend was in danger, quickly inferred that Marden was involved in it, since he had promised to watch over him, and he resolved to seek him without delay. Mrs. Vernon yielded to his request, only stipulating that he was to make his home with her, and having directed him to De Barzac's quarters, permitted him to depart.

The night was dark and cloudy, but Ariel was familiar with the ground, over which he glided as silently as a ghost, guided by the lights in the officers' quarters in front of which a sentinel was pacing back and forth. Ariel decided not to disturb him, thus avoiding the annoyance of being challenged for the countersign and subsequently escorted to the guard house; he therefore waited till the man's back was turned and glided past him.

The building was only one-story high, and the rooms were arranged on corridors. They appeared to be deserted. Ariel reflected that the officers were probably visiting at the houses of their friends in the town. He tried some of the doors but they were locked. There was no alternative but to sit down and wait. Then he heard some one speak in a low key. Guided by the sound, he reached a door. It yielded to a gentle pressure; there was a glimmer of light inside, and the voice was more distinct. When had he heard it before? Holding the door ajar he listened. The tones were those of a negro, and he was speaking in French. "You three are enough; but you must make quick work and no mistakes. You know him, Jacques; if he is alone, so much the better; but if the other is with him, *strike dead!* You know your business. Strike sure. The American is not armed. He is a prisoner of war. Come, I will let you out by a window."

Their steps approached the door, which Ariel closed gently; then he glided swiftly out into the darkness and past the sentinel. How should he find his master and warn him of the plot? For such he had no doubt it was. The moon was rising and shed a faint light through the clouds, and in the distance he saw a house more brilliantly lighted than the others, and he fled in that direction. It must be Mme. Chevreul's house; there De Barzac would be with his friend, and ever as he ran the negro's voice kept ringing in his ears with a dimly familiar tone, and as his thoughts took shape it associated itself with the phantom of a stern, dark-visaged man whom he had seen during his captivity among the Indians, previous to the battle where he was rescued by Marden. He stopped suddenly; a crowd of recollections swept across his brain. The man was Lemourier, the negro his servant. The conversation he had overheard between Mrs. Vernon and her friend supplied the connecting links between the circumstances, and he sprang forward again upon his mission of life or death. He met two or three groups of officers returning to their quarters whom he would have questioned but for his inability to use other than the sign language, which they would not understand.

At length he reached the house, he looked through a window into a lighted room in which were three gentlemen and two ladies, and his heart beat tumultuously with joy when he recognized his master. The others were unknown to him. The hall door stood open and Ariel entered. For a moment some strong emotion overwhelmed him and he leaned against the wall, his hands pressed to his heart. But quickly regaining his self-control, he threw open the drawing-room door and stood before the astonished group.

"Ariel!" cried Marden, rushing forward and clasping him in his arms.

"Ariel! my friend! my brother! Whence comest thou, dear boy? How didst thou find thy master?"

Ariel gently withdrew himself from the embrace. His face was flushed, his eyes flashed through the tears that could not dim their brightness. The witnesses to this strange scene gazed silently as if they beheld an unexpected and brilliant tableau vivant at the theater, and the first to recover himself was the boy. Stepping back a pace, he waved his hand to command attention, and began to talk rapidly with his fingers while the group around him looked on with growing interest.

Marden, to whom alone the sign language was intelligible, soon became absorbed in the revelation, and Mme. Chevreul observed that the smile gave place to a grave expression which anon became stern and even fierce. She had never before seen that open cheerful face put on the "wrinkled front of war," and at once returned to her "promotions." When Ariel concluded, Marden led Major Chevreul and De Barzac aside, and briefly explained the affair. Chevreul offered to send a guard to apprehend the assassins; but the younger men objected that the guard would not know where to look for them. "Lend me a sword, Major," said Marden; "De Barzac is armed, and being on our guard, we two are more than a match for the villains."

Chevreul declared that if they would go, he would accompany them, but De Barzac argued that the brigands would not attack if the numbers were equal. It was finally agreed that Ariel should go forward as a scout and Major Chevreul follow the young men at a discreet distance. While the major took Marden with him to select a sword, De Barzac invented a plausible story to allay the apprehensions of the ladies, and then the friends took their leave.

"But where is the boy?" asked Ninon.

"He is gone on before us," replied Marden.

The guests departed and the ladies were about to question Major Chevreul as to the import of Ariel's communication, when he suddenly remembered some instructions he should have given De Barzac and hurried after them.

The ladies looked at each other with anxious faces. They were not deceived. Presently a shot rang out. Mme. Chevreul arose and looked out of the window. She thought she saw figures moving in the dim light. Then came another shot not very distant. She ran upstairs hoping to get a wider view. As she looked she became sensible of a smarting sensation in her eyes which increased momentarily. She groped her way towards the rear of the house to call a servant. A confused sound came from their apartments. She pushed a door open and a volume of smoke filled with tongues of fire rushed into the room. She recoiled with a shriek of terror. It seemed to be echoed from below. Her senses began to reel, when a hand grasped hers and led her down by a back passage into the open air, and then she fainted.

When consciousness returned she found herself surrounded by her servants and others attracted hither by the conflagration. The flames poured forth in with a mighty crash, and a shower of sparks and cinders. The once gay and happy mansion had passed away in a whirlwind of fire and left but a heap of blackened ruins.

Where was Ninon Destain? Had she perished in the flames? No one knew.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## BISMARCK AND WRANGEL.

The Statesman's Resentment Toward the Soldier Changed to Friendship.

In the third volume of his "Founding of the German Empire, by William I.," which has just appeared, Heinrich von Sybel tells a pretty story of Bismarck and the Field Marshal Wrangel, familiarly known in Germany as "Papa Wrangel." When, in 1864, the Berlin Cabinet was compelled by the threats of the Western European powers to forbid Wrangel to lead the German forces forward into Jutland, the gruff old Field Marshal telegraphed from the scene of action to the King at the capital that "these diplomats who disturb the most beautiful military strategy deserve the gallows."

As Bismarck was the diplomat behind the delay complained of, he felt personally aggrieved by Papa Wrangel's telegram, which the Emperor showed to him. When Wrangel returned to Berlin, Bismarck persistently ignored him. One evening at a state dinner they happened to sit side by side. Bismarck was grim and unbending. Papa Wrangel, however, as time and wine passed, began to feel sorry that he had offended the Chancellor, and made several efforts to break the ice. In vain; Bismarck remained stolid and stern. At length the old soldier laid his finger softly on the Chancellor's arm, and inquired rather timidly: "My son, canst thou not forget?"

"No," ejaculated Bismarck, roughly. There was a pause, and Papa Wrangel reflected. Then he asked:

"My son, canst thou not forget?" Another pause.

Bismarck's face gradually cleared, until he turned to the Field Marshal with a broad, hearty smile, grasped his hand, and cried: "With my whole heart, with my whole heart."

After that the firmness of the friendship between the great Prussian statesman and the great Prussian soldier was proverbial in Berlin.—N. Y. Star.

A youth, bashful but desperately in love, finding that no notice was taken of his frequent visits to the house of his sweetheart, summoned up courage to address the girl thus: "Jean, I wish here on Monday night." "Ay ye were that," acknowledged the girl. "An' I wish here on Tuesday night." "An' I wish here on Wednesday." "Ay, an' ye were here on Thursday night." "An' I wish here last night, Jean." "Weel," said she, "what if you were?" "An' I'm here the night again." "An' what about it, even if ye cam' every night?" "What about it, did ye say, Jean? Did ye no begin to smell a rat?"

Mrs. MONEYBAG of New York gave a luncheon to a party of friends in Delmonico's a few days ago at which the fees were served in Dresden powder boxes, with gold forks, which after the course were presented to the guests.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### A PIGGERY.

A Splendid Residence for the Pigs, But It Costs Money.

The main part of this piggery (shown in figures 1, 2 and 3) is 20x40 feet, and 9 feet high, with outside pens 7x9½ feet. It is set on chestnut posts 2

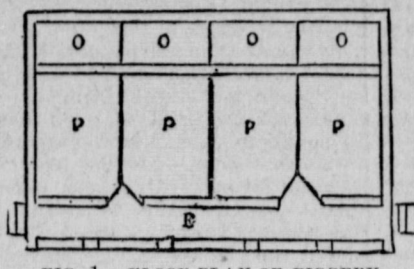


FIG. 1.—FLOOR PLAN OF PIGGERY.

feet from ground. Partitions and floors are 3-inch hemlock. The troughs are 2-inch oak plank. Partitions between entry and pens are built slanting down to top of troughs, so that the hogs can not get into them. Doors at the ends,

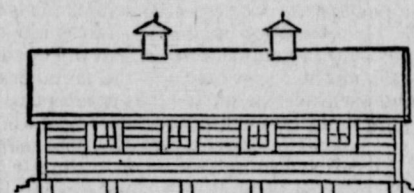


FIG. 2.—PIGGERY; SIDE ELEVATION.

and windows at the front side. Entry is 3½ feet wide. The floor slants 3 inches in 16 feet, and the floor of outside pens slants 1½ inches.

This building is sided with common siding; shingle roof, and hemlock frame. The two ventilators tend to

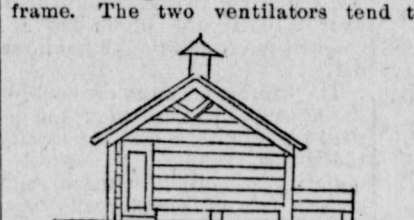


FIG. 3.—PIGGERY; END ELEVATION.

keep the pens free from bad odor. The building is battened and costs \$315.28. In the amount of cost I have not included expense of paint and painting nor lumber for troughs.

In Fig. 1, P P P P are pens; O O O O outside pens, 7 feet wide and same width as inside pens, 9½ feet; E, entry, 3½ feet wide. Fig. 2 is the side elevation, and Fig. 3 the end elevation.—Jas. F. Wellhner, in Ohio Farmer.

### Keeping Cider Sweet.

Cider to be kept unfermented should be made as late in autumn as possible, as it would be difficult to keep from fermenting when made early in the season. November-made cider, if bunged up tight and stored where a temperature near the freezing point can be maintained, will probably keep sweet indefinitely. Some people put in a half-pound or a pound of mustard seed to the barrel of cider and others use sulphate of lime in the same way. The old-time method of sealing is considered by many people one of the best and least objectionable methods. We see this described as follows: When the cider has slightly fermented it should be drawn or dipped from the casks where it has been standing to settle, into large copper kettles or an old copper still, and be heated just up to the boiling point and no longer, when it should be again put into open casks to settle and become cold. It will then be ready to be tightly bunged in barrels and stored away. During the heating a large quantity of scum will rise to the top to be skimmed off, and during the cooling most of the impurities still held in solution will be deposited as sediment in the bottom of the casks. While cider thus created will afterwards taste slightly of the scalding it will not be unpleasant to those who like it sweet, and is to be preferred to that in which fermentation has been arrested by mustard seed or chemicals. This process will stop fermentation at the right point to leave it sweet, and will quite thoroughly cleanse it from impurities, but will affect unfavorably for making into vinegar afterwards.—Popular Gardening.

### Sweet Potatoes.

A Texas market gardener claims that sweet potatoes grown from vine cuttings are smoother and nicer than those grown from slips or sprouts. His method of securing early sweet potatoes is to gather the vines before frost has injured them and hang them on a pole, the ends of which rest in crotches or forks some two feet above the ground. Cover the ends of the vines with moist earth and throw straw, leaves or corn stalks over the whole and protect from the rain by a good shed, with the north side boarded up. As cold weather approaches he, for better protection, throws more soil upon the base of the heap, and more straw on the upper portion, leaving the south end, or better still, the top, partly open during warm spells for ventilation. This plan (which is similar to banking the tubers) will keep vines alive all winter and ready for early planting in the spring.

### Waterproof Stack Covers.

Having mentioned stack covers, I append a receipt for making an inexpensive waterproof cover or stacking cloth, which was given me by the late Dr. Joseph Tefft, formerly president of the Illinois Dairymen's Association, and for many years president of the Elgin (Ill.) Board of Trade. I think Dr. Tefft was also the first importer of Holstein cattle near Elgin. "You use this mixture," said he, "and I will warrant the cloth (good cotton sheeting) to hold water like a pail." Make a strong solution of equal parts of white vitriol and sugar of lead. In this dip the cloth, wetting it thoroughly; dry gradually in open air; then dip a second time and dry again when the cloth is water-proof and ready for use. Perhaps it would be more convenient to saturate each strip of cloth separately before sewing them together.—Country Gentleman.

If you have any old hens to sell this season the probabilities are you will realize as much for them just now as at any time.

## HOW TO RAISE HOPS.

Like Any Other Business, One Must Understand It in Order to Succeed.

In order to profitably engage in hop culture it must be thoroughly understood. It is a business that requires constant study and attention. There are a thousand and one causes that may interfere with a successful growth. And again, says the Seattle Press, there is no fixed standard of quality to which the farmer may look for guidance. The standard changes with the taste of the people, and for this reason a careful watch of the market should be kept, and advantages taken of the changing fancy of the consumer.

All these difficulties tend to retard the extension of the hop acreage, yet an intelligent farmer is reasonably certain of making a success of the business. The harvest of hops is limited to twenty days, and this fact is one of the leading that retards the extension of hop acreage, owing to the inability of obtaining sufficient pickers.

The first requisite to successful hop culture is rich, well broken and pulverized soil. The plant is provided with three kinds of roots, described as the feeder, bulb and runner. The feeder is the long tap root, the bulb is a tuber and prized in some parts as an article of food. The runner is a lateral off-shoot from the tap root, and is a sprout from which other vines will be produced unless they are kept in subjection. It is this runner that is removed and used to plant the new hop yard. Each runner is provided at regular intervals along its length with eyes from which the new vines sprout.

Next it is necessary to prepare the ground for the reception of these cuttings. A wire is stretched across the yard having at intervals of about seven feet red knots which show the position of the hills. At each of these hills a stake is placed. The stakes having been set, the workers pass into the field and make a slight hill at each stake.

The cuttings, four to each hill, are placed with their eyes pointing upward and inclined toward the stake. There are about 1,000 hills to the acre.

The plants are ready for the poles a few weeks after planting. When the hops have ripened sufficiently there is necessity for immediate action in gathering them in. The supply of pickers is not generally equal to the demand, and when this is the case the farmers are the losers. The price paid pickers is one dollar per box, and a speedy picker can earn from three to five dollars per day.

The curing of hops is a subject of special study among growers. The hops after being picked are taken to the dry-house and subjected to a drying process. After curing they are immediately baled and ready for shipment or storage.

## TWO GOOD DEVICES.

A New Butter Worker and a French Seed Basket.

At figure here illustrated we show a new device exhibited at the English Royal Agricultural Show. The table, or bed, for the butter to rest on is in the shape of an arch—not flat, as in many other workers. This shape enables the water and buttermilk pressed out of the butter to run freely away.



ENGLISH BUTTER WORKER.

without the possibility of being worked into the butter again. Another special feature lies in the shape of the working roller. Instead of being grooved longitudinally it is fluted like the worm of a screw.

The device shown here was exhibited at the French agricultural show. The straps passed over the shoulders, and the basket, containing grain or other



FRENCH SEED BASKET.

seeds, is thus held securely in front of the body where the hands may easily reach it. Those who have used an old bag for this purpose will find this basket or dish very handy.

### Care for Mares.

Our brood mares are stabled too much and fed too much concentrated food in winter. Their blood becomes sluggish and inactive and their entire system congested. The result is weakly, sickly or dead colts. Give the mares exercise and mild, laxative foods. I like to see a colt when born like a good lamb, thin and bony but lively as a cat. They will then take on all necessary flesh, as they will have strong vitality and digestion. We must eliminate from the mare's surroundings all forces which tend to unprofitable results. Too generous keep and too comfortable stables are the sure fore-runners to disasters to the mares. I turn out my mares in the fall early and accustom them to hardship. I give them a good pasture near timber and here they find most of their shelter. They soon learn to paw away snow from the long grasses and help themselves. They are fed in large yards with open sheds and mangers to hold straw. These are filled with oat straw when empty—sometimes varying the feed with corn stover. Late in the winter I feed ground oats and bran freely. As foaling approaches the stock is removed to the breeding barn and paddocks and closely watched. After a foaling, dams and colts are turned into a field next to the railroad and the latter get accustomed to the cars before they are a month old.—Farm and Home.



"WHAT WAS IT ALL ABOUT, DE BARZAC?"

would consign him to infamy, if not to the executioner. My wife shares my anxiety and bade me caution you. Lemourier will march tomorrow with his force of militia and Indians. Let not this lull you to a false security. The hand that strikes again will not be his."

Marden's magnetic power of drawing friends, though unconsciously exerted, was quite conspicuous to-night. He was a good singer, and at Ninon's request he sang some French campaigning songs in a manner that elicited enthusiastic applause, and one or two English songs which were so pathetic that they brought tears into the eyes of those ladies who understood the language. It was late when the company separated, and when De Barzac approached to make his bow to Mlle. Destain, Marden remarked the quick flush that rose to her pale cheek, then faded slowly away.

"What do you think of her?" asked De Barzac, when they reached his quarters.

"If you mean Mlle. Destain, she is



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

For Governor, CHAS. A. ROBINSON, Douglas co.  
For Lieut. Gov., D. A. BANTA, Barton co.  
For Atty. Gen., J. N. IVEY, Rice county  
For Secy. of State, S. J. ISETT, Neosho county  
For Auditor of State, J. S. DILLON, Kearney  
For State Treasurer, THOS. KIRBY, Dickinson  
For Supt. of Pub. Inst., M. P. WOOD, Anderson  
For Chief Justice, M. B. NICHOLSON, Morris

**DEMOCRATS, READ.**

The Alliance party of Chase county has put its county ticket in the field, as has also the Republican party, and the Democratic party will meet at the Court-house in this city, next Saturday, as per call, which will be found in another column of the COURANT, to nominate a county ticket, elect a County Central Committee, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention, and the eyes of all other parties in this county are now resting, with anxiety, upon the Democratic party, to see what it will do in its assembled wisdom, next Saturday; and, in their great desire to know what we, the Democrats, will do on that occasion, the opposition have begun to speculate as to whether or not the "unfettered" would be daunted by the strength of the two tickets now in the field, or by the number of members in the conventions that nominated said tickets, or by the power that is claimed to be behind the thrown working for the election of each of said tickets; therefore, it behooves the Democracy of Chase county to buckle on their armor and come to the front, as one man, willing, if necessary, to make any sacrifice, consistent with honor, for the good of his party, the stability of the American Union, and the well of all its citizens; and, for this reason, we urge every Democrat of this county, who reads this item, to appoint himself a committee of one to see that himself and other Democrats over whom he has sufficient influence to cause to be there is in attendance at our convention, next Saturday; because the questions which now confront us are very grave and of serious import, and should be met, not singlehanded, but by a solid Democracy; because, "in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom." As we said before, the eyes of this people are upon us, and we must not allow ourselves to be "worked" by any outside influence into doing anything that will not insure to the success of Democratic principles, and, therefore, be for the best interest of the citizens of Kansas, as well as for a more prosperous condition of all the people of these United States.

According to the Federal census of 1890 the county indebtedness of Kansas is \$14,817,780, or more than three million dollars greater than that of any other State in the Union.

An Illinois farmer has gone insane on the tariff question. His mind broke down in the effort to assimilate the protection idea that increased taxation contributes to the prosperity of the people.

The Globe-Democrat says that no less than twelve Senators and Fifteen Representatives cleared \$1,000,000 by the vote which passed the Windom silver bill. This pecuniary interest in subjects of legislation would have aroused popular indignation at one time, but now it passes almost without comment.—*Atchison Patriot.*

"Our son," i. e., the other fellow's son, who was at one time the youngest man in a certain State convention, and was the chairman of his delegation, but who sometimes says too much with his organs, was recently snowed under in his town caucus, and, as a consequence thereof his candidature, the candidate who had been taken in charge by the "ring," was snowed under by the nominating convention, although no one who voted against said candidate's nomination had aught against him as a man, a citizen, or a competent person to hold the office, but who did so because of the grooms-men who had him in charge.

Carlisle's speech in the closing hours of Congress on the tariff was the most masterly speech delivered in the Senate since the days of Webster and Clay and Calhoun. A Washington special says: "In order to keep him (Ingalls) in line the more foxy Republicans went to him and told him that he would have to reply to Carlisle, that nobody else in the Senate was able to do it, and that he would have to do it. This, of course, tickled him and he braced himself at his desk and took notes of Carlisle's speech for about an hour. Before Carlisle had quite finished his assault on the tariff system and had produced his legal authorities to sustain him, Ingalls came to the conclusion that Carlisle was unanswerable and dropped his pencil, tore up his notes and retired to the cloak room. The result was that nobody attempted to reply to Carlisle.

**NATIONAL DISGRACE.**

The American Congress has become a national disgrace. The admission is humiliating, but it seems to be inevitable. Scarcely a day passes which does not bring advices from Washington of scenes and occurrences in the House of Representatives which, if

they occurred in a beer saloon, would afford sufficient provocation for "pulling the house" and closing its doors as offensive to public morals. It was only a few days ago that the lowest language—profane, filthy, obscene and grossly insulting—was bandied about among members on the floor of the House while that body was in session. Tumult has prevailed, at some time or other, and from some cause or other, almost every day since the opening of the present session.

Last Thursday it was reported that the Speaker announced that 168 members—more than a quorum—were present, when one of the members—Mr. O'Ferrall—rose and declared that fifty members present were prepared to swear that there were not 168 members in the hall. Mr. Reed was content to pass over this aspersions upon his veracity with a pleasant, and ordered the House to proceed. The Hon. Speaker—"all honorable men"—then engaged in an altercation with a member from Georgia, in which he sought to make his authority available for overriding the latter's rights as a member. The next move of the bulky tyrant from Maine was to order the doors of Congress to be locked so that no member inside the hall could pass out, no matter how urgent his business might be. Some of the members resented this outrageous attempt to jail them like common felons and kicked open the doors when the doorkeepers refused to unlock them. Finally, the House adjourned without accomplishing any business and after an exhibition which would have disgraced the imaginary British Parliament in which *Titbit* Timmons invented cat-calls and rooster-crowing as a conspicuous Parliamentary feature.

What does all this mean, and what was the origin of the chronic disturbance in the House which has at last reached the condition of a public scandal?

The trouble began at the opening of the present Congress when the dominant party, with a small majority in the House, resolved to deprive the minority of all recognized rights, chose a man as Speaker who proved to be bold and unscrupulous enough to carry out the design, and, even before the adoption of any rules, adopted a policy of suppression, which was afterwards incorporated in the rules, and has since practically placed all legislation in the hands of one man under the supervision of the party caucus. Every act of legislation, every decision in a contested election and every suggestion affecting government policy or individual rights have been governed by this policy of "rule or ruin," which was officially adopted in party desperation. It has become notorious that the only question asked when a seat has been in dispute is which is the Republican and which the Democratic contestant, and the Republican is admitted by a party vote—the speaker declaring a quorum to be present, even when "fifty members will swear that there was not a quorum in the hall." Tariff legislation, designed to rob the farmer and the poor man and transfer his savings to the pocket of the monopolist; a force bill, designed to use the power of the government to intimidate voters; and other measures conceived for mere party advantage have aroused protests from the minority which have been unavailing, and the majority, sustained by Reed—or rather Reed sustained by the party caucus—has ridden rough-shod over the rights of the people and the individual rights of members.

The American people will not condone the outrage and disgrace which the dominant party has inflicted upon the country by its desperate disregard of constitutional rights and public decency. The Republican party has a majority in Congress; it has increased this majority by the admission of members not entitled to seats; and yet it has not been able to keep this majority present in order to carry out schemes for increased taxation, for class legislation, for the benefit of monopolies and for political terrorism. But it has declared a constructive and illusive majority by counting members as present who would rather have lost their right hand than have contributed by any action of their own to the passage of legislation designed to oppress the people and rob men of their rights.—*Kansas City Star.*

**A REMEDY.**

It is, we believe, a foregone conclusion that the amendment providing for an increase of judges of the supreme court, for the relief of the bench, will be overwhelmingly defeated at the approaching election.

It is the fashion of the voters of Kansas to vote down amendments to the State constitution, and with the prevailing ideas of economy these hard times, we fancy the masses of voters will vote against the proposed amendments simply on the score of economy, without regard to any other consideration.

In this contingency, it becomes an interesting question what will be the next remedy for the relief of the supreme bench. That some step is absolutely necessary, the over-burdened docket, and the great delay in the hearing of important cases, abundantly attest.

The *Central Law Journal*, published at St. Louis, in a thoughtful editorial upon "overburdened courts," heartily commends the plan of the Tennessee supreme court in the matter of writing opinions. The rule in that court is: "In no case is an opinion written for publication unless a majority of the judges determine that the points to be decided will add something of importance to the jurisprudence of the state."

The *Law Journal* argues that the "curse of lawyers is the multiplication of reports." The great number of opinions written and reported, it argues, "are simply in affirmation of old and established principles."

In the Tennessee supreme court, opinions are written in only twenty per cent. of the cases argued. The decisions in eighty per cent. are oral or consist in memoranda not designed for publication.

We ask the jurists of the state is not this a reform worthy of being imitated in Kansas? Does it not, indeed, furnish the key to the solution of the problem that is now perplexing the

courts and legal minds of the state? Could not the present supreme court, with this reformation of custom, keep up with the increase of business, yet not be overworked?

We think this suggestion eminently worthy of consideration by jurists and the press of the state.

We are likely next winter to see a granger legislature. Let this be one of the reforms for them to grapple with.—*Topeka Democrat.*

**TIME FOR A LET-UP.**

The farmers are coming to the conclusion of a farmer in Yates county, N. Y., who, the other day, said to his neighbors: "I don't know much about the tariff; I never thought I did. Maybe it has been a good thing for the country. I'm afraid it hasn't, but I hope it has. But I'll bet one thing—that it has been a good thing for the fellows that got it. I don't grudge them that either, but it seems to me like this: I know it don't help me. If it's a good thing for the country though, I think we ought to stand it as long as we can afford to. But I do not believe there is a farmer in this town that can afford just now to do more than take care of himself, and I want a let-up on this tariff that takes up contributions from me to help somebody else—God knows who—but I suspect."—*John De Witt Warner.*

**REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.**

Pursuant to call the Republicans of Chase county, Kansas, met in delegate convention, in the Court-house, in this city, last Saturday, and after having been called to order by the appointing of John C. Smith as temporary Chairman and C. H. Golden as temporary Secretary, transacted the following business:

On motion, a committee of one from each township was appointed on credentials, resolutions, permanent organization and order of business, viz:

On Credentials, E. A. Kinne, Falls; J. R. Horner, Cottonwood; C. A. Jennings, Bazaar; S. A. Thompson, Diamond; G. W. Brickell, Toledo; G. W. Blackburn, Cedar.

On Resolutions—W. A. Morgan, Falls; Frank Alford, Bazaar; Bradbury, Toledo; D. P. Shaft, Cottonwood; T. J. Foreaker, Cedar; A. S. Bailey, Diamond.

On Permanent Organization—J. B. Davis Sr., Falls; T. J. Banks, Bazaar; Mike Orrill, Toledo, Geo. Topping, Cedar; Harry Collett, Diamond; E. W. Pinkston, Cottonwood.

On Order of Business—Ed. Ferlet, Falls; Barney McCabe, Bazaar; Frank Stewart, Toledo; James Dye, Cottonwood; Sanford, Cedar; Frank Beverler, Diamond.

After the appointment of these committees the convention took recess till 1:30 o'clock, p. m., and, on ressembling transacted the following business:

The Committee on Order of Business made their report, which was accepted.

Then the Committee on Permanent Organization reported A. S. Bailey for permanent Chairman and C. H. Golden for permanent Secretary; which report was adopted.

After a few brief remarks by A. S. Bailey, eulogizing the Republican party, and warning them to steer clear of the side-shows, such as the People's party, they commenced to nominate candidates for office.

The first thing on order of business being the nomination of a candidate for Representative, E. T. Baker, of Bazaar township, was placed in nomination by A. S. Bailey, and G. W. Brickell, of Toledo, by C. Garth. Mr. Brickell, declined, and, on motion, the rules were suspended and E. T. Baker, was unanimously declared the nominee.

On motion, the rules were suspended and J. M. Rose, was declared the nominee for Probate Judge, by acclamation.

On motion, the rules were suspended and F. P. Cochran, was declared the nominee for County Attorney, by acclamation.

On motion the rules were suspended and G. M. Hayden, was nominated for Clerk of the District Court, by acclamation.

F. V. Alford placed in nomination L. A. Lowther for County Superintendent, and Geo. W. Crum spoke for W. A. Gibson. A ballot was then taken, which resulted in giving W. B. Gibson 93, L. A. Lowther 57; whereupon, Mr. Gibson was nominated by acclamation.

George Yeager, of Rock Creek, was the choice of the convention for County Commissioner, for the First District.

**FALLS TOWNSHIP TICKET.**

Trustee, Joseph Gray; Treasurer, Matt McDonald; Clerk, W. Y. Morgan; Justices of the Peace, J. B. Davis Sr., and J. G. Winters; Constables, M. P. Strail and Chas. Hagans.

The following central committee was elected, Chas. Hagans, Jabin Johnson and M. K. Harmon, Falls; S. D. Thomas, W. H. Knox and Harry Collett, Diamond; F. V. Alford, Abe Leach, J. C. Denby, Bazaar; J. T. Foreaker, W. H. Grimwood, Geo. W. Blackburn, Cedar; M. E. Hunt, D. B. Shaft, F. W. Byram, Cottonwood; C. Garth, A. W. Orrill, F. A. Stewart, Toledo; Jabin Johnson chairman and S. D. Thomas Secretary.

**PLATFORM ADOPTED.**

We the Republicans of Chase county, in convention assembled, renew our allegiance to the principles of the party, as enunciated in the Republican National, and State platforms and further declare:

1st. That we commend the efforts of the commissioners of Chase county, and the County Attorney, in their determination to protect the taxpayers in the matter of the railroad bonds now in litigation.

2nd. That we pledge our nominees to a faithful discharge of their duties, and economical administration in every department of our county government.

3d. That we pledge our candidate for Representative to work for the following legislation: Against the alien ownership of land; For—Uniformity of text-books, and such legislation, as will procure school books at the lowest possible cost, by contract or otherwise.

To secure the election, by the people, of the railroad commissioners, and for legislation giving them power to enforce their rules and regulations, by law.

For a stringent law against usury, and a further reduction of interest.

For a law providing for a stay of execution in mortgage foreclosures, and a right of redemption after sold.

For the repeal of all laws authorizing the voting of bonds to railroads.

That we are unalterably opposed to railroads occupying territory in opposition to competing lines merely for the purpose of preventing competition, and that we pledge

our representative to secure the passage of a law to revoke the charter of such railroads indulging in any such practice.

4th. That we commend the action of our State legislature in its passage of a bill against monopolies, trusts and combines, and demand similar action by Congress.

5th. That we demand of our State legislature such laws, as will secure an honest assessment of property for taxation, and that tax-payers shall not be taxed on their indebtedness; and that notes and other evidences of indebtedness shall not be collectable by law unless certified by an owner that they have been listed for taxation.

6th. That we favor a free and unlimited coinage of silver.

7th. Believing that speculation in agricultural products in the shape of "futures," is gambling and detrimental to the interests of the farmer, we demand legislation to prevent such nefarious practice.

8th. That we favor a service pension to all soldiers holding an honest discharge, and insist that in the matter of government revenues liberal provisions be made therefor.

9th. That we view with alarm a financial system which requires the interference of the treasury department at intervals to prevent a money stringency, and believing that the volume of currency is inadequate to the requirements of the proper transaction of business of the country, we demand an increase of national currency sufficient to prevent such unhealthy financial symptoms in our future.

RESOLVED, that James G. Blaine is the National track blazer, and reciprocity is the key-note to the campaign of 1892.

**SCHOOL REPORTS.**

Cottonwood Falls Public School's Report for the month ending September 26, 1890:

**FIRST PRIMARY.**

Enrollment for the month, 52; average daily attendance, 46.4; number cases of tardiness, 44. Those neither absent nor tardy: Freddie Patterson, Pearl Adams, Carter Mann, Iona Airhart, George Barnes, Jennie McNe, Louie Giese, Mertie Atkinson, Harry Leckliter, Fairy Maule, Iry Breese, Hattie Madden, Ada Hunt.

MISS MAGGIE BRESEE, Teacher.

**SECOND PRIMARY.**

Enrollment for the month, 30; average daily attendance, 25.2; number cases of tardiness, 18. Those neither absent nor tardy: Ella Gerner, Mary Gerner, Mary Estes, Anna Porter, Hattie Redford, Sidney Breese, Perry Wisner, Eddie Giese, Johnnie Hildridge.

MISS ANNA ROCKWOOD, Teacher.

**FIRST INTERMEDIATE.**

Enrollment for the month, 42; average daily attendance, 37.7; number cases of tardiness, 14. Those neither absent nor tardy: Logan Robinson, Walter Yenser, Cora Howard, Mary Johnston, Cluadie Rightmire, Bertha Perigo, Gertie Roberts, Albert Wood, Maudie Maule, Frank Patterson, Stella Conaway, George McNe.

MISS ANNA E. ELLSWORTH, Teacher.

**SECOND INTERMEDIATE.**

Enrollment for the month, 39; average daily attendance, 33.9; number cases of tardiness, 5. Those neither absent nor tardy: Chauncey Rice, Harry Hegwer, John McNe, Stanley Jones, Arthur Yenser, Mamie White, Rena Hunt, Margie Gillett, Blanch Britton, Mary Clements, Anna Morgan, Sophia Oberst, Frankie Watson, Effie Thomas, Orpha Strail, May Madden, Carrie Mann, Eva Johnston, Nettie Holsinger, Ella Airhart.

MISS MATTIE A. SHEEHAN, Teacher.

**GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.**

Enrollment for the month, 49; average daily attendance, 42; number cases of tardiness, 9. Those neither absent nor tardy: Charles Davis, Clint Breese, Edward Hazel, Gertie Estes, Anna Hackett, Grace Johnston, Anna Johnston, Mary Rockwood, Eva Tuttle, Lola Bonewell, Iva Clark, Hattie Doolittle, Hulda Giese, Ella Gillette, Lulu Heck, Jennie Morain, Bessie Weirman, Blanche Robinson.

MISS SALLIE P. ACKLEY, Teacher.

**HIGH SCHOOL.**

Enrollment for the month, 39; average daily attendance, 31; number cases of tardiness, 14. Those neither absent nor tardy: Frank Hackett, Ralph Breese, George Capwell, Hermie Hazel, Nellie Howard, Estella Breese, Bessie Howard, Inez Simmons, Bessie Simmons, Vernie Hazel, Nellie Sanders, Mira Tuttle.

MRS. HATTIE E. DART, Teachers.

MRS. SABIE P. GRISHAM, Teachers.

**FAIRVIEW SCHOOL, DIST. FIFTY-THREE.**

The school is in an excellent condition; the scholars are very much interested, and are making rapid progress. Not one of the pupils have whispered during the month. The following named pupils have a general average above 85: Nellie Bishop 99, Jonnie Granger 93, Flora Bishop 91, Walter Granger 90, Louisa Uhl 87, Maggie Bishop 86. Those being neither absent nor tardy are Louisa Uhl, Jennie Granger and Flora Bishop.

HATTIE E. GRAY, Teacher.

**PACIFIC COAST POINTERS.**

The Santa Fe Route will take parties through to the Pacific Coast under personal escort, on trains leaving Kansas City every Friday morning—the luckiest day in the week for those on board. Pullman tourist sleeping cars run through, without change, to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, close connections being made for Oregon and Washington. Second-class tickets are honored in tourist cars, and a small charge of \$3.00 is made for double berth. Special conductors accompany each party, and ladies, children, the aged and infirm are thus relieved from anxiety about details of journey. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ills.

**A MATTER OF TASTE.**

A few folks like old-fashioned things, old clothes, old houses and old books. Others want modern articles. The latter class is in the majority. There are a few old fogies who prefer slow trains, light rails, hand brakes and big smokestacks. The rest of mankind enjoy traveling close to a mile a minute, on steel rails, in vestibule cars, with every home comfort at hand. The Santa Fe Route, between Kansas City and Chicago, is a modern line for people of the 19th century. Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. Co., Topeka, Kans., J. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ills.

**FOR SALE.**—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas.

**FALL AND WINTER**

**Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Boots and Shoes.**

E. F. Holmes & Co. are ready again, as the season approaches, which require warmer clothing. Having spent two weeks in Chicago and other Eastern Markets, selecting our stock, having the Needs and Wishes of our trade in mind, we feel confident that we have a Stock that will merit the praise of every customer. We believe it will be a pleasure, and not a task, to select your Fall and Winter Goods from our Store. We base this conclusion on the fact that our Styles, and everything that goes to make up a most desirable Stock, can be found in our goods. It has been our aim this season, as before, to buy at such a low price that we give big value for all money expended with us. While we do not carry that class of goods which is so cheap to have ANY REAL VALUE: we can sell a GOOD ARTICLE at so small a price, that it is in the reach of all. In Fall and Winter Underwear, we have prices and qualities that no one will question, being able to see at a glance that we offer BARGAINS. We expect to sell more hats, than during any former season, and to do the work with comparatively small effort, in the way of talk. If you need a hat, of any style, to see our line and prices, insures a sale. The high appreciation always shown on Stock of Neckwear, has been very gratifying to us, and when we say our Fall line is even more deserving than any in the past we do not over-estimate it. The "Sieseeche" Boot and Shoe will be fully represented in our line, and for Style and durability these goods are unexcelled. Remember, every pair is warranted and you take no risk. We carry "Cones Boss" working clothes, every garment warranted never to rip in the seams and are the BEST the Market affords. In conclusion, we tell you fairly we are governed by our Motto; THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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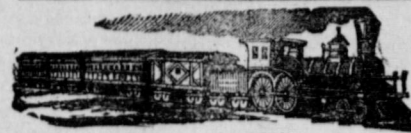
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dew to the line, let he chips fall where they may."

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.



TIME TABLE.

| TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R.      |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| STRONG CITY.                        |             |
| No. 2, *Atlantic Express.           | 3:32 p. m.  |
| 4, New York Express.                | 1:30 p. m.  |
| 6, Chicago Express.                 | 1:32 p. m.  |
| 8, *Missouri River Express.         | 12:22 p. m. |
| 10, *Local freight.                 | 2:05 p. m.  |
| GOING WEST.                         |             |
| No. 1, *Pacific & Texas Express.    | 1:02 p. m.  |
| 3, Mexico & San Diego Express.      | 3:27 p. m.  |
| 5, *Denver & Utah Express.          | 3:32 p. m.  |
| 7, *Colorado Express.               | 3:30 a. m.  |
| 9, *Local freight.                  | 2:15 a. m.  |
| STRONG CITY BRANCH.                 |             |
| No. 201, *Accommodation.            | 4:00 p. m.  |
| 302, *Local freight.                | 6:45 a. m.  |
| EASTWARD.                           |             |
| No. 302, *Accommodation.            | 9:05 p. m.  |
| 304, *Local freight.                | 7:30 p. m.  |
| ELLINOR BRANCH.                     |             |
| No. 306, *Accommodation.            | 4:32 p. m.  |
| EASTWARD.                           |             |
| No. 305, *Accommodation.            | 6:45 p. m.  |
| *Carry mails. *Daily except Sunday. |             |

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5, Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State of Kansas, to read: "The constitution of the State of Kansas shall be amended by the following proposition: That section three, article two, of the constitution of the State of Kansas, be amended so that the same shall read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Legislature shall receive, as compensation for their services, the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents mileage for each mile traveled by the member in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed for any member for more than thirty days at any regular session. And that section twenty-five of article two of the constitution shall be amended so that the same shall read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December of each alternate year, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety." SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots: "For the amendment sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution." Those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots: "Against the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof be made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in case of the election of representatives to the Legislature. SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book. Approved March 1, 1889. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, May 25, 1889. WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8, For the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein: SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of this state is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state, for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out of the whole sections two and thirteen of article three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections the following, which shall constitute section two of article two of the constitution: Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Any elector of the state shall be eligible to be elected or appointed a justice of the supreme court. The justice holding the oldest commission, by virtue of an election, shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall hold commissions by virtue of an election of the same date, older than the commissions of the other justices, they shall determine, by lot, who shall be chief justice. The term of office of the justices of the supreme court shall be six years, commencing on the second Monday in January next after his election. On the adoption of this amendment the four additional justices provided for by this amendment shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices until the next general election in 1891, when their successors shall be elected, one to serve until the second Monday in January, 1894; another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1896; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1898. The members of the supreme court elected at or prior to the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be justices of the supreme court, under the amendment, for the time for which they were elected. After the general election in 1891 one justice of the supreme court shall be elected at the general election in each year, except the year 1897, and every six years thereafter, when two justices shall be elected. The justice of the supreme court and the judges of the district courts shall, at stated times receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law. Payment of such compensation shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each justice or judge, each year; and such justice or judge shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, except a judicial office, under the authority of the state, or the United States during the term of office for which said justices shall be elected, nor practice in any of the courts in the state during their continuance in office. SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the general election of the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots: "For the amendment to sections two and thirteen of article three of the constitution." Those voting against the said proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots: "Against the amendment to sections two and thirteen of article three of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of representatives to the legislature. SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book. Approved February 26, 1889. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25, 1889. WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mrs. Kraft, of Strong City, is very sick.

Mr. A. D. Rilea was down to Emporia, Monday.

Mr. E. W. Ellis was down to Kansas City, Saturday.

A few Indians went south, through town, Tuesday.

Mr. John Smith, of South Fork, has gone to Missouri.

Hon. J. W. McWilliams was over to Abilene, Tuesday.

Mr. B. F. Beach went to Emporia, Monday, on business.

Mr. A. Ferlet and wife visited at Cedar Grove, Sunday.

Mr. F. P. Cochran was at Winfield, last week, on business.

Mr. M. M. Young, has returned from Colorado City, Col.

Mr. J. H. Doolittle returned from Kansas City, yesterday.

Mr. James L. Swank, of this city, has been granted a pension.

Mrs. R. D. Howden, of Strong City, has gone on a visit to Illinois.

Mrs. Albert Daub and two daughters are visiting at Matfield Green.

Mr. M. W. Heald, of South Fork, was down to Topeka, last week.

Messrs. J. Remy and Ed. Grogan were down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. W. F. Rightmire was home, Sunday, from his canvassing tour.

Miss Colie Adare, of Strong City, has gone on a visit to Kansas City.

Mr. Geo. Stubenhofer was down to Kansas City, last week, with cattle.

Oliver Boyd, who is now practicing law at Wichita, was in town, Sunday.

Mr. Will ("Boon") Smith is now clerking for Messrs. Mercer & Lowther.

Mrs. R. H. Chandler, of Bazaar, has returned home, from her visit in the East.

Mr. Arch Miller shipped six car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. Chas. M. Frye, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week, on business.

Mr. Sam. T. Bennett, of Plymouth, Lyon county, was in town, last Friday and Saturday.

Messrs. B. U. Schlaudecker and Romanus Daub were down to Kansas City, last week.

County Commissioner W. H. Holsinger and wife were down to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, were visiting at Kansas City, last week.

Mrs. F. L. Gillman enjoyed a visit from her brother, Mr. Maxwell, of Boston, last week.

Mrs. Wm. Rettiger and Miss Dena Sonderman, of Strong City, were at Emporia, Saturday.

Mrs. F. L. Gillman expects to soon move to Pueblo, Col., where Mr. Gillman is now located.

Mr. Wm. Mailen, formerly of Florence, is now clerking for Mr. C. I. Maule, at Strong City.

Mr. Walter Jones, of La Junta, Col., who was visiting Mr. Guy Johnson, has returned home.

Mr. Jabin Johnson has rented his farm, on South Fork, to Mr. Wm. Stewart, for three years.

Mrs. W. P. Martin, daughter and baby, of Ellinor, have returned home from a visit at Kansas City.

Miss Minnie Byram, of Cedar Point, has returned home from a visit in Marion and Butler counties.

Mr. Jesse Kellogg got in from Colorado, Saturday afternoon, where he has been for some time past.

Mr. Chas. Scherfius is the owner of "Billie Ford" that ran in the mile heats, at our recent County Fair.

Mr. I. P. Beach arrived here, Sunday, from Emporia, and is now clerking for Messrs. Carson & Sanders.

Candidates, bring in your \$5 Williams, and let the people know, through the COURANT, that you are running.

Mr. R. R. Coon, tinner for Mr. W. H. Holsinger, has moved into the residence north of the COURANT office.

Mr. Ernest Pink, of Hymer, has returned from Denver, Col., where he recently took a car load of fine apples.

Mr. Wm. Forney left, last Thursday, for a visit to relatives and friends in Iowa, and returned home, Tuesday.

The postoffice at this place has again become a Presidential office, with Mr. S. A. Breese as postmaster.

Mr. Samuel Hensley, of Strong City, went to Indiana, last week, called there by the serious illness of a brother.

The Rev. R. E. Maclean, of Strong City, was at the District Conference of the M. E. Church, at Fredonia, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Gregory have moved into the Johnston residence recently occupied by Geo. B. Carson and family.

Messrs. S. P. Watson, A. D. Park and G. H. Harlan left, yesterday, for Washington, to make that State their future home.

Mr. Adam Brecht has bought of Mr. S. F. Jones, for \$1,200, the building in Strong City, recently occupied by the tin shop.

Arrived on Thursday evening, Oct. 2nd, 1890, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Swope, of Ellinor, a brown-eyed baby girl.

Mrs. Hannah Sauble, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Cedar township, has started back to his home, in Florida.

Mr. W. H. H. Shofe and family, of Atchison county, Mo., were visiting at Mr. John Shofe's, the father of Mr. Shofe, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Maniton, Col., who were visiting at Mr. Lantry's old home, in Strong City, have returned home.

Miss Kate Hildebrand, of Strong City, was down to St. Joseph, Mo., last week, to attend the funeral of her cousin, Ross Fishbaugh.

Mr. Isaac Matthews has repapered, and is now repainting Mr. Chas. Gill's restaurant, in Strong City, and a most excellent job he is making of it.

Mr. B. Lantry's "Gun" left, Saturday, for San Francisco, Cal., from whence he will go to China, to see his mother whom he has not seen for fifteen years.

Messrs. Alex Stewart and John Strouch, of Erie, Pa., sons-in-law of Mr. Geo. Gomer, of Diamond creek, were here, last week, visiting relatives and friends.

While going up the hill at Hymer crossing of Diamond creek, with a load of corn, a few days ago, the wagon upset on Mr. John Atkinson, breaking one of his ankles.

Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and son, Dudley, went to Herrington, Sunday, to visit Mrs. Doolittle's brother, Mr. Edgar W. Jones, during the absence of Mr. Doolittle in Kansas City.

The 9th Annual State convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Leavenworth, Oct. 15 to 19. Half-fare rates will be furnished over all railroads.

While the County Superintendent is visiting the schools, orders for State and county funds will be left at the County treasurer's office, and District treasurers will call there for them.

While playing at the basket picnic, of the children of the Catholic school, in Strong City, in Lantry's grove, last Thursday, Nellie Kirwin, daughter of Mr. Dan. Kirwin, fell against a plank and cut her forehead quite badly.

The Rev. John Maclean and wife returned home, Monday, the former from Fredonia, where he had been attending the District Conference of the M. E. Church, and the latter from a visit at her old home, in Greenwood county.

There will be a mass convention of the citizens of Cottonwood township, held at Clements, Saturday, October 18th, 1890, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a township ticket. All are invited. By order of Committee. C. N. MOODY, Secretary.

Sunday night, as Mr. Henry Wagner, of Matfield Green, was taking three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, and while at Strong, he got the heel of his boot caught between the wheel of a car and the track and almost torn off. He got back here, Tuesday.

Mr. John E. Gilligan, of Shafter, Presidio county, Texas, who is visiting friends in Toledo township, called in to see us, Saturday, and to renew his subscription to the COURANT which will go to the Spesbona mines, South Africa, for which place he will soon start.

A few days ago a gun with a cap on it, hanging up in the house of Mr. Albert Daub, on Diamond creek, fell to the floor and was discharged, the load going through a door away from which his baby, Ida, had just crawled, and lodging in a sack of flour in an adjoining room.

Mr. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, returned home, last Thursday, from Cheyenne, Wyoming. While away he visited Salt Lake City. He left Tuesday, for Abilene, and from there, he went to Austin, Texas, yesterday, to figure on a \$1,500,000 dam contract, at that place.

Ex-Governor Chas. A. Robinson and Hon. Jos. Dillon, the next Governor and State Auditor of Kansas, passed through Strong City, Sunday evening, for Abilene, where speaking to about fifteen hundred people, Monday night. Mr. Dillon was here, Tuesday, on his way to Topeka and Atchison.

A gentleman came into our office, Tuesday morning, and bought a few copies of the COURANT containing the list of premiums awarded at our late County Fair, remarking that one of our contemporaries had told him the COURANT contained the most correct list of any of the papers published in the county.

Ross Fishbaugh, a nephew of Messrs. Geo. O. and E. A. Hildebrand, and who lived at Strong City, when a boy, was recently murdered and robbed near Cheyenne, Wyoming, together with a companion who was with him, both of them being found in a box car, with a bullet hole in the same place in each of their heads.

Messrs. J. S. Doolittle & Son shipped fourteen car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Sunday night; and Mr. William Slaughter, four car loads; all accompanied by Messrs. J. S. and J. H. Doolittle, Wm. Slaughter, J. L. Cochran, F. L. Hatch, Hugh Roberts and Guy Johnson, all of whom, except Messrs. Cochran and J. H. Doolittle, returned home, Tuesday.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners were in regular session, Monday and Tuesday, all the members present, and transacted the following business: They established the S. C. Johnson road, in Diamond Creek township; the C. A. Dody road, in Cedar township, and the Peter Harder road, in Falls township.

O. H. Drinkwater and Jos. Waidley roads, in Cottonwood townships, were laid over till the next meeting.

James Kelsoe's bond as Constable in Diamond Creek township was approved.

A contract was made with Watson & Hay, of Newton, for bridge across Fox creek, 40-foot pile combination, wood to be white oak at a cost of \$300.

Adjourned until Friday, when the appeal of Arch Miller from the decision of the County Superintendent in forming a new school district on Bloody creek will be tried.

PETIT JURORS.

The following-named persons have been drawn as petit jurors, to serve at the November term of the District Court: W. N. Oles, D. W. Eastman, W. H. Ward, Wm. Blosser, C. S. Jennings, E. T. Baker, C. Praet, Eugene Chandler, of Bazaar township; J. W. Riggs, N. T. Biege, Wm. Lutt, M. Fink, J. T. Foreaker, of Cedar; Fred Staek, of Cottonwood; W. A. Wood, Wm. Sullivan, John Maxwell, Mike Quinn, of Diamond Creek; J. B. Davis Sr., T. J. Browning, Ferd Yenzler, Guy Johnson, Q. Childs, W. S. Romigh, Sol Varner, of Falls; J. A. Lind, Thomas Butler, Frank Frye, J. L. Keeley, of Toledo.

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet in mass convention in the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, October 11, 1890, for the purpose of nominating a Representative, and a County Commissioner for the 1st District, and putting a county ticket in the field, for the election of a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and the putting of a county ticket in the field, for the coming November election, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

By order of the committee. M. R. DINAN, Chairman.

W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas October 1st, 1890: Burkhead, Mrs. A. Rice, Charley Bradburn, Wm. White, Mrs. H. Davis, Mrs. M. Frew, Charles Oake, Cora Peirson, Peter

All the above remaining unclaimed Nov. 1, will be sent to the dead letter office. In asking for any of the above please say advertised.

S. A. BRESEE, Postmaster.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE AND RESPECT.

At a meeting of A. McDonald Post, No. 455 G. A. R., Department of Kansas, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, Mrs. C. I. Maule, the much beloved wife of our friend and comrade, the Hon. C. I. Maule, has departed this life, in the midst of her usefulness, and while engaged in the faithful discharge of her duties as wife and mother.

Resolved, That A. McDonald Post, No. 455, G. A. R., Department of Kansas, not only give utterance to their own sentiments, but echo those of their comrades throughout the county and State, in deploring the death of that estimable lady who was the wife of a veteran.

2ND. That so long as life has burdens; so long as unselfish patriotism finds a resting place and home in the hearts of the comrades of the Grand Army, so long as virtue and love are respected and held in esteem, that long will the name and memory of that devoted wife and mother be enshrined in the hearts of those who knew her, and more especially in the hearts of the friends and comrades of Comrade Maule.

3RD. That we tender to the family of the departed our most tender sympathy in their bereavement and sorrow; that a copy of these resolutions be communicated to Comrade Maule's family, and that they be placed in the hands of the friends and comrades of Comrade Maule.

CHAS. HAGANS, THOS. H. GRISHAM, Com. CHAS. R. EDWARDS.

THE CONGREGATIONAL LADIES.

At a special meeting of the Ladies' Mite Society of the Congregational Church, Strong City, held October 1, 1890, the following resolutions were adopted: WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call our beloved sister, Mrs. Martha A. Maule from her work here to the higher service of heaven.

THEREFORE, we, the members of the Ladies' Mite Society of the Congregational Church, desire to record, with grateful hearts, our sense of the wisdom, faithfulness and cheerfulness with which our departed sister joined with us in every helpful work, for the advantage of the cause of Christ in connection with our church, and for our efficient service as treasurer of our society we feel, profoundly, the great loss we have sustained through her departure to her rest and reward, and shall ever cherish an affectionate regard for her memory.

To tender to the husband and children, and other relatives of our deceased sister, our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction, and pray that the God of all comforts may sustain them and cause that this sorrow may work together for their spiritual good.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased sister, also to the county papers for publication, and that these resolutions be made a part of the minutes of the Ladies' Mite Society.

MARY A. SMITH, President. ALICE M. BLANKHORN, Vice Pres. LILLIAN WILLIAMS, Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED.

CUSTER PARK, ILLS., Sept. 5, '90. Information of the whereabouts of Henry Smith supposed to live in Kansas or Kansas City. Also of Thomas Marsden Jackson, brother of the late William M. Jackson, who formerly lived in Chebanse, Iroquois County, Illinois. The above advertisement meeting the eyes of the parties or any one knowing them and will send information of the same will be rewarded by forwarding it to Ann Ellen Kunthe, Custer Park, Will Co., Illinois. The above are uncles of Mrs. B. Mathony, Manhattan, Will Co., Illinois. Kansas. Kansas City, Leeds Bradford, England, papers please copy.

HOW DOES THIS SUIT.

Leave Kansas City 10:00 a. m., 6:20 p. m. or 8:45 p. m., and arrive in Chicago at 7:25 a. m., 8:50 a. m. or 11:55 a. m., next day. Santa Fe Route runs three through trains, Kansas City to Chicago. Ten o'clock train carries free chair cars and has Pullman sleepers at night. Train leaving at 6:20 is a solid Pullman vestibule train, with free chair cars, dining cars, sleeping and library cars—handsomest in the world. The one which runs out at 8:45 is finely equipped with sleepers, diners and chair cars. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., J. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ills.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Brace Bros. are now delivering ice. Leave orders and have it delivered at your home.

Wood taken on subscription. A store room for rent. Apply at this office. j33 tf

Go to J. S. Wierman for Flour & Feed in the Pence Building one door north of the Furniture store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Mrs. M. Oliver has received a fine stock of new millinery goods.

Subscribe for the COURANT, \$1.50 a year, cash, in advance. Largest and best paper published in Chase county.

For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. Messrs. Ellis Smith and T. Roberts will be at the Fair grounds until after the holding of our County Fair; and they will train, break or handle horses in any way desired.

J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small.

Pure drugs, and prescriptions care fully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro's, Strong City.

Go to Mrs. M. Oliver's for new millinery goods, as she is just in receipt of a full line of that class of goods.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call.

Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams. Don't forget Brace Bros. when placing your orders for ice. They have an unlimited quantity of pure ice which they will deliver in large or small quantities.

IMMENSE

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

ARRIVING

AT

CARSON

and

SANDERS.

We will take pleasure in

showing you the different

lines of goods, and

will make prices on

many goods lower than

ever offered in this

Market.

CARSON & SANDERS,

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

—DEALER IN—

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,



## AN OPTIMIST.

It likes der biggest peaches on der top.  
It likes der finest pictures in der shop.  
All shuck up in der vinders in a row.  
It likes der daisies-green watermelon rind.  
Turned up, der yellow couder out of sight.  
A shirred-bare mit limping teams behind.  
Under der silver-bladed harness in der light.  
It likes to seen der goods along der street.  
Mit a wail out in der breeze on der pine.  
It makes me laugh der sode fount to meet.  
Und bay five cents a glass for sweetened wind.  
It likes to seen der ice-cream colored pink.  
Der butter colored yellow like der gold.  
Und when der circus-demonstrator I trick.  
It likes to shut mein eyes und call it cold.  
Vor's der use of going pack der returns?  
Der world itself vos hollow down below.  
But der surface off id only me concerns.  
Und I'm better for dose dings I do not know.  
Eccydropy tries to show his post outside.  
Und I dank him for his effort me to please.  
Und der paint unt varnish he has used to hide.  
Der weather-peaten side dot nature sees.  
—A. T. Worden, in Judge.

## STORM-TOSSED.

### The Perilous Voyage of Harry LeMar on Lake Ontario.

One fine June day in the year 1873 a young couple might have been seen strolling through a grove of magnificent beech and maple trees toward the shore of Lake Ontario. They were engaged lovers, and their names were respectively Harry LeMar and Bessie Corbett.

The young couple were both residents of the city of Rochester, and were down with a party of ladies and gentlemen from the city to enjoy the cool lake breezes for a time.

Harry was a handsome young fellow of six-and-twenty, a little too quick-tempered, perhaps, but a good fellow withal, and thoroughly devoted to his betrothed.

Bessie was a handsome, vivacious girl of twenty, kind and considerate as a general thing toward others, with one exception; when it interfered with the gratification of some personal pleasure then Bessie was decidedly selfish.

As her parents always indulged her every whim and wish from childhood she had not improved any with years.

The day was not very warm, as there was a good breeze blowing on shore, but when they got down to the beach they found the big waves were rolling high.

"They had come down for the purpose of going around a point, which ran out a couple of hundred yards into the lake, in a boat, and then rowing back into a little inlet or bay where some handsome water-lilies grew, which they had observed the night before. Finding the water so rough Harry said:

"If I do not think we had better venture out on the lake to-day, but wait for a time when the weather is calmer. I am not much of a sailor, as you doubtless know, and a bath in the lake with the waves running high might be rather dangerous."

"Now, Harry, you know there is not a bit of danger in going around there; you only refuse to go to spite me for flirting with Ed Brooks, that's all."

"No, Bessie, you are mistaken; I never play the baby act. I do not consider it safe to go around that point in the present wind. While one might make it safe enough, it might also end in disaster."

"A truce to your fears, Harry," she replied; "I will flit twice as bad with Brooks to-night if you don't row me around that point."

"You may flit with him all you choose," replied Harry. "But I will not imperil your life and my own for the sake of satisfying a whim."

"You may call it a whim if you wish," she retorted half angrily, "but if you will not row me around, I can and will go alone, and I don't think you will let me do that."

Angered more by her manner than her words, he hotly replied: "No! I will not even let you go at all. If you are determined to have the flowers I will go alone, to show you that it is not physical fear which deters me. But I can see no reason in the venture."

"Who gave you authority over me to restrain me from doing any thing I wish?" she started toward the boat.

"No, you shall not do this!" he exclaimed, and, stepping before her and holding the boat a push from shore, he leaped into it. Seizing the oars, he plied them vigorously, and, as the water was not so rough near the beach, made good progress.

He glanced back once at Bessie, standing on the shore looking after him with an expression half of anger, half of sorrow on her face.

Already she was commencing to repent the hasty words that were causing him to venture out in the boat. As he neared the end of the point the water grew rougher and rougher, till it required all his strength and skill to keep the boat from turning with the wind and waves.

Slowly he forged ahead, and had nearly rounded the point in safety when one of his oars snapped in twain. His boat whirled sharply around and commenced to drift with the waves, and he was powerless to prevent it.

The wind was blowing a stiff gale directly toward the Canadian shore, and Harry saw the beach, where Bessie still stood watching after him, fast receding from view.

Bessie saw that something serious had happened, and that her lover was powerless to return to the shore.

She bitterly repented her rash words and stood there watching the fast receding boat, all the time her terror increasing. Finally, when it disappeared from her view in the distance, she ran shrieking to the cottage where she was stopping, declaring to her astonished friends that Harry was dead, and she was his murderer.

When her friends heard of the accident which had befallen Harry, they had but little hopes of ever seeing him alive again; still for Bessie's sake they tried to make matters appear as favorable as possible.

As for Bessie, she was half crazed and sick with grief and remorse, and the hastily summoned physician expressed grave doubts of her retaining her wits should the young man be lost.

In the meanwhile Harry was steadily

driven out on the bosom of the deep. He fully realized the peril of his position.

His boat was a frail one, and, besides, somewhat old, so that it was liable to founder any moment and leave him at the mercy of the waves.

In anticipation of such an event he removed his coat, vest and boots, so as to be incumbered as little as possible.

There were several pieces of rope in the boat and he fastened them to his body so that he could use them to bind pieces of the boat together in case it should founder, and thus make a rude raft, which would assist him greatly to keep afloat. He was kept quite busy bailing out the frail craft with an old tin pail, which happened to be in the boat.

It was about three o'clock in the afternoon when he commenced his perilous voyage, and it was with no little anxiety he saw the sun go down, and wondered if he should ever see it rise again.

It seemed to him that the long weary hours of darkness would never pass, but at last it began to grow light in the east.

He had eagerly hoped that daylight would show a vessel near him, but he vainly scanned the horizon in search of one.

The wind veered suddenly after daylight and blew him and his little boat westward up the lake.

He was wet to the skin with the flying spray, and the heat of the sun as it rose proved very welcome to him.

All day he drove before the wind without seeing any ship, and night found his little ship apparently as sound as when he embarked in it.

The second night was one of weary watching and laboring to keep the boat from swamping.

The wind shifted again in the night and blew from the west driving him back toward the east.

Daylight came at last, but found no ship in sight.

The wind began to blow hard and soon had raised to a perfect gale.

He was almost worn out with fatigue, exposure and hunger, and he felt that he would be unable to hold out much longer.

Suddenly the little boat, which had weathered the storm so long, went to pieces, and he found himself struggling in the waves.

He was an expert swimmer, and by hard work he managed to keep afloat and lash together two of the largest pieces of the wrecked craft with the ropes he had saved. Clambering up on this rude raft, he found to his relief that it would sustain his weight, and that it was much easier to cling to it than he had supposed it would be.

Life seemed doubly dear to him, now that its continuance appeared so uncertain, and he determined to struggle to the last with the elements for an existence.

The afternoon was half gone when his eyes were gladdened by the sight of a sail bearing directly toward him from the west.

How slowly it seemed to him the vessel approached, and his mind was filled with the fear that she might tack off in some other direction before he was seen.

But she came steadily on till within about a half a mile, when they saw him. The ship came as close to him as it could, and then lay to while a boat was lowered.

Joy and hope had taken the place of despair in Harry's heart when he saw that his rescue was certain.

The men soon had him in the boat with them, and then the reaction came and he fainted.

Kind hands lifted him to the deck of the vessel and carried him below, where he received every attention which the men could give him.

The vessel was bound for Oswego, only fifteen miles from where they picked Harry up.

The next morning the ship dropped anchor close to the shore, and Harry, after bidding his kind rescuers goodbye, went ashore.

They had fitted him out with clothes on the vessel, not so good or so nice as fit those he was accustomed to wearing, but still very acceptable.

He lost no time in hastening to the depot and taking the first train to the village near where they were camped, nearly sixty miles away. He reached there that evening, after an absence of three days.

His father who had been telegraphed to and had come down, had given his son up for lost, and was about to return to the city to break the news as gently as possible to his wife.

When Harry came back alive and well he was welcomed as one returned from the dead.

He had thought he would treat Bessie a little cool for her language of a few days before, but when he learned that she was sick in bed and half crazed with grief over his supposed loss, love overcame his anger and he hastened at once to her side. His return did more than all the doctors in Christendom could have done for her, and in a few days she was as well as ever.

A month from the day of Harry's return a grand wedding took place at the home of Bessie's parents, in Rochester, and she became Mrs. Harry LeMar.

The lesson Bessie learned in those few days of agony was a bitter one, but her whole future life was better for it. —W. L. French, in American Tribune.

—An interesting spectacle has recently been seen in the Ofknoys. It is probably the first of its kind ever authenticated in living memory. A correspondent writes to a contemporary: "What is said to be a mermaid has been seen for some weeks at stated times at Southside, Deerness. It is about six to seven feet in length, with a little black head, white neck and a snow-white body and two arms. In swimming it appears just like a human being. At times it will come very close inshore and appear to be sitting on a sunken rock, and will wave and work its hands. It has never been seen entirely out of water. Many persons who doubted its genuineness now suppose it to be a deformed seal."

## TARIFF ROBBERY.

### A Confidential Republican Circular as a Campaign Document.

A business circular lately issued by Foster, Stevens & Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a firm which handles more hardware, cutlery, tin, silver-plated goods and glass than any other house in its State, is one of the most effective anti-tariff and anti-trust campaign documents that could be prepared.

The house was established by the late Wilder D. Foster, for many years a Republican member of Congress from Michigan, and his interests are still held in his family. The circular is therefore an entirely accidental contribution to Democratic campaign literature from a strictly Republican source.

The effect of the tariff-robbery schemes of the party in power, and the trusts which this party has fostered, is evidenced in the confidential but half-apologetic introduction of Messrs. Foster, Stevens & Co., which says:

"As important and rather radical advances in prices of some articles in the hardware line are daily taking place, we wish to say a few words so you may more fully understand the situation and not think that the jobber is overcharging you."

Crops have been poor; potatoes are gold and none to sell; wheat a half crop; corn all "nubbins" by reason of early frost, and still the tendency of prices in the household utensil-trade is decidedly upward.

An unexplained turn is next taken at the trusts in the hardware line.

There is now but one axe company in the United States, and that is called the American Axe & Tool Company, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. This company has purchased outright every axe factory in the country of any importance, and by thus controlling the production, have advanced prices on an average of 25 to 30 per cent.

In this industry (saws, hand and cross-cut) the same forces have been at work, and to day there are but two companies who manufacture hand-saws, where there were a dozen four months ago. Prices in this line of goods have been advanced from 10 to 40 per cent. In cross-cuts it is the same. By a consolidation of interests prices have been advanced from 4 to 8 cents a foot.

So much for the protected trusts, and now for dutiable lead and the Republican silver bill:

Every thing made of lead has taken a decided advance, owing to recent decisions on the admitting of Mexican ore into this country, as well as by combinations of manufacturers. Shot, lead pipe, pig-lead, solder, babbitt metal, have all advanced, and may go still higher. The passage of the silver bill will also affect all articles made of or coated with silver. In the hardware line plated knives and forks, spoons, etc., will be affected and advanced made.

The evils of the silver bill were never so graphically set forth as in this evidence of its practical workings in extending toll for the silver kings of Colorado from every household in the land. It is clearly an utterly pernicious and disgraceful measure of robbery and outrage on the whole people.

Restraint indignation and excuse-able wrath, let us read on:

The present tariff on sheet tin is 1 cent a pound and the McKinley tariff bill, which no doubt will pass both houses of Congress, advances the duty to 22-10 cents a pound. This must, of course, advance tin from 12-10 to 13-10 a box of 50 pounds of sheet tin. This advance in sheet tin will affect all articles of tinware and advances will be made all along the line.

Tin in New York has already advanced from 50 cents to 81 a box and is growing stronger each day as the certainty of the passage of the McKinley tariff bill becomes more assured. Not a box of tin is made in this country, notwithstanding which tin has declined in price from \$15 to \$17-10 a box during the past twenty-five years.

In this way the genius for mischief of Mr. McKinley and associates is revealed to the consumers of this tariff-ridden land, the load taking the form of a burdensome tax saddled on the helpless subjects of a coterie of office-holding politicians and business monopolists.

After referring to the glass trust, the advertisers further defend the advanced prices in their new catalogue with the assertion that, notwithstanding the advance in goods, there is hope that the limit is reached, since in no instance are the wholesale firms (trusts) with which they deal proposed to consider any increase of wages to those engaged in the labor of working the raw material into goods.

The circular, when read between the lines, as every intelligent citizen who is posted on National legislation will read it, is a forcible arraignment of the tariff policy of the Republican party and a rebuke to every man who has voted to sustain that party and its policy. In none of the legislation of the McKinley class is the consumer or the workingman benefited, but, on the other hand, all classes, except a favored few who are already wealthy, receive a direct injury. The laborer works for the same pay and, as a consumer along with all the lines of citizenship, must pay the increase demanded by Republican legislation and the protected trusts for all the necessities as well as the luxuries of life.

This confidential Republican circular will no doubt enter largely into the tariff discussions of the fall campaign. We commend it to State committees and to Democratic workers everywhere. —Chicago Globe.

A Lucid Explanation.

At a dinner party given recently in Washington by Representative Robert Hitt, of Illinois, the Solicitor-General of Nova Scotia, inquired of Congressman Roswell P. Flower, of New York, in what way the Republicans in Congress had revised the existing tariff duties. The other guests present, among whom was Speaker Reed, ceased their conversation and awaited Mr. Flower's reply. "They have revised them," said Mr. Flower, seriously, "in the same manner that the farmers in Dakota erect stone walls as a protection against cyclones. They build them four feet high and six feet thick, so that in case they are blown over they are higher than they were before. And so it is," he continued, while everybody about the table roared with laughter, "about the Republican revision of the tariff. They revise it in such a way that it's always higher when they get through than it was before they began."

—According to Mr. Ingalls "the worst Republican is preferable to the best Democrat." That is, a "practical politician," like Blocks-of-Five Dudley is to be preferred to an honest man and a statesman like Allen G. Thurman. —Kansas City Star.

## REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY.

### The McKinley Bill "Takes Into Account Solely the Manufacturer."

A Pennsylvania Republican wrote Senator Plumb, of Kansas, protesting against his recent tariff reform speeches. In his reply Senator Plumb said, among other things:

Notwithstanding the poor opinion of me which you express, that I probably make speeches which do not represent my sentiments, I want to assure you that I never was more in earnest in my life than in making the remarks you mention. It may be, as you say, that the manufacturers are having a hard time, but this has been true of the farmers, whom I represent, for many years, and they do not seem to think just now that it would be any relief to them to put up the prices of manufactured goods. Congress passed a bill for the benefit of the worsted manufacturers a short time ago which, I am told, put up the prices about twenty-five per cent. The McKinley bill, it is said, and on parent wool authority, will increase them about twenty-five per cent. more. Somebody must, of course, pay these extra duties, and it seems to me that though the consumers were fairly to be taken into account, I agree that in raising revenues for carrying on the Government proper regard may be had as to the needs of the domestic manufacturer in the way of protection, but he must take some chances in the country in which he lives and which he expects to supply with goods. In my judgment, the McKinley bill is decidedly wrong as it passed the House. It may or may not be made better in the Senate, but in its present shape it takes into account solely the manufacturer, overlooking wholly the consumer. For this reason it does not meet with my views."

Here we have a square confession by a leading Republican Senator that the McKinley bill "takes into account solely the manufacturer." Mr. Blaine has already told the country that there is not a section or a line in the McKinley bill that opens a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork. The leading Republican newspapers in Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri have denounced it in equally emphatic terms.

Thus we have abundance of unimpeachable Republican testimony to the demerits of the McKinley bill. And yet it was passed by Congress and approved by President Harrison as a Republican party measure. —Indianapolis Sentinel.

## THE MORTGAGE INDUSTRY.

### According to Butterworth and Ingalls Debt Is a Blessing Indeed.

Benjamin Butterworth has long been recognized as a man of the most eminent ability. What other man could so ably fulfill the duties of three positions, each of which might well claim his entire time and attention? Benjamin is Congressman from the First Ohio district, but his duties to his trans-Rhenish constituency do not prevent him from making a very acceptable secretary of the greatest international exposition ever undertaken. He is also political exhorter-at-large for the Republican party. In his last-named capacity Benjamin recently went into the rural regions of Iowa to instruct the agriculturists about the straight and narrow political paths in which they should go. He explained very satisfactorily to himself that a mortgage which the average farmer has hitherto regarded as opposed to his interests is in reality a very good thing, indeed. His view is also concurred in by that peculiar political phenomenon, Senator Ingalls, of Kansas. Senator Ingalls, too, believes that mortgages are all right. He claims to have experimented with the mortgage industry and with most excellent results. The testimony of these two eminent Republican lights seems to indicate that a popular misapprehension exists concerning mortgages. Ingalls says he has made money by mortgaging other people's property. Now all that is required to make the Kansas farmer prosperous is for him to devise a means by which he can mortgage his neighbor's property and keep from mortgaging his own. There is the whole secret of success. Theoretically it is easy enough, and Senator Ingalls himself is a living example of its entire practicability. Farmers, therefore, who expect to raise mortgages on their own farms ought to be careful to plant mortgages on other people's property. —Chicago Mail.

## THE POLITICAL POT.

—The mass of bummers, blacklegs and bullies in Chicago has long been in the pay of the highly moral Republican party. —Times.

—The first thing called for after the passage of the McKinley bill is an extraordinary effort by the United States Treasury to avert a monetary panic. —Providence Journal.

—The whole country is in a broad grin over the demand of the Indiana Republicans that elections shall be honest. Colonel Dudley must have put that in. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

—President Harrison has given Consul-General New a vacation to manage the Indiana floaters. Mr. New's salary will go on as usual. Public office is a public trust. Fitness is the essential and discriminating test. —St. Louis Republic.

—Facts are facts and all the talk in the world can not change them. General Barrundia was shot to death upon an American vessel and fell literally in the shadow of the American flag. The State Department has not succeeded in finding out what it intends to do about it. J. G. R.'s brilliant foreign policy needs oiling. —Detroit Free Press.

—Kicked down the lobby door. Which, hitting Dingler in the nose, Bestrewed with blood the floor. What pity 'tis this Congressman From far-off sunny South, This lobby door should not have kicked Against old Cannon's mouth. —N. Y. Sun.

—All that Mr. Reed believes or does is the logical outcome of his party's service to monopoly. He is essentially the most logical Republican of his time, and Mr. Blaine is no longer "the man from Maine." He has a rival whose latest victory at the polls advances him very far towards complete party leadership. —N. Y. World.

—Good land in Vermont can be bought for three dollars an acre. No tillable land in the West can be bought for any such price, and the conclusion from the two facts seems to be that the further off the farmer is from the protected manufacturers that are supposed to give him a home market, the better it is for him. —Chicago Herald.

## A HOME MARKET FAILURE.

### The Failure of the Tariff to Satisfy Growers and Manufacturers of Wool—How the High Duties on Wool Have Failed to Encourage Wool Growing and Wool Manufacturing at the Same Time—The Interests of the Grower and the Manufacturer Irreconcilable—Let the People Have Their Innings.

The protectionists fancy that they can make a kind of protection on wool and on woolen goods which will reconcile the conflicting interests of the wool grower and the manufacturer. In order to do this they put high duties on wool to stimulate its production; and when they come to protect the woolen manufacturer they not only impose a high ad valorem duty on woolen goods, but they give him also so-called "compensatory duty" of so much per pound or per yard on the competing foreign products in order to compensate him for the high duties he paid on his foreign wool, or for the tariff-increased price he paid for his home-grown wool.

In this way, by piling up tariffs, the protectionists vainly hope to make both the grower of wool and the manufacturer of cloth prosperous, and to hear them both calling down blessings upon our beneficent system of protection. The protectionists make for themselves very pretty pictures of the excellent workings of their system. They take especial delight in showing how it brings the woolen mills near to the wool growers. And then just see what an enormous saving of freight both ways. A factory just at hand with many operatives to be fed with garden truck! Truly protection is a good thing—"it blesses him that gives and him that takes!"

A beautiful dream! Let us see how it is fulfilled. Ohio is the State which, more than all others, has moved heaven and earth to get high duties on wool. It is there that the so-called "political shepherds" live and have their being—viz., Delano, Harpator and Lawrence.

In a State like this the protectionist dream ought to be realized. Any woolen mill there ought to have a smooth road to prosperity.

What are the facts? The Dry Goods Economist prints the following piece of news: "The woolen mill at Findlay, O., has ceased to do business, and the building is now used as a glass factory."

The mill at Findlay was doubtless among that large number (James Delano, the great protectionist wool manufacturer, of Philadelphia, said in his letter to Senator Quay one-half of all the mills in the country) which were shut down during the summer.

But why did this mill select the glass industry? The reason is plain. Foreign window glass last year paid an average duty of 105 per cent, and McKinley has been trying to make the duties still higher. Does not this confirm the statement quoted approvingly by Senator Plumb from a friend of his that "the American manufacturer does not manufacture any thing he can not make a certain and great profit on, and that he stands out of the way of the foreign manufacturer as to other articles on which he can not make satisfactory profit?" Did the enormous protection on window glass tempt the Findlay woolen mill to change itself into a glass factory? And on the soil of Ohio, too, where it could buy its wool right at its doors and prove the truth of the "home market" theory!

But the "home market" theory has worked no better for the Ohio wool grower than it has for the manufacturer. Pennsylvania affords a still more striking illustration of the workings of the home market theory when applied to wool. Philadelphia is the greatest manufacturing center in America in the consumption of wool. Surely Pennsylvania ought to be the State above all others where wool growing should thrive; for there the mills are brought in large numbers very close to the growers of wool—a very paradise in which to gather the fruits of protection and show how wise, and beautiful, and good the home market idea is. But how does the matter stand in Pennsylvania? In 1888 the State had 3,422,000 sheep; in 1888 it had lost 70 in every 100 and had only 984,000 left. "That's a pretty howdy-do!" The result of all this high protection on wool is that sheep raising has increased only in the remote West and Northwest where vast tracts of uncultivated land can still be rented or bought at very low rates. A further fact: Notwithstanding the high duties on wool in prospect when the National Wool Growers' Association met in Galveston, Tex., several months ago, that body found it necessary to pass a resolution condemning the sheep-raisers for killing their ewes for mutton instead of keeping them for more production.

The high wool tariff, then, has not satisfied the grower—has it worked any better with the manufacturer? Before the Senate took up the Tariff bill a Philadelphia letter to the Dry Goods Economist made this statement as to the feeling prevailing among woolen manufacturers in that city: "Manufacturers are as much displeased with the McKinley bill as are importers, and their hope for relief is that the Senate amendments will insist upon free wool or much reduced duties."

This same paper, which is the leading authority in the dry goods trade in this country, said in a leading editorial about the middle of August: "The wool manufacturing interest in this country is in a very unsatisfactory condition. . . . At no time since June has the demand displayed any activity. For low grades of woollens made chiefly from woolen substitutes, the demand has been fairly satisfactory. . . . There has been a larger request for low grades of goods than in some years."

In other words, under our high wool tariff we are getting down to a shoddy basis. Hence the shoddy men backed up the McKinley bill strongly. The editorial goes on: "Mr. Dolan's free trade views reflects the opinions and preferences of the large majority of the manufacturers of wool, and is heartily opposed only by those who use wool substitutes." This Mr. Dolan, whom the Dry Goods Economist refers to as "High Priest Dolan, of the inner temple of protection, had just been quoted as saying: "Give us the McKinley bill or give us free wool."

That is what the manufacturers want above every thing, as shown by their position presented to McKinley's committee with 830 signatures.

It is clear that the "home market" idea has failed to work well in the wool industry. Neither grower nor manufacturer is satisfied, and both can not be at the same time. When Congress tries to content them both it simply attempts the impossible. That does not discourage the average protectionist Congressman. He continues to fancy that there is balm somewhere in his Gilead of protection, and if grower and manufacturer of wool have not prospered under twenty years of high protection he will give still higher protection.

Meanwhile what of millions who wear woolen clothing? Have they no rights? Are they never to be considered? As Senator Plumb says: "The people of the United States ought to have their innings some time, and I think that time has come now."

EQUAL BURDENS FOR ALL.

The Demanded That Protection Should Be For the Average Interest of All—How This Is Impossible and How the Farmer Is Left to Foot Other People's Bills.

Among the protectionists one sometimes hears fair-sounding words about revising the tariff in such a way that its burdens will rest on all alike. They want what McKinley calls "a just and equitable revision of the tariff." Some demand a tariff that will be as much in the interest of the consumer as of the producer. Senator Plumb, in his speech attacking the McKinley bill, said that "whatever is done should be for the average interest of all."

This is one of the dreams of the protectionists, from which it seems that they will never awake—a tariff that will do everybody good in an equal measure.

But how will the protectionists set about making such a tariff?

In order to protect the manufacturer the tariff must of necessity enable him to sell at higher prices—otherwise there is no protection.

Very well, then; you have put up prices for one man; the only fair thing to do is to put them up for others—for all others. You are bound to put up prices for all consumers on the goods which they sell, in order to make good the loss which they have suffered by paying the higher price created by the manufacturer's protection. It is absolutely clear that unless the consumer pays higher prices for the articles he buys the maker of them gets no protection. Is it not equally clear that the consumer can not make up his loss except by selling something to somebody at a price raised high enough to cover that loss?

The protectionists feel the force of all this themselves—hence their doctrine of the home market, that the protected manufacturers make up to the farmer for the increased cost of the things he buys by giving him a market for his farm products. Then they labor to show the farmer that this home market is the best for him, is closer to him, is steadier, has no pauper-grown Hindoo wheat in it, as Europe has, and yet the farmer knows all the time that he gets precisely the same price for his products, sold in the home market, as in the foreign market.

The farmer knows this, and yet he feels that the Government ought to do something for him—ought to do just as much for him as for others. In this feeling he is entirely right. He has the same rights before the law and merits precisely the same consideration as the manufacturer. The farmer is feeling this and saying it more earnestly than ever. Hence the great farmers' organizations of various kinds, and the plan to build Government warehouses, which has found favor in some quarters.

In the face of the farmers' demand that something should be done for him, McKinley raises the duty on agricultural products. In order to deceive him into thinking that now at last he is going to get some benefit from the tariff. But what about these so-called "agricultural products and provisions?"

Senator Allison sized them up very justly in a speech in the Senate in 1879 as follows: "It is true that under customs laws there is a small duty on wheat, barley, oats and other agricultural products, but it does not afford any protection to the great wheat and grain producing regions of the country."

The only two ways, then, in which protection can benefit the farmer—first, by giving him a home market, which will pay him a higher price for his products than the foreign market will pay; and second, by placing duties on his products which will enable him to sell at higher prices—are both seen to offer him absolutely nothing to make up for the increased cost which the manufacturer's protection has laid upon him.

But even if some way could be found for giving the farmer an advantage equal to the burden that protection has laid upon him, is it not clear that the two advantages—his own and the manufacturer's—would precisely balance each other. Equal protection to both sides means no protection to either, and protection to only one side means loss to the other; for protection has a money value, and if it is to enrich some it can only do so by making others poorer. Protection is not a thing that can simply be voted by Congress without any one feeling it. The increased price has to be paid by the consumer; and in this way the farmer not only fails to reap a benefit from protection, but he has to make up for the protection gains of others, all the time and everywhere.



## WOULD-BE SLEUTHS.

Youths Who Aspire to Be Full-Fledged Detectives.

The Mournful Tale of Joel Radkin—He Came to Chicago, Only to Find That His Genius Wasn't Appreciated There.

There is probably no occupation which for the romantically inclined dime-novel fiend possesses such a charm as that of the detective.

To the brave boy with nerve of iron and sagacity unparalleled, who sits on the shady side of a straw-stalk ten hours out of the twenty-four reading tales of "Fang-Tooth Jim the Jumper," "Handsome Harry the Hustler," or "Scar-Faced Scully the Scout," the life of the detective is crammed full and running over with poetry. In fact, his lot is cast but a few miles this side of Paradise.

The idea, says the Chicago News, of being the very brain which dictates the movements of the strong arm of the law is to the heated imaginations of these amateur grangers something sublime. To rectify the wrongs of the innocent and helpless, to pursue to conviction the villainous perpetrator of the deeds of darkness, to bound to the gallows foul murderers, is, thinks the heroic embryo, the acme of earthly glory.

Such being the case, it is not strange that so many applications are received by the detective agencies for positions. There are scattered through the country agencies which advertise for men to do detective work in the counties of their residence, and it is this sort of an institution which generally "catches" the grangers. Advertisements are sown broadcast in the country papers, and upon application from an ambitious youth, he is cheerfully accepted. The applicant is at once informed by mail of his appointment as a detective, and requested to advance the sum of five dollars as payment for his star, credentials, etc. This the future Pinkerton is always ready to do, and upon sending in his cash he receives a large glittering tin star, a beautifully worded certificate of appointment, and instructions to lie low and await developments.

The agency, in addition to the above, generally vouchsafes the information that an important case is developing in the new detective's locality which will shortly be placed in his hands. "Only this and nothing more," for no matter how long the young sleuth waits for further instructions, they come not. It is a straight case of "soak," sufficient to cure the detective fever in most cases, and, as a general thing, the victim settles down to farm life and sets up a country grocery, with nothing to remind him of his youthful folly but his fading credentials and rusting star. In some instances, however, the would-be sleuth makes a more systematic effort to reach the much-to-be-desired goal, and makes application in person to the bonafide agencies in the large cities. Such applications are not of rare occurrence in the agencies of Chicago, and many amusing incidents growing out of them can be told.

The applicants classified as dime-novel readers are almost exclusively fresh from farms or country towns, where the excessive quiet renders a desire for almost any sort of excitement natural. The youths, for they are always young, generally have an exaggerated idea of the important figure they are to cut in their new sphere which makes their ignorance more laughable than it would otherwise appear.

One of the most verdant of these specimens was Mr. Joel Albatross Radkin, Jr., from Switzerland County, Ind., who not long since applied for a position at one of the prominent detective agencies of this city. Joel was a picture, a chromo, a landscape. He was built upon that slim, slender plan, which has been disguised by some inhuman punster as the "rallier of nature," and was about as inartistic a piece of architecture as one would see in a day's journey. An extremely small head, light

enough in detectin' now to commence biz."

"Think so?" inquired the official, regaining his composure. "So you're from Indiana, hey? I would have supposed from your general appearance that you were from New York or London."

"Is that so?" said the delighted heir of the Radkins.

"I thought this here outfit of mine would fetch 'em," he continued to himself. "I ain't no dern fool, and I knowed this here musket and butcher-knife was the proper thing for a detective. Wall, mister, can you give me a case to begin work on immediately to once?"

"Well, don't be so fast. Suppose you give me some of the experience you have had in this work."

"Wall," said Joel, leaning his gun in a corner and sitting down on the superintendent's desk, "I hev had a right smart of experience, I kin tell you. I have run down more villuns than any other feller in Switzerland County. One time there wuz a feller stealing pap's watermelons an' I determined to run him to the earth. (That's what they say in the story books.) So I disguised myself with a pair of rope whisks and man's green goggles and went out after dark one night, an' I laid

for the villun. He came, I saw an' he run like thunder. But he dropped a sack in his haste. With a stealthy tread I crept to where it lay, seized it and bore it away in triumph. It had on it Si Bradley's name, and ever afterward I knowed who it was who stole them melons.

"Then one day I captured a feller what stole a buggy whip. I seed him take it, an' it only took me three days to prove it, and get it back. Oh, as I said before, I ain't no slouch."

"Perhaps not," said the superintendent, "but I feel that our agency is not a fit place in which to utilize your remarkable talents. I would suggest that you go back to Indiana armed with firm determination and that musket, and henceforth consecrate your life to the killing of fools. Should that wrong chance some day to shoot out of the wrong end, then so much is gained. No, there is no opening for you, except the one which the carpenter, foreseeing your visit, kindly provided. Please take advantage of it as soon as possible; turn the knob to the right."

Joel did so with a dazed and dreamy expression filling every nook and corner of his extensive countenance. As one in a dream he took the first train for Indiana, where he is probably even now engaged in ferreting out deep-laid plots against hen-coops and melon patches with all the skill ever displayed by a professional from Scotland Yard.

"That fellow," said the official who related the story, "was a fair sample of the granger applicant for positions. They come here in all grades of veridancy and ignorance, eager for excitement and renown, generally leaving about as Mr. Radkin did. It takes a mighty smart man to be a detective, the principal requirements being the ability to keep one's mouth shut. We get most of our men from the ranks of the police force and places of that order. Even with that sort of a man it takes at least a year's training to make a reliable detective, and you can imagine the labor it would require to manufacture a first-class man out of such material as Joel. That sort of fellow may generally rely on being given the key to the street."

Boiled Milk. Boiled milk will not produce an in active state of the bowels, if a child is cared for properly otherwise. If it does, a little barley gruel or oatmeal gruel, well prepared and strained, may be given, and this will entirely counteract any such effects. Simply heating milk is not enough; it must be cooked fifteen or twenty minutes. There would be comparatively little "summer complaint" if milk were always cooked before using. Sour stomach, wind, cholera morbus, diarrhea, etc., are all due to germs, and children fed upon sterilized milk are free from these diseases. Cooked milk is more digestible, and when one becomes accustomed to it, is more palatable as well. When one is tired and hungry a glass of hot milk, slowly sipped, or taken with crackers or dry bread, is exceedingly refreshing.—Dr. Kellogg.

Woman's Way. She—Isn't that the woman who worried the life out of her husband and killed him by inches?

He—Yes, and now she goes and sobs on his grave till you can hear her over the fence.—Life.

SOMETHING NEW. Purchaser—You don't call this a refrigerator? Why there is no place to hold the victuals!

Dealer—It is not intended for that madam. You see this glass gives you a full view of the ice, and the refrigerator is intended to go in the parlor among the costly bric-a-brac.—The Jury.

MR. RADKIN ASKS FOR A JOB.

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## Be Above Suspicion.

It is a gratifying feeling among many that their lives are above suspicion. Yet how many good people on account of circumstantial surroundings have had the finger of unjust suspicion directed toward them. Carbuncles, unyielding sores, pimples on the face, rough skin having an eruptive appearance, etc., are in the eyes of so many regarded suspiciously as indicating the presence of some contagious blood disease, and pointed questions asked that are productive of considerable annoyance. These skin blemishes and eruptive tendencies of course find their origin in the blood, but not necessarily the result of contagion. The blood may have become impure on account of colds and exposure, improper food, weak digestion, urinary disorders, etc. However, it is well to remove the unnatural condition of the blood and the flesh by a prompt use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It regulates affairs internally and externally, beautifies the skin and restores impaired organic functions to their normal strength and activity.

STREET-CAR CONDUCTORS should not be expected to accept less than the established price for a ride. It wouldn't be fair. —Detroit Free Press.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props, Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West Union, W. Va. Wholesale Druggists, Kinman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A MATTER OF REGRET.—Bunker—"Do you remember the cigar I gave you the other day?" Hill—"I'm sorry to say I do."—Racket.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20th, 1888. DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir:—I wish to say a word in behalf of your wonderful Catarrh Cure.

I am a friend, who knew that my wife had been afflicted for months, sent me a package of your pills. I gave them to her and they cured her at once. A neighbor, Mr. Perry, had suffered with chills for more than a year, and had taken Quinine until his hearing was greatly injured. Seeing the cure wrought in my wife's case, he procured a bottle of pills and was speedily restored to perfect health. I feel that this is due to you. Very truly, REV. J. D. DAVIS.

PRUDEN—"Why does the arithmetical system have no scruples?" Prof. Rodder—"Because, my boy, it's used to weigh coal and ice."

Slain by Poison. Not the poison that the covert assassin administers in the drink, the food, or some other guise, but the poison of malaria shortens the lives of myriads. There is a safe and certain antidote, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, but roots out its seeds when they have germinated. Dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatic, liver and kidney trouble are conquered by the Bitters.

We believe it is the railroad engineer who whistles at his work.—Yonkers Statesman.

A GREAT mistake perhaps was made when Dr. Sherman named his great remedy Prickly Ash Bitters; but it is presumed that at that time all remedies for the blood, etc., were called Bitters. Had he called it Prickly Ash "Regulator," "Curative," or almost anything but Bitters, it undoubtedly would have superseded all other preparations of similar character. The name Bitters is misleading; it is purely a medicine, and cannot be used as a beverage.

The eagle is the bird of freedom, but the turkey has the most friends in the fall of the year.—Ram's Horn.

Thousands of miserable and puny little children have been restored to robust health by using Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers administered to them by kind and loving parents.

Because a girl has no figure is no sign she is not a good mathematician.—St. Joseph News.

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

It is one of the peculiarities of coming men that they don't seem to arrive.—N. Y. Herald.

Boiled Milk. Boiled milk will not produce an in active state of the bowels, if a child is cared for properly otherwise. If it does, a little barley gruel or oatmeal gruel, well prepared and strained, may be given, and this will entirely counteract any such effects. Simply heating milk is not enough; it must be cooked fifteen or twenty minutes. There would be comparatively little "summer complaint" if milk were always cooked before using. Sour stomach, wind, cholera morbus, diarrhea, etc., are all due to germs, and children fed upon sterilized milk are free from these diseases. Cooked milk is more digestible, and when one becomes accustomed to it, is more palatable as well. When one is tired and hungry a glass of hot milk, slowly sipped, or taken with crackers or dry bread, is exceedingly refreshing.—Dr. Kellogg.

Woman's Way. She—Isn't that the woman who worried the life out of her husband and killed him by inches?

He—Yes, and now she goes and sobs on his grave till you can hear her over the fence.—Life.

SOMETHING NEW. Purchaser—You don't call this a refrigerator? Why there is no place to hold the victuals!

Dealer—It is not intended for that madam. You see this glass gives you a full view of the ice, and the refrigerator is intended to go in the parlor among the costly bric-a-brac.—The Jury.

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## ST. JACOBS OIL

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Rheumatism. Neuralgia.

N. Ogden, Mich., May 17, 1889. "A half bottle of your invaluable medicine, St. Jacobs Oil, cured me of rheumatism and neuralgia and found it a speedy, effective cure." J. M. L. PORTER. Hagerstown, Md., April 21, 1890. "I, and others of my family, have used St. Jacobs Oil for neuralgia and found it a speedy, effective cure." Mrs. AGNES KELLEY.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEECHAM'S PILLS Cure SICK HEADACHE. 25 Cents a Box. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

MOTHERS' FRIEND MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT. BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE. GRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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"IGNORANCE of the law excuses no man," and ignorance is no excuse for a dirty house or greasy kitchen. Better clean them in the old way than not at all; but the modern and sensible way is to use SAPOLIO on paint, on floors, on windows, on pots and pans, and even on statuary. To be ignorant of the uses of SAPOLIO is to be behind the age.

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Entirely devoted to the best interests of the order of the "King's Daughters," and of striking interest to every "King's Daughter" in the land. It will be written and edited by Mrs. Margaret Bottome, the founder and President of the Order, who in this department, will give each month "talks" similar to those which she made famous last winter in the drawing-rooms of the best New York houses.

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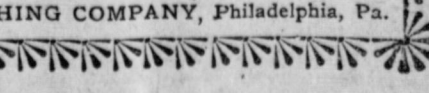
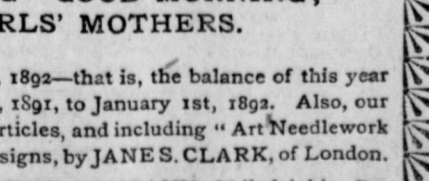
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## FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

### Important Measures That Have Become Laws.

#### Interesting Summary of What Congress Has Done—Increase of Appropriations—Bills That Have Not Become Laws.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The record of the business of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress is an important one. In the Senate debate on the tariff bill was brought to an end only by an agreement on the part of the members of the majority that the Federal Elections bill would not be called up at this session. The bill, therefore, goes over. The actual work accomplished is of especial interest because it is the first Congress in many years in which one of the two great political parties had control of both the legislative and executive branches of the Government. The President has not yet taken his oath of office, but the duties have practically been brought about, a number of very important changes in the existing law having been agreed to in conference and approved by the House. They need now only the approval of the Senate and the President.

The feature of the new tariff law which has attracted wide attention and which bore greater significance from the fact that it threatened for a time to create a division in the Republican party was the provision for the establishment of reciprocal relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries. This idea, which had been suggested in past years by Senator Aldrich and other statesmen, was brought very prominently to the notice of Congress and the country by a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitted to Congress by the President, urging the necessity of requiring some concessions from Latin-American countries for the free admission to the United States of sugar and other of their products. The recommendation was ignored by the House of Representatives, but was later adopted in a modified form by the Senate and agreed to in conference between the two houses.

Next in importance to the new tariff law is the silver legislation enacted by Congress. July 14, 1890, a new law went into effect providing for the issue of silver certificates on gold or silver bullion, with a requirement that the Secretary of the Treasury should purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month. The bill as it passed the Senate was a practical free coinage bill, but it conferred on the part of the two houses agreement upon a compromise, the general impression being that while the majority in both houses favored free coinage, the compromise was necessary to secure the passage of an executive vote. The effect of the new silver law was an immediate advance in the price of silver, culminating at a figure higher than any known in the history of the metal.

The promise of the Republican party made in the last campaign that more liberal pension legislation would be enacted was partially fulfilled in the passage of the Disabling Pension bill, which provides for a pension of \$12 a month to any soldier who is now disabled from whatever cause. The applications received since its enactment so increased the work of the Pension Office that it was necessary for Congress to vote an additional appropriation for the employment of nearly 500 clerks in that office and in the war records division of the Department of War.

The addition of four new stars to the flag made by the last Congress has been supplemented at this session by the admission into the Union of the States of Wyoming and Idaho.

Early in the session a law in restraint of trusts and combinations was enacted. No opportunity to enforce it has yet occurred and, as it was generally regarded as but a tentative measure, its value can not be estimated at this time.

A General Land Grant Forfeiture act, the result of many years' discussion in the two houses of Congress, has been passed. It in brief provides for the forfeiture of the lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads opposite portions of the road uncompleted at the time of the passage of the law.

The question of lotteries having been brought to public attention by the Louisiana Lottery Company to obtain a charter in North Dakota, and later to obtain a renewal of its charter in Louisiana, the President made the matter a subject of a special message to Congress in which he transmitted a bill prepared by the Postmaster-General to prohibit the transmission through the mails of letters and circulars relating to the sale of newspapers containing lottery advertisements. This bill was passed promptly by both houses without modification and without material opposition, and was signed by the President.

After a lively controversy over the question of selecting a site, in which the cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington were concerned, Congress passed a law creating a National Commission and established the Fair at Chicago.

As a result principally of the prohibition which shuts American meat out of certain markets abroad, a law was enacted to provide for the inspection under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, of meats intended for export, prohibiting the exportation of adulterated articles of food and of meats and providing for the prevention of the importation of adulterated articles of food.

An important feature of the present session was the defeat of the Blair Educational bill in the Senate. It had passed the House in several other Congresses and its rejection was quite unexpected.

Among the less important laws enacted by this Congress are the following: Increasing the pension of the total disability pensioners from \$72 per month; providing for one Assistant Secretary of War and one of the Navy; authorizing the President to cause the promulgation of regulations necessary to prevent the spread of contagious diseases from one State to another; granting certificates of discharge to persons who enlisted under assumed names in the war of the rebellion; preventing desertion from the army by retaining temporarily a part of the soldier's pay, and providing for the exportation of fermented liquor in bond without payment of internal revenue tax.

A number of important measures are hanging fire, which may go to the President before adjournment, although the chances are greatly in favor of their postponement until the next session.

Nearly 2,000 bills and resolutions that were reported to the House from committees during this session of Congress, failed of passage and remain on the House calendar. Among the important measures are: To create a court of patent appeals; granting pensions to female hospital nurses of the rebellion; to increase the salaries of United States judges; to promote the efficiency of the military and naval forces; to increase the salary to the Agricultural Department; the Service Pension bill; to provide a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic; the Butterworth Anti-Option and Anti-Future bill; to encourage the construction of a continental railway to connect North and South America; to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious tea; the Pacific Railroad bill; to increase the number of regiments in the army; the Butterworth resolution for reciprocity with Canada; a resolution for the adjustment of questions between the United States and Mexico; granting the right of suffrage to women; for the retirement of National bank circulation; for the removal of General Grant's remains from New York to Washington; and the Copyright bill.

There were few Senate bills of a general character of the kind were either passed by the House or were not reported from the House committees to which they were referred. The most important measures are the Subsidy and Shipping bills.

The number of laws passed in the first session of the Fifty-first Congress was: Public laws, 340; private, 197; public resolutions, 61; private resolutions, 233. The number introduced in the first session of the Fifty-first Congress was: Senate bills, 3,640; resolutions, 118; House bills, 11,609; resolutions, 233. Although the first session of the Fifty-first Congress lasted until October 28, the present session, by reason of its longer daily sessions, has far exceeded it in working time. In figures the business of the session is expressed as follows: Bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House, 12,402; in the Senate, 4,780, or a total of 16,972, against 15,098 in the first session of the last Congress, which in this matter far exceeded all previous records. Reports made in the House, 3,215; in the Senate, 1,517, no account being taken in the Senate of other than written reports; bills passed by the House, 1,292, of which the Senate has passed 340, all except a few of which have become laws or are awaiting the President's approval; by the Senate, 1,100, of which 486 have been sent to the President, making a total number of about 1,235 actions or laws, against 1,739 for the whole of the last Congress. Of these acts 606 House and 275 Senate bills were for pensions to individuals.

To complete the list of results accomplished during the present session there must be mentioned the radical changes in the rules of the House made at its very beginning and its action upon election cases. There were eighteen contested election cases before the House and seven of the Republican contestants have been seated. The Goodrich vs. Bullock Florida case and the McGinnis-Alderson West Virginia case, in which the Senate and the House had different tests were recommended, are yet to be decided. Breckinridge, Democrat, was unseated. The other eight cases were decided by the committee in favor of the Democratic sitting members. The Senate decided its only election contest by seating the Republican Senators from Montana.

Seven bills have been vetoed by the President: Authorizing the city of Ogden, Utah, to assume an increased indebtedness; for public buildings at Dallas, Tex.; Hudson, N. Y., and Tuscaloosa, Ala.; authorizing the board of supervisors of Maricopa County, Arizona, to issue bonds in aid of a certain railroad; changing the boundaries of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation, and extending the time for the payment of lands purchased from the Omaha tribe of Indians.

Among the bills which have passed the House, but have not yet passed the Senate, are the following (bills in conference being considered in this category): The Children's Election bill; the National Bankruptcy bill; the bill to create a court of appeals for the relief of the Supreme Court; the Conner Compound Land bill; to prevent the enlistment of aliens in the United States army; to prevent the product of convict labor being furnished to or for the use of any department, or upon public buildings or other public works; the Eight Hour Back Pay bill; to repeal the Timber Culture law (in conference); constituting eight hours a day's work for workmen employed by Government contractors; and to ratify the agreement with the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indians.

Among the Senate bills which have not received final action by the House are the following: The Shipping and Subsidizing bill; authorizing authority for the removal of the Apache Indian prisoners to Fort Sill, I. T.; to promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the army; to grant right of way through public lands for irrigation purposes; for the compulsory education of children between the ages of six and sixteen; for the inspection of live cattle and of beef products for export.

The appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, aggregated about \$460,000,000, an increase of \$5,715,845 over those made by the Fifty-first Congress for the year ended June 30, 1890. The River and Harbor bill, which became a law, however, in the second session of the Fifty-first Congress. The largest increase made in appropriations by the Fifty-first Congress over the appropriations by the Fifty-first Congress at its second session is as follows: Fortifications, \$2,993,341; pensions, including deficiencies, \$4,020,668; postal service, \$5,621,334; sundry civil, \$4,410,910; deficiencies, exclusive of pensions, \$4,852,118. The miscellaneous appropriations for the session of the Fifty-first Congress just ending were \$4,735,795 less than similar ones made for the previous year by the Fifty-first Congress. The majority of the bills which have not passed between the two houses is the only one of the general appropriation bills which has not received the President's signature.

## PLUMB AND THE TARIFF.

### The Kansas Senator Uses Strong Anti-Tariff Language.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The following letter, written by Senator Plumb, one of the Republican Senators from Kansas, to a Germantown (Pa.) manufacturer, has been published in the Philadelphia Press:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1890.—Dear Sir: I have yours of the 8th. Do not give yourself any concern about my relations to the Republican party. Did you never before hear of a Republican who was such notwithstanding he did not believe in the highest possible protective tariff, and in giving to the manufacturers everything they asked for? If all those who believe with me were driven out of the Republican party, I beg you to take notice that it would not be a very powerful organization. It certainly would not carry many of the Western States. How do you account for the fact that a majority of the farmers of New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut and a large proportion of those of New York and Ohio are Democrats, notwithstanding they live in the shadow of the very chimneys for which extreme protection is invoked? Do you think the tariff is of more benefit to the people of Kansas than it is to those of Pennsylvania and Connecticut?

How does it happen that a majority of the farmers of Indiana—a great manufacturing State—are Democrats? I am myself in favor of protection, but I believe we have gone far enough; and whether we have gone far enough or not, I insist that if a manufacturer wants more protection he must demonstrate the necessity for it. This has not even been attempted, but with an insolence which in itself calls for rebuke, the manufacturers and those who represent them have simply said we want it, and that is enough. There has not been an argument which was worth the name offered to show that higher protection was needed. It is rather a poor commentary on the American manufacturer that, after having been given the local field for more than thirty years, he is still too weak to stand alone, but too weak to even exist unless he gets still higher protection than he has ever had. I am open to conviction upon this as upon every thing else, but I can not be driven, and it happens at the present time, if the indications which multiply on every hand can be relied on, that a very large majority of the people of the United States are in favor of the tariff, and I also get scores of similar letters from Republicans in the Eastern and Middle States.

Isn't it quite possible, now, that a man may be a good Republican and a good protectionist without taking the same view of which of these things he should have? Isn't it possible that a manufacturer, who is to get the cash in his pocket direct as the result of the imposition of a duty, is liable to be warped somewhat by his self-interest, and isn't it fair for the consumers of the United States to say in a given case that even if the duty may be necessary the burden is greater on them than they think they ought to bear?

My judgment is that the manufacturers are making an issue which is going to be hurtful to them, as I also sincerely believe that the imposition of the duties which they are seeking will be detrimental to the country. If this sincere belief makes me other than a Republican, then I have never known what the Republican party was. You quote Messrs. McKinley and Reed to me. They are two very eminent men, but have long and liable to be mistaken. May I not, in opposition to that, quote Mr. Blaine to you? May I not quote to you the thousands of Republicans in the State of Iowa who have left the party on account of its position on the tariff, whereby that State, instead of giving 60,000 majority, as it did in 1890, is now in the doubtful column.

Respectfully yours, P. B. PLUMB.

## SENSATIONAL SERMON.

### A French-Canadian Priest Draws a Highly-Colored Picture.

QUEBEC, Oct. 7.—A sensation has been created throughout the province by an exposure of the alleged immorality of the people by Rev. Father DeCary, cure of the French-Canadian parish of St. Henri, near Montreal. "In no country of the world, said the reverend father, 'save France, are such disorders and excesses practiced and tolerated as in the province of Quebec."

"In the upper circles of Canadian society there is, to say the least, an immense amount of indiscretion on the part of wives and mothers of families, and it is becoming notable in Montreal and Quebec that there are married ladies who receive a larger share of attention from youthful admirers than their younger and unmarried sisters and friends."

"Among the lower classes the evil is much more extensive, principally among factory girls and domestic servants. In the city of Montreal alone, with a population of 200,000, there are over 700 licensed taverns, besides any number of unlicensed grogeries and other disorderly places. Blasphemy goes hand in hand with intemperance, and among the English-speaking French, and among the English-speaking French, oaths that, translated into English, would not be tolerated in any decent society, are used by both men and women in the highest social circles of French Canada."

## RACE ISSUE IN LABOR.

### Locomotive Firemen Troubled by the Color Line.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 7.—Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who is president of the Supreme Council of the Federation of Railway Employees, has issued a call for a meeting of the council at Houston, Tex., Thursday next to consider the threatened strike on the Houston & Texas Central railway.

This trouble is the first instance in which the race question has entered into the consideration of a grievance brought before the Federation. Grand Secretary Debs said that the white employees were trying to raise the wages in the South, but colored labor could be procured cheaper. The colored men have organizations throughout the South, but they are not permitted to affiliate with the white organizations.

Germans Paraded. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7.—German day was celebrated yesterday by thousands, fully 8,000 taking part in the parade of the afternoon. It will be a memorable day in the history of Kansas City, being viewed by thousands of spectators from adjoining cities. In the afternoon crowds listened to speeches from prominent Germans, and in the evening there was a grand ball.

## SUFFERING IN IRELAND.

### The Potato Crop a Failure and One Million People Starving.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—One million human beings in Ireland are in imminent peril of starvation—such is the plain fact, irrespective of any political question, as to the threatened famine in Ireland.

At least half the people of Ireland are occupiers of small agricultural holdings. Along the bleak western coasts, where the fury which Atlantic gales have gathered in 3,000 miles of uninterrupted sweep across the ocean, falls with excessive rains and preventing the sun's warmth from reaching the struggling vegetation, the potato is the only crop possible. Stock raising is out of the question; there is no outside labor to bring in money, and when the potato fails the outer goes hungry. In these western districts the potato is a complete and utter failure. The pinch of want is already felt. With cold weather it will become more and more acute, and of Ireland's five millions of people at least a fifth will see a Christmas without even the coarsest food in their wretched cabins.

The condition of the King of Holland is again critical.

## A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

### The Postmaster-General Urgently Pleads For Its Establishment—The Government's Right to Establish the System Undoubted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker has made public a letter recently addressed to Representative Bingham, chairman of the House Committee on Post-offices, embodying an elaborate argument in favor of his limit plan of postal telegraph.

The Postmaster-General in his letter says in part: "Your sub-committee on postal telegraph informs me that all the parties that signified a desire to be heard on the postal telegraph bills have submitted their testimony, and that it is in order for me to add anything upon the subject. After standing for a year past in the midst of the controversy over postal telegraph that for over forty years has gone on with sharper tone and widening range, I am more than ever convinced of the wisdom and practicability of restoring the telegraph to the postal service and making it what it was originally to be—a part of the postal system."

"I do not believe it possible to argue this question down. There is a deep and far-reaching conviction among the people that the telegraph service is by right a part of the postal service. To carry the postal service from pony riders to stage coaches and on to railroad service, and stop all further progress because 3,000 owners of telegraph stock oppose, is not in accord with the genius of our people or the spirit of the times. The will of the people in this respect has manifested itself unmistakably before Congress in public speeches and statements during the last twenty years. Resistance to that great popular demand may not be the wisest thing, nor is it fair to count those who urge the adoption in some form or other of the postal telegraph as hostile to existing corporations. We stand confronting a public measure of no mean importance or magnitude. It is to give the country a vast enlargement of its postal system, and to bring home to the people the cheap use of one of the most powerful agencies of modern commerce and civilization."

As to the constitutionality of postal telegraph the Postmaster-General says: "It has been argued by learned lawyers for a score of years that a Government telegraph is unconstitutional. The motives of these gentlemen have been one of two in all cases—they have been the paid attorneys of those corporations whose special interests have demanded that their monopolies should in no way be interfered with. They have done their business and done it well. The other opponents were those who imagined that the Constitution would be exposed to every sort of outrage if they were to fail to seek for a day. The courts of highest appeal have settled this question. Congress settled it in advance of judicial action by making the United States the owner and the Post-office Department the manager of the first line of wire constructed for commercial and public uses. The old Government telegraph schemes were constitutional. What shall be said, then, of limited postal telegraph, which I have been somewhat criticised for bringing forward? There is no doubt that it is constitutional."

"The Constitution permits the General Government to transmit intelligence for the people. The Post-office Department has been doing this with the money and the improvements at its disposal for 100 years. It is preposterous to argue that the telegraph ought not to be utilized for the cheaper, speedier and more accurate transmission of messages. I have had prepared and submit for your reference an appendix which touches upon this consideration. The Attorney-General for the Department assures me that the conclusion that the limited postal telegraph plan is constitutional can not be resisted."

The Postmaster-General then follows with an elaborate explanation of the limited plan and of its expectations, arguing that it would pay the telegraph companies and be more efficient as well as make lower prices. He concludes: "I desire in concluding, as politely as may be, to say one or two things that are not understood. I have challenged the most rigid scrutiny of the Limited Postal Telegraph bill. I ask to have printed all of the criticisms of it which come to my notice as an argument in its favor. The Limited Postal Telegraph bill is not a proposition to take money from the treasury or to employ additional civil servants; it is not a proposition to put any power whatever in the hands of the Government which is not at present greater and more dangerous where it is. It is a proposition simply to dovetail together two great machines so that one shall do business equitably and by that means make more money, which shall be willingly accorded to it by the people, the other to utilize its present skilled and faithful energy to help supply the people with still better means of communication furnished still more cheaply. It is a proposition incidentally to quicken the telegraph service by encouraging all the members of the operators' craft to realize that they are the better off the more they are to devote themselves to one thing, and are permitted to see some results from their inventive genius. It is not a proposition to buy the railroads or the coal mines, the saw mills or the bake shops of the country. It is not a confession that American ingenuity is incapable of keeping up with the march of mercantile and industrial progress. If others speak out for the telegraph stockholders, some one must stand for the people, in the interest of the cheaper telegraph that they want."

## MISER'S MISERY.

### Unutterable Woe on His Head Being Eaten By Rats.

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A simple recognition was all that was indulged in between former friends. The capital question had brought about a change in the minds of many. A former friend of one town had switched and was outspoken in favor of Kingfisher or Guthrie against Oklahoma City.

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Here it was suggested that the Speaker send a communication to the House stating these facts. He wrote such a communication and wrote a resolution, which he desired to be introduced, stating that as the Speaker had signed the Capital bill under a mistake that bill should be recalled from the Senate.

In the House Mr. Tarrell said that as the lobby was crowded with armed men he wished the expression of the House as to whether their presence was desirable, and offered a motion that the House be cleared of all except members and newspaper men. This was voted down.

## TRADE GOOD.

### R. G. Dun & Co. Take a Rosy View of the Trade Situation—Business Active and Healthy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Never before has there been in any month so great an increase in the circulation or so large a payment of public debt as in the month just closed. Domestic trade is improving in all directions and at least for the time there is also improvement in exports which now show for the past month a gain of seven per cent. over last year at New York. Of the magnitude of domestic trade it appears that actual payments through clearing houses outside New York were in September 16½ per cent. greater than last year. This is partly due to higher prices, for the general average of commodities has risen one per cent. during the past week and has been over 6 per cent. above last year for the past month. But the earnings of railroads as far as reported for September show a gain over last year of 7½ per cent., and the movements of cattle and of cotton is particularly heavy. In spite of the short crop the movement of oats exceeded last year's while the decrease in wheat and corn is partly balanced by increase in flour.

The details given show that in all parts of the country and all important branches of business there is phenomenal activity, and nevertheless there is comparative freedom from speculative excitement or disturbances. The general soundness of trade is shown by the reports of failures, which for the third quarter of 1890 were smaller in number and amount of liabilities than for the same quarter of 1889.

## TIPPERARY TYPES.

Characteristic Scenes in the Magistrate's Court Over the State Trials.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—The hearing in the case of the Government against Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and the other Nationalists who were arrested on the charge of conspiracy was continued in the magistrate's court at Tipperary.

Much excitement was occasioned in the court room by the evidence of one of the witnesses, a policeman, who testified that he followed several of the defendants into the vestry of the Catholic church and tried to overhear what was said there by them. This aroused the indignation of counsel for the defendants and he demanded to know if the penal days had returned when the sanctity of the confessional could be invaded. The court room became a babel of cries and the confusion was so great that it was impossible to go on with the proceedings. The court was therefore adjourned for half an hour.

When the court reopened the policeman was cross-examined by Mr. Harrington, who called him a "shadow."

The magistrate called upon Mr. Harrington to withdraw the expression. He refused to do so and was ordered to leave the case. An uproar ensued, Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon commenting freely upon the manner in which the case was conducted.

Finally another half hour's adjournment was ordered. During this Mr. Harrington's clients decided to defend themselves.

When the proceedings were resumed Mr. Dillon had just begun to address the bench when a cheer was raised for Mr. Harrington. This so exasperated the magistrate that he ordered the court cleared and the proceedings were adjourned abruptly amid the greatest confusion.

## THE METTMAN MURDER.

### Arrest of Benson in Camden, N. J.—The Capture Due to a Woman's Carelessness—Mrs. Routzahn's Confession.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 2.—"Benson is captured," was the report yesterday morning and inquiry at the office of Sheriff Flora corroborated the report. A telegram had just been received from Camden, N. J., to the effect that a man answering the description of Benson, the supposed murderer of Mrs. Theresa Mettman of this city on the night of March 23, was arrested. Sheriff Flora had no doubt as to the man being Benson, his previous information as to his probable whereabouts satisfying him that the right man was arrested.

Benson owes his discovery and arrest to the carelessness of a woman who neglected to put sufficient postage upon a mail package sent to him. The package was mailed at the Kansas City, Mo., post-office.

## MRS. ROUTZAHN'S CONFESSION.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 2.—Mrs. Routzahn made the following statement last night to the sheriff: "The statement made by me that I had not seen Benson for several months until the night before the murder was a lie. Benson was at our house just a week before on Saturday night, when we had a long talk about many things and he finally wanted me to steal the money for him and hide it. He said he would go away to make it appear that she had stolen the money. The money, you know, belonged to my brother Henry, and he had given it to my mother for safe keeping."

"To this I objected and told him that mother would come back and then brother Henry would know that my story was not true. He then cursed, saying: '—I don't know if I could fix her so she could not come back.' I finally consented to take the money and hide it in the cupboard until we could both go away together. As he promised, he came back on the next Saturday night about ten o'clock—the night before my mother's disappearance. I called to my mother that Benson wanted to see her. Mother went out and talked with him for some time. When she returned into the house I went out and remained with him until one o'clock. He then told me that he had 'fixed' the old woman; that she would meet him Sunday night on Broadway. I did not again see Benson until the following Tuesday night, when I gave him the money but did not go with him."

The confession of Mrs. Routzahn about Benson's fate, and also places her in the terrible predicament of an accessory before the fact.

## THE DARK CONTINENT.

### Terrible Experience of a Traveler and Party in African Wilds.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2.—During the visit of Major Reginald E. Tracy, of the Cape Mounted Rifle Volunteers, Cape of Good Hope, to Mrs. H. Byron Porter, of Sheldon street, this city, there was told a story which reads like fiction. The central feature of the tale is a piece of a Boston newspaper which was found in the fleshless hand of a skeleton in the heart of the wilds of the dark continent. While traveling across the country, fully 1,000 miles from the coast, the Major and his party of natives were attacked by a large body of savages, and nearly all his followers were slaughtered. He and the other survivors were taken to the enemy's camp and kept without food for six days. The captives, one by one, were hauled, cut up and cooked by the savages to satisfy the hunger of their brother captives. At first they took the pieces and roasted them over a fire, devouring them with apparent relish; but when their hunger was somewhat appeased their stomachs rebelled against the unnatural food. Seeing that the Major would rather starve than eat human flesh his captors provided him with other food, which proved not altogether unwholesome. He was taken further into the interior and brought before the chief, who ordered one of his ears to be cut off, which was thrown to a dog lying at the chief's feet, the animal devouring the piece of flesh with great relish.

After a week of confinement the Major was appointed water-carrier, and while making a trip to the stream he came across the skeleton of a human being in a dense wood, clutching a fragment of a Boston newspaper. Its presence in that region remained a great mystery until, after the Major had escaped, when he learned that a party of whites several years before had gone on an exploring expedition and had never returned.

## PEOPLE TERRORIZED.

### Apache Outthroats at Villainous Work in the Upper Gila.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 2.—Colonel W. G. Macdonald, of the Laguna Rifles, a company of Pueblo Indians, which did effective work in the field when Geronimo and his Apache outthroats were on the war path, has returned from the seat of the present uprising and states the people are terrorized and fear is entertained that before the renegades are captured a number of whites will be massacred.

Just before the Colonel left Silver City a courier came riding into town and reported the savages on the upper Gila and ranchmen and miners fleeing for their lives.

Two more men were murdered day before yesterday. The Apaches are being led by "The Kid," a young Indian brave. Several companies of cavalry are in the black range looking for the Indians.

## MURDERED BY ROUGHS.

### William Joslyn Arrived Here from Mount Clemens, Mich., to Visit his Daughter.

About ten o'clock last night while standing in front of the Seville House conversing with two gentlemen friends a gang of half a dozen roughs attacked him, knocking him down and kicking him brutally. The roughs then fled and Joslyn was picked up by his friends and taken into a police office where he died in a few minutes. Three of the gang, Fred Dygert, Jerry Keating and Daniel Keating, have been arrested. It was the first murder ever committed in Mount Morris.

## INTERESTING CENSUS STATISTICS.

### WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Census Bureau announces the population of cities and towns as follows:

Cleveland, O., 361,540, increase, 101,400; Sandusky, O., 19,234, increase, 3,395; Bayview, O., 5,951, increase, 2,110; DeLand, O., 7,681, increase, 1,774; Findlay, O., 18,674, increase, 14,041; Fremont, O., 7,140, decrease, 1,396; Toledo, O., 82,653, increase, 32,315; Salina, Kan., 6,031, increase, 2,920; Jefferson City, Mo., 6,753, increase, 1,451; Louisiana, Mo., 5,071, increase, 748; Fort Smith, Ark., 11,291, increase, 8,193; El Paso, Tex., 10,391, increase, 10,000.

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