

Chase County Courier

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

NUMBER 52.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate on the 19th disposed of sixteen bridge bills. Among other bills passed was the bill to create the office of auditor of railroad accounts which requires all subsidized roads to send reports to that officer; also the Senate bill for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the First Kansas colored volunteers. The conference report on the Railroad Forfeiture bill was then considered until adjournment. When the House met Mr. McKinley reported back the Tariff bill, with the Senate amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be non-concurred in. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. McKinley also reported a resolution for the immediate consideration of the bill, which was adopted. The resolution, however, was the occasion of a long debate. The Senate amendments were non-concurred in and a conference was held. Mr. E. Russell, of Cambridge, for Governor.

ABOUT a quarter of a million dollars in cash and bonds has disappeared from a box in a New York safe deposit company. They were assets of the Star Insurance Company.

A TERRIBLE double accident occurred on the 19th near Reading, Pa. The Pottsville express ran into a freight wreck at the Schuylkill river. The coaches went into the water. Between forty and fifty persons were killed and as many more seriously injured.

THE WEST.

GOODMAN & Co., dry goods merchants of Chicago, Tiffin and Lima, O., have assigned.

At Sanborn, Ind., the Meur and Blevins families engaged in a bloody riot in which knives, pistols and axes were freely used. Two of the Meurs were fatally hacked with an axe and Rufus Blevins was shot and instantly killed, while two of his brothers were dangerously injured.

A NUMBER of wealthy men of Chicago have been brought to book for disobeying the local smoke law. Among them were Potter Palmer, proprietor of the Palmer House; Thayer J. Smith, owner of the Casino Theatre; J. V. Farwell & Co., dry goods merchants; Rand, McNally & Co., printers and book binders; Marshall Field & Co., dry goods merchants; and the Keeley Brewing Company. All were fined \$50 each.

THE jury in the Russell murder case at Monticello, Ill., have found the defendants guilty of murder. Calvin Holden and Albert Dunham were given the death penalty, and Ann Eliza Holden was sentenced to twenty-five years' and Edwin Holden to fifteen years' imprisonment.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has given \$1,000,000 more to the new Baptist University at Chicago. His previous gift was \$600,000.

A TORNAO went through the country four miles south of Manning, Iowa, on the 18th. Two men were killed. The damage was considerable.

THE population of Arizona is 59,691. The population of Cincinnati is 296,309, an increase of 41,170.

AN incendiary fire swept away the business portion of Whitehall, Mich. Thirty dwellings were consumed. Careful estimates place the loss at \$100,000.

COLONEL GEORGE R. DAVIS has been elected director-general of the Chicago World's Fair.

JOHN L. ROUTT, of Arapahoe County, has been nominated for Governor by Colorado Republicans.

JOHN W. DUNN, a large brick manufacturer of Chicago, has disappeared, leaving \$85,000 debts, but ample assets. He had lost heavily gambling on races.

THE victims of the cyclone near Manning, Iowa, were William Ferry and his child. Several were injured, but not fatally.

THE boiler of a threshing machine exploded at Marshfield, O., killing two men.

IT is reported in Chicago that the coal miners of Southern Illinois are preparing to strike for higher pay.

THE SOUTH.

THE Governor of Virginia has committed to life imprisonment the sentence of Nannie Woods, colored, to be hanged in Franklin County for burning a town.

L. E. FRANCIS and wife and Miss Cornelia Cornelson have been expelled from the Christian Church at Richmond, Ky., for accepting the stories of George Jacob Schweinfurth.

LEWIS W. TURPIN was renominated in the Fourth district of Alabama by Democrats. Turpin was unseated during the present session of Congress in favor of Hon. J. V. McDuffie, Republican.

Two young daughters of Samuel Goddard, of Harrison, Tenn., were struck by an engine while crossing the track and one killed and the other fatally injured.

ONE hundred persons were poisoned at a negro revival meeting near Collier, Dallas County, Ala., eight of whom died, twenty others being hopelessly sick. Unknown miscreants placed arsenic in the barbeden pot.

A BAD wreck occurred recently on the Warren branch of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain in Arkansas. Fifteen passengers were injured. A broken rail was the cause.

CHARLES A. WELLBORN, a prominent real estate agent of Birmingham, Ala., has been arrested for using the mails fraudulently by declaring himself agent of a mythical company.

THE Republican State convention of South Carolina decided to put no ticket in the field.

A BAND of gypsies was overwhelmed by a cloudburst near Evansville, Ark., recently. Five of them were drowned.

GENERAL.

THE German ship Orient from England for San Francisco arrived at Ancon, Chili, with her cargo on fire.

THE Brazilian elections resulted favorably for the new order of things. ABOUT 7,000 houses were destroyed and thirty-six persons drowned by floods in Fukushima prefecture, Japan, August 7.

FIRE at San Jomachi, Japan, August 1 destroyed 170 houses and four telegraph posts and caused the death of seven persons.

CHOLERA is prevalent in Shanghai and also in the Northern districts. Several Europeans have succumbed to it.

THE Yellow river floods continue to absorb attention in China. In the province of Chi Li 4,000,000 people are homeless, and the misery in Shantung is almost as great.

SENHOR RIBEIRO, Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned because of the opposition to the Anglo-Portuguese East African treaty.

THE Russian Government has declined General Butterfield's proposition to build a railway to Siberia.

THE fire at the Alhambra was the work of thieves. The loss was \$50,000.

ANOTHER priest was shot and severely wounded in the Armenian Cathedral at Koumkaon, the assassin exclaiming: "This is what happens to informers."

THE Knights of Labor have formally declared the Central strike off.

IN consequence of continued rioting at Lisbon the Government has declared a state of siege.

BELFAST linen merchants are rushing in goods in advance of the McKinley Tariff bill.

NEWS from Yokohama states that Lieutenant C. M. Turner, second officer of marines, United States steamer Omaha, committed suicide August 31.

FOURTEEN slaves escaped from a vessel at Cape Town, South Africa, recently. The authorities refused to recapture them.

JOHN DILLON and William O'Brien, the Nationalists, were arrested in Ireland on the 18th on charges of conspiracy in the "no rent" campaign.

A FAMILY of eight persons in Pressburg, Hungary, died recently from eating poisonous berries.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended September 18 numbered 190, compared with 193 the previous week and 195 the corresponding week of last year. Tightness in the money market continued, but otherwise there was no disturbing feature.

A TERRIBLE accident happened on the Mexican railroad. Two trains going in opposite directions ran into each other at Rinconada and the cars were piled on one another and completely wrecked. Ten persons were killed and several others wounded.

ADVICES from Hiogo, Japan, state that the mail steamer Musaschi Maru has been lost off Coochin and all of her crew with the exception of one Japanese were drowned.

THE Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul foundered at sea and 500 of her crew were drowned.

THE LATEST.

CHARLES CLARK STEVENSON, Governor of Nevada, died on the 21st. He was born in Ontario County, N. Y., sixty-four years ago.

SING SING convicts unloading a car of rags in the prison yard discovered a small cask of whisky hidden among the rags and got gloriously drunk before the guards learned of the discovery.

ON the Omaha & St. Louis railroad, seven miles south of Council Bluffs, Iowa, a freight train went through a burning trestle. Three trainmen were killed.

AN express train of the C. & Q. dashed into an Illinois Central excursion train at Chicago on the 21st. Five persons were killed and seven injured.

A CONFLICT has taken place between Turks and Armenians at Van, in which forty were killed, chiefly Turks. The Armenian priest who was shot recently has died from the effect of his wounds.

THE boiler of an engine attached to a freight train on the East Tennessee & Georgia railroad exploded five miles from Chattanooga, Tenn. All that could be found of the engineer and fireman was a coat.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended September 20 showed an average increase of 21.5 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 24.9.

ORDERS have been issued on the New York Central not to re-employ any of the late strikers.

CONDUCTOR LOWREY and brakeman Brockmiller, of the Chicago & Alton, at Venice, Ill., were trying to rid their caboose of vermin by using gasoline. The gasoline caught fire from a cigar, and Lowrey was fatally and Brockmiller very badly burned.

AN explosion of gas took place recently in the Murray shaft of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Four miners were killed.

THE revised list of killed by the recent terrible accident on the Reading railroad numbered twenty.

THE French have subdued the natives of the Society Islands and established protectorates over them. One hundred natives were killed and a number of marines were injured.

VIOLENT storms prevailed in Paris and vicinity on the 21st. Hail did immense damage to windows. Cyclones swept the departments of Gard and Loire, destroying a number of bridges over the river Loire and damaging railways.

THE Senate on the 20th transacted a fair amount of miscellaneous business. The House was without a quorum.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A TOUGH-LOOKING individual giving his name as William Bennett was arrested at the union depot at Atchison the other day, on the charge of attempting to pick the pocket of ex-Governor George W. Glick, the thief being caught in the act by Mr. Glick and another gentleman.

WHILE attempting to arrest two insolent negroes out of a half drunken mob of about a dozen at Kansas City, Kan., the other night Policemen C. C. Edmunds and C. C. Hedrick received dangerous cuts. Charles Hughes and William Gray were arrested for the cutting.

THE Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows began its sessions at Topeka on the 15th. Governor Humphrey delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the State, Mayor Coffran on behalf of the city of Topeka, and P. G. M. John M. Price on behalf of the grand lodge of Kansas.

MRS. IDA C. MARTIN, widow of the late ex-Governor John A. Martin, will be presented, upon the occasion of the annual encampment of the G. A. R. of Kansas at Topeka next month, with a gold medal bearing the inscription and design of the badge of the Fourth Army Corps, that having been the corps to which Colonel Martin's regiment, the Eighth Kansas, was attached during the war. The medal will be of costly manufacture and will be the gift of the G. A. R. of Kansas.

THE Democratic convention of the Fourth Congressional district recently met at Emporia and adjourned without nominating a candidate for Congress. This leaves the contest between the Alliance candidate, J. G. Otis, of Topeka, and the present incumbent, Harrison Kelly.

THE Woman's Press Association of Kansas was recently organized at Topeka. All women who are actively engaged in journalism, and those who have written books, are entitled to membership. The officers elected are: Mrs. Emma B. Alrich, president; Mrs. Mary A. Humphrey, vice-president; Mrs. Anna Diggs, secretary; Mrs. Augusta Wilson, treasurer; Mrs. Minnie D. Morgan, delegate to National convention.

NEILS ECKBERG, a native of Sweden, who had been employed as a section hand by the Santa Fe railroad at Argentine, was struck by a passenger train the other day and instantly killed. Eckberg was twenty-nine years old and leaves a wife and two children in Kansas City, Mo.

SUIT has been filed in the district court at Lawrence by Linton J. Usher, son of the late Judge Usher, against O. E. Learnard, proprietor of the Tribune-Journal, for \$50,000 damages for libel. The paper reprinted with comments an item from the Omaha Bee in which it was stated that Usher was accessory to robbing a woman named Florita Russell and also to the killing of his (Usher's) clerk some time previous.

AT the annual meeting of the Kansas Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association, lately held at Topeka, the following officers were elected: President, E. D. King, Burlington; vice-president, George Plumb, Badger Creek; secretary and treasurer, H. A. Heath, Topeka. Executive committee, W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls; Samuel Jewett, Lawrence, and G. H. Wadsworth, Larned. The executive committee was appointed a committee on needed legislation to secure a dog law and a uniform wolf bounty law from the next Legislature.

RICHARD SWITCHER, a wealthy farmer, fell dead from heart disease while driving along a street of Harper the other day.

THE Kansas Swine Breeders' Association met recently at Topeka and elected the following officers: President, M. Stewart, of Wichita; vice-president, G. W. Berry, of Berrytown; secretary, O. B. Stauffer, of Alden; treasurer, M. R. Keagy, of Wellington. Executive committee, W. S. Hanna, Ottawa; W. E. Gresham, Burton, and E. M. Flemming, Scandia. Examining committee, W. S. Hanna, Ottawa; R. B. Griffith, Kansas City; M. R. Keagy, Wellington, and Dr. F. L. Watkins, Harper.

RENA WASHINGTON, a colored woman in the Lawrence jail, was recently given a man's clothes to mend, and she put them on and escaped. She was overhauled at Topeka.

MISS MARY MCGEE was recently so severely burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove at Quindary that she died next day.

MRS. HESTER A. HANBACK, wife of ex-Congressman Hanback, has been appointed one of the lady commissioners from Kansas to the World's Fair.

HUNGARIANS recently broke open two safes at Emporia, but only secured \$60.

IT is stated that C. A. Benson, who is thought to be implicated in the murder of Mrs. Mettman at Leavenworth last March, has been located in Colorado and will soon be brought back for trial.

THE locomotive of the northbound Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwest passenger train was struck by lightning the other night, three miles below Lansing. The shock was so great that the passengers on the train thought it had jumped the track. Although the engineer, fireman and express messenger were roughly shaken up they escaped unharmed.

FIRE-BUGS with coal oil and shavings fired the residences of Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Plager, widows, at Leavenworth, the other morning at three o'clock. Neighbors discovered the blaze in each case and put it out, but not before both houses were partly destroyed.

FEARFUL DISASTER.

Shocking Calamity on the Reading Railroad.

A Passenger Train, Running at a High Rate of Speed, Dashes Into a Freight Wreck—Many Persons Killed and Injured.

READING, Pa., Sept. 20.—A wreck occurred on the Reading railroad seventeen miles above this place about 6:45 last night which resulted in a frightful disaster—the worst in the history of the Reading Railroad Company.

The train which met with the disaster left this city at 6:05 o'clock, ten minutes late. It was known as the Pottsville express and was running at the rate of at least thirty-eight to forty miles an hour. It had on board possibly 125 or 150 passengers and consisted of engine, tender, mail and express cars and three passenger coaches.

Above Shoemakersville, this county, about fifteen miles from this city, is a sharp curve, where the railroad is about eighteen to twenty feet higher than the Schuylkill river. Here shortly before six o'clock a freight train ran into a coal train, throwing several cars of the latter on the opposite track.

Before the train hands had time to go back to warn any approaching train of the danger the Pottsville express came around the curve and ran into the wrecked coal cars on its track. The engine went down the embankment into the river, followed by the entire train with its human freight.

Some of the passengers managed to crawl out of their prison and arouse the neighborhood. Word was telegraphed to this city and help summoned, but all information was refused at this point by the railroad officials. Physicians and surgeons and a force of 300 workmen were taken to the spot by the company and with the aid of a traveling electric light plant the work of clearing away the wreck was at once begun.

Up to midnight thirteen bodies had been recovered. Five bodies are exposed to view in the wreck. They are pinned under the timbers.

Conservative estimates place the number of killed at from forty to fifty. It is almost impossible to estimate the exact number and the full horror of the situation will not be known before morning.

At eleven o'clock Mail Agent Greenwald's was taken out, followed by the horribly mangled bodies of two Mahanoy City firemen on their way home from the Chester convention.

The killed so far as identified are as follows: John L. Miller, of Cresson; William D. Shome, Reading, badly mangled; John White, engineer, Pottsville, Pa.; James Templin, Pottsville, Pa.; George R. Kaercher, Pottsville, Pa.; Harry Logan, conductor, Pottsville, Pa.; David Augststadt, Mahanoy City, died after being taken from the wreck. His head and body were crushed; E. W. Logan, baggage-master, Shenandoah.

George R. Kaercher, Esq., the eminent railroad lawyer of Pottsville, who has also a law office in Philadelphia, is among the killed. Persons who were well acquainted with him have identified the crushed body in the debris of the Pullman car.

William D. Shome, one of Reading's wealthiest citizens, was a passenger on the train and was one of the first persons reported killed.

RECOVERING THE DEAD. READING, Pa., Sept. 20.—At two o'clock this morning the situation was as follows: Three hundred men were still at work, but were making slow progress. Fifteen bodies had been taken out. None of the bodies have been taken from the scene of the disaster.

It is still believed that twenty or more are underneath the wreck. Who they are is not known, because it is not known who was on the train, and how many were actually killed will only be disclosed with the removal of the engine and cars from the bed of the river.

STORY OF A SURVIVOR. READING, Pa., Sept. 20.—One of the passengers who went down in the wreck and who was but slightly injured, and was one of the sixteen of the injured brought on a special train to the Reading hospital at eleven o'clock, says that when the passenger train left Reading the cars were all well filled. Among the people were many ladies. He sat in the front part of the last car. This is his story: "The train was going at a lively rate of speed. The passengers appeared a happy crowd, many of them ladies, chatting and laughing after a day's pleasure at the Berks County fair. I was viewing the country through which we were passing when suddenly there was a terrible crash. I was hurled from my seat, while the cars rolled down the twenty-foot embankment, and I was thrown from one side of the car to the other like a toy, when—splash, one end went into the water and I was thrown against the side of the car with a force that partially stunned me. I quickly recovered myself and managed to climb upon the seats on that side of the car which lay against the embankment. I was a prisoner in the car unable to get out, and while nursing my sprained ankle and wrist out of joint I realized that I was in a scene of veritable horror. Around and about me were human beings struggling in the water, screaming in their fright, and some almost dragged me back into the water again. A few saved themselves as I did and the remainder struggled in the water and then quietly sank out of sight."

RECIPROCITY.

Secretary Blaine Writes Another Letter on the Subject of Reciprocity—Matters That Interest Western People.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The following self explanatory letter from Secretary Blaine was received here last night: To Colonel W. W. Clapp, editor Boston Journal, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR HARRISON, My Sept. 15.—My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor asking me if I can attend the annual banquet of the Root and Shoe Club of Boston in October. You add that the members are "in hearty sympathy with my views regarding the best method of extending American trade, and would be glad to have me address them." I regret that my engagements will not permit me to accept the invitation, but you will please thank the club for the compliment they pay me.

I am glad to hear that the members of the club are interested in a system of reciprocal trade with Latin America. They can do great good by counteracting a certain phase of New England opinion entertained at home as well as in Washington—an opinion which is based upon the highest degree of wisdom and is in the highest degree unwise and hurtful to New England interests. New England is to receive in the new tariff the amplest protection for every manufacturing industry within her borders, but she is to be subjected to a tariff which is both inexpedient and injurious for Representatives to disregard a measure which will promote Western interests.

I have lately received a letter from Mr. J. F. Tubs, of St. Louis, a leading representative of St. Louis interests and president of the late convention of millers at Minneapolis. Speaking for the latter section of that great section Mr. Tubs says that "advices of recent date from Cuba state that the duties now collected on American flour are at a higher rate than those which are proposed to be the case." And he adds: "I respectfully submit that an American miller will be unable to retain any part of the Cuban flour trade unless immediate relief is secured." In view of these facts it is possible that a protectionist Congress can even think of opening our markets to Cuba's products free, while allowing a great Western industry to be practically excluded from our markets by a prohibitory tariff? Will reciprocity the West can equally sell many hundred thousand barrels of flour in the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico, together with a large number of other agricultural products. Without reciprocity she will be driven more and more from those markets."

Giving the fullest protection to all Eastern interests as the proposed tariff bill does, surely no man of good judgment can certainly no protectionist of wise forecast, wishes to expose a Western interest to serious injury, especially when it is manifestly easy to protect it with the Spanish tariff. It is easy, because at this very time the boards of trade, the chambers of commerce and the public opinion in Havana are demanding reciprocal trade with the United States. I select Cuba and Porto Rico for example, because in certain quarters it has been said that while we might secure reciprocity with some little countries in South America, we could do nothing with Cuba and Porto Rico. Let us at least see the Spanish islands an opportunity to speak for themselves.

Certain wise men ask: "How can we sell farm products in South America when the same things are produced there?" Cereals are undoubtedly grown in the southern portions of South America, but the wise men will remember that cereals and sugar do not grow in the same soil, or that the sugar countries of South and Central America and the West India islands contain 40,000,000 of people who import the largest part of their breadstuffs. Indeed, the largest part of the sugar produced in South America is at our doors and we can greatly enlarge our exchanges there if Congress will give us the opportunity for reciprocal trade.

Another class of serviceable Western time to study the system. To this I might reply that the best method of studying a system is to observe its practical workings. While studying in the abstract and refusing to take some object lesson from the past, the proposed policy transfers the vantage ground to Spain. Instead of granting a favor to Spain to-day, we are to ask her for a favor to-morrow. Those who take this ground belong to that class of careful guardians of property who prepare a very strong lock for the stable after the horse is gone.

I do not mean in anything I have said to imply that reciprocity is merely a question of free trade. As I remarked in a note to Senator Frye, it will prove beneficial and profitable both to the farm and the shop. What, for instance, could be more natural or more just than that giving a free market in the United States to hides from the Argentine Republic, we should ask the Argentine Republic to give us a better market than we now have for the product of leather from the United States. The main force of which our business interests will be promoted by reciprocity can not be known until the active commercial men of the United States shall have developed those forms by investigation and experience. We shall not realize the full benefit of the policy in a day or a year, but shall we therefore throw away countless millions of trade, in addition to the sixty millions we have already thrown away, and then ignorantly declare without trial that "the system won't work?"

Finally, there is one fact that should have great weight with protectionists. Every free trader in the Senate voted against the reciprocity proposition. The free trade papers throughout the country are showing determined hostility to it. It is evident that the free trade Senators and the free trade papers have a specific reason for their course. They know and feel that with a system of reciprocity established and growing their policy of free trade will receive a most serious blow. The protectionists who oppose reciprocity in the form in which it is now presented knocks away one of the strongest supports of his system. The enactment of reciprocity is the safeguard of protection. The defeat of reciprocity is the opportunity of free trade. Yours very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Hanquet to Officers.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17.—A dinner was given last night by the city of Stockholm to the officers attached to the United States steamer Baltimore, which conveyed the body of John Ericsson from the United States to this country. Two hundred guests, including the Ministers of State, military and naval officers and leading civilians were present.

THE EAST.

POTTER & LOVELL, the insolvents, of Boston, are charged with embezzlement. The Polish synagogue at Trenton, N. J., was the scene of disorder on Jewish New Year's day, two obnoxious members being ejected from their seats.

The population of Connecticut is placed at 745,851, an increase of 123,161.

The Labor party of Massachusetts has nominated Charles E. Marks, of Somerville, for Governor.

A SHOCKING tragedy is reported from Portsmouth, N. H. Fred H. J. Hoin killed his three daughters and himself. Previously he had fatally wounded Charles W. Taylor, whom he thought was the paragon of his wife.

PRESIDENT HARRISON visited Johnstown, Pa., on the 17th.

"TOO DEVOTED."

Mr. Cardonnel Adapts Himself to His Wife's Wishes.



ES," said Mrs. Cardonnel, "I like him well enough, I suppose."

Mrs. Cardonnel was just nineteen, a bride of six months' standing, and a lovely, hazel-eyed brunette. She had every thing

that heart could wish, and consequently was not pleased with any thing. Mrs. Cardonnel liked pink and Mr. Cardonnel had furnished her boudoir in rose color and silver. She was partial to flowers, and Mr. Cardonnel had given standing orders to a florist to keep her balconies perpetually filled with the choicest blossoms. She was fond of birds, and half a dozen gilded cages swung from the ceiling, each one thrilling with delicious melody. In fact Mrs. Cardonnel had every thing she wanted and was not satisfied at that.

"Like him well enough!" repeated Rosa Trefoll, who, having just graduated from boarding school, thought that a young wife, who had wedded the man of her choice, ought to be supremely happy. "Oh, Theodora! how could you speak!"

"Well, I can't help it," said Mrs. Cardonnel, letting her head fall languidly on the rose satin puffs of the low easy chair on which she sat. "One gets tired of cake and champagne all the time. Sometimes I think I should be happier if Charles didn't worship me quite so devotedly."

"Oh, Theodora!"

"It's a bore, you know," said the young wife, confidentially. "It would be a relief if he could find fault occasionally. He's too good! Now, Stacia Fitzgerald is actually afraid of her husband—a great, handsome six-footer of a fellow, with a lovely black silk-floss beard like an Italian brigand's. Oh, it must be charming to be a little afraid of one's husband!"

"Now, Theodora!" cried the scandalized Miss Trefoll, "what nonsense you are talking!"

"I dare say it may seem so to you, child," said Mrs. Cardonnel, patronizingly. "But if you ever do get married—"

"Of course I shall sometime," said pretty Rosa, who had not the slightest idea of being an old maid.

"Well, when you get married, then, don't marry a man that is 'sugar and spice and all that's nice!' It's a deal too insipid."

"You'd recommend on the contrary: 'Snaps and snails and puppy dog's tails, eh?'" laughed Rosa, quoting the nursery rhymes.

"Not that, exactly; but one does get tired of perpetual honey and sunshine," said unreasonable Theodora, as she



"DON'T MARRY A MAN THAT'S ALL SUGAR AND SPICE."

reached out her hand for her worsted work. "And now you know you promised to tell me all about Minnie Dingman's bridal trousseau."

Mrs. Cardonnel's parlors were elegantly furnished in maroon satin and walnut wood—and, as it happened, they were separated from her boudoir by portieres that were maroon satin on one side and rose-colored chintz on the other. And Mr. Charles Cardonnel, reading the evening paper on the other side of the draperies, had had the whole benefit of this conversation—an eaves-dropper, in spite of himself.

His cheek burned, he bit his lips and the blood rushed in little tingling, needle-like particles through his whole frame. So Theodora was getting tired of him!

Well, after all, it was better thoroughly to comprehend the whole state of the case. He was too amiable, was he?

Mr. Cardonnel rose, flung aside the crumpled newspaper and walked once or twice the length of the rooms.

"I'll see that the fault is corrected," he said to himself, with a grim smile. And he went off to business without the "good-bye kiss" in which he generally indulged himself.

Mrs. Cardonnel went out shopping that afternoon, and was detained a little, but it did not worry her in the least.

"Charles don't care," said she; and so she spent an extra hour in deciding whether she should have lilac or primrose color for her new kid gloves, and whether she looked better in a hat trimmed with sweet briar or simple field daisies.

"I'm a little late, I'm afraid," she said, as she came into the dining-room, where Mr. Cardonnel was pacing up and down like the proverbial "caged lion" of romance.

"Late, madam! I should think you were!" retorted the husband, in a tone

which fairly made Mrs. Cardonnel start. "It's half-past six, if it's a second! But I suppose you think my time is of no value at all!"

"Charles!"

"I've borne this long enough," went on the indignant husband, "and I give you fair notice that I will bear it no longer. Sarah," to the cook, "bring in the dinner at once, and to-morrow let it be served at six, punctually, whether your mistress is here or not!"

"Yes, sir," said Sarah, and she disappeared, grinning, into the kitchen.

Mrs. Cardonnel sat down, scarlet to the very roots of her hair.

"Charles," said she, with difficulty commanding her voice, "is it necessary to insult me thus before the servants?"

"Yes, madam, it is," retorted Mr. Cardonnel. "If a wife doesn't comprehend her duty, it is high time she should be made to do so. I'll trouble you for a cup of coffee."

Mrs. Cardonnel was stunned—amazed. She was entirely unused to this system of domestic reproach.

Almost before the dessert—with which Mr. Cardonnel found plenty of fault, intimating that it would be better if his wife remained at home to attend to household matters a little more, instead of gadding abroad the whole time—the door-bell sounded.

"It's dear mamma and Aunt Susie come to spend the evening," said Theodora, jumping up.

"Confound 'em all!" roared Mr. Cardonnel, smiting his fist on the table; "can't we have a quiet evening once in awhile?"

"I told them you would take us all to the theater to-night," hesitated Theo-



"I GIVE YOU FAIR NOTICE THAT I WILL BEAR IT NO LONGER."

dora, the color coming and going change-furiously on her face.

"Indeed! May I ask, madam, who authorized you to make that statement?" crisply questioned the husband.

"But you will go, won't you, Charles?" faltered poor Theodora.

"No, madam, I will not," said Mr. Cardonnel, rising and looking around for his hat. "I propose to spend the evening quietly at my club."

And he bolted out of the room, nearly falling over his mother-in-law in the passage, and muttering to himself:

"By Jove! if I had stayed another minute those tears would have conquered me. Poor little Dora!"

It was past twelve before he returned. Never, in all the experience of their married life, had he been so late before.

"Sitting up, eh?" said he, savagely.

"Now, Mrs. Cardonnel, I mean to put an end, once for all, to this sort of thing," said he, looking at his wife, who, as usual, pleaded poor Theodora.

"Anxious?" sneeringly repeated the husband. "Do you suppose George Fitzgerald allows his wife to sit up for him?"

"Oh! Charles, I wouldn't have you like George Fitzgerald for the world!" exclaimed Theodora, bursting into tears.

"Wouldn't you?" said Mr. Cardonnel, the faintest suspicion of a smile glimmering under the ends of his mustache.

"Now, I thought it would be charming to be a little afraid of one's husband. And you know 'sugar and spice and all that's nice' grows insipid."

Mrs. Cardonnel sprang to her feet.

"Charles!"

"Did you hear what I said this morning?"

"I did hear it, Mrs. Cardonnel, and I thought I would shape my conduct to suit your taste."

"Don't do it any more, Charles," said Mrs. Cardonnel, with a quivering lip and tear-bright eyes lifted wistfully to his face. "I don't like it; it isn't nice to be afraid of one's husband!"

"Just as you please," said Mr. Cardonnel, laughing. "I only wanted to adapt myself to your wishes, Theodora."

"But I was such a goose!" cried Theodora. "Dear, dear Charles, I have cried my eyes out to-night, trying to make out what could possibly have changed you so. And you were only making believe all the time?"

"Only making believe," acknowledged Charles Cardonnel.

And then they kissed and made friends after the orthodox fashion, and their honeymoon began over again for the second time.

But Theodora made no more complaints about her husband being "too devoted to her."—Boston Globe.

Paper from a Spider's Web.

According to a statement of the Philadelphia Record, George West, of Ballston, is in possession of a curiosity in paper, sent him by a friend in Hong Kong, China. It is a sheet 11 by 14 inches, made from the web of the "sacred white spider" of the Flowery Kingdom. It is as light as air and almost as transparent, but is beautifully printed, containing about two columns of matter, giving in English the story of how "Midshipman Copplestone was Presented at the Court of Pekin."

Americans know much about paper making, but it is safe to say that there is not a spider web paper factory outside the almond-eyed kingdom.

A cow belonging to a farmer in Oliver township, Jefferson County, gave birth to three calves recently, all of which are living and doing well.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To Hoard and Store is the Reverse of Wisdom and Generosity.

True economy does not lie in over-much saving. The thrift that fills attics and closets and store rooms with cast-off clothing, dislocated furniture, odds and ends of stuff of all variety is not economy at all, but extravagance and waste. The only mission of things in this transitory world is to be of service to the people, and the power of rendering service depends on conditions. It is wasteful and useless for the city woman, whose gowns are all made by a fashionable and expensive modiste, to put by half-worn dresses with a view to their being made over again. The expense of their being ripped apart, pressed or cleaned, and sufficiently freshened to be available in a combination with new material, will quite equal that of getting new goods to begin with, to say nothing of the trouble involved. At the same time such dresses given to women who do the work for themselves will hold some value, and that is the truly wise economy which places things where they will do somebody some good.

There is a very wide gulf fixed between this careful and thoughtful attention to details, seeing that nothing is really wasted, but gone where it can be of some service to some one, and meanness or niggardiness. Lydia Maria Child, who sometimes wrote to her friends on the backs of old envelopes, was never unwilling nor unwilling to assist those who needed assistance. As Emerson said of Alcott, "He was rich because he was always able to help some one poorer than himself." It is a very easy matter for the wealthy woman to subscribe generously on public subscription lists, and costs far less than does often the continued and perpetual thoughtfulness of the poor woman who is unable to ever give any thing of special significance at any one time, but who, nevertheless, meets many daily needs of those immediately about her. A lady whose large possessions and generous thoughtfulness seems almost equal, remarked recently that she had not a store-room in her house; every scrap and object of any kind left over in her household, from clothing to furniture, or kitchen utensils, was at once placed where it would do some one some good. A chair or couch grown too shabby for her beautiful rooms was given to the family whom it would well serve, and where skillful fingers could repair or renew it and make it a valuable adjunct to the furniture. So with household linen, dishes and a thousand things all the time accumulating in an elaborate and luxurious house. Here was true and wise economy. There are hundreds of households where attics and store-rooms are crowded with things that are of no earthly use, or will ever be to the possessors, which attract moths and insects, and are the burden of the semi-annual house cleanings; but which, if they had been given away at their freshest and best, might easily have served some purpose well. To hoard and store is the reverse of true economy.—Boston Budget.

GEMS IN ARIZONA.

Gigantic Petrified Redwood Trees Coated With Amethysts.

One day last week, upon falling in with Colonel Manuel Gomez, of Parita, a Mexican mining engineer, who has lately been traveling extensively in Arizona and old Mexico, investigating the mineral resources of that part of the country in the interest of some Eastern and European capitalists, I asked him what truth there was in the report that precious stones in paying quantities could be found in Arizona. He said:

"I was not looking for precious stones, but I picked up some information about them, for I go on the principle that no sort of general information can do a man harm. My experience in Brazil, however, taught me that wherever there were precious stones to be found there was a much larger number of fairy stories about them than of the value of the 'finds.' You know that precious stones are simply crystallizations, and with the exception of the diamond, which is pure carbon, they are water formations, colored with some mineral or vegetable impregnations. Those found in Arizona are spinel rubies, sapphires, emeralds, tourmalines, an excellent garnet, amethysts and small pearls. The rubies have been found in large sizes up to fourteen carats, but much inferior to the Burmah rubies. The sapphires, emeralds and pearls are very small, and the amethyst crystals very large. They are often found in ants' nests in the deserts, as those industrious insects have a habit of carrying shining stones to their nests. Larger tourmalines are found there than anywhere else, but very light in color. The majority of them are greenish, but many are light blue. The rubies, sapphires and emeralds are corundums, and are generally found in a granite country. The pearls are found along with petrified clams and oysters, showing that the country has been, at some remote period, under water. I have been told by geologists that Arizona was the first land appearing above the waters in prehistoric ages. The tourmaline is found in seams of an eighth of an inch to four inches in width. The Spaniards mined them at a depth of about thirty feet. There are tourmaline mines in both New Mexico and Arizona, which have long been abandoned, and in which are found Indian hammers, made of stone, showing that the Indians made them. The large tourmaline set in the Spanish crown, and which is as large as a pigeon's egg, is supposed to have come from Arizona. Tourmalines are very popular among the Indians, and a good-sized perfect stone can generally be traded for a pony to some of the chiefs. About twelve years ago some unscrupulous Eastern man, finding that corundums are in the desert, got up a diamond excitement, scattered some small rough diamonds at certain points, and on the strength of the 'finds' organized a diamond-mining company. He is said to have made money out of it, but the company didn't. The emeralds found in Arizona are of very good quality and very clear, but they are small."

"In the eastern part of the Territory, near where most of the gems are found, there is a petrified forest some 1,800 acres in extent, the major part of which seem to have been California redwood. There are a number of petrified trees lying about that locality that are 100 feet long and some are 4 feet thick at the butt. Where these trees are hollow, the inside is often coated with crystals—amethyst, topaz or black and white. Some of these are very large. The trees take a very high polish, and have been used for table tops and other ornamental purposes, but on account of their hardness, and the necessarily great expense of transportation and working, they are not used so much as their beauty would warrant."—N. Y. Star.

Why Mussels Poison.

The sad case of mussel-poisoning in the family of Mr. James O'Connor will turn attention to a subject still under dispute among authorities on poison. In 1887 M. Duterte published in the French medical press a series of observations on this question. He came to the conclusion that there is no class of mussel which is always poisonous. The venomous properties of these shell-fish are dependent on accidental circumstances. The poisonous quality is not due to any influence hitherto advanced as its cause, such as seaweed, the copper sheathing of a ship's hull, the spawn, or some particular part of the mussel itself, poisonous food taken by the mussel, or decomposition. The poison is due, in M. Duterte's opinion, to a true disease attacking the liver of the mollusc. An alkaloid, mytilotoxine, which was abstracted by this observer, from the diseased organ was found to act in the same way as curare.—British Medical Journal.

The Jews in Russia.

The Novob Vremya confirms the statement which it made some days ago with regard to a further limitation of the civil rights of the Jews. The paper now says that the new regulations are being elaborated at the Ministry of Finance and will apply to all Jews inhabiting the north and southwestern and the Vistula provinces. The exact nature of the new limitations is not yet made public. The police departments have been instructed to enforce the operation of paragraph 967 of the ninth volume of the Russian code, under which it is permitted to Russian Jewish students having completed their courses at the Lyceum to enter any university in the Empire for which they may be eligible, but upon leaving the university they are compelled to return to their native towns under certain penalties and disabilities. When a Jewish student fails to conform to this exacting and oppressive regulation and eludes the vigilance of the police, his parents, if living, are held responsible.—Odessa Letter.

A Baseless Fabrication.

Julia Fiftysixthstreet—Grandma, Emma told me that you and grandpa used to keep a corner grocery, years ago. Grandmother—Well, she was mistaken. Julia—Yes, I knew it, that's what I told her.

Grandmother—We used to keep a grocery, but it was in the middle of the block.—Munsey's Weekly.

Tastes Differ.

Stern Father of the Girl—I saw you kiss my daughter as I passed the parlor while ago, and I want you to know I don't like it.

Young Man (smacking his lips)—You may not, but I do.—Epoch.

A Tender-Hearted Girl.

Old Million—My dear Miss Youngthing, if you'd only marry me I could die happy.

Miss Youngthing—Why, Mr. Million, if you were dying I'd marry you in a minute.—N. Y. Weekly.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Use ammonia rather than soap in the water for washing windows; wipe the glass with a dry linen cloth and polish with tissue paper.

—A simple cough remedy is made of an ounce of flaxseed boiled in a pint of water, a little honey added, an ounce of rock candy and the juice of three lemons, the whole mixed and boiled well.

—Breaded Eggs.—Boil the eggs hard. When cold, remove the shells, slice them lengthwise; dip each slice in raw egg, beaten, then in fine bread crumbs, and fry them in butter. Serve hot, but drained from all grease.—Housekeeper.

—Tomato Figs.—Scald and skin the tomatoes. For each pound of tomatoes sprinkle over them six ounces of sugar and cook in their own juice without water and very tender and clear. Then spread them on platters or earthen dishes (not tins), sift sugar over the top and when partly cool dry in the stove oven, or in the sun. When dry pack in wooden boxes, with a little sugar between layers.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Table Talk mentions a housekeeper who gave her family, whose falling appetites in hot weather distressed her, one day nothing for dinner but apple pies (freshly baked), milk and cheese. Another day it was a boiled huckleberry pudding; and a third time, a large dish of the freshest, tenderest young peas, with plenty of fresh bread and butter and a pitcher of cool, rich milk. These simple dinners were hailed with delight, and they always had the desired effect.

—Buckwheat Cakes.—Two quarts water; one cup buttermilk; one-half teaspoonful soda. Stir warm water, buttermilk, and good buckwheat flour together, and let stand over night. In the morning add one cup of hot water and soda. Have a hot griddle and you will be sure to have good cakes. Save a little of the batter and add more buttermilk, about one or one and a half cupful, and you need not start new batter oftener than once in two weeks.—Housekeeper.

—Spiced Beef.—Boil a large shin of beef until very tender; pick the meat to pieces, and crush all the gristle that is soft very fine; set the stock to cool, and then remove the fat; reduce the stock by boiling to one quart, roll quite fine eight or ten crackers and add to the meat. Season with salt, pepper, cloves, minced parsley and grated nutmeg, and a little cinnamon. Cover with the stock, place on the stove, and let come to the boil. Pack in a deep dish and cut into slices when cold.

—Don't leave hats or bonnets around with trimmings on. When done wearing take the trimmings off, clean and put them away; then when you want them they seem almost as fresh and good as new. You know just what you have, and what shape it is in. Another point is the danger of moths in feather trimmings. I once bought a hat with a bird on it, and found that the stuffing of the bird was literally alive with moths. Imagine the result of putting that hat away without taking it apart.

—Fried Chicken.—Cut a chicken into good pieces for serving; wipe dry; season with salt, pepper, and a little sage; roll in flour; have a cupful of suet lard boiling hot; sprinkle in a little salt and pepper; put in the chicken and fry slowly until brown; place it on a hot platter; to the fat in the spider add one cupful of warm milk and half a cupful of water, and one teaspoonful of flour mixed smooth; pour this over the chicken; garnish with parsley and pieces of lemon, and serve at once.—Boston Herald.

CLIMBING A MOUNTAIN.

Energy Expended by the Human Body in Ascending Heights.

The energy exerted by the human body under certain conditions is astonishing. Suppose a mountaineer weighing one hundred and seventy pounds is making the ascent of a summit seven thousand feet high, from the point of starting. He has to expend an amount of physical force found by multiplying his weight by the height to be ascended. In the case assumed, a weight of one hundred and seventy pounds into a height of seven thousand feet equals one million one hundred and ninety thousand foot-pounds; or in other words one million one hundred and ninety thousand pounds have to be lifted one foot.

This is merely the work performed by the muscles of the legs; but, besides this, the contractions of the muscle of the heart have to be taken into account. Its function consists, as is well known, in propelling the blood collecting in the heart, on the one hand, into the arteries, and, on the other hand, into the lungs. This is effected at an initial velocity of one and one-half feet per second, which represents, in the case of an adult, a work of four foot-pounds for each contraction of the heart. The pulsations of an adult are, on the average, seventy-two per minute; but, in ascending heights, owing to the additional exertion, their number is increased to an extraordinary extent.

Assuming for the sake of simplicity in the calculation, only one hundred beats of the pulse per minute, this would give four hundred foot-pounds per minute, twenty-four thousand foot-pounds per hour and one hundred and twenty thousand foot-pounds for the five hours supposed to be required in ascending a height of seven thousand feet. The work performed by the muscles in breathing by the expansion and contraction of the chest may also be estimated at four foot-pounds. Assuming further, that the number of breathings per minute is on the average only twenty-five, although, as a matter of fact, it will be found to be higher in a mountain ascent, lasting five hours, we have to add further work of thirty thousand foot-pounds. The total work performed during five hours by a mountaineer consequently amounts to one million three hundred and forty thousand foot-pounds. In this estimate are not included the physical force spent in overcoming the friction on the ground, the exertions to be made in keeping the body erect at dizzy heights and in dragging heavy boots and foot-irons, nor the loss of muscle power in cutting steps in the ice, not to reckon the work performed in carrying an ice-axe, or the physical force exerted in crossing fresh, loose snow.—N. Y. Ledger.



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SLUMBER SONG.

Sleep, my little one, sleep!
Darkest shadows the vale,
Tis creeping up the mountain side;
Gray curls the crest of the ebbing tide;
Dimmer the fisher's sail!
Sleep, my little one, sleep!

Hush, my darling babe, hush!
Sounds of departing day,
The frogs' shrill cry, the whispering leaves,
The twittering birds beneath the eaves,
Woo thee to leave thy play!
Sleep, my little one, sleep!

Rest, thou slumberer, rest!
Life's happiest day and best
Can bring to thee no deeper delight
More full than mine this summer night,
While I rock thee to rest!
Sleep, my little one, sleep!

Bless my little one, Lord!
When Thou gav'st her to me
My cup ran o'er. With Thee, I pray,
Guard her, and guide her steps each day
Until she's home, the angelic light!
Sleep, my little one, sleep!

—Mary Anne Douglas, in Good Housekeeping.

ARIEL, The Half-Breed.

A Romance of Colonial Days.

BY ROBERT A. CUMMING.

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CHAPTER VI.—CONTINUED.

"Ariel, I will find something to occupy your time when I return; for the present, rest and amuse yourself as you can."

"Dar dey goes," muttered Pete, looking after the two gentlemen, "and dars allus some muss 'bout dem Frenchmen and de yaller nigger what helps 'em to rob de hen roosts and burn de houses. 'Clar to goodness its 'nuff to make a colored gennelman retire from public life altogether."

Charles Selwyn's mother was an invalid who seldom left her room, and his father, who had spent the greater part of his life in the British army until superannuated by wounds and exposure in many climes, was sinking into second childhood.

Ariel was therefore left to himself, and for lack of other employment turned to the books with which the room was liberally provided, and took his first draught of the well-spring of knowledge, which he found so sweet that he returned to it again and again and found that balm for anxious thought which nothing else affords.

For the next two weeks Selwyn was absent scouring the country for volunteers and arms, until he found himself at the head of a band of two hundred men, all of whom had seen service as Indian fighters or in the army; while a war party of Mohawk warriors under a young chief named Brant swelled the force to



THE MOHAWK CHIEF MUTTERED IN HIS EAR.

about three hundred and fifty men. On a beautiful morning in May, 1756, Selwyn and Renwick reviewed their troops on a bank of the Mohawk river, and while the dew yet lingered on the grass began the march to the relief of Oswego, guided by the half-breed, who relinquished the newly-discovered treasures of literature with a sigh of regret which was quickly stifled by an eager desire to go to the aid of his master. In many places the primeval forest was impenetrable without the aid of axes to clear away the jungle of undergrowth; or a swamp necessitated a wide circuit; or a creek raised to sudden importance by a freshet, defied their efforts to make the passage, and the impatient leaders chafed while precious hours ran heedlessly away. A night in June found the little army encamped on the bank of a noisy creek in one of those park-like spots sometimes found in the midst of the forest, and almost encircled by gigantic trees. The creek was the bed of an ancient river, and the opposite bank thickly strewn with sand and boulders among which a few stunted trees found scanty nourishment. Through the day the scouts brought in news of having discovered a trail which indicated the presence of an enemy, and a cordon of sentinels was placed around the camp, logs and branches collected to form breastworks, fires extinguished and all precautions taken to guard against surprise.

Anon the stars began to twinkle in a cloudless sky; the breeze died away; the creek murmured in its rocky bed, and mingled with the variety of sounds indigenous to wood and stream; but in the camp conversation was carried on in subdued tones, scouts came and went noiselessly, and sentinels moved with muffled steps. It was nearly midnight when Renwick, returning from an inspection of the sentinels, laid his hand on Selwyn's arm, and pointed to a distant section of the sky, where a faint rosy light appeared, wavering and evanescent, like a blush on a woman's cheek, fading away to return again.

"What is it?" asked Selwyn.

"I am going to see. I believe it to be the bivouac fire of a French detachment; Indians would not make such a blaze, and it is far off. Where is Ariel?" A slight touch on his hand answered the question.

"I will go with you," Selwyn said.

"No. We must not take the risk,"

and he and the boy disappeared like ghosts.

Selwyn, leaning on his rifle, watched the rosette gleam as if by its aid he could follow the track of his friends, when a scream rang out, echoing through the woods with shrill vibration. Involuntarily he grasped the rifle and made a step forward, then paused and smiled at his own nervousness; it was the cry of the cougar; he had heard it often before. Then the guttural voice of Brant, the Mohawk chief, muttered in his ear:

"The Hurons will be here at daylight!"

He was about to reply, but the red chief was gone.

An hour before daylight he withdrew the sentinels from the other side of the creek and aroused all who were not on duty. Every man was at his post; the Mohawks in reserve. The stars began to pale yet the two scouts had not returned. In the gray dawn the little army was invisible behind the breastworks. Brant, gliding to the side of the commander, pointed to an object like a dusky mist creeping along the ground and over the rocks; then it broke into fragments, still crouching like wolves.

"Reserve fire till they reach the creek!" whispered Selwyn, and the order ran along the line. Still the wolfish pack came on, until within a few paces of the stream, a tall figure sprang to the front waving a tomahawk. Instantly the war-whoop burst with volcanic echoes, each crouching figure stood erect and sprang forward with the ecstasy of assured triumph.

"Fire!" shouted Selwyn, and a long line of red light fringed the redoubt, and the sharp, crackling roar of a hundred rifles drowned the charging yell, and while the serried ranks one after another poured in their deadly showers, the Mohawk reserve sprang through the canopy of smoke and completed the rout of the terror-stricken foe.

When the smoke cleared away, Selwyn was surprised to see Renwick and Ariel at his side. "We came in behind the Indians," Renwick said, "and dropped on the ground when the firing began. The redskins passed over us in their hasty retreat, not having time to investigate or to take our scalps along with them, and here we are, tired and hungry."

The sun came up and showed the result of the conflict. The banks of the creek were thickly strewn with the bodies of the slain, while the rocky space between it and the woods was dotted with the forms of men arrested in their flight by the tomahawk or knife of the pursuing Mohawks.

"It is not often that the redskins fall into such a trap," said Renwick, "and I congratulate you on your success; but this is not the end of the campaign, my friend, and we will soon have a more determined foe to deal with. Ariel and I found their camp, and I think there must be at least two hundred French regulars there."

"How do you account for their not aiding their allies in their attack?" asked Selwyn.

"Well, the Indian is usually cautious enough; but he is also jealous of the white man, and when he thinks he sees a chance to steal a march on him and snatch his laurels and a few scalps, he is apt to lose his head. But the Frenchman has the laugh on him this time."

"We must strike while the iron is hot," cried Selwyn; "we will attack the enemy at once before the Indians recover from their panic."

The Mohawks, straggling in from the pursuit, were collected by their chief, while the rangers, flushed with victory, were eager for another dash at the enemy. These, marching in open order, while the Mohawks formed a skirmish line in front, forded the creek and moved forward silently to the attack. It was apparent that the demoralization of the redskins was complete, for the attacking force met with no impediment until, within a few hundred yards of the French camp, the Mohawks drove in the outposts.

The French, though taken by surprise, and having no breastworks to check their assailants, fell into ranks with the instinct of veterans, and presented a serried front before which the Indians recoiled for a moment and cleared the way for the rangers who came on steadily and delivered a volley, which the French returned and then charged with the bayonet; but the steady fire of rifles which were not aimed at random checked their advance while the Mohawks with Brant at their head stormed their flanks with tomahawk and rifle. Retiring slowly with their faces to the foe, they gained the shelter of the heavy timber, which aided their retreat. Selwyn halted his rangers and left the pursuit to the Mohawks.

"It is my belief," said Renwick, "that this is the advance guard of a stronger force, to whom the redskins fled whom you defeated this morning, instead of reinforcing these regulars."

Late in the afternoon the Mohawks returned with the news that they had pursued the enemy within the lines of a force the numbers of which could not be estimated. A council of officers was called to whom Selwyn submitted the alternatives of an immediate march to Oswego, or to remand and fortify their position and send a messenger to the fort for instructions. The latter proposal found favor with the majority, as Renwick suggested that they would thus be enabled to discover the force of the enemy and to retreat if necessary. But Selwyn and Brant urged the prudence of continuing the march until a better position be found, and game collected for subsistence, while if the enemy attacked them with cannon, they could not hold their present exposed position. It was therefore decided to continue the march, and also to send a runner to the fort. For this duty Ariel was selected.

CHAPTER VII.

WOMAN'S TACTICS.

No blood having been spilt, the provost marshal contented himself with a reprimand of the two officers, secretly resolving, however, to lay the matter before the Commander-in-Chief. But with a view to prevent a renewal of the

quarrel, requested De Barzac to accompany him as far as the officers' quarters.

The character of Lemourier was so well known that the marshal had no doubt that he was the chief offender, and De Barzac, whom he questioned, confirmed his opinion, while he was careful to omit the name of Mlle. Destain. In the marshal's mind, therefore, the occurrence resolved itself into a drunken freak on the part of Lemourier, which it was his duty to report. The next morning, therefore, he was arrested and marched to Montcalm's quarters, while De Barzac received a polite note requesting his attendance at the same place. Rumors of the affair, however, were not wanting, nor were they long in reaching the ears of Mme. Chevreul and her niece.

"The coward! the assassin!" exclaimed the former, "to draw his sword upon a wounded man! and oh! how delighted I am to know my young hero defeated him! how brave he is! Like the Chevalier Bayard, without fear and without reproach!"

"Dear aunt, you forget that I am betrothed to Colonel Lemourier. Doubtless he was under the influence of wine and may have been provoked."

"Ninon," exclaimed the elder lady, "it is your pride that prompts you to excuse this bandit. He is your fiancé, and therefore he must be purged of his crimes—the stains of drunkenness and cowardice erased from his name—that the world may believe him to be, what he is not, a man of honor!"

"It is your partiality for M. De Barzac that warps your judgment. He may be all that you say—but what is that to me? I am bound, chained, perhaps you will say, to Lemourier; not by love or choice, but the command of my family. If he is brave and honorable I will be proud of him. If he is not, what then? His wife must believe that he is that which he is not, and scorn the world's opinion for his sake."

Mme. Chevreul was silent. For a moment her heart sank at the thought that Ninon loved this man—this bravo! But no; there was no indication of tenderness in look or tone. Then came the second thought. But she will marry him all the same. She will make the sacrifice to family pride and her father's authority, and what a sacrifice! But Mme. Chevreul was proud herself—proud of her name, her ancestry, like a grand dame of France, and, above all, proud of her husband. Therefore she sympathized with the young girl, her sister's child, and recalling the military aphorism that when a fortress can not be taken by assault, it must be undermined, she resolved to tax her woman's wit for the inception of some scheme to prevent the marriage of Ninon and Lemourier.

Among the friends of Mme. Chevreul was a lady, the widow of an English officer, and for some years a resident of Montreal. So quiet and unobtrusive in her habits, she attracted little attention among the crowd of officials and their families, who constituted the "society" of the embryo city, although her stately figure was daily to be met in the hospital and on the river bank, which was usually lined with the bark of the natives. To these children of the forest she seemed a being almost divine. She talked to them in their own language, ministered to their sick and wounded, especially to the children; spoke words of Christian hope to the toll-worn and neglected mothers and won from their love and gratitude a title which, in their soft, expressive language, signified the Daughter of the Great Spirit, for she was of their own race—a pure-blooded princess of a noble line. Not many of the loungers on the promenade suspected that the frail, which shrouded her from their curious glances, concealed the features of an aborigine, but Mme. Chevreul had been attracted by the sweet, resigned expression in those fathomless dark eyes, and succeeded in winning her confidence.

To-day the scene on the river was unusually lively; several transports laden with troops and military stores had arrived from Quebec and were being unloaded; the soldiers glad to be relieved from confinement, singing as they marched to their quarters with their knapsacks on their shoulders—heroes every one of them, lured on to glory by the hope of one day wearing the chevrons of a sergeant; for in those days the epaulets of an officer could only be worn by one who could boast a noble descent of three hundred years.

Mme. Chevreul and the Indian princess walked along the river-path, almost unconscious of the stirring scene, the French lady pouring into the ear of her friend the story of Mlle. Destain's unfortunate engagement to Lemourier, his cowardly attack on De Barzac on the night previous, and her anxious desire to prevent an alliance which promised the most unhappy results. She listened with grave attention.

"Your plan is then to place M. De Barzac before your niece in such comparison with his rival that her heart will revolt against the sacrifice. But reflect. There may be another danger. De Barzac may not respond to her love because he does not know that her attention has been drawn to him. For a woman's partiality if she tries to conceal it. Besides, you know Lemourier's desperate and unscrupulous character—that he would not hesitate to remove an object of hatred by other means than that of the duel."

"How shall I proceed, then?" asked Mme. Chevreul, anxiously.

"Your policy will be simply that of delay. Throw obstacles in the way of the marriage. Doubtless Lemourier will soon be ordered to join in the approaching campaign, and the fortune of war may relieve you of your anxiety."

"Ah, here comes De Barzac," exclaimed Mme. Chevreul, as the young man approached.

"Have you seen Montcalm?" she asked, eagerly.

"I have, Madame; he questioned me about the affair of last night. Perhaps you heard a rumor?"

"We know it all by heart. We were speaking about it—Mrs. Vernon and I."

"The General was most kind. Thanks

to the provost marshal, he knows the facts. He dismissed me with the hope that I would soon be fit for active service."

"And Lemourier?"

"Received a reprimand—and gave his parole of honor to abstain from duelling for six months."

"Was that all?"

"Ah, Madame, you know the campaign is at hand, and Lemourier is too valuable a soldier to be spared from service."

"And you? You are an invalid."

"Until the trumpet sounds," said the young man, gayly.

"But see! They are landing some prisoners."

A crowd of Indians on the river bank were gazing with savage eagerness at a small party of prisoners, handcuffed and under guard of soldiers, who were being landed from a barge. De Barzac's attention was instantly attracted to one of the captives, whose air and bearing denoted a soldier of superior stamp, whom adverse fortune could not depress or dismay.

"Marden, do you not know me?" he cried, advancing with extended hand. Then perceiving the condition of his friend: "Unbind this man," he said. "I will be responsible for him. Marden, you saved my life at Crown Point; did you think I could forget you, my friend?"

"Ah, Captain, we did not tie him very tight, only to save appearances, you know. Was I not wounded in that affair?"

"I interpolated the sergeant in command, and do not I, too, remember the Chevalier Joyeuse, who cheered us in the hospital and whom General Desikan loved?"

"We have heard of you, gallant soldier," said Mme. Chevreul; "you are among friends who will make you forget that you are a captive." Marden bowed low and kissed the fair hand presented to him so graciously.

"Madame," said he, in French, "I am twice vanquished by your kindness, and yield me, like a knight of old, rescue or no rescue."

"And I claim you as a fellow-countryman," said Mrs. Vernon, "by right of my husband, who was a native of Massachusetts."

"Ah, Madame," he replied, "you ladies belong to no nationality. You are our guardian angels."

"I will leave you with your guardians, then, while I make arrangements for your transfer to my care," said De Barzac.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ABOUT NASAL CALCULI.

An Affection Which Is Not as Rare as Is Generally Supposed.

Every one knows that calculi are formed in the gall-bladder, kidneys and elsewhere, and give rise to most painful and dangerous symptoms, but it is not so commonly known that they are sometimes formed in the nasal passages.

Generally some small foreign object introduced within the passage during childhood—through the strange habit which many young children fall into of stuffing things into their mouths, ears and noses—becomes a nucleus around which calcareous matter is deposited from the ordinary nasal secretions.

It makes little difference what the foreign object is, it gradually becomes coated with calcareous matter and enlarged in size, the increase being the more rapid because the irritation induced by its presence causes a freer flow of the secretions. As it enlarges, its pressure causes an atrophy of the contiguous parts, with the formation of a cavity for itself, which may extend within the substance even of the bone. Here, covered by enlarged mucous membrane, it may be wholly hidden from sight.

For years there may be much trouble with the nose, without a suspicion of its true character, especially as most people are wholly unaware of the existence of the foregoing facts. There may be nose-bleed, frequently and easily induced. Asthmatic coughing may be induced. There may be much pain, seemingly of a neuralgic nature.

The discharges are sometimes exceedingly offensive, and very likely are attributed to an ulcerated condition of the inner nasal chambers. Such a condition, however, generally affects both sides of the nose, while in the case of a calculus the trouble is always confined to the affected side.

Occasionally the patient is aware that the discharge is "gritty." This is a pretty sure sign of the presence of a calculus, the grit being minute fragments of the stone. A probe will quickly settle the question by the hard feeling and the grating sound.

If a calculus is present, the physician, after some preparation of the parts, will readily extract it, though he may have to pry it out of its nest. At once all the old symptoms cease, and the nostril returns to its normal condition.—Youth's Companion.

In Russia, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania 80 per cent. of the whole population are illiterate; in Spain, 63 per cent.; Italy, 48 per cent.; in Hungary, 43 per cent.; in Austria, 39 per cent.; in Ireland, 21 per cent.; in France, 15 per cent.; in Holland, 10 per cent.; in the United States (white), 8 per cent.; in Scotland, 7 per cent.; in Switzerland, 2½ per cent.; in Germany, 1 per cent.

LEE COUNTY, Ga., has an old negro woman who does not know that she is free. When freedom dawned upon the negroes, and they all started to leave, this one, who is deaf and can not talk well, could not be made to understand it, and she has not found it out to this day, and is still living on the old plantation.

An innovation at funerals is silk skull-caps, to be worn by the minister in charge and the bearers at the grave, also by the male members of the family. The caps are put on in the carriages, and the ordinary hats left there, the caps to be worn all the time at the grave. It will prevent many colds.

A PAIR of bantam chickens were sold at the London crystal palace for \$500, which was almost exactly twice their weight in gold. This is believed to be the biggest price ever paid for a single pair of fowls since the days of extravagant and luxurious Rome.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH.

What One Can Hear for the Small Sum of a Dime.

The Tones of Every Instrument in a Large Orchestra Distinguished Easily—Future Generations May Hear Patti Sing and Gladstone Speak.



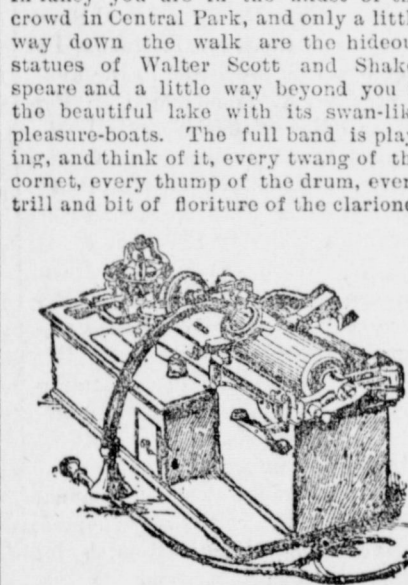
HERE is always some new scheme on foot to decoy a man's salary from his home in the right hand pocket. The latest is an Edison phonograph in the southwest corner of the Palmer House, where, says the Chicago Tribune, by paying over

what the side-show man used to call "the small sum of a dime, tain cents," one may put a rubber nozzle in each ear and hear Cappa's band play the latest waltz just as naturally as if one were in Central park, New York, on a Sunday afternoon in the sweet summer time.

"Bub! Bub!" goes the big bass drum, and "Oom, Oom, Oom, Oom-poom-poom," remarks the big bass horn that curls around the neck of the fat Teuton who sits in the far corner. The clarionets melodiously shriek and the French horns coo their long, cloying, sweet notes, which make one think they are clumsily making believe to be pigeons.

There is something so silly about the French horn. You hear the piccolo skating round on the dizzy heights of eight or ten leger lines above the staff and you hear the E-flat cornet, so vain, so conceited, so dashing, so look-at-me, crowding itself to the fore, you hear (you can always see) the tenor-drummer playing away with his eye bent on his music-book with as much interest as if his score was not a string of notes all over one space, instead of being strung all over the staff like the other fellows.

Alas, you can not see Sig. Cappa in all his glory, but shut your eyes and in fancy you are in the midst of the crowd in Central Park, and only a little way down the walk are the hideous statues of Walter Scott and Shakespeare and a little way beyond you is the beautiful lake with its swan-like pleasure-boats. The full band is playing, and think of it, every twang of the cornet, every thump of the drum, every trill and bit of floriture of the clarinet



THE PHONOGRAPH.

has been caught by a film of glass 1-3.000 of an inch thick and of the diameter of a fifty-cent piece.

To that disk of glass is fastened a tiny point which is dug into the smooth surface of a revolving cylinder of some waxy substance whose composition is Mr. Edison's secret. The cylinder which bears the complex record of the many-voiced strain of a military band, to the sight has been but scored with tiny lines like those of mother of pearl.

If one should rub his thumb on the polished surface of a dinner-plate the streak remaining would look more like the record on the cylinder of the phonograph than any thing else in all the world beside. And yet that smooch on the roll of wax gives back to the fragile glass diaphragm the many stranded thread of harmony, and one hears Cappa's band. But how does one hear? It is marvelous that the glass disk should catch all these sounds even to the twang which distinguishes the euphonium from the French horn, but it is not wonderful at all that the drum of the ear should do all this and that the sounds should set a tremble that internal harp which the wise men call Corti's fibers. That is not wonderful in the least. It is simply so astounding that folks have quit trying to appreciate it, and expend their admiration on the phonograph and the like. And really it is more wonderful that Mr. Edison should have made the phonograph than that the other workman should have made the ear.

But it does puzzle a body to understand how the vibration of a diaphragm bearing a needle stabbing the wax with a series of little dots can convey the multiple sounds of a band; not only the plain notes themselves but the evanescent, unnoticed harmonies which impart the quality to a tone which is called timbre. A man may sing "A" and a cornet may play "A" and a piano may sound "A," all the same note, yet the floating indistinct resultant notes which cluster around each musical tone like satellites around a planet distinguish the vocal "A" from the vibrations of a string or the trembling lips of the cornetist. Now, how does that diaphragm do all that? It is a feat as comprehensible as if one should play Guilmant's Grand Choeur on the organ with one finger.

It is a funny sight to see a party of people attached to a service pipe from the phonograph by a series of rubber hose pipes. There they stand with a foolish grin on their faces, wagging their heads to the time of the music which they hear and nobody else does. O, yes, one can hear the phonograph without an ear tube or a big funnel, but it's a little wee thin bit of a tone, spectral, like the ghost of a voice long dead. By listening closely to the little rig-a-majig that is set vibrating by the indentations in the cylinder one may hear the faint squeaking, which when heard through the ear tube is the full blare of a military band. Unfortunately, too, while the music is strengthened

by the tube, so is the gentle brushing of the tiny point on the waxen cylinder, which is magnified into a roar with occasional snaps of torpedoes when the delicate point strikes a chunk of dust that one would just notice if it blew into one's eye.

Over at the office of the Chicago Central Phonograph they have stacks and stacks of the wax cylinders put up in paper boxes and tenderly rolled in cotton. Probably the most interesting of all these is a record of St. Thomas' chimes. They played the hymn tune, Hark! the sound of holy voices, in the jangling, crashing manner which



THE GRAMOPHONE.

is the exclusive property of church chimes. If ever there was a set of bells in complete tune nobly ever heard of such a thing. There is always a high note which isn't within a mile of the key and a big booming bass bell which will keep rumbling on when it ought to have stopped. About three miles away on a clear summer evening there is nothing more beautiful than a church chime, but right near there is nothing which can excel its discords at times. The phonograph records that to the dot, a figure of speech literally correct in this case. The nice-looking young men about the office make up a regular concert programme sometimes with these cylinders and go out and give an entertainment. The numbers have great variety, ranging from a "nigger minstrel" song with banjo accompaniment to a short lecture on the phonograph which modestly refers to the reasonable rental which the instrument commands.

The Edison phonograph is the best for musical repetitions. The cylinders can be cleaned off and used over and over again. But they are rather bulky and a trifle heavy. This is the advantage of the Bell & Taintor gramophone, that its cylinders are very light and can be put into a light box and mailed instead of a letter. Mr. Hoitt gets letters from his wife in Omaha and modestly confesses to the kisses sent by postal service. The baby rattles and coos into the instrument, and its papa visibly swells with pride as he listens to it here in Chicago. That is one of the points of difference in favor of Bell's machine, but then the cylinder, which is covered with an asphalt preparation, can be used only once.

Both the machines are fitted out with apparatus which stop the sound at any desired moment and then take it up again at the operator's will. This is for the convenience of amanuenses. Say a reply to a letter is to be dictated by the head of a business house. He talks it into the receiver and the typewriter girl sits down to copy it from the dictation of the phonograph. She rattles off the "Dear sir, your favor of the 1st inst. at hand, and would say in reply"—and there she throws the switch till she catches up. Then it goes ahead—that we can ship you seven car-loads of assorted gum-drops at the following rates F. O. B., and so on.

There are several kinds of motive power for the phonograph cylinder. There's the storage battery and the water motor and the foot-treadle arrangement, and the last machine out is an institution that turns with a hand crank. This comes in a case with a handle, and weighs about as much as the satchel of a hardware drummer. In fact, it is intended for the convenience of traveling salesmen, who are often pressed for time to write letters, and who would be enabled by this machine to take the orders on to a cylinder while they are riding on the train. The machine is also a pretty good advertising scheme, and well adapted to make the eyes of the provincial storekeeper bug out with astonishment. The advent of one of these arrangements would be sufficient to make talk for three months in a town like Pallala or Balloonsville. This form has only just come out, and has not been regularly put on the market.

Perhaps not least among the interesting things to be seen in the office of the Chicago company is a big japanned funnel, taller than a man and about four feet wide at the flare. That is used to take the record of a full band. The musicians get in front of that horn and play into its depths, and that little glass diaphragm of the bigness of half a dollar meekly takes it all and puts it down in its own improved method of shorthand. Another curious thing is the difference in the pitch of a tune as the speed of the cylinder is less or greater. To throw on a swift motion causes the key to come sliding up and the movement to accelerate. It is the most perfect modulation which can be conceived and is enough to drive a musician to despair.

Changing Places.

In a railroad car packed full, a gentleman who had got a seat facing the engine asks his opposite neighbor to change seats with him. The stranger pines himself to considerable inconvenience to make the change, which he does with the greatest affability. Finally they are nicely settled.

"You prefer riding backwards?" says the smiling and obliging stranger.

"It's not that; but in case of a collision a man is not liable to be bruised so very much unless he is in the position you occupy now."—Texas Sittings.

The Correction Was Made.

"I hear you have said that I was son to the penitentiary for forgery. Now I want you to correct that."

"Yes; I said it. And I'll make a correction when you prove I was wrong."

"I can prove it, sir."

"Then I shall be happy to remedy the error and apologize as well. Bring forward your proof."

"It wasn't forgery; it was perjury."—Drake's Magazine.

The Chase County Courier.
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. Ives, Rice county.
For Sec. of State, S. J. ISET, 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.

The recent "republican victory" in Maine is not such a wonderful affair, after all. The Democrats gain fifteen members of the legislature, beside a great number of county offices.

They always talk about Ingalls being a more brilliant man than Plumb, but the junior Senator from Kansas has yet to make any such wild break as Ingalls' speech at Pittsburgh for the Quay ticket in Pennsylvania. — K. C. Star.

OUR TICKET.

We give below brief sketches of the nominees on the Democratic State ticket, furnished by the associate press. The sketch of Mr. Robinson the nominee for governor is a long and interesting one, but as he is so well known, we give only the concluding part as follows:

President Cleveland appointed him superintendent of Haskell institute at Lawrence, and to his care and judgment that institute owes much of its success. Having placed the school on a sound footing he resigned the position and was succeeded by Col. O. E. Leonard.

For many years he has stood for these governmental reforms for which the farmers of Kansas are now contending. He has long been with the Democratic party on all economic issues, favoring a reduction of the tariff and the free coinage of silver and opposing all sumptuary legislation. He is probably better known throughout the state than any other citizens. He still takes a lively interest in those matters which effect the happiness and well being of the people. He is a familiar figure on the streets of Lawrence and is a gentleman of vigorous habits. He is a man of medium height, of good address and uniformly courteous. As a speaker he is logical, sound and argumentative.

B. A. Banta, the nominee for lieutenant governor, is 35 years of age and a native of Darke county, Ohio. He studied law in Marion, Ind., and came to Kansas in 1884. He has always been a republican, taking a most active part in politics while in Indiana. He is a very successful lawyer, having built up a fine practice in Barton county.

J. N. Ives, nominee for attorney general, is the candidate of the People's party for the same position. He is an uncompromising Democrat and only four years ago was the candidate of the Minnesota democracy for the same office. He has been in the state a little over three years. He is 50 years of age and a man of large public experience. He is almost sure to beat Attorney General Kellogg.

Hon. S. G. Isett, nominee for secretary of state, was the party candidate for lieutenant governor in 1886 when Col. Moonlight headed the ticket.

Joseph Dillon, candidate for auditor, is the editor of the Hartland Herald, and was postmaster under Cleveland's administration. He is as popular with Democrats all over the state as he is at home.

M. P. Wood, of Anderson county, candidate for superintendent of public instruction, is a prominent educator and has served several terms as county superintendent of Anderson county.

Thomas Kirby, the candidate for state treasurer, is from Abilene, Dickinson county, and is one of the leading men in central Kansas. Mr. Kirby has for years been a banker in Abilene but has occupied during that time the office of county treasurer to which office he was elected because of his personal worth and popularity, the county being republican by a large majority. Mr. Kirby will add great strength to the ticket, he being well and favorably known all over eastern and central Kansas, and before the campaign is over, the whole state will know him.

The Hon. M. B. Nicholson, candidate for supreme justice, was elected six years ago district judge in the judicial district composed of Geary, Morris and Dickinson, having a republican majority of 4,000, by a majority of 3,500, and with a similar majority two years ago. He is 40 years old and a man of rare ability as a judge.

NOTICE FOR SETTLEMENT.

All persons indebted to the firm of J. W. Stone & Co., or to J. W. Stone, M. D., are requested to call and settle their accounts at once. All accounts not settled by October 1st, 1890, will be placed in the hands of a collector, with instructions to collect them.
J. W. STONE & CO.,
J. W. STONE, M. D.

KANSAS DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL FRATERNITY.

The spirit of enthusiasm that prevades the Democratic ranks at the present time is especially shared by the Democratic editors of the State, as shown by the following call for a meeting of Democratic editors in Topeka on the 25th instant:

A CALL.
ARKANSAS CITY, KAN., Sept. 17, '90.
To the Editor of the Democrat:

At an informal meeting of a large number of the Democratic editors of the State, after the close of the convention at Wichita, it was deemed expedient that a special meeting of the "Kansas Democratic Editorial Fraternity" should be called immediately. Therefore, in obedience to said request, a special meeting of the association is called to meet at Hotel Throop, in Topeka, on Monday the 23rd day of September 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., to transact any business that may properly come before it.

Every member of the fraternity is expected to be present, and all Democratic editors of the state, not members, are invited to be present and join the fraternity and participate in the proceedings.

T. MCINTIRE,
President of the
Kansas Editorial Fraternity.
W. W. SARGENT, Secretary.

PEOPLES CONVENTION

At 10 o'clock the convention was called to order by W. G. McCandless, and opened with prayer by Rev. Jackson.

The convention was organized by electing W. S. Romigh temporary chairman, and W. A. Wood temporary secretary, and C. H. Perrigo assistant secretary.

On motion a committee of one from each township was ordered appointed, as committee on credentials, resolutions, order of business and permanent organization. Convention listened to remarks by T. H. Grisham, J. S. Doolittle, P. D. Montgomery, Pat McCabe and A. F. Holman. The committees were then announced, as follows: Credentials, M. W. Gilmore, G. W. Kilgore, J. H. Mardock, R. H. Chandler, Chas. Moody and Fred Shonberger; resolutions, W. P. Martin, Pat McCabe, J. S. Doolittle, P. D. Montgomery, W. A. Wood and J. B. Ferguson; order of business, H. A. McDaniels, David Shellenbarger, Martin Umberger, T. J. Jackson, Wm. Pinkston and Isaac Deel; permanent organization, Charles Sheehan, J. H. Maxwell, W. J. C. Hansen, David Nickerson, Wm. Osborn and Wm. Dawson. W. P. Martin suggested that delegates from Commission District, No. 1, meet at Alliance Hall at 1 o'clock. Convention then adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

Upon convening after dinner the report of committee on permanent organization was read and adopted, recommending W. S. Romigh for permanent chairman and W. A. Wood secretary, with C. N. Moody for assistant secretary. Committee on order of business made report as follows: First, nomination of representative; second, Probate Judge; third, County Attorney; fourth, County Superintendent; fifth, Clerk of the District Court, which was adopted. Committee on resolutions made the following report:

WHEREAS: We consider that land, labor, transportation and money are the three great questions now before the people of the United States and the State of Kansas.

Now, therefore, we, the People's Party, of Chase county, in convention assembled, reaffirm the principles of the St. Louis platform, and the platform of the People's Party of Kansas.

Resolved, That we demand a uniformity of text books in our public schools, and that the State shall publish, or cause to be published, and furnish them to the people at actual cost.

Resolved, That we are opposed to fusion with any other party, but request the support of all persons who believe in the principles of the party.

J. S. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

W. P. MARTIN, Chairman.

Committee on credentials reported the following named persons entitled to seats in the convention.

Bazaar Township: C. H. Perrigo, C. L. Sheehan, Geo. Jackson, L. Becker, R. C. Harris, R. W. Spencer, Henry Wagner, J. E. Miner, Joseph Saxer, J. G. Evans, John Harvey, T. J. Jackson, R. H. Chandler, P. B. McCabe and W. N. Oles.

Falls Township: Thos. H. Grisham, A. D. Finley, J. G. Brown, G. C. Cox, Jerry McLean, T. E. Osborn, H. A. McDaniels, J. S. Doolittle, M. W. Heald, W. S. Romigh, David Thomas, J. H. Cunningham, G. W. Walker, G. W. Kilgore, D. Robbins, C. C. Evans, W. J. C. Hansen, Lot Leonard and John Brecht.

Toledo Township: J. L. Cooper, Joshua Stout, Peter Lind, Daniel Rayer, John Stone, G. H. Austin, D. R. Shellenbarger, Wm. Osborn, J. H. Mardock, W. P. Martin, J. V. Carter, W. W. O'Daniel and Wm. Hancock.

Cedar Township: S. B. Syberer, N. W. Hitchcock, Joseph Riggs, I. C. Warren, J. L. Thompson, C. A. Cowley, Isaiah Deel, David Nicholson, J. B. Ferguson and Fred Scherenberg.

Cottonwood Township: Wm. Dawson, J. L. Crawford, Wm. Pinkston, C. N. Moody, P. D. Montgomery, E. Legere, Warren Peck and O. H. Drinkwater.

Diamond Creek Township: C. H.

Burnett, M. D. Umbarger, J. R. Reynolds, M. W. Gilmore, Wm. Harris, J. H. Maxwell, W. A. Wood, Joel A. Cooper, Peter McCollon, J. P. Park, Charles Pfleger, J. E. Rhea, C. Moser, Dexter May, Lewis Pratt, A. F. Holman and J. A. Ousler.

M. W. GILMORE, Chairman.
FRED SCHARENBERG, Secretary.
On motion, Mr. Peck, of Cedar Point Citizens' Alliance, was admitted as a delegate.

On motion, they proceeded to an informal ballot for Representative, the candidates being the five having the highest number of votes.

The first ballot brought out the following men: J. S. Doolittle, W. G. McCandless, S. M. Wood, A. F. Holman, A. H. Knox, W. A. Wood, W. P. Martin, R. C. Harris, and Sam Wood. J. S. Doolittle was nominated on the third ballot, and amid much enthusiasm he was called to the front. For several minutes he made a happy little talk, and left a good impression with the audience.

Balloting for Probate Judge resulted in bringing out the following candidates: J. H. Riggs, W. G. Patten, W. G. McCandless, Jacob Vail, J. B. Ferguson, G. W. Kilgore, Aaron Jones, Pat McCabe, M. C. Newton and O. H. Drinkwater. On the fourth ballot Mr. Kilgore was declared the nominee, and in a few words thanked the convention for the honor conferred.

W. S. Romigh was nominated for County Attorney on the first ballot, and while thanking the convention, suggested business before speech making.

T. B. Moore was also nominated on the first ballot, his political aspiration being the office of County Superintendent.

The final and most closely contested fight of the day was for the Clerk of the District Court. Here are the names which were brought before the convention: A. H. Knox, M. W. Gilmore, C. H. Perrigo, — Kalfus, O. H. Drinkwater, W. A. Wood, I. H. Cunningham, P. D. Montgomery, H. A. McDaniels, W. N. Oles, David Nicholson, C. C. Evans, — Perkins and J. H. Riggs. Amid much political demonstration M. W. Gilmore was victorious on the seventh ballot. John C. Nichol, of Matfield Green Bazaar township, was decided upon by the delegates from the First district for Commissioner, and was cheered by the convention. The convention then adjourned.

AN ACCIDENT.

An accident that may prove serious occurred, yesterday, at the Fair Grounds in the last heat of the running race. The track was slippery, and when the horses reached the north-east curve of the track, one horse, ridden by Walter Smith, slipped and fell, and, he being second in the race, his horse tripped up two of the horses which were following closely behind. The two latter horses were ridden by John Smith, a brother of Walter Smith, and Mr. Ellis Smith, the father of the two boys. Immediately a great crowd gathered around them. Only one of the three riders were able to get up. Messrs. Walter and John Smith were slightly bruised about the face and body. Mr. Ellis Smith was quickly conveyed to town, by a carriage to the Central Hotel, where medical aid was promptly given. At last reports Mr. Smith was resting easy and had no bones broken. The fall had only shocked his nervous system and jarred his body.

DEDICATION SERVICES.

The Methodist Church at Elmdale, on the 5th of October 1890, will be dedicated by President Quayle, of Baker University. Other ministers will assist in the services. Every one cordially invited.

L. W. HECK,

Carriage, House and Sign Painter.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of oils.

— Fall and Winter Goods —

has been appreciated, and we herewith return to them our thanks. We have just received a large line of SILKS.

BLACK SILKS WARRANTAD

not to CRUSH or CRACK.

Also a beautiful line of China Silk and Crepe du Chien. To describe them would be impossible. Come and see them, and remember we make CITY PRICES on these Silks. We have a complete line of

Stamped Tidies, Table Scarfs, Splashes, Shoe Bags, &c.,

and material of all kinds for working them. NOW is the time to buy material for Christmas Fancy Work.

Yours truly,

S. F. PERRIGO & CO.

OUR MOTTO—Goods of Greatest Merit at the Minimum Price.

J. R. HUGHES,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

STRONG CITY, — KANSAS.

Carries a full line of watches, watch chains, gold rings and spectacles. Head quarters for watchrepairing.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms.

— AND LOANS MONEY. —

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

advt-17r

I am going to BAUERLE'S,

on the west side of Broadway,

where you can get a good

lunch or meal at any time

and where you can buy two

loaves of bread for fifteen

cents, or four for a quarter,

and where orders for pies and

cakes are promptly filled.

— If you are interested in —

LOW PRICES AND BEST QUALITIES

We can entertain you in that line. Our grocery stock is

<<COMPLETE IN EVERY PARTICULAR>>

And we meet all competition. We have just received a fine line of

And are selling them at prices that will astonish you.

WE HAVE COFFEES AS YOU LIKE THEM,

In quality and price, including

MANDHELING JAVA

Which is considered by all good coffee judges as the best that grows. Our leader in this line is a Java and Mocha at 30 cents per pound.

SMITH - BROTHERS,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

H. F. GILLETT,

SUCCESSOR TO

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

DEALER IN

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c. and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD MOWER,

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, — — — — — KANSAS

THE LIBERAL MANNER

in which the Ladies have patronized our store the last ten days shows how our efforts to please them in the selection of our stock of

— Fall and Winter Goods —

has been appreciated, and we herewith return to them our thanks. We have just received a large line of SILKS.

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LOW PRICES AND BEST QUALITIES

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1890

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
New to the line, let him 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.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	7 col.	1 col.
1 week...	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks...	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	13.00
3 weeks...	1.75	2.50	3.00	4.50	8.25	15.00
4 weeks...	2.00	3.00	3.25	5.00	9.50	17.00
2 months...	3.00	4.50	5.25	8.50	14.00	25.00
3 months...	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	32.50
6 months...	6.50	9.00	12.00	20.00	32.50	55.00
1 year...	10.00	18.00	24.00	35.00	55.00	86.00

Local notices. 5 cents a line for the first insertion; 4 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops". No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for patent medicines or other goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Wichita, September 9, 1890.

First. We, the representatives of the Democratic party of Kansas, in convention assembled, declare, first, our continued opposition to all paternalism in government, a safe and national, as tending to a centralization inconsistent with the principles of personal and political freedom which we regard as the aim of our fathers and the basis of our posterity.

Second. We deplore the tendency manifested by the present administration, who pose as the leader of the Republican party in this state towards ecclesiasticism in the management of public affairs, which would make religious belief the test of eligibility for political preferment, and declare our unalterable opposition thereto.

Third. We declare that creature of Republican necessity, the "federal election bill," known as the "force law," to be a legitimate offering of the party which flattered a president, and whose leaders are willing to sacrifice for place and power, the liberties of their fellow citizens.

Fourth. We favor a tariff law based upon public necessities and not upon the greed and demand of capital.

Fifth. We favor the free coinage of silver.

Sixth. We favor such change in our financial laws as will leave the control of the circulating medium of the country wholly in the hands of the people.

Seventh. We favor liberal and just pension laws as a rightful recognition of a great debt due to the country to all deserving Union soldiers.

Eighth. The Democracy is a party of wage-earners and producers, and we express our sympathy for labor in its struggles with the insatiable money power, whether in the factory or on the farm.

Ninth. We are opposed to all summary legislation and demand the earliest submission of the proposed prohibitory amendment to a vote of the electors, and immediate repeal of the laws passed in the interests of prohibition, which would deprive the citizens of trial by jury and of local government, and would deprive the state of its right to regulate its own affairs.

Tenth. We charge the Republican members of the present House of Representatives with the passage of the McKinley bill, which, as the Hon. James G. Thompson said, would not only give a market for the surplus of Kansas wheat or a single barrel of Kansas pork, but would also give a market for the surplus of Kansas wheat or a single barrel of Kansas pork.

Eleventh. As the Republicans of this state in their late convention made John J. Ingalls an issue in this campaign, we are compelled to ask the people of Kansas to repudiate a man who, in a widely circulated interview, denounced reform in politics as an indecent exposure of the East, and whose language has no place in politics, and expressed the belief that the use of money in campaigns and the employment of hired henchmen was justifiable.

Twelfth. We believe that prohibition has brought upon the people of this state a calamity of the most serious kind, and we are determined to see that the people of Kansas are not again deceived by the same old story.

Thirteenth. We declare emphatically in favor of high license and local option, and recommend a law providing that for each license issued, for the sale of liquor \$500 shall be paid to the county treasurer for the making and improving country roads, and that the city municipalities shall in addition fix such sums as the mayors and councils may determine.

Fourteenth. We are emphatically in favor of the exercise by the legislature of its undoubted powers to regulate the operation of railroads in this state, so that the passenger and freight rates shall be equal, reasonable and fair. There is no legal right in railroads to charge a higher rate for the transportation of agricultural products than of any merchandise. We favor a liberal appropriation by Congress for the purpose of thorough testing of the practicability of irrigation in the western part of this state, and also in favor of a liberal appropriation by Congress for a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico, and it is the judgment of this convention that the railroads of the state should be required to pay taxes upon the full amount of their capital.

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LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business local, under this head, 50 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

See Ford's advertisement in another column.

Mr. Wm. Hillert was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. J. D. Minick was down to Kansas City, this week.

Mr. H. S. Lincoln, of Kansas City, was in town, last week.

Mr. J. G. Bishop, of Leavenworth was in town, Saturday.

Sheriff E. A. Kinne returned, Thursday night, from Colorado.

Mrs. Herron Johnston went to Peabody, Tuesday, on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tuttle were down to Topeka, last week.

Mr. L. P. Santy, of Clements, has returned home, from Colorado.

Mr. Peter Harder, of Prairie Hill, went to Princeton, Mo., Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Breese have gone to Winfield, Cowley county.

Mrs. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, is lying dangerously ill, with typhoid fever.

Messrs. John and Jerry Madden have returned from their trip to Arkansas.

Mrs. Cabel, of Galesburg, Ill., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Capt. W. G. Patten.

Messrs. Ed. Byran and Jas. McNair were down to the Topeka Fair, last week.

Mr. Lou Link has gone to Neosho Rapids to superintend the putting up of a sawmill.

Quite a number of Indians went south, through town, last Thursday, for a fall hunt.

Mr. and Mrs. G. McGovern have returned to Strong City, from their bridal trip to Texas.

Mr. James George is now engineering one of the street cars, between this city and Strong.

The Rock creek school-house has recently been painted by Messrs. Heck & Gottbeht.

Miss Eva Kilgore, of Strong City, was visiting and attending the Fair at Topeka, last week.

Miss Kate Hildebrand and Mrs. A. Roberts, of Strong City, were visiting at Topeka, last week.

Mr. C. H. Forney, of Clarksville, Iowa, was visiting his son, Mr. Wm. Forney, in this city, last week.

Mrs. L. T. Simmons and her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Brown, went to Emporia, Tuesday, for a week's visit.

Mrs. W. H. Cushing, nee Nellie Lantry, of Plattsmouth, Neb., is visiting her old home, in Strong City.

Mr. Chas. P. Gill has bought of Mr. F. J. Jones the building now occupied by him (Gill), in Strong City.

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

Mrs. J. G. Winters, of Strong City and her daughter, Mrs. Geo. M. Hayden, of this city, were down to Topeka, last week.

Excursion tickets for the fair are to be on sale Sept. 21st to 27th, inclusive, good returning up to and including Sept. 28th.

Mr. R. R. Coon, from Greenola, Kansas, a highly recommended tinner, is now in charge of Mr. W. H. Holsinger's tin shop.

Messrs. G. K. Hagans and J. C. Petty, of Strong City, attended the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Topeka, last week.

Mr. Wm. Bonwell and family left Friday, for the State of Washington. The good wishes of this people follow them to their new home.

Gen. J. C. Caldwell, of Topeka, will speak in behalf of the Republican party, at the Fair Grounds, at 2 o'clock, Saturday, September 26.

Jodie Foreman, son of Mr. Bert Foreman, living east of town, cut his right foot quite badly, last Friday, while cutting corn with his father.

Mr. B. F. Beach, of Back creek, was down to Emporia, last Thursday, and his son, Will, of Emporia, was here, Friday, visiting at his father's.

Mr. Wm. F. Lutes, having completed his contract at the quarry, east of town, has moved into his house in this city. He expects a larger contract next year.

Remember that Hon. David Overmyer, of Topeka, will address the people, at the Fair Grounds, next Saturday, on the issues of the day. Don't fail to hear him.

Mr. A. Ferlet was down to Madison, Greenwood county, last Thursday and Friday. He was accompanied as far as Emporia by Mrs. Ferlet, who returned home, Thursday afternoon.

R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is just in receipt of a new stock of silver ware, and a new stock of clocks, and he will continue to receive new goods by almost every express until the Holidays.

While riding a horse alone one of streets of Strong City, Monday afternoon, the animal fell with him and broke the right leg of Mr. T. J. Kirkner, of that place, just above the ankle.

Mr. Peter Shipman has bought of Messrs. Jones & Adare the residence south of the McDonald place, Strong City, and is putting the same in repair, Mr. Isaac Matthews doing the painting.

Mrs. Jacob Daub and daughter, Mrs. W. D. Simmons, left, last Friday afternoon, for their old home, at Erie Pa., where the latter goes for her health as well as to visit friends and relatives.

The stars and stripes have been unfurled to the breeze over the public school building in Strong City, to remain there until the close of the school year. Why can't Cottonwood Falls go and do likewise?

Mrs. Rev. John Maclean is visiting at her old home, at Fall River, Greenwood county, where she went on Wednesday of last week, being accompanied as far as Emporia, by Mr. Maclean who returned home the next day.

Mrs. J. M. Kerr and children returned here, Saturday, from Washington State, where they went to live a few months ago. Mr. Kerr will return to his home in this city as soon as he can settle up his business in Washington.

Hon. J. N. Ives, the Democratic Resubmission, and Alliance candidate for Attorney General of this State, was in town, last Friday, and addressed quite a number of our citizens, in Alliance Hall, that night, after the adjournment of the Alliance.

Mr. Hugh Harvey, of Strong City, was at Council Grove, last week, visiting his daughter, Mrs. C. W. White, who, with her husband, is lying very ill. His daughter, Mrs. David Rattier, of Strong City, went to the Grove, this week, to be with them.

The "missions fest," at the German Lutheran church, Strong City, was well attended, and highly appreciated by all who were there. The Rev. J. V. Kanfield, of Newton, preached at 10 a. m.; the Rev. Eggert, of Carson, at 2 p. m., and the Rev. J. R. Groeber, of Topeka, in English, at 7:30 p. m.

Mrs. Sarah L. Williams, wife of A. S. Williams, came to Kansas in 1889, settled in Chase county, where she resided for several years. She lived on the Hackett farm from 1860 to 1862, and then on the farm now owned by McDowe, and then in the house owned by John Madden, and then moved to Cowley county, Kansas. Moved to Reno, where she died last Saturday night, leaving a husband and a family of six children to mourn her loss. She was one of the most hospitable women in this part of the country, and a member of the church.

Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, in this city, on Thursday evening, September 18th, 1890, by the Rev. John Maclean, of the M. E. Church, Mr. E. Bruce Johnston and Miss O. Alice Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Asa Taylor, in the presence of some of the immediate relatives of the bride and groom and a few invited guests. After the happy couple had been pronounced man and wife and the congratulations of those present extended to them they were presented with quite a number of handsome and valuable presents; then a most sumptuous repast was partaken of, after which Mr. and Mrs. Johnston took the midnight train for Topeka, from whence they went to Kansas City, returning here, Monday evening last. The bride was born and reared in this county, and is a most amiable lady, while the groom has lived in our midst for a number of years and is well known as a member of the law firm of Johnston Bros. The COURANT extends to them its hearty congratulations in this time of their earthly happiness.

Thinking that it will be more satisfactory to every one interested to give a complete report of the Fair in one issue of the COURANT, we will defer until next week saying anything about our County Fair, except that it opened, on Tuesday morning, under most favorable auspices, the day being very beautiful, the attendance very good, and the entries quite numerous in all departments. However, we must notice that Dr. W. H. Carter, the well known breeder of thoroughbred and standard horses, who now has about thirty mares with sucking colts, and quite a number of yearlings and two year old colts, has made seven entries, viz: "Sunrise Prince," a year

THE BEST MAN.

How Young Van Bibber Assisted a Boston Loohinvar.

Young Van Bibber came back to town from Newport the other day to see his lawyer about the disposal of some property that needed his sanction. He found the city very hot and dreary and empty.

He had to wait over for an afternoon train, and as he was down-town he decided to lunch at a French restaurant near Washington square, where some one told him you could get particular things particularly well-cooked. The tables were set on a terrace with plants and flowers about them and covered with a tri-colored awning. There were no jangling horse-car bells nor dust to disturb him, and almost all the other tables were unoccupied. The waiters leaned against these tables and chatted in a French argot, and a cool breeze blew through the plants and billowed the awning, so that on the whole Van Bibber was glad he had come.

When he had given his order he leaned back and surveyed the other diners. There was an old Frenchman scolding over his late breakfast, two young artists with Van Dyke beards, who ordered the most remarkable things in the same French argot that the waiters spoke, and a young lady and a young gentleman at the table next to his own. The man's back was toward him, and he could see only the girl when the youth moved to one side. She was very young and very pretty, and she seemed in a most excited state of mind from the tip of her wide-brimmed, pointed French hat to the points of patent-leather shoes. She was strikingly well-bred in appearance, and Van Bibber wondered why she should be dining alone with so young a man.

"It wasn't my fault," said the youth, earnestly. "I'd no idea he would be out of town, and, anyway, it really doesn't matter. There are other clerigymen in the city besides your cousin."

"Of course," said the girl, almost tearfully, "but they're not my cousin and he is, and that would have made it so much—oh, so very much different. I'm awfully scared."

"Runaway couple, by Jove!" commented Van Bibber; "most interesting. Read about 'em often; never seen 'em. Most interesting."

He bent his head over an entree, but he could not help hearing what followed, for the young runaways were in different to all around them, and though he rattled his knife and fork in a most vulgar manner, they did not hear him nor lower their voices.

"Well, what are you going to do?" said the girl, severely, but not unkindly. "It doesn't seem to me that you are exactly rising to the occasion."

"Well, I don't know," answered the youth; "we're safe here, anyway. Nobody would know if we come here, and if they did, they are out of town, now. You go on and eat something, and I'll get a directory and look up a lot of clerigymen's addresses, and then we can make out a list and drive around in a cab until we find one who has not gone off on his vacation."

"They'll never forgive us," said the girl.

"Oh, well, that's all right," exclaimed the young man, cheerfully; "really, you're the most uncomfortable young woman I ever ran away with. One might think you were going to a funeral. You were willing enough two days ago, and now you're sorry you came."

"No, not sorry, exactly," said the girl; "but, indeed, Ted, it is going to make so much talk. If we only had a girl with us, or if you had a best man, or if we had witnesses, as they do in England, and a parish registry, or something of that sort; or, if Cousin Harold had only been at home to do the marrying."

The young gentleman called Ted did not look, judging from the expression of his shoulders, as if he were having a very good time.

He called the waiter and told him to bring a directory, and as he turned to give the order, Van Bibber recognized him and he recognized Van Bibber. Van Bibber knew him for a very nice boy of very good Boston family named Standish, and the younger of two sons. It was the elder who was Van Bibber's particular friend. The girl saw nothing of this mutual recognition, for she was looking with startled eyes at a handsome that had dashed up the side street and was turning the corner.

"Ted! oh, Ted!" she gasped; "it's your brother. There! in that hansom. I saw him perfectly plainly. Oh, how did he find us? What shall we do?"

Ted grew very red and then very white.

"Standish," said Van Bibber, jumping up and reaching for his hat, "pay this chap for those things, will you, and I'll get rid of your brother."

Van Bibber came down the steps, lighted a cigar, as the elder Standish came up them on the jump.

"Hello! Standish!" shouted the New Yorker; "What a coincidence! Why, I've just seen your brother, and now here you are. What's up?"

"You've seen him?" cried the Boston man eagerly; "yes, and where is he? Was he with him? Are they married? Am I in time?"

Van Bibber answered these different questions to the effect that he had seen young Standish and Mrs. Standish not a half-an-hour before, and that they were just then taking a cab for Jersey City, whence they were to depart for Chicago.

"The driver who brought them here and who told me they were, said they could not have left this place by the time I would reach it," said the elder brother, doubtfully.

"Yes, but they have," said Van Bibber; "however, if you get over to Jersey City in time for the two-thirty, you can reach Chicago almost as soon as they do. They are going to the Palmer House, they said."

"Thank you, old fellow," shouted Standish, jumping back into his hansom; "it's a terrible business. Pair of young fools. Nobody objected to the marriage—only too young, you know. Ever so much obliged."

"Don't mention it," said Van Bibber, smiling.

"Now, then," said that young man, as he approached the frightened couple on the terrace, "I've sent your brother off to Chicago. I do not know why I selected Chicago as a place where one would go on a honeymoon. But I'm not very good at it. Now, if you will introduce me I'll see what can be done toward getting you two babes out of the woods."

Standish said: "Miss Cambridge, this is Mr. Corliss Van Bibber, of whom you have heard my brother speak," and Miss Cambridge said she was very glad to meet Mr. Van Bibber even under such peculiarly trying circumstances.

"Now, what you two want to do," said Van Bibber, addressing them as though they were just about fifteen years old and he was at least forty, "is to give this thing all the publicity you can."

"What?" chorused the two runaways, in violent protest.

"Certainly," said Van Bibber; "you were about to make a fatal mistake. You were about to go to some unknown clerigymen, of an unknown parish, who would have married you in a back room without a certificate or a witness, just like any eloping farmer's daughter and a lightning-rod agent. Now, it's different with you two. Why you were not married respectfully in church, I don't know; but a kind Providence has sent me to see that there is no talk or scandal, which is such bad form, and which would have got your names in all the society papers. I am going to arrange this wedding properly, and you will kindly remain here until I send a carriage for you. Now, just rely on me and eat your luncheon calmly. Allow me to recommend the salad, which is especially good."

Van Bibber first drove madly to the Little Church Around the Corner, where he told the kind old rector all about it, and arranged to have the church open and the assistant organist in her place, and a district messenger-boy to blow the bellows, at three o'clock. "Now," he said, "I must get some names. It doesn't matter much whether they happen to know the high-contracting parties or not, but they must be names that everybody knows. Whoever is in town will be lunching at Delmonico's and the men will be at the club." So he just went to the big restaurant, where, as good luck would have it, he found Mrs. "Regy" Van Arnt and Mrs. Jack Parrish and the Misses Brookline, who were just off the yacht Minerva, of the Boston Yacht Club, and he swore them to secrecy and told them about it.

At the club he pressed four men into service who knew everybody and whom everybody knew, and when they protested that they had not been properly invited and that they knew only the bride and groom by sight, he told them that made no difference, as it was their names only he wanted. Then he sent a messenger-boy to get the biggest suite of rooms on the Fall River boat and another one for flowers, and then he put Mrs. Regy Van Arnt into a cab and sent her after the bride, and as best man, he got into another cab and carried off the groom.

"I have acted as best man or usher forty-two times now," said Van Bibber, as they drove to the church, "and this is the first time I ever appeared in either capacity in Russia-leather shoes and a blue-velvet jacket suit. But then," he added, contentedly, "I'm nothing to the other fellows. One of them is in a striped-flannel suit."

Mrs. "Regy" and Miss Cambridge wept a great deal on the way up-town, but the bride was all smiles and blushes when she walked up the aisle to meet her prospective husband. They all shook hands after it was over, and the assistant-organist played the "Wedding March," and one of the club-men insisted in pulling a cheerful and jolly peal on the church bell in the absence of the janitor, and then Van Bibber hurried an old shoe and a handful of rice which he had thoughtfully collected from the cook at the club—after them as they drove off to the boat.

"Now," said Van Bibber, "when that is printed in the papers to-morrow, it will read like one of the most orthodox and swaggy weddings of the season. But still I can't help thinking—"

"Well," said Mrs. "Regy," as he paused doubtfully.

"Well, I can't help thinking," continued Van Bibber, "of Standish racing around Chicago with the thermometer at one hundred and two in the shade, and of our meeting when he gets back. It will be feverish—very feverish. I wish I had sent him to Jersey City only. It just shows that a man who is not practiced in lying should leave it alone."

—N. Y. Sun.

Queer Facts About Goldfish.

Goldfish that swim in globes of water in our parlors are very sensible to changes in the weather, and an observant person may learn to rely on them to foretell the coming of a storm. At such times the fish are restless. They dart about from place to place, and never remain long in one spot as in mild, pleasant weather. They may be taught, when kept in a large tank, to approach their attendant by ringing a bell. Another of their peculiarities is that they may be frozen in a lump of ice in December and be thawed out alive in April. Although goldfish are now reared and kept as pets all over this country, they were first brought here from China only thirty years ago. —N. Y. Sun.

Some Excellent Maxims.

Keep up your spirits by good thoughts. Enjoy the pleasant company of your best friends, but in all enjoyments be temperate. Learn the art to be happy before all others, of being happy when alone—which consists in the encouragement of good hopes and rational pursuits—in leading an industrious life, and in having constantly before you some object of attainment. In your converse with the world, be ever careful, for the sake of peace, to speak ill of no one, to treat your known enemy with civility, and to shut your ears against evil reports of all kinds. —N. Y. Ledger.

—Stranger (seeking information). "Well, bub, do you know the lay of the land?" Bub (aged ten). "Yes, sir; the 'Star Spangled Banner,' sir."

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

A THREE YEARS' CROP.

Profitable Farming on a Section Out West.

Three years ago David Roys bought a section of land near Salt Lake City for \$64,000. Last week he refused an offer of \$448,000 cash for it.

The above item is taken from the Kenosha Blade, a Wisconsin paper. If the statement is true, and it is more than likely it is true, David Roys made \$383,000 in three years. That was doing very well, we must admit, but it would be interesting to know what David did to increase the value of his land so tremendously. He cleared \$383,000. That's a large sum. At \$1 a day David could have employed for one day 383,000 men, or to put it another way, if Mr. Roys had been working for \$1 a day he at that rate would have earned \$384,000 in 1,032½ years. According to the Bible, the man who lived to the greatest age died at 909 years. To earn \$383,000 at \$1 a day a man would have to live to be more than 1,075 years old. If he adopted the plan of saving half he earned and put away fifty cents a day by the time he had saved \$383,000 he would more than likely be gray headed. David Roys buys a section of land near a city and pays \$64,000 for it. Three years after he refuses \$448,000 for the same land. Seven hundred per cent. is not profit enough for him. If a farmer makes twenty-five per cent. on the stock he raises he is doing well, he thinks, even though he has to work to make it. If the man who sells groceries makes ten per cent. on his business he has no cause to complain, but here is David Roys, a land speculator, makes 700 per cent. in three years and it is not enough. The thing I want to know is: How did David increase the value of that land? Do you suppose he put a fancy fence around the section, or put in several fountains, or did he sow blue-grass and plant trees here and there, so when the gentle spring came the section of land looked as if it were covered with a velvet carpet with lovely dark spots caused by the shadows of the trees which only caused the emerald earth to assume a brighter hue.

Possibly Mr. Roys hauled manure all the fall and early winter and scattered it over the land so that in three years' time his section of land increased 700 per cent. The same land that he paid \$64,000 for he refused \$448,000 for. Wouldn't you like to have that choice? It occurs to me that the section we are talking about might have been a swamp and Mr. Roys might have drained it, and thereby increased the value of his section.

What do you think about it? Has your land increased like that? If so, was it because you plowed it, and planted it, and ditched it, and manured it? If working land would make a section increase 700 per cent. in three years, how is it that farmers do not get rich? I know many of them work, and work like good fellows, too.

By hard work valued at \$1 a day it would take the labor of 354 men three years to increase the valuation of Mr. Roys' section from \$64,000 to \$448,000. So it is not in the nature of things that Mr. Roys increased the value of his section by his own labor, as he could scarcely do as much in three years as 354 men could. Where did that value come from? It says the section of land was near a city, and I have no doubt but that this particular section of land was surrounded by other sections that were owned and worked by men who made their living out of the land they worked. Near this section was a city. Of course we all know that a city is a place where a great many people live and in order that these people in the city may live they must use land. As a city increases in size the land near the city becomes more valuable because more people want it—and some of them must have it—then, too, as the city grows the land near the city has greater advantages for trading and exchanging purposes; and so it increases in price. Not only does the land increase in price according to the demand at the time but it has a value called a speculative value which is given to it because the prospect is that next year the demand for the land will be greater than it is this year.

All this time, while the land is going up, not because the owner has improved it, but because others have built around it—all this time the public expenses are met by a tax upon food and clothes and houses and stock, etc. If you build a house and the State or county taxes you for so doing, the State or county is taking from you part of the value which your own individual industry has created, and if the tax on houses were made very heavy, then people could not afford to live in houses. So we Single-Tax men propose to take the necessary taxes out of the value of the land, because, as you can see, land has a value which is given to it by the work of others besides the owner.

Mr. Roys's land increased 700 per cent. not because he improved it, but because other people near him improved their lands and the population near him increased in number.

If Mr. Roys held his land idle—and he probably did—then he paid less taxes on his land than the farmer next to him who owned the same amount of land. Is that right? Both the man who uses land and the man who holds it idle or will not let others use it, if they have land of equal value should pay the same tax on it because they both have possession of the same amount of that article which every human being needs.

If we tax houses we will have fewer houses. But we want more houses, do we not? Should not every man have a home? Then, why tax houses? If we tax land according to its value then it will not pay to speculate in land, and it will not pay to keep it idle. It is necessary for men to use land in order to live. So if taxing land will make the owners put it to use, then those who are idle will find employment and the tramp will vanish out of the land. Land is measured by its value, not by its area. The value of land is made by the increase of population in the locality where the land is situated. In one part of a town a man can make \$1,000 out of his store

and stock in trade, in another part of town, with the same stock and the same amount of work on his part he can make \$1,500. The reason for that is that more people pass his store in one part of town than the other. He makes \$500 more with the same outlay in one place than he does in another. That \$500 is made by the people who pass up and down and by the fact that on that account his trade is better, and he could not make such an opportunity himself to save his life. Others have and do make that value, and that is the value that should go to the people who make it in the shape of taxes. If a man makes more money because he works harder one year than he did the year before, or because he puts the money he has saved into his business and thereby increases his capital, then that money is his because he made it. But if he does save his money from year to year to build a house with it, then the tax collector takes away from him part of what he has saved by his individual work, but if by reason of the fact that the city has grown around him he can make more money each year then he is allowed to pocket that which should go in taxes. The single tax will give to each man what he earns and will pay the public debts out of the value that the people create.—M. H. McDowell, in Memphis Appeal.

HOW THE TOWN WAS BONDED.

"Well, Uncle Ben," said Frank, "I hope you haven't forgotten your promise to tell me about the bonding of your town to aid in building the railroad."

"No, indeed; and I guess this is about as good as any."

"You know before the Midland was built we were a long distance from the railroad; and the country herabouts being so hilly, scarcely any one expected ever to see a railroad constructed any nearer to us. So when the line of the present road was surveyed through here nearly every one was anxious to have it built, and when a proposition was made that we should bond the town for \$143,000 for the purpose of taking stock in the road, it was received with a good deal of favor. One of our leading farmers, Mr. A., the brother of a great western hog killer, was particularly earnest in the matter. He described in glowing terms the benefit a railroad would be to our town, and showed how, within a very few years, the stock of the railroad company would return us sufficient in dividends to meet the interest on the bonds, if not to pay a handsome profit. In one way and another, enough property owners were induced to think well of the scheme to carry it through, and so the town was duly bonded.

"Well, the road was built, and land values boomed for a time. Mr. A. sold his farm for something like \$300 an acre, and moved away to Kansas City to take charge of his brother's business there, while the rest of us, like fools, stayed here. But it was soon evident that the road couldn't pay, and its affairs got worse and worse, until finally it was put into the hands of a receiver. The road kept running down; the fences along the line went to pieces, and our cattle began to stray on to the track and get killed. I myself lost three valuable cows, and when I wrote to the receiver about it, I was told that there was no longer any railroad company—the company was bankrupt.

"It was even so. The road was sold on mortgage foreclosure, and the stock which the town had, received in exchange for its bonds was no longer of any value. So now we are paying interest on those bonds, and shall soon be compelled to pay the principal."

"But," said Frank, "the road is paying well enough now, isn't it?"

"Yes, indeed," answered Uncle Ben; "the road is making money now; but then the original stock is not worth anything. It has been canceled in some legal way that just about equals repudiation."

"Well, then, why don't the town cancel its bonds in the same way if they have never received any value for them?"

"Oh! you see we can't get through the same loop hole by any means. Some of the other towns that were caught in the same trap tried that, but failed, and had to pay a large sum for costs into the bargain. You see the bonds are a mortgage on all the land of the town, and they can't be evaded."

Frank looked puzzled. "A mortgage on all the land?" he said. "Did you sign the bonds yourself?"

"No, indeed! And I even voted against issuing them."

"And so your farm—your land and house and barn and stock—has actually been mortgaged without your consent, and will be sold to pay a debt you never incurred. Really, uncle, that looks to me like pure and simple confiscation. You ought to join our united labor party. We don't believe in any such thing as a mortgage on all the land of the town, and they can't be evaded."

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FACTS AND FICTION.

A Protective Tariff Is Not Even an "Honorable Kind of Thievery."

In one of Shakespeare's plays, "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," the hero, Valentine, and his servant Speed, are captured by a band of outlawed robbers. Valentine tells them, in response to their questionings, what kind of a man he is, and he paints his character so attractively that one of the cut-throats says:

By the bare scalp of Robin Hood's fat bear
This fellow were a king for our wild faction.

The servant Speed, then remarks:

Master, be one of them;
It is an honorable kind of thievery.

After some parley, and a rather formidable show of force, Valentine consents to be their king.

Provided that you do no outrages
On silly women and poor passengers.

This was agreed to, for the outlaws say:

"We detest such vile, base practices."

An honorable kind of thievery! So it was, if for no other reason than that it did not pretend to be anything else than thievery. The men who practiced it did not boast of their patriotism; they were not "protecting" or "fostering" any one else; they did not sneak upon their prey under the cover of a law; they did not claim that their levy was not a tax; they simply took what did not belong to them whenever they were strong enough. They lived by thievery, and they knew it, and they acknowledged it. It was "honorable thievery."

Leave off the adjective and there remains a scientifically accurate definition of protection. The men who live by protection do boast loudly of their patriotism; they talk of protecting and fostering the industrial interests of the whole country, meaning thereby, themselves; they work in harmony with, and under the sanction of laws which they have bought and paid for; they insist that their sway is not a tax upon the rest of the community; they take what does not belong to them and would have other people believe that they are conferring a benefit upon those from whom they take it. They live by thievery. But it is not "honorable thievery."

And the man who consents to be king over this "wild faction" must sell himself body and soul—must be ready to go all lengths.

But the robbers of the play condemned "outrages on silly women and poor passengers" as "vile, base practices." Not so the modern and "improved" brigands. They are as cold and cruel as Satan. The weak and the helpless are their special prey. They delight to get hold of the "poor passengers"—the poorer of the better. He must be very poor indeed, who isn't poorer after they get through with him. They rob him of shelter and clothes and food and medicine and tools and furniture and carpets and blankets, and they have the nerve to tell him that it is all for his good!

But a day of reckoning is coming. When it does come people will be allowed to keep what belongs to them; and those who object to such a state of things will be forced to adopt the profession of "honorable thievery"—which will be a vast improvement over the present situation.

MINNESOTA AND THE BILL.

Senator Davis Favors Reciprocity and Approves the Twine Trust—Insufficiency of Home Market—Necessity For Foreign Outlet—Extension of the Binding Twine Trust—What Should Be Done.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, who is supposed to belong to the high tariff crowd, made a speech in the Senate a few days ago in which he showed with great clearness the burdensome effect of the tariff upon the farmers. He said that he favored reciprocity, and that he thought the pending bill should be amended so as to give the farmers access to foreign markets, especially to the markets of our neighbors north and south of us. There must be an outlet for the vast surplus of agricultural products which we raise. We can not get rich by swapping jackets with one another. Foreign trade is a necessity. So good as he thought the McKinley bill was as a whole, he hoped to see it amended in this direction.

But there were items in it which he could not approve. Binding twine, upon which the Finance Committee of the Senate has placed a duty of 1½ cents a pound, the Ways and Means Committee of the House had fixed the duty at 14 cents should go upon the free list. He was quite clear on that point. His constituents were farmers, and this senseless and wicked tax cost them \$1,000,000 a year. They could not afford to pay it; they should not be compelled to pay it. It was simply a tax upon the farmers for the benefit of a gigantic and greedy corporation. The whole business was "trumped." All the manufacturers of cordage and binding twine were in the combination. This combination not only limited the production of the manufactured article and fixed its price; but it controlled the supply of raw material in the places where it was grown. It exercised its great power mercilessly, and the twine men played right into its hands. There were forty-two American and seven Canadian establishments in the combination. Their purchases were all made by one man, and a committee of three fixed the prices at which they should sell, and declared how much of a product they should turn out. They were greater than the Legislature; they were above the law. Why, he asked, should we protect these gentlemen? They could protect themselves and were able to "spoliate the world." Yet they were threatening to shut up those mills where the demands were compiled with.

Mr. Davis showed by figures that the profits on the manufacture of binding twine amounted to 40 per cent.; that is out of the \$10,000,000 paid for this article by the American farmers each year, \$4,000,000 was clean profit. Such was the business that it was now proposed to protect. He thought that it was quite able to stand alone.

The situation was so bad in his State that the authorities were going to try to put machinery in the State prison to try to make binding twine out of Minnesota flax fiber. It was, he said, "a striking commentary to protection on that industry, that the greatest wheat growing State in the Union had been compelled to set up in its penitentiary

a convict opposition to that all-comprehending, unsatisfied and extortionate monopoly."

But this was not all. He had said something of reciprocity. This idea was popular with the people. The American people needed other opportunities than those afforded by the home market. We must have consumers. There is a general desire that other nations should become acquainted with the American flag, which used to be known on every sea and under every sky. This tariff bill gave us the opportunity to secure great advantages, in the way of trade relations from other countries.

Even in regard to wool, while he believed in fully protecting the farmers on the kinds of wool that they raised, yet if they could not or would not raise the coarse Argentine wools, he believed in keeping the duty on those wools to be used for trading purposes. And he would let those wools in free if the countries that produced them would open their markets to our wares. Such a policy would, he thought, do more to build up our shipping interests than would the most extravagant subsidies, for it would give our ships something to carry.

Mr. Davis has evidently heard from the Western farmers.

LUMBER DUTIES.

Senator McPherson Attempts to Reduce the Cost of the Western Farmer's Home.

Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, is dissatisfied, as well he may be, with the wood schedule in the Tariff bill now before the Senate. He has proposed a substitute for that schedule which will, if adopted, make the following changes: Cabinet and house furniture of wood, finished, 30 instead of 35 per cent.

Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the principal component part, not specially enumerated, 30 instead of 35 per cent.

Manufactures of cedar wood, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, etc., 30 instead of 20 per cent.

Timber, hewed and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, free, instead of 10 per cent.

Timber, squared or sided, free, instead of ½ cent per cubic foot.

Wood unmanufactured and not specially enumerated, free, instead of 20 per cent.

Sawn boards, planks, deals and all other articles of sawed lumber, free, instead of \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 per 1,000 feet.

Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, car blocks, gun blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only, free, instead of 20 per cent.

Staves of wood, free, instead of 10 per cent.

Pickets and palings, free, instead of 30 per cent.

Lathes, free, instead of 15 cents per 1,000 pieces.

Shingles, free, instead of 35 cents per 1,000.

Clapboards, free, instead of \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 1,000.

Pine or spruce logs, free.

If any foreign nation, from which we may import these articles, shall put an export duty upon them, our tariff duties are to be maintained at the present figure, as against that nation.

Mr. McPherson has performed this not very difficult feat of improving upon the Tariff bill reported from the Finance Committee. As his plan, however, does not aim to "check importations," it is extremely improbable that it will be followed.

Some Points About the McKinley Bill.

The duty fixed by the McKinley bill as reported to the Senate on "common brown earthenware, common stone ware, and crucibles not ornamented or decorated in any manner" is 25 percent. This is the same as it is now, except in one item where it has been raised from 20 to 25 per cent.

The duty on cotton thread—except on the very cheapest kind—has been advanced from 15 to 18, 20 to 23, and 25 to 28 cents a pound. The 33 and 38 cent duties are unchanged. The tax of 48 cents a pound is increased to one of 50 per cent. Another very "considerable increase" which is "believed to be necessary" because of "sharp foreign competition," is that on collars and cuffs composed entirely of cotton. The increase is considerable; it being from 40 per cent. to 15 cents a dozen and 35 per cent. to 80 cents a dozen and 35 per cent. to 60 per cent.

In short, if any individual with a grain of sense or glimmer of manhood were to study this scandalous bill as it was reported by the Senate Finance Committee, he would swear eternal war against the party which is responsible for it, and against every man who voted for it. Its iniquities stand revealed on every page. It is a brutal piece of legislation, and is wholly in the interest of the rich and powerful.

Protection With a Vengeance.

A gentleman writes to a New York paper telling of an instructive experience he had with the customs officers. He recently went abroad, and before sailing he bought a guide book in New York. It was an English publication, and of course its duty had been paid when it was imported. And also, of course, this duty was paid back to the seller of the book by the purchaser. So the man who became its owner paid for the book, duty and all.

When he landed in New York, upon his return home, the customs officers very politely told him that he would have to pay duty on his English guide book. Protest was in vain. It made no difference that it was his book. It made no difference that he had already paid the tax. Nothing made any difference. So he forked over his little 25 per cent., and probably felt proud that he had contributed twice on one article to the "protection of American industry."

In his message to Congress in 1894 President Arthur said: "The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia and Africa should be sought by reducing tariff burdens on such of their wares as neither we nor the other American States are fitted to produce, and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw materials and of the manufactures of which we excel."

GLAD TO MEET HIM.

A St. Louis Millionaire's Warm Reception of the Gentleman.

A recent experience of Giles F. Filley, the millionaire iron manufacturer, was told by one of his friends at the Southern to the amusement of the company. It will be appreciated by most of the many men, young and old, who have shaken hands with Mr. Filley. There is a great deal of individuality in his handshake, especially when he is in a hurry and when the person whose hand he holds shows any enthusiasm in the outset. He has four horse-power muscles in his right hand, and by a grasp which seems to him no more than an expression of sincerity in the act he makes a sensitive person change color several times, while his hand and arm twitch with pain. When he takes the hand of a young man who thinks he has something of a grip himself, the slender, bony hand of the iron merchant closes with something of its real power. The enthusiastic young man begs off every time before that power is half exhibited. There is not another such grip in the country. Mr. Filley is more than seventy years old, but his hand is stronger than it was thirty years ago. He wears his white hair rather long, and his form is slightly bent. He is a small man, with mild blue eyes, and his dress is always plain. A few days ago he got off the train at Denver, and, with valise in hand, started uptown on foot. The young bunco-steerer was on guard, and Mr. Filley impressed him as a very promising subject from the country. He approached the venerable iron manufacturer with all the smiling amiability of the successful stealer and with the familiarity of a long acquaintance. He bowed low and Mr. Filley grasped his extended hand as the stealer exclaimed delightedly, "my father's old friend, Mr. Johnson, of— I'm delighted to see you."

"Well, I'm glad to see you," replied Mr. Filley with a pleasant smile and a look that betrayed nothing except pleasure at the meeting.

"You don't know how glad I am to see you," replied the young man.

And you don't know how glad I am to see you," returned Mr. Filley, his eyes flashing with satisfaction.

"I'm always—," began the young man, but by that time the grip of his "father's old friend," which had been tightening gradually, had become remarkable, and he drew back with, "But my hand—"

"Yes, but I'm so glad to see you," broke in Mr. Filley as he set down his valise to show that he was not in a hurry.

"You're crushing—," began the young man.

"But you don't know how glad I am to see you," rejoined Mr. Filley.

By that time the young man saw that his "father's old friend" understood his game, and he was trying himself in a knot in his effort to get away. Mr. Filley kept on till he brought tears in the young man's eyes, and as he released him added: "Young man, I'm glad to see you, but don't take me for Mr. Johnson again."—St. Louis Republic.

THE GREEK WOMAN.

She Is Beautiful When Young But Shows Age Rapidly.

The Greek women have all the quickness of their race, the features mobile and the eyes superb. But they lose the gracefulness of form early. There are many forms of the Greek beauty, from the mixed race of Albania to the semi-Latin women of Thessaly or Scio, or the semi-Asiatic Greek of Asia Minor. They have all the heroism of their ancestors, and more courage, as I am sometimes inclined to think, than the men. At the siege of Missolonghi the wife of Tzavellas, whom I saw in boyhood, accompanied her husband at the head of the sortie that cut its way through the Turkish line. She was of short stature, but on one arm she carried her husband, and with her right hand brandished a naked scimitar. Unfortunately for the full development of the Greek woman's character, as some might think, she is still ruled by Oriental matrimonial methods, and hence is partially an Oriental. Marry she must. Supposing a family of three sisters and seven brothers; not one of the brothers marries until the sisters are provided with husbands. Hence in Greece the men generally marry late in life and women wed men far older than themselves. A girl of sixteen or eighteen marrying a man of forty-five to sixty is the most common thing in the world among the Greeks. Marriage is also with them a question of money; there must be some property on both sides. Love is no consideration and plays no part in Greek marriages, notwithstanding that Eros was a Greek god.

The marriage ceremony of the Greeks and Armenians is tolerably long. It always occurs in church; no pews nor seats of any sort are permitted; the densely crowded aisles are filled with incense, and by the time the long-haired priests have chanted and prayed two or three hours every one is ready to fall with exhaustion. Before closing it may be added that our missionaries have repeatedly married natives of these eastern countries, and those unions have, to all accounts, resulted happily.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Done Him Up.

Lawyer (in justice's court)—Now, young lady, you may take the stand.

Lady—Yes, sir, with pleasure.

Man (in a whisper)—There, that does me up. She's my wife and she's forty-nine years old, but the sugar on that lawyer's tongue will cost me \$75 for military before the end of the month.

No Dude.

Cold-Victuals Billy—Say, ma'am, couldn't yer gimme an old vest?

Mrs. Goodsole—Why, I shouldn't think you'd want one with that flannel shirt.

Billy (stiffling)—Madam, do you suppose I want to look like one of those dude tourists?—Puck.

—There is a young man in Belfast, Me., but thirty-five years of age who is the father of three daughters all by a different mother from legitimate marriage. One is seven years of age, another three years and the last three months old.

FIXING THE DAMAGES.

An Impolite Baggage-Smasher Barks Up the Wrong Tree.

While we were waiting at Trenton for the Long Branch train a lot of baggage had to be transferred. The manner in which it was handled excited the indignation of a score of passengers, but no one wanted a "scene" and no protests were made until the last trunk was reached. It was an ordinary zinc trunk, well strapped, and stout enough to go around the world with fair usage. The man on the truck ended it up, gave it a twist and a fling, and it struck on end with a crash and burst open. The owner had been quietly surveying operations, and as the climax came he stepped forward and asked:

"How much will it take to repair that trunk?"

"Damfino," was the reply, followed by a chuckle.

"Then I will post you in your business!" quietly remarked the passenger.

He was a solid, broad-shouldered man, with one grab he had the baggage man, by the hip and shoulder and held him aloft as if he had been a bundle of hay.

"What's the damage?" he asked, as he prepared for a leave.

"Here—stop—hold on—don't!" shouted the terrified destroyer of baggage.

"What's the damage to my trunk?"

"Five dollars, and I'll pay it!"

"Oh, you will? Very well."

His victim had scarcely reached his feet when he fished up a \$5 bill. His face was whiter than flour, and he trembled so that he had to sit down.

"Don't you forget that a passenger's trunk has all the rights of a passenger," said the man as he turned away to light a cigar and walk up and down.

"Who is he?" I asked of the man on my left.

"Don't you know?" Why, that's Muldoon, the wrestler and trainer!"—Detroit Free Press.

THE LATEST NOVEL.

A Fair Maiden's Monologue Over a New Love Story.

Alice, in the library, interested in the opening chapter of a new novel. Reads aloud: "He was of medium height and sturdy built, while from his blue eyes reflected the golden light of Truth."

(Lays book down.) "Beautiful—but so unlike dear Tom. I wonder if his blue eyes can reflect a golden light? I guess so—the green eyes of a cat look yellow at night—hump, fine smile." (Resumes book and after a few pages are turned, reads aloud.)

"The Vicar's daughter was clad in a dress of brilliant blue which set off the Titian hue of her auburn locks. Goodness, what a combination of color—one might know that she was a country girl! Of course they'll marry—the man and girl introduced in the first chapter always do."

(Reads) "Her cousin was a demure damsel in Quaker garb which made her look like a nun of Raphael. What nonsense! I wonder which girl marries that man. It's awfully mean to begin the first chapter with two girls and only one poor fellow, because it stands to reason that somebody has to be left. It must be the daughter, because in these stories the cousin always interrupts and grabs the prize. I told Tom I wouldn't read the last chapter until it was reached in the regular way, but I do so want to find out which one married that dear specimen of a Greek god. I'll only look at the last two lines and won't read another word of the chapter." (Turns to final page and reads) "and the two brides looked at each other and smiled contentedly."

(Deep sigh from Alice.)—Flavel S. Mines, in Munsey's Weekly.

An Eastern Tragedy.

Mrs. Boss Towne—Why, my daughter, these tears are a painful surprise to me. I entered, expecting to find you a joyous betrothed. Did you not inform me that young Call Lowe would surely propose to-night?

Miss Bunkeranne Tigue Towne—He did; but I—I had to refuse him. When he made an attempt to embrace me, he knocked off my spectacles; and as I gave a horrified exclamation, he said—oh, my parent, think of it—he said: "Darn spectacles, anyhow!"—Light.

Unpardonable Offense.

Mrs. Gazzam—I'll never speak to Mrs. Jaysmith again. So there!

Gazzam—What's up?

Mrs. Gazzam—She offered me a seat in the street car, the impertinent thing.

Mr. Gazzam—I should think that was kind of her.

Mrs. Gazzam—Would you? She said, "Take my seat, please; I am younger than you." Oh, I could eat her!—Kearney Enterprise.

Susan's Papa Talks.

"George," said the railroad magnate, "we all think a great deal of you, and we like to have you visit Susan every night when you can. We like to have you stay as late as convenient, too, but sometimes when it gets to be two o'clock, and you still decline to break away, I wish you had been fitted out like my new locomotives—with an improved spark arrester."—N. Y. Herald.

A Point of Nationality.

At the Boston Art Club Miss A. is doing the honors. She is quite well acquainted with one of the exhibitors and tells her party some amusing anecdotes of the young artist.

Said Miss D: "Your friend must be quite a Bohemian."

"Oh, no," answered Miss A.; "she is an American; at least, her father is."—Boston Transcript.

New Application of Hypnotism.

Bunting—Let me see if I can hypnotize you, Larkin.

Larkin—Go ahead.

Bunting (after a few passes)—At noon to-morrow you will hand me the \$20 you borrowed.

Larkin (coming to suddenly)—This is carrying a joke too far.—N. Y. Sun.

Ho Envious Him.

Smith—You see that man fishing over there?

Jones—Yes, I see him.

Smith—Well, I've been watching him for the last six hours and he hasn't had a bite. I only wish I had his patience.—Texas Sittings.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Liverpool has a population of 720,000. Methodism has a membership of 7,500 in the city.

—Of the seven Kansas City Baptist Churches, four are building houses of worship at an aggregate cost of \$225,000.

—The way to obtain spiritual blessings is to be importunate for them; but the way to obtain temporal blessings is to be indifferent about them. Solomon had wisdom given him because he asked it; and wealth, because he did not ask it.—M. Henry.

—As the city is the hot bed of every evil, the nursery of every vice, the center of activity of every Satanic influence, should it not call forth a larger consecration and a more thorough consecration of aggressive Christian effort in the midst of these modern Babylons?

—A society in Scotland, the Ayrshire Christian Union, has undertaken the work of sending out young men to Southern Morocco, to become missionaries after the plans advocated by Rev. E. F. Baldwin, going forth two by two, without purse or scrip, according to Matt. x, 9, 10.

—There can be no high degree of success in any specialty, without a liberal education to guide investigation and study. The uneducated physician is a quack; the uneducated scientist, a charlatan; the uneducated farmer, a boor. Education is everywhere needed; he who neglects it will be left in the race.—Good Health.

—Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, who has been chosen in London to fill the office of his deceased father, Rev. Nathan Adler, as chief rabbi, is said to trace his descent from Aaron, and his ancestors have immemorially claimed and been allowed certain privileges in the synagogue which are only allowed to descendants from the first high priest of Israel.

—The fidelity of some Chinese converts may be learned from a nickname given a few of them living near Shaowen. They are there the "Kneel-in-bed-sect," and some heathen declared that the Christians always went to sleep on their knees. In the place and at the time when their neighbors would suppose they would be asleep, these Christians were at prayers.

—Fevered work, hurried work, anxious work, restless work, is always bad work. Work, all of you, as if you felt and realized the dignity of work, the innocence of work, the happiness of work, the holiness of work. Do your best loyally, cheerfully, and suffer yourself to feel no anxiety or fear. Your times are in God's hands. He will direct your paths. He will accept your efforts if they be faithful. He will bless your aims if they be for your soul's good.—Canon Farrar.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—It is an anomalous fact that wooden heads do not produce the thoughts that burn.—Puck.

—Many bodily disorders could be avoided if people would only take air.—Texas Sittings.

—If we are not willing to do little things, we can never hope to do great ones.—Rami's Horn.

—Habit is likened to a cable. We weave threads of it every day, and at last we can not break it.

—"Those waves remind me of the servant I had last year." "So green?"

"No. Breakers."—Figaro.

—The Boston Journal explains that a mountain-side makes the best cow pasture, because "climbing tends to strengthen the calves."

—The man who is "looking out for a rainy day" is often so far-sighted that he can not see the comforts that bob up under his very nose.—Puck.

—A man is all Faith when he is young, all Hope when he is old, and needs nothing so much as Charity when he is dead.—Atchison Globe.

—It is a sign that her husband is making money when a woman begins to get the look on her face of looking at you without seeing you.—Atchison Globe.

—If conversation be an art, like painting, sculpture and literature, it owes its most powerful charms to nature; and the least shade of formality or artifice destroys the effect of the best collection of words.

—"Say, Doubleup," said Engleman, looking up from his paper, "there's a meteorologist who says the severest storms always begin about midnight." "He's right. That is about the time I frequently reach home and find my wife awake."—Norristown Herald.

—Every thing in nature grows either healthy or unhealthy; and character is no exception. It is either expanding into new and more lovely forms or it is toughening and hardening into deformity. It is either ripening into richness and sweetness or shriveling into crabbed bitterness.—N. Y. Ledger.

—Lecturer (who intends to trace the origin of certain dishes and give their historical significance)—Now, ladies and gentlemen, many of you will doubtless be surprised at the question I am about to ask: Why do we eat mince pie? Voice (from a dyspeptic-looking auditor)—Because we are fools.—Good News.

—"How human that instrument!" remarked Gale at the amateur musicale.

"Do you notice how it throbs and sighs? Its strains—" "You're right; it does," assented Jack Pott, as he watched a muscular young woman pound the keys out of shape. "It's a wonder to me it doesn't beat a blood vessel!"—Dry Goods Chronicle.

—Self-love, irritation, impatience, are the enemies against which conscience obliges us to combat, and the tissue of our lives is almost entirely composed of the continual action and reaction of internal strength against external circumstances, and of external circumstances against internal strength.—Mme. de Staël.

—Biggs—I attended church a couple of weeks ago, and when the minister said: "Now, brethren, take this thought with you when you go forth to-morrow into the whirl and bustle of every-day life," there was a ripple of subdued laughter all through the congregation. Biggs—Where was the joke? Biggs—I was in Philadelphia.—Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.

A True Tonic.

Weak and enfeebled constitutions need a good tonic occasionally. Now there is one tonic which a great many delicate and weak folks have used to good advantage. It restores the appetite and improves the digestion. It drives out malaria. It prevents colds and influenza. It makes one feel better and stronger every way. It will also cure chills and fever, even after all other treatment fails. Do you want to feel strong and well? Then give it a trial. It is called Smith's Tonic Syrup, and is the discovery of that eminent physician, Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky. It is rapidly taking the place of quinine, as it has all the good qualities of that drug and none of its hurtful tendencies. It will not harm the most delicate individual, is very pleasant to take, and never fails to do good.

There are over seven million pores in the human body, and yet we are not surprised because some men are sponges.

Gross Outrages.

Upon the stomach and bowels are perpetrated by multitudes of injudicious people who, upon experiencing the annoyance of constipation in a slight degree, infiltrate their system with a drenching evacuation, which enfolds the intestinal membrane to a serious extent, sometimes, even, superinducing dysentery or piles. Hostetter's Bitters is the true sudorific and cathartic for these nostrums, since it is at once invigorating, gentle and effectual. It also banishes dyspepsia, malarial complaints, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

In June one settles down by the sea and in September he settles up by the sea.—Washington Star.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that can not be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

We suppose a nose may be said to be broke when it hasn't got a scent.—Binghamton Leader.

Is PINKET ASH BITTERS good for anything? Read what Frank Grigsby, of Dodge City, Kan., says: "For three years I suffered from a disease that my physicians pronounced incurable. My friends had given me up to die, when I was induced to try your remedy. I took it for three months and have gained 82 pounds in weight. Am a well man and PINKET ASH BITTERS saved my life. I am under life-long obligations to this remedy, and will never cease to recommend it."

The beauty in amateur theatricals lies in the realism—there is seldom any acting in them.—Elmira Gazette.

OFFICE OF SHERIFF BELTING CO., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6th, 1889.

Rochester, Pa. Don't Str—The Anti-dote came duly to hand. It is without doubt the best remedy in the world. I have seen my whole family (exclusive of myself), five in number, all shaking at one time, during a residence in Florida, and all restored to health after taking a few doses of the medicine. Sincerely yours,

G. A. JENNINGS.

There is a bond of union between the proof-reader and the type-righter.—Texas Sittings.

A SOAP that is soft is full of water, half or two-thirds its weight, probably, is water. You pay seven or eight cents per pound for water. Dobbins' Electric Soap is all soap and no adulteration, therefore the cheapest and best. Try Dobbins'.

It is a long lane that has no bulldog.—Van Dorn's Magazine.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

PATIENT waiters—the undertakers.—Drake's Magazine.

I HAVE tried, I believe, nearly every tonic medicine advertised, but none ever seem to do me as much good as Smith's Tonic Syrup.—Mrs. J. A. Sackett, Jacksonville, Fla.

"Look out!" said the cyclone to the zephyr—"look out, or you'll be worsted!"

For a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

DAMAGE—"What is the age of your boy?" "Breakage."—N. Y. World.

Never fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills.

An old maid's house, like a motion to adjourn, is always in order.—Atchison Globe.

How CRUEL to force children to take nasty medicines. Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers taste like dainty candy lozenges.

Other game is losing ground, but the deer always keeps up his kick.

No Optim in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$ 25 @ 40

Butcher's steers... 80 @ 85

Native cows... 20 @ 25

RYE—No. 2 red... 45 @ 45

WHEAT—No. 2 red... 95 @ 95

CO. No. 2 hard... 88 @ 89

CORN—No. 2... 45 @ 45

OATS—No. 2... 54 @ 55

RYE—No. 2... 55 @ 55

FLOUR—Patents, per sack... 25 @ 25

Fancy... 21 @ 21

HAY—Baled... 14 @ 14

CHICKEN—Choice creamery... 14 @ 14

CHEESE—Full cream... 14 @ 14

EGGS—Choice... 14 @ 14

BACON—Hams... 10 @ 11

Shoulders... 7 @ 8

LARD... 42 @ 43

POTATOES... 91 @ 100

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 80 @ 80

Butcher's steers... 91 @ 90

SHEEP—Fair to choice... 40 @ 50

FLOUR—Choice... 50 @ 50

WHEAT—No. 1 red... 99 @ 100

CO. No. 2... 44 @ 45

OATS—No. 2... 26 @ 26

RYE—No. 2... 51 @ 51

BUTTER—Creamery... 15 @ 19

POKE... 10 @ 10

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 40 @ 40

HOGS—Packing and shipping... 50 @ 45

SHEEP—Fair to choice... 40 @ 50

FLOUR—Winter wheat... 40 @ 50

WHEAT—No. 2 red... 97 @ 99

CORN—No. 2... 47 @ 47

OATS—No. 2... 27 @ 27

RYE—No. 2... 60 @ 61

BUTTER—Creamery... 15 @ 19

POKE... 9 @ 9

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime... 40 @ 45

HOGS—Good to choice... 40 @ 50

FLOUR—Good to choice... 40 @ 50

WHEAT—No. 1 red... 97 @ 100

CORN—No. 2... 45 @ 46

OATS—Western mixed... 41 @ 45

BUTTER—Creamery... 16 @ 28

POKE... 10 @ 10

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; 5¢ per three months; \$1.75 after six months; \$3.00 for six months; \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

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

STRONG CITY.

GOING EAST.

No. 2, *Atlantic express, 8:32 p. m.

4, New York express, 1:30 p. m.

6, *Chicago express, 1:30 p. m.

8, *Missouri River express, 12:42 a. m.

10, *Local freight, 2:05 p. m.

GOING WEST.

No. 1, *Pacific & Texas express, 1:02 p. m.

3, Mexico & San Diego express, 3:17 p. m.

5, *Denver & Utah express, 3:52 p. m.

7, *Colorado express, 3:50 a. m.

9, *Local freight, 9:15 a. m.

STRONG CITY BRANCH.

WESTWARD.

No. 201, *Accommodation, 4:00 p. m.

203, *Local freight, 6:45 a. m.

EASTWARD.

No. 202, *Accommodation, 3:05 p. m.

204, *Local freight, 7:30 p. m.

ELLINOR BRANCH.

WESTWARD.

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 sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house therefor concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: That section three, article two, 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 usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more than ninety days at any regular session, nor for more than thirty days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended so as to 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 this State at the general election of Representatives to the Legislature, in 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 to 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, 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, 1890.

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, 1890.

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 the State of Kansas 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 the whole of 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 carry a decision of the court. Any elector of the State shall be eligible to be elected or appointed 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 each justice 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. Payvorn. 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 of the State during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election for the election of Representatives to the Legislature, in 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 the constitution." Those voting against this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots: "Against the amendment to the constitution." Said ballots shall be received, 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 in 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, 1890.

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, 1890.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

FALL AND WINTER

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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 to 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 overestimate it. The "Siesech" 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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SENATOR INCALLS.

There may be a few Democrats in Kansas, who, on one account or another, have some regard for John J. Ingalls.

There may be here and there in this State a Democrat who favors the reelection of Senator Ingalls to the United States Senate.

To Democrats of this class we commend the following extract from the speech delivered last Saturday night, by Senator Ingalls, at the Republican rally at Pittsburg, Pa.

We ask the careful perusal of this shameful fulmination, and we believe not one Kansas Democrat, who believes in Democracy and respects his party, will hereafter have a good word to say for John J. Ingalls, who thus wantonly insults the Democracy of the country:

"If a man is a Democrat, in God's name let him be a Democrat. He that is filthy, let him be filthy still. [Great laughter and prolonged cheering.]

The Republican party has always been right and the Democratic party has always been wrong, and it will continue to be wrong, world without end, amen. [Prolonged cheering.]

The worst Republican that ever lived is better than the best Democrat that ever lived. [Great applause.]

There was one who betrayed his master, there was one less wicked, but weaker, who, when interrogated as to the master, denied him; and I have no doubt that all the brutal, savage, sensual soldiery of the army of Herod and the entire Democratic party of Jerusalem [laughter] and Pontius Pilate and the Independents [laughter] and all the civil service reformers of Palestine inveighed against Christianity and appealed to their false and abominable idolatry; but Christianity survives and the sun still shines. [Howls, laughter and tremendous cheering.]

The Democratic party is the street walker of the nineteenth century. [Laughter and applause.] Topeka Democrat.

Editor Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, was in Leavenworth last week looking up facts as to the workings of Prohibition in that city and State to be used in Nebraska, where a Prohibition campaign is going on. Among other things he found that the internal revenue office had issued 1,800 special liquor stamps for the present year for this State, while under the high license law in Nebraska 1,000 had been issued for that district.

Ex-Governor Robinson, in an interview at Lawrence, touching his plan of campaign in Kansas, says: "In the speeches which I shall deliver, as far as national politics are concerned, I shall treat more at length on the tariff than on any of the other economic questions. I believe it is the greatest question now before the people of the country, and is in better shape for intelligent discussion than any of the others. * * * To the people of Kansas it can be presented with peculiar force. In the seven Congressional Conventions, which the Republicans have held, the McKinley bill has not even been mentioned, so far as I remember, in the platforms. The Republicans of Kansas largely regard it as iniquitous."

Four Kansas Congressmen—Kelley, Perkins, Funston and Turner have been interviewed upon the subject of reciprocity between American countries, and all are heartily in favor of it. Gen. Kelley said: "Mexico is the best market for the agricultural products of my State outside our national boundaries. I favor a certain degree of reciprocity with it and elsewhere, or as much as we can arrange for where it will be advantageous for the whole country. I think it should prevail with all of our neighbors North and South. I favor Mr. Blaine's scheme, and also Mr. Sherman's amendment." The Sherman amendment is to include Canada with the Southern American countries.—Emporia Republican.

"This is very good, as far as it goes," as the fellow said when he took a half loaf of bread, because he couldn't get a whole loaf.

The census for 1890 shows an increase in the population of the United States, since 1880, of about 25 per cent. For the preceding decade the increase was 32 per cent, and for the decade from 1850 to 1880, it was nearly 40 per cent. From 1850 to 1870 the growth of the country was greatly checked by the civil war. But all of the conditions for rapid growth, during the last decade, were as favorable as at any previous time during the history of the country, and the belief that the last census is inadequate appears to be well founded.—K. C. Star.

The people of Kansas, we suppose, ought to feel very grateful to its Senators and Representatives in Congress for the unanimous vote they cast to increase their taxes five per cent! Public meetings ought to be held in all parts of the State and resolutions adopted endorsing their action in voting for the McKinley bill. That bill is a great favorite with the people of Kansas. They have more than they need for their own purposes and want to give some of it to the "infant" industries down East. The adoption of this bill affords them a splendid opportunity to be generous to the poor starving manufacturers of New England, and our Senators and Representatives, who, by their votes, are deserving of great credit.—Atchison Patriot.

For the first time in the history of the State the Republican leaders are really frightened. The defeat of St. John by Glick was unexpected, but it taught them a lesson that a majority, however large, might be overthrown. To-day the situation is such that they are forced to the realization of the fact that their boasted majority of 82,000 may be cut down to insignificant figures, if not wiped out entirely. That there are thousands who formerly trained with them now in revolt, they candidly admit, and that the Democrats have a splendid ticket in the field, and no discontent anywhere is conceded. The conditions are far from favorable to the election of Robinson than they were to the election of Glick.—Atchison Patriot.

"If a man is a Democrat," says Senator Ingalls, "in God's name let him be a Democrat. He that is filthy, let him be filthy still." This is the same principle upon which Mr. Ingalls believes that if a man is a Senator, let him be a Senator still.—Emporia Republican.



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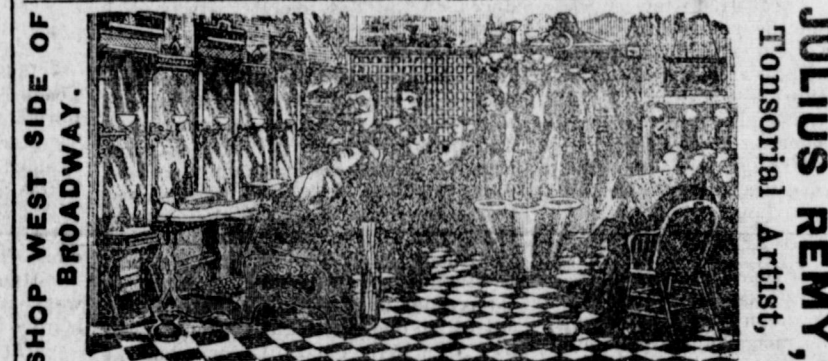
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