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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIP'S FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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NO. 44.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The thanks of the United States will be given to Great Britain for services rendered by the British warship Intrepid in giving "prompt and firm support" to two United States consular agents in their efforts to protect the lives and property of American citizens during the recent Honduras rebellion.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has issued an order suspending the operation of ex-President Cleveland's order consolidating the pension agencies of the country and reducing their number from 18 to nine.

A STATEMENT prepared at the mint bureau shows that the number of silver dollars coined at the United States mints during the last fiscal year was 21,293,791, on which the seigniorage or profit to the government amounted to \$6,336,104.

It was stated that instructions had been sent to Adm. Beardslee to hoist the American flag over the Hawaiian islands at the first moment that Japan takes any action which clearly indicates her intention of attempting to secure possession.

CHIEF HAZEN, of the secret service, has given notice of the discovery of a new counterfeit \$10 silver certificate. It is of the series of 1891, check letter D, with the small carmine seal, the portrait of Hendricks and the names of Messrs. Tillman and Morgan as register and treasurer respectively.

It was said that the nomination of Terrence V. Powderly, formerly grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, for commissioner-general of immigration, would soon be sent in to the senate.

The navy department at Washington has prepared for issue the fifth volume of the official records of the union and confederate navies up to the middle period of the war of the rebellion.

It was reported that President McKinley had offered the Russian mission to Carl Schurz.

EX-CONGRESSMAN KEIFER, of Ohio, will be made assistant commissioner of immigration at New York.

GENERAL NEWS.

ORNAMENT, the great three-year-old of the year, was beaten by Fleischman at Cincinnati on the 17th. Whether Fleischman is really the better horse of the two, however, is still a matter of doubt as the race was run over a track deep in mud, and was not what could be termed a contest of speed. The purse was for \$6,000.

FOREST and field fires are doing much damage in various parts of California. Near the town of Red Bluff about a dozen residences have been burned, cattle ranges destroyed and standing crops threatened. In the vicinity of Mount Diablo fire was laying waste the fields and the mountain houses were threatened.

A MOVEMENT is on foot at Chicago to form a national billiard league and establish a circuit of cities represented in the league, almost identical with the system in vogue in baseball, so as to create a national interest in billiards.

A GREAT celebration was held in Marquette, Mich., the other day in honor of the unveiling of a bronze statue of Father Marquette, the explorer and priest whose name the city bears. A feature of the parade was a band of 30 Indians on horseback, dressed in feathers and war paint.

The announcement has been made authoritatively that William D. Felts will make an aerial excursion from the summit of Pike's peak to Colorado Springs, Col., a distance of ten miles, on an air line, and a drop of 8,000 feet. In making the flight Mr. Felts will use a series of rigid aeroplanes, modeled after the wing of a condor, the great South American bird.

At Laibach, Austria, two earthquakes occurred on the 15th. Damage was done to many buildings and the people were panic-stricken.

The Moors who assaulted and robbed the agent of an American firm in Tangier, Morocco, have been punished, the two United States warships having produced a salutary effect on the authorities.

NEAR West Point, Tenn., a few days ago Miss Rone Williams was found brutally murdered in the woods near her home. Anthony Williams, who assaulted her, was captured near Pruitton, and on the night of the 15th he expiated his crime in the streets of West Point in the presence of 500 people. He was riddled with bullets and his body burned to ashes. Before a shot was fired the negro was knocked down and stamped to death.

It was recently rumored on Wall street that the Standard oil combine was rapidly absorbing the sugar trust.

AUGUST WEIRHEIM, a Chicago real estate man, was robbed by card sharps of \$7,000 in a brace far game.

The seventh international convention of the Baptist Young People's union of America began at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 15th with about 4,000 delegates present, 200 being from Kansas.

The crossing of electric light and telephone wires caused a fire in the fifth story of the Central block at Pueblo, Col., on the 15th. Loss, \$50,000.

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, has accepted the invitation recently extended the organization by the Logan Monument association of Chicago to participate in the unveiling July 23 of the monument of Gen. John A. Logan.

A NEGRO preacher named Edmondson—who had assisted Anthony Williams, the negro murderer who was recently lynched, to escape for a time—was caught by 400 pursuers at Florence, Ala., beaten to death with clubs, his body riddled with bullets and then hanged.

CHARLES STEVENS, who had been imprisoned in the mammoth mine near Phoenix, Ariz., since July 4, was rescued on the evening of the 17th. A shaft had to be drilled through solid granite and men worked without cessation. Stevens had been without food and water all the time.

COMMANDER BOOTH-TUCKER, of the Salvation army, has selected southern Colorado for the location of his first colony and will secure 50,000 acres of land on which to locate poor people from the over-crowded sections of the east and enable them to earn a living.

Mrs. NANCY J. KILLEN was nailed in her house near Breckon, W. Va., and the house set on fire by fiends. She was burned to death.

FIVE monster farewell rallies on the 18th at Toronto, Ont., closed the greatest convention the Epworth league has ever had. All five meetings were marked by great outbursts of religious fervor.

The American Baptist Missionary union and the American Baptist Home society, with headquarters in New York, have wiped out their joint debt of \$486,000 by raising over \$250,000, to which John D. Rockefeller is to add the same sum.

THERE is a freight war on between the Lone Star and the Mallory lines and a Galveston special on the 17th said that the new Lone Star line announces that it will carry cotton freight free at present from Galveston to New York.

EMANUEL RICH, of the firm of Rich Bros., millionaire dry goods men of Atlanta, Ga., was found dead on the 16th with his throat cut from ear to ear. He had been a victim of dyspepsia and complained that he would sooner be dead than live in such misery.

It was reported at Redfield, S. D., that many stockmen in the hill country in that section had been compelled to move their cattle to new feeding grounds on account of swarms of grasshoppers eating up the grass on the ranges.

WHEN the next 30 days Guthrie, Oklahoma City and El Reno, Ok., will be connected by long distance telephone lines. The lines will be extended within the near future to connect with the Kansas system, centering in Wichita.

THERE were 247 business failures throughout the United States reported by Bradstreet's commercial agency for the week ended the 16th, against 255 for the corresponding week last year.

It was stated on reliable authority that the powers had fixed the indemnity to be paid to Turkey by Greece at \$4,000,000, and had accepted a compromise giving Turkey a more liberal line of frontier.

JIM JEFFRIES, of California, and Gus Ruhlin, of Ohio, fought a 20-round bout at San Francisco on the 16th. Both men are remarkable for their size and muscular development. Jeffries is a man about 22 years old, 6½ feet in height and is in fine condition at 212 pounds. Ruhlin, the Ohio giant, tops the Californian just one inch and weighs in condition 200 pounds. The pace was terrific for men of their size and weight from the start. The referee declared the fight a draw.

POSTMASTER GORDON, of Chicago, has authority from Washington to create a new rank among letter-carriers—that of sergeant. A three months' trial of the system will be given in Chicago, and if it proves successful it will probably be inaugurated in other cities and become a permanent part of the carrier system.

TREAT & CRAWFORD's oil wells in Elk Fork (W. Va.) district took fire from the boiler furnace. The two wells were producing 200 barrels an hour, which burned and floated down Elk Fork. Four bridges have already burned and four small towns were threatened.

JOHN STEVENS, the miner imprisoned by a cave-in of the Mammoth mine at Goldfields, Ariz., was still alive on the 15th, though the cave-in occurred nine days before. He answered the signals of the rescuing party. The whole force of the mine was being kept at work on the rescue shaft.

A RATE war has been declared between union and non-union insurance companies at Chicago which, it is believed, will result in a general reduction in the cost of policies on buildings and contents.

A RECENT dispatch from Paris said that the governments of Spain and Japan have arranged an offensive alliance against the United States. The terms of the understanding, which is for the mutual protection of Cuba and Hawaii, provide that, in the event of an active aggressive movement on the part of the United States tending toward interference in Cuban affairs or persistence in the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, both Spain and Japan shall simultaneously declare war against the United States.

An important conference was held at the foreign office in London between the members of the United States bimetallic commission and Ambassador Hay and Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Arthur Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India. The conference, which lasted an hour, was preliminary to the carrying on of further negotiations on the subject of international bimetallicism.

JIM DAYS, a cowboy, was struck by lightning near Leliaetta, I. T., and he and his horse were instantly killed.

A DISPATCH from Antlers, I. T., said that the Choctaw-Chickasaw union party proposed to treat with the Dawes commission, provided the United States government would buy all of their land outright. They would then form a colony, go to Mexico, buy land and have their own laws.

THERE was a big bicycle parade at Chicago on the 17th under the auspices of the Chicago Evening Journal. Fully 3,000 wheelmen were in line and Mayor Harrison led the parade, being next to an advance guard of 300 policemen mounted on wheels.

ALL unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor will contribute to the striking coal miners' relief fund.

REV. FATHER BUTLER, of Chicago, who was about to be consecrated bishop of the Concordia, Kan., Roman Catholic diocese, died in Rome on the 17th.

MASKED robbers held up and robbed the post office at the Sac and Fox agency in the Indian territory on the 15th and got \$950 in stamps and a big batch of registered letters and money orders.

TROUBLE was expected in the Pittsburgh coal mining district as 1,000 half starved strikers had determined to march on the Cannonsburg mines in order to get the miners there to quit work.

FIVE young men ventured out on the Piscataquog river near Manchester, N. H., in an old scow, without oars, depending for the guidance of the boat upon a board. The men were unable to control the old hulk, and in a short time it was over the dam and three of the occupants were drowned.

A STRONG disposition on the part of many subordinate leaders in the insurgent army to end the war by the acceptance of autonomy was reported at Washington from Cuba. Gen. Gomez, personally, clings to the hope of independence, but he is almost alone.

It was stated positively that Representative McMillin will be appointed to succeed Mr. Harris in the United States senate. This, it was said, had been definitely determined upon among the leaders in Tennessee and there was a general acceptance of the situation.

The convention of the National League of Republican clubs at Detroit, Mich., on the 14th chose Omaha, Neb., for the next place of meeting.

The reports of mortgage and loan companies doing business in Nebraska show a proportion of indebtedness paid during the six months ended July 1 that is most extraordinary. A close estimate of the aggregate places the amount paid during that time at \$28,000,000.

STORIES of the fabulous riches of the Klondyke diggings on the Upper Yukon in Alaska were more than proved true when 40 miners arrived at San Francisco with 340 pounds of gold dust. Most of the miners were at the diggings only this single season, and nearly all of them were tenderfeet.

The sultan of Turkey has issued an irade instructing his ministers to conclude negotiations with the powers and to sign the preliminaries for peace.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE Broadmoor Casino, the famous \$100,000 pleasure resort of Colorado Springs, Col., was burned to the ground on the 19th. There was no water available and, ten minutes after the flames had broken out, all hope was given up of saving the structure and efforts were made to save the hotel adjoining, which, by the help of United States soldiers in camp there, was successful.

THE great gold discoveries in Alaska may seriously complicate the Alaskan boundary dispute between this country and Great Britain. As the line has been tentatively established, Klondyke, where the big find has been made, is within the Dominion of Canada, but it may be that a definite establishment of the boundary will bring it partly, at least, within American territory.

The mission premises of the Plymouth Brethren at Uchen, China, were recently destroyed by a Chinese mob, who were incited by the old story of the missionaries stealing children and killing them.

At Columbia, La., Carey Townsend and Elisha Whittington had a friendly boxing match for the amusement of their friends when Whittington dealt Townsend a heavy blow over the region of the heart and he dropped to the ground dead. Whittington was arrested.

THE old Cheyenne and Arapahoe warriors in Oklahoma who have more than one wife have been assured that the anti-polygamy law passed by the last legislature will not be enforced against those Indians who were married according to the tribal custom, but all marriages contracted hereafter must be strictly in accordance with the law. This conclusion was reached at a conference held at Darlington between the attorney-general and the chiefs and representative men of each tribe.

A DISPATCH from Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 19th said that it was believed that the leaders of the striking coal miners contemplated calling on the railway organizations for assistance.

The house passed the conference report on the tariff bill by a vote of 185 to 118 after 12 hours' debate on the 19th. The senate discussed the Harris resolution relating to the Union Pacific railroad.

THOMAS R. TUBLEY, of Memphis, has been appointed by the governor of Tennessee to succeed the late Isham G. Harris as United States senator.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

It took \$30,320.70 to run the Kansas charitable institutions during June.

Three hundred men are at work building the new car shops at Topeka. The government has discontinued its agricultural experiment station at Manhattan.

H. A. Perkins, the well-known republican editor of Manhattan, is out for state printer in 1898.

The last monthly report of the state grain inspector shows the office to be far from self-supporting.

Albert Fiske, only 16 years old, of Coffeyville, is in jail charged with attempting to murder his mother.

Charles Tippy, a farmer near Pittsburg, was sent to jail six months for abusing his 15-year-old daughter.

George Bailey, a Sumner county farmer, thrashed 80 acres of wheat that measured out 38 bushels per acre.

Newton has become a busy railroad center, no less than 20 passenger trains being run in and out of there daily.

Ernest H. Thompson, mayor of Hepler, is only 23, and is believed to be the youngest mayor in the United States.

The state board of equalization finds that there are 67,000 pleasure carriages owned in Kansas—one for every 20 persons in the state.

D. A. Hook, of Leavenworth, was selected for vice president for Kansas at the National League of Republican clubs' convention at Detroit.

Women prisoners in Kansas City, Kan., will not be compelled to work on the streets, the police board having rescinded the order to that effect.

The geographies to supply the Kansas schools for the next five years will be printed in Chicago, and it will take 12 cars to haul the first consignment.

A Topeka telegram said Gov. Leedy would not pardon Willie Sells, the Neosho county murderer, notwithstanding the state board of pardons had recommended the pardon.

Three members of the Neely family, near Emporia, became afflicted with large carbuncles while treating a horse for a blood disease. Physicians thought it was caused from blood poisoning.

According to returns made by county clerks to the state auditor 100 Kansas counties have 1,815,394 head of cattle. Five counties had not reported. Greenwood county has the largest number of cattle, 70,092.

According to a statement prepared by State Auditor Morris there is due from about 75 counties in Kansas \$108,000 in state taxes. The state auditor is urging settlement. With some counties the delinquency reaches back over 15 years.

In the Wyandotte county district court Judge Alden refused to grant Mrs. Ida Kinye a divorce from her convict husband. The refusal was due to the fact that she had married her husband in jail, after he had been sentenced to state's prison.

The destruction of about half of the potato crop in the Kaw valley by the weevil and dry weather has made those that are left bring a better price. Potatoes are selling this year at 40 and 45 cents a bushel, while this time last year they were less than half this price.

Judge Webb, of Topeka, who has the contract to revise and compile the state laws, says a great many laws that are obsolete and have outlived their usefulness will not appear on the statute books. Some lawyers dispute Webb's right to use his own judgment in the matter.

J. Juks, representing a Kansas City firm, will feed 10,000 sheep in Marshall county, and he wants 20,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of oats and 600 tons of hay to winter them. He says it takes two bushels of corn, one of oats and six-tenths of a ton of hay to fatten one sheep.

Examiners of applicants for teachers' certificates in many counties declare that the questions recently sent out by the state board of examiners to be the most puzzling ever known and say if the papers were vigorously marked less than one-half the applicants would pass.

John T. White, an experienced stockman of Ottawa county, says there will be a big collapse in the cattle business in Kansas this fall. He says farmers are paying too much for stockers in their desire to get them. In case of a short corn crop, Mr. White says the collapse will be still more disastrous.

The supreme court, in a recent unanimous opinion, held that the law to repeal "certain obsolete and redundant portions of the general statutes of 1889," but which inadvertently abolished six judicial districts of the state, is unconstitutional and void. The decision was on an appeal from the Eleventh district.

In a case brought before it last week on appeal the supreme court decided that a litigant has a right to depend upon the mails and when correspondence should be granted, if the failure of parties to appear was due wholly to the mistake in the mails.

Rev. J. F. Pugh, chaplain of the state G. A. R., has prepared some interesting data regarding the recent Memorial day observance. He says 333 posts observed the day with 5,044 veterans in line. The graves of 12,733 soldiers and sailors were decorated in 827 cemeteries. The amount expended for the day's observance was \$2,500.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House Adopts the Conference Report on the Measure.

ONLY TWELVE HOURS OF DEBATE.

The Report Passed by a Vote of 185 to 118—The Senate Discusses the Harris Resolution on the Union Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The conference report on the tariff bill was adopted by the house shortly after midnight by a vote of 185 to 115, and at noon today the report will go to the senate for action there. This eclipses all previous records. The result was accomplished after 12 hours of continuous debate. But two speeches were made by the republicans—one by Mr. Dingley in opening the debate, and one by Mr. Payne, of New York, in closing it. In all ten democrats and one populist speeches were made. The sugar schedule was the main point of assault. The galleries were crowded up to the time the vote was taken, many distinguished people being present.

The democrats, with five exceptions, voted against the report. The exceptions were Slayden, of Texas; Broussard, of Louisiana; Meyer, of Louisiana; Davey, of Louisiana, and Kieberg, of Texas. The populists and silverites did not vote solidly. Messrs. Shaforth, of Colorado, and Newlands, of Nevada, silverites, abstained from voting. Mr. Hartman, silverite, Montana, did not vote. The populists who voted against the report were as follows: Baker, Barlow, Botkin, Fowler, Jett, Lewis, Marshall, Martin, Peters, Simpson, Strowd and Vincent. Four did not vote—Howard, Kelley, Stark and Sutherland. The other populists were absent. An analysis of the vote shows that 180 republicans and five democrats voted for the report and 109 democrats and 12 populists against it.

The final conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill was adopted. This out of the way, Mr. Dingley arose, and holding aloft the report and a great mass of papers, he said in calm tones: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to present the conference report on the tariff bill."

Salvos of applause from the republican side greeted this announcement. An effort was made to secure an agreement for a vote. Mr. Bailey said the minority desired three days, but knowing they could not obtain them, would be satisfied with two. Mr. Dingley refused to agree to this, saying: "Talk at this time is very expensive. It costs the treasury \$100,000 a day." "Not so expensive as the ten days you spent in arranging this meeting schedule with the sugar trust," retorted Mr. Bailey, amid a counter-round of applause by his followers. All efforts to reach an agreement failed, and Mr. Dingley opened his speech on the conference report. He took up each schedule, explaining in detail the changes made, and following closely the formal statement given out by the committee.

As to the question of revenue to be raised by the bill, Mr. Dingley pointed out the difficulty resulting from the large anticipatory importations. The bill next year, he calculated, would raise \$225,000,000, \$75,000,000 more than the present law. Over \$10,000,000 had been lost in this year's revenues by the importations of wool and sugar and other things, the duty on which was raised in the bill, so that he calculated that the bill this year would raise \$185,000,000. Mr. Dingley declared that there was no doubt that the revenue produced by the bill would be ample to meet the expenditures of the government.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, opened the debate for the democrats, criticizing the bill as the most vicious and burdensome ever imposed on the American people. In particular he discussed the serious effect of the measure on the workmen and agriculturists. Mr. Wheeler referred to the advance on sugar stock in New York market to-day, and said this was the clearest evidence of the benefits conferred on the sugar trust. Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, a member of the ways and means committee, to whom Mr. Wheeler yielded a portion of his time, devoted his attention to assailing the sugar schedule agreed upon by the conferees. He asserted that the proposed schedule gave sugar double the protection received under the present law. He then compared the two schedules to show that the duty on refined sugar in the senate schedule and the new schedule were exactly the same.

Mr. Dingley openly avowed that the schedule gave a slight additional protection to refined sugar, but at the same time it raised raw all along the line. Then, amid a storm of cheers, Mr. Dingley demanded the previous question on the adoption of the conference report. Considerable excitement occurred while the vote was being taken. When the speaker announced the vote—185 ayes, 118 nays—the republicans broke into loud cheers. The house then, at 12:17 a. m., took a recess until Wednesday.

DISCUSSED THE HARRIS RESOLUTION. WASHINGTON, July 20.—The day in the senate yesterday was principally devoted to a discussion of Mr. Harris' resolution relating to the Union Pacific railroad. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, concluded his remarks in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Stewart spoke in opposition to it.

MILES OF FREIGHT CARS.

They Are Being Hauled into Five Western States to Move the Wheat Crop.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—Long trains of empty freight cars—miles and miles of freight cars—have rolled out of Kansas City for two weeks and dropped off in twos, threes, fives, sometimes tens, on sidetracks along the lines of the railroads in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma.

These empty freight cars—and there are thousands of them—will be filled with new '97 wheat, and be coming back again. There will be the biggest kind of a grain rush inside of four or five weeks, and the best of management by railroad officials will be needed to prevent a huge grain blockade, or what will be almost as bad, a grain car famine. Conservative estimates of crop statisticians place the yield of wheat for this year in Kansas alone at 60,000,000 bushels, and there is a possibility that it will be even larger than this. The railroad men do not look for all of this grain to rush into the market at once, because there are many farmers in Kansas who can afford to hold their wheat for higher prices. But the railroad men have assurances that enough of it will be sent in early to create a big grain movement, and therefore they are busy now preparing to handle the business that will start about August 1 and continue heavy until the winter season.

MAY REFUSE LOW RATES. Eastern and Western Railroads Find No Profit in Big Convention Traffic.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—Traffic men of both eastern and western lines are considering the advisability of refusing in the future to make low rates for national gatherings. This year more than any other has shown to the railroad men that it is foolish from a revenue standpoint to make low rates for these big meetings. The fact is more apparent this year because the big meetings have come close together. Western men declare that the Christian Endeavor excursions have reduced their local business to almost nothing. Passenger trains running regularly have not in them enough passengers to keep the conductors busy. What few are traveling are business men. Eastern traffic men report as poor business in their territory. Local trains run almost empty and would have no passengers were it not for the fact that some people are obliged to travel. The reason for this state of affairs is the cheap rate for big meetings.

TRADE WITH HAWAII.

United States Controls Fully 90 Per Cent. of the Islands' Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Hawaiian commerce during the last ten years is the subject of a circular just issued by the department of agriculture. The paper was prepared by F. H. Hitchcock, chief of the division foreign markets, under the direction of Secretary Wilson. The comparison of statistics shows that the United States controls 90 per cent. of the entire trade of the islands. The total value of exports and imports of Hawaii for 1896 was \$21,578,883, of which about two-thirds, \$15,515,230, was the value of goods exported. The average of exports of the ten years, 1887-1896, was \$11,052,141, and of imports, \$5,422,459, leaving an average balance of \$5,629,681 in favor of exports.

THEY ARE ALL RELATED.

Letcher County, Ky., with 12,000 Inhabitants, Populated by Four Families.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 19.—In Letcher county, Ky., there are six living children of Benjamin Webb, the original settler of the county, the oldest 30 years of age, the youngest 71. Within the vicinity of these old people live 800 of their descendants and their relationship can be traced to every one of the 12,000 population. Following the Webb family three other families settled near them, and into these families the Webbs married, and their progeny intermarried, so that from these four families sprung the entire population of Letcher county. Others coming in have wedded their daughters and sons. Yet there has been no perceptible mental or physical degeneration.

GOING TO ALASKA.

Conservative Men Say That Every River There is Filled with Gold.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 19.—The excitement over the Klondyke mines is on the increase and hundreds of people are preparing to sail for Alaska. The steamer Portland, which brought down over \$1,500,000 in gold, is on her return trip and will be crowded to her utmost capacity. Conservative men who have been in the country claim that there is room for hundreds of men more in Alaska. They admit that all of the fields in the vicinity of Klondyke have been taken, but every river in Alaska is, in their judgment, filled with gold, which can be secured if the men are willing to risk the hardships.

JAMES STEVENS RESCUED.

The Imprisoned Miner Was Without Food or Water 14 Days.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 19.—James Stevens, the imprisoned miner, was rescued from the Mammoth mine yesterday morning after an imprisonment of 14 days without food or water. At a depth of 125 feet the miners broke into the drift where Stevens had been confined. He is fearfully emaciated and has lost 70 pounds during his confinement, but his mind is clear.

BREAKING A BRONCHO.

BY ARTHUR PATTERSON.

IT WAS early in the afternoon of a warm day in August, and business was to begin in a few minutes. I stood on the box of an old lumber wagon, peeping into the corral of Col. Jensen, a breeder of horses in New Mexico. Col. Jensen's foreman stood beside me in the wagon and half a dozen cowboys were perched on the stable roof opposite. Below us was the corral, an inclosure about 50 yards square, and in the corral was the horse which was to receive its first lesson in obedience this day.

I was very skeptical as to the interest of the event. The broncho was not very big, nor very beautiful. He only stood 15 hands and was lightly built—anything but a formidable beast to look at, the only distinctive points about him being a Roman nose and a restless eye.

I could not help remarking upon his mild appearance to Ezekiel Yates, the foreman. Ezekiel was a short, bow-legged man, with a wizened, clean-shaven face, sharp as a weasel's, round as an oak apple, and nearly as brown. When I made my observation in the dignified tone of assurance natural to a man who had only been out west four weeks, Ezekiel's bright little eyes gleamed with amusement.

"Quiet? That is so. It is a way of every species of devil in this country. You would get inside the gate, would you, to improve your acquaintance with him? I daisy you would. Nay, nay, do not hold back. I would not spoil the chance of a man findin' a short road to Heaven for a gold dollar, as long as he tells 'em that he hoisted himself. See here; a grizzly—do ye know what a grizzly is?—well, a grizzly with his head singed is a safer critter to interview by about a mile and a half than an unbroken broncho at loose ends in a corral."

I coughed and subsided. No doubt Ezekiel was chaffing me. Was there not a grin upon the face of every man on the stable roof? Still, I did not go into the corral and refrained from venturing another opinion upon the qualities of the horse. After a pause Ezekiel said, mournfully: "I had counted upon putting this job through myself; but the boss blocked me. He said we'd worked together too many years for me to take chances. Mebbe he's right. But it is tough to see another man step in—ain't it?"

I murmured a polite assent, and then racked my brain to discover his meaning, for I had been told by Jensen that no better rough rider lived than Ezekiel Yates. At last, in desperation, I hazarded a question. A smile of ineffable contempt came into the face of the little man, and he swore softly to himself. Finally he answered: "What does they teach folk where you come from? I'll try again. This broncho will be broke to-day or killed. Two boys have tried; one was laid out in ten minutes with his chest like an apple pudding 'cos the pony danced on him. The other stuck to it longer, but was chucked at last, and his skull flattened agin the paling there like a bit of soft lead. Now ye see the chances. It's a job for an old hand, and even a man who knows may be tripped by such a demon. So the boss sent for Joe Starling to make it sure, slapped down double stakes, \$50, and there the matter lays."

I began to feel a little excited. Ezekiel was in earnest, and his words were suggestive. And now, to set all doubts at rest, a horseman, whom I recognized as the person in question, trotted in from the west, and in a very short time appeared with Col. Jensen, stripped to shirt and trousers, and ready for the fray.

I had heard of Joe Starling. He was one of the wildest characters in the settlement; a dare-devil, reckless customer, the hero and god of lawless men, and the dread—except when wanted—of all settlers fond of peace and property. We left our places and I was introduced to the famous Joe, whom I found to be a slender, long-limbed personage, with sandy beard and keen eyes, a modest, unassuming manner, and very sparing of speech. I noticed that Jensen, the burliest and most jovial of men, treated Joe with a deference which struck me as odd until I learnt from actual observation what kind of business this man had agreed to undertake.

The broncho colt was interested by the proximity of a powerful roan mare held by Joe, and now came close up to the gate and sniffed at us. Joe observed the animal attentively.

"How many hev tried him, kunnel?" "Two—smashed!"

"Likely. It is in his eye. Shall we make a start?"

He mounted his mare as he spoke, and uncoupled a raw-hide lariat. Then he looked critically round upon us all. "I want three—Seth Sincup, Bill Corse and Ezekiel. Put 'em down, boys."

The bars of the corral gate were drawn back and Joe paced in. I had returned to the wagon by this time, with Col. Jensen, and we had a capital view of the interior of the corral.

Joe held his lasso in both hands, his bridle hanging loosely on the mare's neck. She was perfectly trained, and required neither guidance nor restraint. Slowly she approached the colt, he retreating to the farthest corner of the corral, showing that he well knew the significance of this thin brown rope and what it could do. The mare drew

nearer, step by step, and I fancied that I could see a mocking smile upon her face. Nearer and nearer, until, with a snort and a shake of the head, the broncho sprang forward. Joe rose in his stirrups at the same moment, and swept the noose once round his head. A quick turn of the mare, a cloud of dust and a heavy fall, and then the colt was on the ground, half choked and helpless. Down went the bars again, and the three chosen men rushed in. Two at once sat down in a firm and unconcerned manner upon the head of the fallen one, while Joe and Ezekiel Yates proceeded to strap upon his back a saddle and bridle, brought in by the latter. This operation was a delicate one, for the prostrate colt struggled and lashed out desperately. But the men seemed utterly indifferent to the prospect of being kicked into eternity, and accomplished their work in a very few minutes. Joe tightened his belt.

"Git, boys!"

They went, scurrying across the corral and through the gate like rabbits to a hole, the mare having trotted out before this of her own accord.

I watched Joe breathlessly. The broncho, free now of lasso and men, lay still a moment, then raised his head and sneezed. Two seconds passed; he did not move, but sneezed again. Was he hurt? Not he. Now, with a sound like the scream of a maniac, he leaped to his feet in one bound and spun around open-mouthed to find the man, and seize him in his teeth. But Joe was not to be caught, and when the dust raised by the colt's quick movement had subsided, we saw him firmly planted in the saddle, as if he meant to stay.

Ezekiel rejoined me now, and laid a hand upon my shoulder.

"Ye have 'em before ye, lad. Two devils. Which is the stickiest? Ah, ah—bet on the man this time."

I cannot give a just idea in pen and ink of the excitement of the scene.

The little horse, with a wild eye and a big head, was now fiend incarnate. He was not trying to rid himself of his rider so much as to destroy him. His eyes glowed like live coals, and at intervals he repeated his shrill scream of rage—a challenge to the man. His first movement when he felt the pressure of Joe's limbs was to rear erect, and attempt to throw himself backward. A blow between the ears with the butt end of a quiet (Mexican riding whip) brought him quickly down again. Then he arched his back like an angry cat, gathered his feet under him and "let fly"—as I never saw a horse buck before since. The strain upon the girths of the saddle was tremendous, but they were new and bore it well, while the rider, resting lightly in his stirrups, held his balance with beautiful skill and coolness, and throughout every twist and turn and jump of the broncho kept a firm grip upon the bridle, which he wound round the horn of the saddle as sailors secure a rope to a belaying-pin. The bucking continued without respite for several minutes, and ended by the horse rearing a second time, and in this instance overbalancing himself and falling heavily backward.

"Trick number one," muttered Ezekiel, in a grim whisper, while I shuddered and cried out, expecting to see Joe crushed by the fall. He had slipped aside in time, however, and was on his feet in a moment. The colt was unhurt also, and, rolling over the ground, set Joe dancing this way and that, to escape his heels. Another moment passed, and then the broncho was upon his feet again, and for the second time the man just saved his life by extreme agility. More kicking now ensued, and clouds of dust rose up which made it very difficult to see exactly what was happening. All at once I heard Ezekiel give an exclamation and swear a deep and vigorous oath; and presently I saw that one of the girths, the thinner of the two, had split across. The dangling ends at the broncho's sides seemed to infuriate him and his leaps and kicks sensibly increased. Now came a sharp click on either side of me, and Col. Jensen spoke.

"Draw, boys, and cover him. We must not lose another life. Fire when I give the word, every one."

There was a quick movement on the stable-roof, and ten revolvers flashed out of their sheaths, and ten fingers were pressed upon the trigger, waiting for the word.

It was a death-struggle now. If there were a flaw in the remaining girth, if strap or buckle failed, the saddle would go and Joe be at the broncho's mercy, unless these pistols did their work in time. But the girth held gallantly, and at last the broncho began to tire and we began to breathe again. I could see Joe clearly now. The signs of battle had begun to appear. He was one mass of dirt from top to toe. His right arm had received a deep gash, either from the colt's teeth or heels, and was smeared with blood from elbow to wrist. His face was pale and worn, his head bent wearily, as if he were in pain; but his eyes were clear and vigilant, and he sat the enemy as firmly as ever. I began to hope that the worst part of the struggle was over, for Joe had gained a tighter hold upon the bridle and the broncho's head was well drawn in, as if he were yielding to control. He paced backward, slowly, until he touched the side of the corral, and there he stood a moment, panting—as if exhausted.

This was magnificent, and I was just about to say so to Ezekiel Yates, when the wretched creature threw up his head with one of his horrid screams, drew himself together, and bounded forward at a tearing gallop. The walls of the corral were six feet high, made of strong cedar posts planted side by side in a deep trench, stout saplings lashed across them with tough raw-hide. Was the colt going to leap the corral in a fit of despair, or would he dash himself bodily against it? On he went, his speed increasing at every bound, until he reached a point from whence with another leap he would have

impaled himself upon the top of the corral. Here he stopped dead in his tracks, his feet thrown out in front of him stiffly, plowing up the earth, and his nose almost touching the ground.

"Another trick," growled Ezekiel. "It was that way he sent Bob scootin', to dash his brains agin that hard log wall."

Joe Starling never moved. He had lost all hold of the pony's head, but he clung to him with long, powerful limbs, and held on like a barnacle.

At this piece of horsemanship we all vociferously cheered. The sound seemed to raise the horse afresh. His head sank lower, and he lifted his heels with a sudden extraordinary jerk, which very, very nearly unseated Joe. But for the horn of his saddle he must have gone. This saved him, and he slipped back securely into his seat. Now a new phase in the struggle began. All this time Joe had played a passive part, allowing the broncho to take him where he would, and how he would, feeling at the bridle now and then, but without making any determined attempt to check his mad frolics. At this point, however, he suddenly seemed to wake into life and action. He drew in the bridle with a powerful wrench, twisted the broncho's head from the wall of the corral, and then, for the first time, drove in his spurs with a will. The answer was a violent fit of bucking, and I expected every moment to see the second girth split. It held, however, and the bucking presently subsided. But there was to be no rest now. In went the spurs again, and away went broncho capering, twisting, spinning round this way and that; leaping, kicking, rearing, as actively as ever. The same process was repeated several times, and after each bout Joe's head bent lower over his saddle-bow, and a look of weariness and pallor crept into his face very painful to see. But he never faltered, and at length the time came when the touch of the spur drove the colt round the corral instead of into the air, and we began to feel that an end would come some time. Once Joe even stooped to stroke the foam-flecked neck of the pony caressingly; and, as he did so, the animal stood still, his ears pricked forward, his eyes free from vicious devilment. Soon after this, when the colt had been guided right round the corral without bucking once, Joe turned to look at us, and spoke for the first time. His voice was so weak and faint that it made me start.

"He'll do. Drop the bars."

There was a rush and scramble of cowboys to the gat, and a clear way was made. The last critical moment was now at hand. Joe guided the broncho gently toward the gate. At first the animal swerved from it perversely, but once through a new life seemed to rush into his limbs, and he began to prance and chafe at the bit. Once again Joe drew himself together, a spasm of pain passing over his face, as he straightened his back; then he loosened the bridle, and lightly flicked the broncho on the flank. The pony shook himself and bounded forward; he did not try to lower his head and buck. Another touch of the quirt and a word of encouragement. He reared, gave one last caper, and then swept into a long, stretching gallop. The cowboys gave a loud cheer. Joe waved his hand as he sped away, and in a few minutes horse and rider had disappeared behind a roll of prairie.

Col. Jensen heaved a huge sigh of relief.

"Off now for 20 miles, and the job well done. By thunder! that cuss is sandy to the backbone! What say to it, friend?" turning to me. "Two hours ago I'd ha' took ten dollars for that pony, and given boot. Now, he's worth a hundred. Come in, the whole crowd of ye, we'll have drinks round for this."

We spent a merry time for a couple of hours, and then sallied out in a body to meet the hero on his return. We had not to go far. Joe had run the broncho until his pace was spent, and was now retracing his steps at a walk. He said he was not hurt, but when questioned owned that every joint and muscle of his back and limbs seemed to have been twisted out of shape. Ezekiel described the sensation to me afterwards: "It is," he said, "as if all yer nerves had been laid out one by one upon a wire and grilled. A queer feelin'!"

As for the broncho, when Joe had ridden to the ranch, and had been lifted off and carried into bed, for he could not walk, I was ordered to mount—being the worst horseman present—and ride to the stable. This I did with fearful inward qualms, and no cab horse could have been quieter than our demon of the afternoon.

It must not be supposed, however, that with this the breaking was completed. The broncho was ridden daily for many weeks by an experienced rough rider, and more than once the old spirit of devilment flashed out and endangered his rider's life. But Joe Starling earned his \$50 well. Before six months had gone that broncho was the best saddle-pony in Jack Jensen's stable.—Leslie's Monthly.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

If women wore trousers, their feet would get bigger and more important. When a man can't go out of the house for the rain he can't stay in the house for the flies.

A girl is never very unhappy till she is quite sure that she can never be happy again.

The first day a man wears a straw hat he feels as funny as a girl that has just had her hair washed.

It isn't that men don't like to have women they like see a ballet, but they don't like to have them see them see it.

A woman always looks at a woman who has been talked about the same way a man looks at a man who has married one.—N. Y. Press.

—Mrs. Dorothy Howard, one of the most eccentric women of Indiana, had a mania for fine clothes, and when she died recently left 175 dresses of the finest quality.

Overdoing It.
Undertaker (to assistant)—Politeness is commendable, but even a good thing can be overdone, James. There are times when a courtesy is better omitted than given.
Assistant—When, sir?
Undertaker—In such cases, for instance, as that of Mrs. Leftover, who came in just now to pay the bill for her third husband's funeral. You were polite in asking her to call again, but a trifle over-zealous, James—just a trifle.—Puck.

The Hammock.
Although it's all the rage just now, in getting in be humble; You find, unless you know just how, You're apt to take a tumble.
—Demorest's Magazine.

UNWELCOME NEWS.

Bride (who has eloped)—Here is a telegram from papa.
Bridegroom (anxiously)—What does he say?
Bride—All is forgiven, but don't come back.—Collier's Weekly.

Much Relieved.
Mrs. Society—Mercy on me! Don't you know that man your daughter is going to marry?
Mr. Meek—No-o. I've been afraid to ask her.

Mrs. Society—He's a prize fighter, a regular tough. He's fought a score of men and half killed a dozen women.
Mr. Meek (much relieved)—Oh! Then he's all right. I was afraid he was some poor lamb like myself.—Yellow Kid Magazine.

No Sale.
The dealer said, "You'll find our goods impossible to beat."
And thereupon the farmer's wife regretted she had come.
She told the eager salesman, with ingenuousness sweet,
She hoped to please her son and heir by buying him a drum.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Picture Himself.
Blobs—Why have you stopped getting shaved at Bayrum's tonsorial parlors? I haven't seen you there lately.
Slobs—He doesn't keep the comic papers on file now, and I like to look at something funny while being shaved.
Blobs—But hasn't he a big mirror opposite each chair?—N. Y. World.

How They Came to London.
The following conversation took place between two gentlemen in a crowded London club room. They had been talking about the condition of things when they first came to London. Mr. Ravson said:
"When I first came to London, I had only a ragged coat, with a knife and a few marbles in my pocket."
"You were better off than I, then, for I had neither a coat nor a waistcoat, nor a knife, nor even marbles."
"Nonsense!" was the reply. "How could that be?"
"Well, I will tell you. When I came here I was a baby in long clothes."
The roar of laughter that arose could have been heard miles away.—Tit-Bits.

Real Warm Weather Rest and Comfort.
There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. It costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

A Resemblance.
"Death and the people of Germany are alike in one respect."
"Name it."
"The people of Germany like to use money direct from the mint."
"Go on."
"Death loves a shining mark, too."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Highly Illustrated Publications.
Descriptive of Yellowstone National Park, Black Hills, Summer Tours to the Northland Northwest, Tours to Colorado, Pacific Coast and Puget Sound, Farm Lands in Northern Nebraska and Wyoming and Homes in Washington and the Puget Sound Region will be mailed free by the undersigned. Send fifteen cents for a large colored wall map of the United States or a pack of superior playing cards. L. V. Wacker, G. P. A., Burlington Route, St. Louis, Mo.

Always Doing.
"What does that man Slick do for a living?"
"For board and lodging he does the hotels, and for clothes he does his tailor. Outside of that he does the best he can."—Detroit Free Press.

This, from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, shows how words are losing their old meanings: "And now, children, what is a century?" "Well, Willie?" "Please, ma'am, my brother is one." "Your brother is one?" "Yes, ma'am, he made a century last Sunday."

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When a man is at work, loafers stand around and say he's working too cheap.—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price 75c.
Every man thinks he is the hardest man to shave in town.—Washington Democrat.

She Had Scrofula
Purified the Blood with Hood's.
"I was troubled with scrofula for eight years, and I had as many as eight running sores at one time. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I continued using this medicine until I had taken six bottles, when the sores on my side were perfectly well." Mrs. A. G. HANBEN, Roife, Iowa.

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Prosperous Times.
"How's business?" asked Cawker of the druggist.
"Excellent! We are compounding a great many dyspepsia prescriptions."
"How do you account for so many cases of dyspepsia?"
"There are two reasons for it. A great many brides have gone to house-keeping lately and a new cooking school has opened just around the corner."—Harlem Life.

A Liberal Physician.
"You have appendicitis," said the physician, after a thorough examination, "and I shall have to operate upon you."
"But what will you charge?" asked the patient, who was a poor man.
"As for that, I have known you a long time and you have been a good customer. So I'll make a cut rate for you."—N. Y. World.

Understood His Business.
Author—I have sent my essay on "Marriage a Failure" to the Hightone Magazine.
Friend—Great Scott, man! The editor of the Hightone Magazine will never accept that! He was married not over a week ago!

A Difference of Opinion.
The policeman said to the cyclist, who was riding on the path:
"Look here, young man, you can't ride there."
To which the young man replied:
"Can't, eh? Well, you just watch me."
Whereupon the young man rode out of sight.—Fun.

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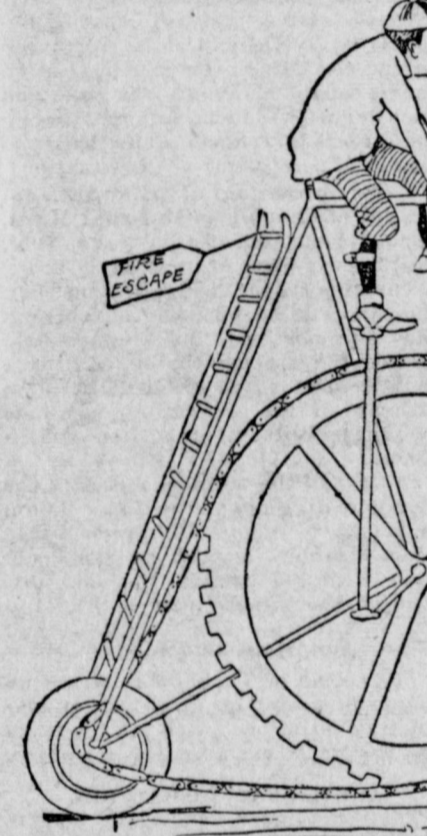
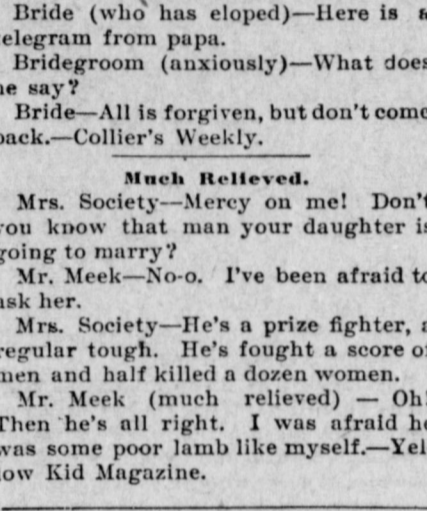
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A QUESTION OF GEAR.
WHAT WE MAY COME TO IN ANOTHER YEAR.

In a Boarding House.
Mrs. Flapjack—I see by the papers that the price of ice has gone up. These icemen are simply robbers.
Mr. Starboarder (cynically)—There is one thing that can be said in favor of the iceman. If he has any left over he doesn't warm it up for breakfast.—Tammany Times.

Evidence.
"No," said Miss Cayenne, in response to a question, "he is not musical. At all events, he doesn't belong to any musical organization."
"How do you know?"
"I heard him say that music soothed him and made him feel peaceful."—Washington Star.

Served Its Usefulness.
Patent Medicine Man—You mustn't print that testimonial any more.
Country Editor—I thought it was a trump card for you. Why, that man is one of our most prominent citizens.
Patent Medicine Man—But he has just died.—N. Y. World.

An Egotist.
He—What is a crank?
She—Why, a person with one idea.
"Would you call me a crank?"
"Why, no; I never gave you credit for having one idea."—Yonkers Statesman.

She Was a Talker.
"That's a speaking likeness of your first wife."
"I suppose the artist couldn't help it—and I had him paint it in the most quiet colors, too."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Firm Foundations.
"There are a great many successful people in Chicago."
"Yes, even the girls don't have any trouble in keeping on their feet."—Town Topics.

Easy Thing to Do.
Della—Jack made a perfect fool of me last night.
Susan—Well, I guess he didn't over-exert himself.—Town Topics.

Their Reward.
"They say the brave old general is living in abject poverty. Isn't it time something were done for him?"
"Certainly. For the last ten years we have been collecting funds for his monument."—Fleegende Blaetter.

Why She Was Sorry.
Husband (groaning)—The rheumatism in my leg is coming again.
Wife (with sympathy)—Oh, I am sorry, John! I wanted to do some shopping to-day, and that is a sure sign of rain.—Tit-Bits.

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To Canada.
"It seems strange that a bank cashier should invent an airship."
"Has he?"
"I see here that a prominent bank cashier has flown."—Philadelphia North American.

How Shocking.
Cholly—Yaas, old chap, death actually stared me in the face.
Algy—How very wudel — N. Y. World.

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SONG.

Had I the gold to please thee... And stocks and bonds and fame...

CAPTAIN GLOSE

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

[Copyright, 1894, by J. B. Lippincott Co.]

III.—CONTINUED.

Lambert looked squarely at the two men nearest him as he rapidly approached...

"Corporal, have these men never been taught the salute and when to use it?"

"Why, yes, sir," said Sergt. McBride, uncomfortably.

"Then all these men who are still seated here know they should be up and standing attention?"

"Yes, sir; at least most of them do. Only, Capt. Glose don't seem to mind, and—"

"That'll do—I am waiting for you two," said Lambert.

"So far so good," said Lambert, calmly.

There was a general titter at this. One of the two was an ex-sergeant of ten years' service...

"Don't make it necessary for me to repeat the lesson," said Lambert, before moving on.

Up at the end of the row Sergt. Burns brought his broad palm down on his thigh with a smack of delight...

The captain was carefully counting over the "greenbacks" he had just received, and, with these in hand, turned into the dark recesses of his farther tent.

"You got a rakin' down, Riggs," laughed some of the men as the lieutenant was lost to sight beyond the wagon.

"No, you won't, Riggs," was the quick rejoinder of McBride.

IV.

Lambert's nerves were tingling a trifle and his thoughts were not the most cheerful as he went away.

the months of detachment duty up in the interior, and Farnham's friends in court were glad to get him out of such a mire as that.

He could hardly have been sorrier than Lambert was himself, as that young officer went briskly up the desolate road along the "branch."

It seems that Glose had been on some detached service in connection with the freedmen's bureau, and had only joined his regiment late in the autumn of the memorable yellow fever year, when, had he so desired, he could have remained away.

There was no question as to his consummate bravery. Grant himself had stopped in the rear of his regiment and asked his name after its dash on the works at Donelson, and the unknown private was decorated with sergeant's chevrons on the spot.

"I know the resources of the French people," said the financier, calmly.

"It is a monstrous demand," repeated Von Moltke, angrily.

Indeed it became a subject of unofficial investigation whether he spent a cent for anything.

He had to go to town occasionally on board of survey or similar duty, and always sought a seat in somebody's ambulance to save the nickel for a six-mile ride in the tram car.

At last came the welcome frost, Yellow Jack's conqueror, followed by new officers and recruits in plenty, and Glose's occupation was gone.

Respect for his fighting ability in the field and his fearless service during the epidemic prevented any "crowding" of the old fellow, though there was no little talk about the habits he was disclosing.

Close headed the squad that rushed out and fetched him in.



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But the "closest" figuring he had ever done was that which he carried out for several months at the expense of a certain bank.

There is excellent ground for the suspicion, however, that the president's purpose is not as broad as either of these plans suggests.

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ANECDOTE OF BISMARCK.

A Little Joke of His Which Averted a Stormy Scene.

Americans are familiar with the stronger features of Bismarck's character as shown in his political acts.

One story told by a German diplomatist is said to be authentic.

"I know the resources of the French people," said the financier, calmly.

"It is a monstrous demand," repeated Von Moltke, angrily.

Indeed it became a subject of unofficial investigation whether he spent a cent for anything.

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BUNCOING THE PEOPLE.

The Slippery Methods of McKinley and Hanna.

The McKinley organs are at their old tricks again. They are trying to fool the people into the belief that McKinley has a well-matured policy for revolutionizing the currency system.

This time it is a commission into whose hands McKinley will place the task of "revising the currency."

The congress of the United States alone has the power and authority to revise or in any way amend the nation's currency system.

There is excellent ground for the suspicion, however, that the president's purpose is not as broad as either of these plans suggests.

REFORMING THE CURRENCY.

Unfulfilled Promises of President McKinley.

The presidential horn-tooter who announced several days ago that a currency reform plan was to spring instantaneously from the head of Jove is explaining now why the spring has not been made.

It appears, moreover, that "the problem of the present moment" is "looking to the future" with such an intent gaze that the strain on the eye is terrific.

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DOUBLE-DEALING HANNA.

A Campaign Manager and Employer of Help.

Senator Marcus Antonius Hanna, of Ohio, is an altogether different individual from Marcus Antonius Hanna, coal miner.

As chairman of the republican national committee this Hanna conducted successfully a campaign which resulted in his creation as senator.

Therefore, the Hanna who was the prophet of prosperity and its beneficiary is not the Hanna who is digging coal from the bowels of the earth and refuses an increase of wages to operatives.

Under the existing tariff bituminous coal is protected by a duty of 40 cents a ton.

Why is it, then, that the bill being practically perfected, American miners do not instantly receive the additional 27 cents per ton?

Because, according to Coal Miner Hanna, business conditions are such as not to authorize it.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

Boss Hanna is counting on placing several checks in the way of the democratic tidal wave in Ohio.

The laboring men would prefer that Mr. McKinley should give them hot buns instead of platitudes.

The McKinley bill was passed to reduce revenue by so increasing the taxes as to prohibit import trade.

It is significant that while the wages of miners have gone steadily downward for the past 15 years the cost of coal to the consumer is as high or higher than it was then.

The hidebound partisan, the Iowa State Register, says "the senate has done much to redeem itself."

While Secretary Gage still insists that prosperity is advancing and the parrot press over the country echoes the cry, manufacturers are closing down or reducing wages.

Senator Hanna has closed his Pittsburgh mine because he does not wish to hurt the miners' cause by operating it.

The whole tariff question has now seemingly degenerated to a high-handed game of "grab" between various interests, each striving to get as much as possible from the other.

In Woodson county all elements opposed to the Republican party have fused on the basis of free silver, endorsed Gov. Leedy's administration and will nominate a ticket some time this fall.

There will be an eclipse of the sun July 29, visible if clear all over the United States, and will be in form called annular. That is to say, the sun will appear as a ring of light around and outside the black body of the moon.

The people of Indianapolis are very wrathful with General Harrison for trying to defeat the three cent car fare bill for a \$50,000 fee. The preachers are finding texts for sermons in it, and ask the people to imagine George Washington accepting \$50,000 in such a cause.

Mr Hanna tells the coal miners that they are mistaken about prosperity—it hasn't come, and, therefore, it is impossible to raise their wages. This may be accepted as authoritative declaration regarding the present state of business by one who said we should be sloshing and sousing in good time before the spring came.—Ex.

A law of special interest to old soldiers was passed at the recent session of the Kansas legislature and provides that all ex-union soldiers or sailors who hold honorable discharges, shall be entitled to a license to vend, hawk and peddle goods, wares, fruit, or merchandise not prohibited by law, in any county or city in the state, provided he own the stock he peddles. Upon presentation of his discharge to the city clerk any soldier will be entitled to a license free of charge.

Nine months ago thousands of workmen were gathered up by railroads and transported free of charge to McKinley's portico in Canton to receive his pledges of immediate relief if he should be elected. Four months after his inauguration and eight months after his election, between 200,000 and 300,000 of these workmen stand idle at the factories and mines which have been closed down, or from which they have been driven by reduced wages.—Louisville Dispatch.

A Western Kansas newspaper prints the following marriage sermon: "Wilt thou take her for thy pard, for better or for worse; to have, to hold, to fondly guard till hauled off in a hearse? Wilt thou let her have her way, consult her many wishes; make the fire up every day, and help her with the dishes? Wilt thou give her all the 'stuff' her little purse will pack; buy a bos and a muff; a little sealskin saque? Wilt thou comfort and support her father and her mother, Aunt Jimma, Uncle John, three sisters and a brother? And his face grew pale and blank; it was too late to jilt; as through the chapel floor he sank, he sadly said, 'I wilt,' and he wilted.

A correspondent who signs himself "A Business Man" and says he is not ashamed to confess identity, writes to the Post-Dispatch asking: "If Bryan had won would times be better than they are? I will admit I was deceived last year," he continues, "and voted the Republican ticket for the first time in my life. I understand now that things could not be worse than they are, no matter how the election might have gone, but some of my friends, who misled me, tell me that the election of Bryan would not have made them better. What do you think of it? How could times be better than they are if Bryan had won?" Falling prices have always and everywhere produced languishing conditions of trade. Gold standard advocates were candid enough to admit during the campaign that their success meant falling prices. They promised an increased purchasing power of the dollar, which means, of course, declines in the prices of things for which the dollar is to be exchanged. Bimetallism promised rising prices. The periods of greatest prosperity in the world, and notably in this country, have been those of rising prices. The election of Bryan and the inauguration of bimetalism would have made conditions exact opposite to those now prevailing.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Ripans Tablets cure nausea, Ripans Tablets cure flatulencia, Ripans Tablets cure bad breath, Ripans Tablets cure indigestion.

A CANADIAN HISTORY-MAKER.

One who signs the name of 'An ex-Confederate' to his production has recently written a pamphlet entitled, "A Glance at Current American History." It is devoted to a vigorous criticism of an alleged "History of the United States," by Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, Canada. The author of the pamphlet pronounces Professor Smith's history, an unsparring vilification of the South, and the comment seems to be justified by the extracts which he quotes from the Professor's history. Apparently the author of this new history of the United States has a very keen business instinct, for his denunciation of the South is linked with unstinted commendation of New England from the time when the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth down to the present period.

Professor Smith's statements about the South are of the same value as the blood curdling charges with which Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe illuminated the pages of that choice piece of fiction, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. Stowe was inspired by fanaticism—honest, no doubt, but none the less misleading. Professor Smith is an alien, and consequently can not be animated by a sectional spirit. His inspiration, therefore, so far as his animadversions upon the south are concerned, must be based upon a commercial motive. His shrewdness in appealing to the sectional spirit is offset, however, by the ridiculous errors into which he has been betrayed. Professor Smith in his effort to prove the South wrong at every point during the civil war, declares that in the North the press was absolutely free, while in the South it was but a "sounding board" to register the decrees of tyranny.

This is very absurd statement, as "Ex-Confederate" points out in his pamphlet. During the entire existence of the Southern Confederacy its press was absolutely free. The Richmond Examiner, published at the Confederate capital, from the beginning to the ending of the war antagonized Jefferson Davis and his administration in the bitterest manner, and yet John M. Daniel, its editor, was never molested. "Under Federal despotism" writes ex-Confederate, "an editor such as Daniel could not have held his liberty a single day." "And," he adds "from the great cities on the Atlantic coast to the little villages on the frontier, every opponent of radicalism; every supporter of Statehood, every Democratic editor who failed to raise the abject squeak that he was a 'war Democrat' was forthwith denounced as an 'enemy to free institutions' and patriotically raided, robbed, muzzled and terrorized until crushed out of existence or brought into a loyal frame of mind." If Professor Smith is ignorant of a fact of such great importance as this, his history is worthless except as an exhibition of the successful vilification of one section for the delight of the other.

The Professor makes it plain that he does not like the South or the Southern people, not even the great Southerners whose fame is the proud inheritance of the American people. Patrick Henry, Washington, Madison, Clay and Randolph all come in for disparagement by this author of American history as it is written in Canada. On the other hand, Benedict Arnold, the traitor, is set down as one of the best American commanders and, perhaps, the most daring of them all, who was slighted and wronged by the politicians. Even the New Englanders, with their own predisposition to be "traitors" as shown by their advocacy of the right of secession, calumniating in the Hartford convention of 1814, will not welcome Professor Smith's attempt to make a martyr out of Benedict Arnold. That is more than any self-respecting American can stand, whether of Northern or Southern birth. And it should be added that from the apologist for a traitor whom honest Englishmen always regarded with contempt, even though the King was to have profited by his treachery, the South does not expect justice nor desire commendation. American history from the Canadian standpoint may be profitable, but it is not credible.—Kansas City Star.

PROTECTION IS GREAT STUFF.

To show how completely the policy of protection has failed of its ends, let us briefly review the actual workings of our protective tariff.

First, we sought, by means of a protective tariff, to build up our home industries; this for a time accomplished, but as soon as the limit of the home market was reached then the tariff resulted in stopping further growth and an increase of the tariff in actually closing factories.

Second, the protective tariff was to greatly benefit the American labor, but under free immigration it has resulted in filling our land with cheap foreign labor, and that to such extent that millions of American and foreign laborers in our midst are now out of work.

Third, the protective tariff was to result in lowering prices to the American consumer by reason of the competition of these protected manufactures. But instead of competing, our protected manufacturers have combined, and the public is at their mercy; while the tariff is but a wall to prevent assistance from reaching the public from the outside.

Fourth, the purpose of protection was to encourage the investment of home capital in manufactures, but the fact is that most of the combinations now robbing the public under the cover of the protective tariff are backed by foreign capital, and the blasted foreigner is getting in his work in great shape, for our tariff gives him a monopoly of the foreign market by preventing us from competing with him, and since he has bought up our home industries and organized them into trusts, he is skinning us in our home market also. Truly great is protection. Let us have more of it by all means.—Chicago Dispatch.

A POSTMASTER'S REPORT.

When it was first arranged for postmasters to send in quarterly reports, many queer documents were furnished, says the Burlington Hawkeye. One of the funniest came from a point not over sixty or seventy miles from Burlington—Waterford, Fulton county, Ill.—and is a model of comprehensiveness, if not of grammatical precision. It is on file at the postoffice department and reads as follows:

waterford, fulton c. Ill. July the 9 1886 mus er james buchanan, president of United States.—Dear Sur Bean required by the instruction of the postoffice to report quarterly I now foolfill that pleasein duty by reportin as follows. The Harvestin has been goin on pretty well and most of the nabors have got thur cuttin dun, wheat is hardly an average crop, on rollin lans corn is yellowish and wont out more than ten or fifteen bushels to the akter the health of the communities is only tolerable meesils and colery have broken out in about 2 and a half miles from hear, their are a powerful awaken on the subjec of religun in the potts naborhood and many souls are being made to know their sins forgyin on miss nancy Smith a near nabor had twins day before yesterday and one of them is a poor scragy thing and wont live half its days this is about all I know and have to report the present quat r give my respects to Mrs. Buchanan and subscrib myself yours trooly Abigail Jenkins p m at fulton Co, Ill.

OF COURSE ROCKEFELLER IS SATISFIED.

The Standard Oil trust has declared another dividend of 10 per cent on its capital stock. Mr. Rockefeller's part of the last dividend was \$3,000,000 and his annual income from his stock in the Standard Oil Company amounts to about \$12,000,000. Mr. Rockefeller is opposed to any legislation which would interfere with trusts and is entirely satisfied with the present administration of the federal government.—Louisville Dispatch

Mr. C. E. Somers, who was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kentucky Senate when Governor Bradley ordered out the militia, to preserve order, and who is conceded to be good authority on the politics of his State, is now visiting Washington. In reply to questions he said: "The silver Democracy, which is the regular Democracy, will win by 25,000 majority. Our majority may be much higher for the Democrats are determined to administer a stern rebuke to their enemies within the party as well as without. The present State administration has been a rank failure, and the voters will take advantage of the coming election to give it a Fitzsimmons blow. By 1900 there won't be left enough of single gold standard Democracy in Kentucky to utilize as a historical reminiscence.

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One Case 12 qts. 5 yrs. old, 11.00 " " " " 8 " " 13.00 " " " " 10 " " 15.00

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THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES

for the coming year will be filled with good things for you to know. Its editorial columns will contain well written opinions on current events, politics and foreign. The latest reports of the doings of Congress and our own State Legislature will be handled by trained correspondents, and as the work of the newly elected representatives will be more than usually important, we have made the very best arrangements for securing complete reports. You must have a paper this year—why not have the best? The Times will give you the news—all of it, all the time, will visit you twice each week (Tuesdays and Fridays) and costs but \$1.00 a year. Address your order to THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES, KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHEAP TRAVELING THIS SPRING. Ask Santa Fe agent for particulars regarding excessively low rates of fare on April 6th and 20th, and May 4th and 18th.

IT'S A COMFORTABLE LINE. Journeys—long or short—comfortably made provided your tickets read over Santa Fe Route.

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



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

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

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

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

Address all communication to DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

Illustrations of various horse-drawn carriages and wagons. Text: Can't tell you all about the new styles, handsome designs, beautiful finish, endless variety, low prices, superior quality and fine workmanship of our goods in this limited space, but we want you to write for our 1886 Illustrated Catalogue. This is the largest and best catalogue we ever published. Ask for Cat. No. 1. It contains about 30 pages, and costs you a lot of money and time, but you can have one free. We have added a fine line of BICYCLES at lowest prices. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAW THORNE TRULY SAYS: "These railroads are positively the greatest blessings that the ages have wrought out for us. They give us wings; they annihilate toil and duat of pilgrimage; they spiritualize travel! Transition being so facile, what can be any man's inducement to tarry in one spot? Why should he make himself a prisoner for life in brick, and stone, and old, worm eaten timber, when they may just as easily dwell wherever the beautiful may offer him a home?" The magnificent trains of the Santa Fe Route offer a facile transition to many beautiful spots in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Free descriptive literature. W. J. Black, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kansas.

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JACK NEEDS A VACATION! All work makes Jack a dull boy. He should leave the office a while this summer, take Jill along and go to Colorado. An illustrated book describing summer tourist resorts in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, will be mailed free on application to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago. Tourist tickets now on sale at reduced rates to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Denver, over the picturesque line, Santa Fe Route.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU. We will send 100 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Ta-ra-ra Boom de-ay, I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 100 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immensity of music free of charge in silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION Co., 173 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

CALIFORNIA! OUT AND BACK. Some interesting facts concerning the trip to California and back via Santa Fe Route may be had by applying to agent A. T. & S. F. Ry.

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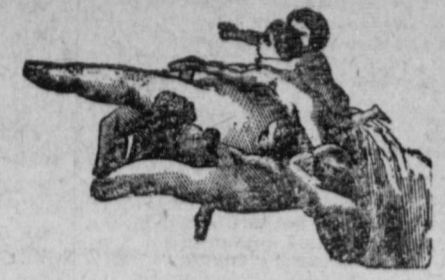
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Our Men's line of shirts, any kind you may want, you can find here, at Popular Prices.

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Having connected the building south of our old place of business with an arch-way between the two, we can now show you a complete line of Dry Goods, Shoes, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Groceries.

Popular Prices in all Departments.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

KING & KING.

The Chase County Courant.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1897.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.
W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.
Official Paper of City & County.

Work on the remodeling of the W. J. McNece residence is progressing quite rapidly; and, when completed, the home of Mr. McNece will be among the most handsome in Kansas.

The Chase County Poultry and Pet Stock Association had a good meeting at Cedar Point, at their last meeting, and added three to its membership. The next meeting will be held in this city, August 10.

Lost, in or near this city, a few days ago, a gold necklace, small links, with two rings (one plain and one set, with set lost out) on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the COURANT office.

James Moses and George Lucas, of Emporia, played with the "Twin City" team, at this place, last Friday, in the game against the Council Grove team. The score resulted in a victory for the former team by 3 to 0.

The high school library will be open, on Thursday, August 14th, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., and every alternate Thursday until school begins. Please return all books out.

Mary Clements, Librarian.
The Democratic and Populist County Central Committee met in joint session, last Saturday afternoon, in the District Court room, and after looking the field over, adjourned to meet again, on Saturday, August 10th, proximo.

Charles Bucher and Jack Randall, of Newton, took an outing at this place, last week, and carried back home with them quite a large quantity of nice fish. Mr. Bucher has hosts of friends here who are always pleased to see him and his friends in our midst.

The District Court was in session, last Saturday, and made the injunction perpetual in the case of G. W. Griffith et al. vs. Wm. and Mary Gulliford, and confirmed the Sheriff's sales and ordered deeds in the cases of Sarah A. Fresh vs. J. W. Griffith et al., Wm. W. Kendall Boat & Shoe Co. vs. John H. Harrison; K. K. Hinkle vs. Nelson Steadman et al., and C. S. Jennings vs. John Mayhugh et al.

L. L. Horn having stepped down and out of the Strong City Derrick, Charles H. White, the sixteen years old son of the late C. W. White, who was editor and proprietor of the Derrick at the time of his death, has assumed control of that paper, and, being a good printer, for one so young, and quite a good writer, we predict for good success in his new sphere of life, and hope that the people of Strong City will give him both financial and praise encouragement in the great undertaking into which he has entered.

The Santa Fe Railroad Co. is building a depot at the Elinor station, and will soon have an agent at that place, for the accommodation of the public.

Now that the editor of the COURANT no longer postmaster he can not keep up the expenses of the COURANT from his salary as postmaster, and, therefore, needs money from his subscribers for that purpose; hence he asks those in arrears to please look at the date to which they have paid up, and remit to him, at the rate of \$1.50 per year, immediately, their arrears, as he has been patient with them for some time. Another reason why he needs their dues is, he began an addition to his residence, last fall, and had to stop on the same, because subscribers failed to pay up, and now he wants to complete that addition during the summer. To each of you the sum is almost insignificant, but to him it will aggregate a sufficient amount to meet all his immediate wants, therefore, he hopes you will be free hearted to him as he has been to you, and assist him in his hour of need.

Falls Tp. S. S. Convention.

The Falls township Sunday School convention was held at Cottonwood Falls July 16, 1897, and the three sessions held were quite well attended.

All of the various subjects were well presented and discussed. It was one of the best Sunday School conventions ever held in this city. We will, as Sunday School workers, go home better prepared to do more service for the Master.

We were very glad to notice and welcome those from other townships.

The president's report of the township work was very encouraging. It was as follows:

Number of Sunday schools using international lesson, 15.
Number that use the Bible only, 2.
Number of union schools, 6.
Number of denominational, 11.
Number of teachers, 62.
Number of evergreen schools, 11.
Number of converts, 20.
Enrolled last year, 448.
Enrolled this year, 584.
Average attendance last year, 320.
Average attendance this year, 458.
Average collection per Sunday, \$3.93.

I have visited 13 of the schools and assisted in organizing 3. Schools are better than last year. As I have not received all of the reports last year nor this, it is impossible to make an exact report.

By the report of the nominating committee, the following officers were elected for the coming year: N. C. Hoskins, president; Mrs. Richards, vice president; Lula Evans, secretary and treasurer.

"YOURS FOR HEALTH."

Expert physicians affirm that the right climate may cure consumption and kindred diseases.

The right climate is where a pure, dry air, equable temperature and constant sunshine are found.

These essentials exist in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and various places in New Mexico.

Descriptive pamphlets, recently issued by Passenger Department of the Santa Fe Route, containing complete information relative to these regions as invalids need. For free copies address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made.

To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek.

Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. & S. F. Ry., Monadnock Block, Chicago.

THE MONTEZUMA REOPENED.

A welcome bit of news: The Montezuma Hotel, at Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M., has been reopened. Visitors to this famous resort may now procure sumptuous accommodations at reasonable prices. The Montezuma can comfortably provide for several hundred guests.

Bills Allowed.

Table listing various bills allowed by the County Board, including items like 'List of bills allowed by the County Board at its regular session of July 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 1897, as shown by the following list of bills: Am't.' and 'Henry Bradley, same'.

Henry Bradley, same.

Table listing names and amounts for various bills, including 'J. E. Perry, Clerk's fees in case of State vs. Mote', 'Ed Bradley, same', 'H. A. McDaniel, Justice of the Peace', etc.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, ST. LOUIS.



RATES: \$2.00 PER DAY.
Room and Breakfast, \$1.00.
EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.00 Per Day.
Good Rooms. Good Meals. Good Service.
When you visit St. Louis stop at ST. JAMES HOTEL, Broadway and Walnut. Street Cars Direct to Hotel. TURKISH BATHS, Open all Night.

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The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising peaches, grapes and strawberries. The 1897 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of peaches from 12 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

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HAVE YOU VISITED TEXAS?

It is the biggest State in the Union. It has a productive soil and delightful climate. There is some unoccupied land left. The region along the Gulf coast near Galveston and Houston is particularly attractive. A comfortable income is there assured those who intelligently cultivate small fruits or raise "garden truck."

THE BALLAD OF SLEEP.

Who rides so closely at my side,
Adown the dusky twilight land?
What bold highwayman, hollow-eyed,
With vizor black, and stealthy hand?

Each night he cometh unawares,
Or bright the stars, or dark the sky;
He heareth naught of tears or prayers;
No threat avails, nor piteous sigh.

Fold hath not lured him to the strife;
For treasure-store he doth not bide;
But of that boon called human life
He cries, relentlessly: "Divide!"

"Give of that precious gerdon—time!
The hours when thou wouldst labor long,
And weave thy slender thread of rhyme
Into the woof of human song.

How changed thou art, oh, robber grim,
Since erst I looked on thee in love,
Nor feared thy phantom visage dim,
Nor felt the iron 'neath thy glove.

Once thou didst woo me tenderly
Within thy purple realms to rest;
Through dream-lit ways I rode with thee,
My shadow-steed with thine abreast.

Nor grudged thee then the glorious gift,
For youth was mine, with years of gain;
Now, brief the days—I pray thee lift
Thy gantlet from my bride's rein!

In vain I plead: "One night of grace!"
(The task so sweet! the world so wide!)
The phantom horseman rides apace,
And sternly cries: "Divide! divide!"

I yield unto this hand, I sleep,
Whose sable pennons nod and sway;
He drags me to his dungeon-keep!
He binds me till the break of day!

—Emma Huntington Nason, in N. Y. Independent.

"TO HIM THAT HATH."

BY ANNA NATHAN MEYER.

Mrs. Amanda Hemingway Mason gave a satisfied glance about the room; she assured herself once more that all was in readiness. There were the tables and the chairs, the pens and the ink, the stamps, the patent envelope moisteners, the Social Register, and, last of all, to which her eyes turned in fond pride, the neat piles of daintily-printed pamphlets—the appeals upon which were pinned the hopes of the West Side Exchange for Gentlemen—the appeals that were to magnetize the dollars from the pockets of the very misers.

Mrs. Amanda Hemingway Mason, the president of the society, certainly had every right to feel satisfied, for she had been a committee of one to attend to the preparation of these appeals. Not only had she the florid sketch of the society's rise and progress emanated from her pen, and the many-sided and irrefragable arguments for its continued support, but to her sense of the fitness of things were due the size of the pamphlet, the width of the margin, the appearance of the cover, the selection of the type and the color of the ink. Not a single detail of workmanship had escaped her eye. In the thousand and one little matters that constantly arose between her and the printer she had felt a delicious and novel thrill. She had always cherished secret ambitions in a literary way. In the correction of the proofs (both galley and page) there had been vouchsafed her a breath of the divine afflatus.

And now at last the great work was done; the little books were ranged in orderly piles and lay ready to be slipped into their envelopes and sent abroad upon their triumphant mission. Each bore the magnificent title (done with a discreet variation of red and black ink):

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT OF THE METROPOLIS.
An Account of the Work and Needs of the WEST-SIDE EXCHANGE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Mrs. Mason was fingering one of the pamphlets with pardonable pride when the door bell rang and the secretary of the society entered, prepared for work. "Have they come?" she asked, anxiously. The president nodded towards the pile. The secretary took one up. "Oh, how pretty they are! They will be quite irresistible."

The rest of the board entered shortly in groups of twos and threes, and at last all were settled down to work earnestly in directing the envelopes. The sound of many pens scratching away merrily was broken only now and then by a laughing remark or spicy bit of personality.

"Mrs. Melrose Montagu? H'm!" exclaimed one. "Must be a pretty stirring appeal to move her."

"Better sprinkle some grated onions in to draw her tears," laughed another.

"Mrs. Bemas Burns," said the secretary. "Oh, what's the use? We've sent her appeals every year, and we have never got one cent from her, though she's as rich as Croesus."

Mentally the president corrected: "But not this appeal."

"Why, yes," some one answered. "We really should send her a bill for postage, we have wasted so many stamps on her."

The afternoon passed by, interrupted only by the appearance of the little maid with bread and butter and tea. "There's one thing," remarked the president, with a sigh of satisfaction: "I'm sure there are no mistakes. If there's one thing I hate more than another it's typographical errors. To begin with, there's no excuse for them, as a skillful proof-reader should correct them. And, besides, there's something so cruel, so irrevocable, about them."

"Yes," chimed in the treasurer; "no amount of apologizing can ever make up for them."

"I see you have Miss Smyth with the final e," said the vice president. The president smiled her contentment.

"And Mrs. Zerbolotzki will smile with pleasure to see herself for once correctly spelled," said some one.

"That's worth about \$50 to us alone,"

replied another. The president beamed. At six o'clock the ladies left. Two of them drove off to the branch post office in the neighborhood to deposit the appeals safely, and the president was left alone with the great task accomplished.

That night Mrs. Mason had not been in bed ten minutes before a terrible thought struck chill to her veins. "It can't be possible!" she exclaimed, yet rose instantly, donned her wrapper and went to the parlor in order to make sure. There she lit the gas and seized one of the pamphlets. Turning the pages rapidly to the treasurer's report, she eagerly glanced down the columns of figures and was turned to stone. Some dreadful mistake of the printer (this time she did not accuse the proof-reader) had placed a sum of \$21,000 in the wrong column, and instead of showing a deficit of that amount had made it appear as if the society had \$21,000 more than was needed for current expenses.

What could be done? All that money spent in vain; all that time wasted; all that eloquence! It was cruel. And, more serious even than all that, an institution on the verge of bankruptcy was bringing itself to the attention of everybody as a successful, well-supported enterprise of philanthropy. Of course it was hopeless now to expect a single answer to the appeal. No one was going to waste a dollar on a society with \$21,000 more in the treasury than it needed. The distracted president paced up and down in agony. Oh, how could he? How could she? Had she not explained so elaborately and copied it all so carefully, that this \$21,000 was only a loan and had been paid back, every penny, last year? Oh, dear! It was ridiculous to expect anyone to study it all out and add and subtract in order to find out the exact situation. No, there was no help for it; it would go abroad that the West Side Exchange for Gentlemen was in excellent financial condition, and not a helping hand would be stretched out to them—not one. She had heard people speak of printers' devils; well, they were rightly named. Oh, wouldn't she go down the next morning! wouldn't she! But what could she do? No amount of scolding would ever change the dismal situation. The mischief was done. Not a penny would come to them from the beloved appeals. There was only one honorable course to pursue. She must put her hand into her pocket and pay for the expense of printing. That would be \$30. And then there was the post-stamps because they had thought first-class matter was more dignified. That would be \$20. Fifty dollars in all, from a widow's slender purse.

Poor Mrs. Mason went back to her bed, but not to sleep. As long as the night was, it was not long enough, for the dread grew upon her of being obliged to face her colleagues after the dreadful error should be known.

She remained at home all the morning, waiting for a ring of the door bell that never came. At noon the postman's whistle aroused her, and she went to the door herself to take the mail from him. There were three letters, which she tore open in nervous haste.

The first was from Mrs. Bemas Burns. "I am so delighted to read," it ran, "of your great success. I see you have \$21,000 surplus money in the treasury. Isn't it delightful? I have long put off becoming a member. You may put me down now as a patron at \$25 a year, and, having kept you waiting so long, I really feel that I owe you the inclosed



SEIZED ONE OF THE PAMPHLETS, check for \$100 to make up for my dilatoriness."

The second was from Mrs. Melrose Montagu. "I inclose a check for \$500," she wrote, "for your magnificent and successful work. It gives me much pleasure to know that you are getting on so well. If nothing happens I shall be glad to repeat this subscription next year and the year after that. I am going to get my mother and my sister both to be patrons, for certainly you deserve the support of all thinking women."

And the third was from the treasurer: "I hear on all sides nothing but praise for the beautiful appeal. We shall succeed, thanks to your skill and devotion. I rush to my desk to let you know that I met our funny old neighbor, Mr. Wintry, this morning, and he says he was much pleased with our report, and hints that he may have one of his houses in the neighborhood for us rent free. Don't say anything yet; but isn't it touching how the people are coming forward at last?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

His Sad Fix. "Yes, sir, I repeat that in my opinion Jonathan Doxey is a ruined man, and that he is merely keeping up appearances in order to try to find some way of getting out of his present difficulties."

"You surprise me! What has led you to this conclusion?"

"I asked him for his daughter's hand in marriage yesterday, and he gave his consent without a murmur. What would you do if you were in my place, run away or stay here and try to live it down?"—Cleveland Leader.

TWO DAYS WELL SPENT.

Western Editor Reduces Sight-Seeing to a System.

Managed to See More of the National Capitol in Twenty-Four Hours Than Most Visitors See in a Week.

[Special Washington Letter.] One of the veteran editors of the west came to Washington recently, and, although he had but two days to spare, he managed to see a great deal of the national capital in that time.

Thousands of people traveling from east to west annually stop over here for a day or two, and can of course carry away with them only faint recollections of a city of trees and asphalt pavements. The itinerary of the editor is therefore one which everybody coming here on flying trips might better know about and keep for future reference.

The visitor was wise enough to engage apartments at a hotel before coming here. He knew that when congress is in session all of the hotels are crowded. You may judge from that little bit of forethought that he is somewhat methodical, and inclined to make preparations for coming events.

It was early Tuesday morning when the editor arrived here, and he went at once to the hotel, where he had breakfast. He then went down Pennsylvania avenue on a cable car, which went clear around the capitol grounds, and took him to the new congressional library building. He spent two hours there, viewing with wonderment and amazement the splendors of that magnificent building; an edifice which is now conceded to be, without exception, the most splendid building in the world.

He then walked across the grand plaza to the east front of the capitol building, and entered the senate wing beneath the great marble staircase. Ordinarily a stranger would have climbed the stairs, but it is a physical task which is not necessary. The entrance beneath the staircase leads through a spacious corridor to an elevator which quickly lifts the people to the main floor, or to the gallery floor of the building. Our visiting editor first walked about the senate floor, and went to the east front, where he saw the bronze doors, containing numerous allegorical representations in bas relief. Then he went to the gallery, and was admitted to the reserved gallery because he held a ticket of admission which had been sent to him with the compliments of one of the senators from his state—the senator having learned that the editor was coming to Washington about that time.

It was just five minutes of 12, noon, when the visitor took his seat and began to study the architectural effects of the great legislative chamber. He observed in the niches along the wall the marble busts of the ex-vice presidents of the republic. They are all there, including one of Adlai E. Stevenson, whose term of office only expired last March.

At 12 o'clock he saw Vice President Hobart enter the senate chamber, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Milburn, the celebrated blind chaplain of the senate. He heard the vice president's gavel strike the desk once, lightly, and then the vice president said: "The senate will be in order. The chaplain will offer prayer."

With a friend sitting beside him to point out the notables, the visiting editor saw Senator Frye, of Maine, the eloquent republican orator; Senator Morgan, of Alabama, the patriotic American statesman who resisted the British arbitration treaty, and who has for two years insisted that this country should stop that bloody warfare in Cuba; Senator Cullom, and Senator Mason, of Illinois; Senator Davis, of Minnesota; Senator Burrows, of Michigan; Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin;



IN TOM REED'S PLACE.

"Where am I at? I do declare!" King Ken replied: "In the speaker's chair."

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska; Senator Baker, of Kansas, and many others of celebrity. He several times remarked: "The pictures of public men which are prepared and printed in the newspapers are very good likenesses. I would know Senator Allison, and Senator Quay, and Senator Hoar, and many others here, from the pictures which I have seen in the papers. It is exceedingly complimentary to the progress of the profession in these days that the pictures printed should so well represent the men."

After an hour spent in the senate chamber, the visitor went over to the rotunda, which is the central part of the capitol, and there he met Kennedy, the king of the guides. He is a gentleman of education, refinement and most pleasing manners. He knows the capitol building, from foundation stones to the top of the dome. He led the visitor to statuary hall, the room formerly used by the house of representatives. There he showed the marvelous natural enos of the place. It would make a book to write it all in detail.

In the rotunda the guide pointed out the magnificent fresco work encircling

the inner part of the dome; and he also called attention to the lamentable fact that some of those paintings have been ruined, because, through the negligence of somebody, the dome has been in a leaky condition, and the paintings are smeared and completely destroyed.

Next came a visit to the hall of the house of representatives. There was no session, so the guide took his visitor on to the floor of the house, and pointed out all points of interest. The visitor ascended the dais, and for a few moments sat in the speaker's chair; the chair which is occupied by Tom Reed, the mighty man from Maine, who holds the house in the hollow of his hands.

The speaker's lobby was then visited, and there, upon the walls along the lengthy corridor, the portraits of all the past speakers of the house of representatives were seen. This completed the trip over the main floor of the capitol building, and the visiting editor took the cars, went down the hill, and around to the botanical gardens, where he saw some of nature's marvels.

One of the most interesting things there seems to be the palm trees, of various families, which do as fine work as spiders, or skilled human workmen. The palms grow in sections, and they are so weak that they would droop



"JUST TELL THEM THAT YOU SAW ME."

to the ground. But as each leaf is put forth, little coils of vegetable thread are wound around and around, so that, when the tree reaches the height of from two feet to 30 feet it presents the appearance of having been wound about by human hands. That was the most striking thing in the botanical gardens, but there were many other wonderful things seen there in the course of half an hour.

The next day was Wednesday. The first thing done was to take the electric cars, go careering across the celebrated Long bridge, and stop at Arlington national cemetery. There is the former home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and around about it skilled landscape gardeners have beautified the last resting places of 12,000 union soldiers. There are monuments to generals, colonels, captains, lieutenants, and also to private soldiers. In front of the old mansion, overlooking the national capital, is a splendid monument of Gen. Phil Sheridan, with his likeness in bronze. It took nearly all morning to see Arlington, and then return to the hotel for dinner.

In the afternoon there was a trip to the bureau of engraving and printing, the place where all our paper money and all of our postage stamps are printed. It is a wonderful workshop; but everything is so barred off that it is difficult to see much of the workings of the bureau. The workmen and the women are all barred in, and the public barred out, because there are millions upon millions of dollars in money right there all the time.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, and our editorial brother went there. It was a great sight. He was ushered into the east room, and there were about 300 people awaiting an opportunity to shake hands with the president. It was 15 minutes after three o'clock when the president appeared, and took his place at the door leading out into the corridor. The crowd filed past him, one at a time, in single file, and he took the hand of each caller, bowed and passed him on to the hall. It was all over in ten minutes, and the president went back to his public duties. But he can now say to his associates as he takes up his pen to write: "This is the hand that shook the hand of William McKinley." Very few people, comparatively speaking, ever have an opportunity to see one of our presidents, much less to see him face to face, and clasp his hand.

The day was waning, but it had been well spent. The editor then entered an open coupe, and was driven out over the hills of northwest Washington to the soldiers' home; that comfortable retreat where the veterans who are homeless may go and spend their last days in peace, quiet, comfort and pride; for they are all proud of their home, and of their soldier records.

After driving all over the vast acreage within the soldiers' home walls, the driver reined his horses and called attention to what is called the "capitol vista." The dome of the capitol, which is five miles away, can be seen through the trees, for there is an opening directly through the trees which looks as though it had been purposely hewn; but the driver says that it is a natural opening, and everybody believes that it is so.

Now, when you come to Washington, and have only two days to spend here, if you will follow this itinerary, you will find that by systematic effort you will be able to see a great deal, and enjoy every minute of your time.

SMITH D. FRY.

She Couldn't Be Blamed. "Were you surprised when Charley asked you to be his wife?"

"Surprised is no name for it. Why, Belle, I never gave him any provocation."—Demorest's Magazine.

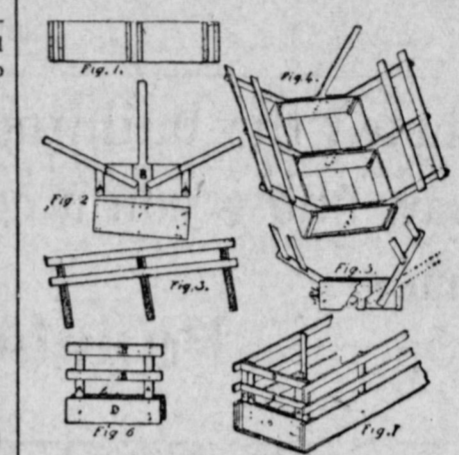
AGRICULTURAL HINTS

HAY AND HOG RACK.

A Combination Structure Which Seems Hard to Beat.

A late number of the Canadian Farmers' Advocate contained the accompanying description and illustrations of a combined hay or sheep and cattle rack by one of its correspondents:

"The accompanying figures represent a combined hay and sheep rack which is easily detachable and convenient to store away under cover. Any ordinary strong wagon box will answer if cleats are put on to hold the double end and center-boards. Fig. 1 represents the side of the box, 1 1/2 inches thick and any desired width and length, with cleats on each end and in the center, nailed on with 3-inch wire nails to receive the cross pieces of the sides of the rack. Fig. 2 represents the front board, which is double. The lower portion of the figure is removed from its proper position to show how the sides are held in place. A is of 2x4-inch scantling. B is of 2x6-inch hard wood. The stake



COMBINED HAY AND HOG RACK

is to build the front of the load against and hold the lines while loading. These double boards are bolted or nailed with heavy wire nails, well clinched. C is of 1 1/2 x 4-inch hard wood. The center and hind boards are made the same as Fig. 2 except that no stake is needed. Fig. 3 shows one of the sides held together with bolts or wire nails. A 7-foot rack requires side pieces 3 feet 7 inches long. Fig. 4 represents the hay rack complete. It is necessary to have a good, strong bottom. It is also well to have wagon rods having thumb nuts pass through the box across the center and ends to hold it firmly. A long rack should have four cross pieces. Fig. 5 shows how the sides are lifted off or placed in position. A boy can readily do this. The box is shown 13 inches deep, but 11 or 12 will answer. Fig. 6 represents the end boards for the sheep rack. Standards A are 2x4-inch scantling 3 feet 7 inches long. D is the double backboard 12 inches wide which holds the hind shelving or hurdle in place. B B are nailed to standards A on the outside. Fig. 7 shows the sheep rack. The end boards are placed in position, and the right-hand shelving is put on the left side of the box and the left on the right. The end uprights of the sides slip down between standards A of the end and the sides of the box. This holds the shelving upright. The end boards slip up and down on C, Fig. 7. The rack is my own contrivance. I gave it a good trial last year and am well satisfied with it."

HINTS FOR STOCKMEN.

There is complaint against the work done by dehorning clippers and preference expressed for the saw. The clippers are all right if used according to directions.

The balky horse and the swearing driver are two nuisances where the horse should have the monopoly. Keep your temper and in some way get the horse to think of something else. As soon as you do he will go.

Hard roads bang up the feet of the horse, and it is a question if hard roads are not as wearing on the horse as soft roads are. But independent of that hard roads are desirable when they can be had without too much burden to the farmer.

The 1,200-pound hog—and one man claims to have one—is not desirable or profitable. We once saw a pen of ten hogs where aggregate weight was 10,000 pounds. Hogs to weigh must be kept until the second year, and that of itself is not advisable.

Secretary Wilson thinks that hog cholera can be "abolished" and will study the thing from A to Z. It has been studied already, but the more it is studied the worse it is. Feed less corn, breed from more mature stock and keep the hogs under healthful conditions are all the science there is to the subject.—Western Plowman.

Home Market the Best.

What would a farm be that did not contain a flock of hens? The eggs are considered adjuncts to the farm, and they enter into many of the household dishes. In estimating the profits from poultry the eggs and poultry consumed by the family should be given the same value as though such supplies were purchased. The "family" markets in the United States excel all others, and no farmer should sell his eggs and live on something less desirable, but enjoy the same luxuries as those who are willing to have the best in the cities. Supply the home market first.—Farm and Fireside.

Barometers on the Farm.

The farm is full of barometers, all more certain than the best almanacs ever concocted. Before the rain comes the dog is lazy and wants to sleep, the cat washes its face, and the horses are restless and easily frightened. The geese are noisy, the poultry seek their roosts, ants are in a hurry and skurry laying in supplies, spiders crowd together on the wall, toads and snails and slugs are on the garden paths and birds cry "wee, wee," the frogs croak, and peafowl become very excitable and talkative.

CULTIVATING GRASS.

No Crop Grown on the Average Farm Pays Better.

There is no part of farming at the present day so much neglected as the meadow, and there is no crop grown that pays better. The general idea of the farmer is that the meadow does not require any cultivation or care. "The meadow," he says, "is all right. I seeded this field three or five years ago; but I cannot see why I get so light a crop."

It is quite plain you have been robbing the land for three years and returning nothing. Worse than that; you have allowed the moss to creep in and smother the roots which you have robbed of their natural sustenance, without returning anything to them or driving off the moss from the root-bound grass. What kind of a corn crop would you get if you did not cultivate it? To insure a big crop of hay cultivate it. Haul, during the month of December, say from six to eight loads to the acre of barnyard manure and spread it while hauling as evenly as you can get with a fork. Then as early as you can get on the meadow in March, or as soon as the frost is out and the ground dry enough to get on with a team, take a good harrow and drag it thoroughly, and then cross-harrow it. You will imagine you are going to ruin your meadow, but you are simply loosening the roots and giving them a chance; and when harvest time comes you will find you not only did not injure your meadow, but greatly increased your crop of grass, and also improved your ground. This matter of cultivating grass is not a mere "theory." It is a principle, proved to be correct by actual trial with profitable results. In 1882 Josiah Bagley, of Serena, from a six-acre meadow took 12 loads of hay, with no after-crop. The following season he manured and cultivated the same six acres substantially as outlined above. Some of his neighbors laughed at him; but about the 10th of July, 1883, he cut 19 loads of grass from these six acres, and in the last of September cut a second crop of nine loads. He says: "I am an advocate of cultivating grass."—J. E. Porter, in Prairie Farmer.

TREATMENT OF MANGE.

Recipe for a Salve Which is Said to Produce Good Results.

Scurf or mange is sometimes difficult to cure. It is caused by a small mite that burrows in the skin, and to get rid of it the mite must be destroyed. The treatment mentioned has such a tendency, but as the application is most effective when applied locally there has been too much reliance upon the internal treatment. The sulphur internally is not harmful, but it will take too much time; the process is too slow, says Breeders' Gazette.

In the first place, the pens and sleeping quarters should be frequently disinfected with crude carbolic acid and lime. The surface affected should be treated with a salve made as follows: Four ounces of salicylic acid, the same amount of hyposulphite of sodium, eight ounces of cosmoline or lard; and if the lard is used a small amount of beeswax should be added to make the mixture firm. The cosmoline or lard should be melted over a slow fire, and while it is warm enough still to remain a liquid stir in the other ingredients slowly until they are thoroughly mixed. When cold apply to the diseased skin of the hogs every day until a cure is effected. If many hogs are to be treated the amount should be doubled or quadrupled, as the necessities may require. In stirring in the salicylic acid care should be used to keep the face away from the mixture, or the person who does the work will have a violent case of sneezing. The salve mentioned is good for man or beast where there is a violent and persistent eruption of the skin. Do not forget to disinfect the pens and sleeping quarters of the animals. The crude carbolic acid is good, but when applied strong enough to be effective it is likely to make the animals sick.

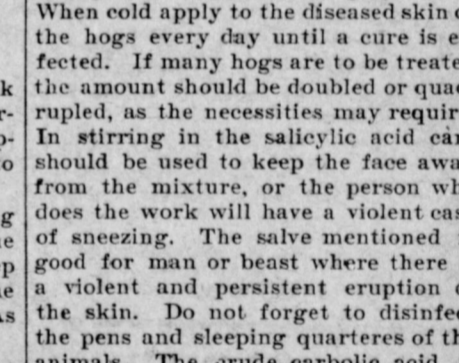
FOR CUTTING STALKS.

A Homemade Contrivance That Does Its Work Well.

A cheap stalk cutter is made by taking a sound log, A, about 4 feet long and 18 to 24 inches in diameter. Blades of steel, B, 3 feet long and 4 inches wide, edged as in sharpening a plow, are secured to the log as shown in the cut. The shanks that hold the blades should be set forward so that in revolving the edge will strike the ground perpendicularly. A common roller frame is put on and the tongue (C) is fastened behind a cart or wagon, and it is ready for operation. The number of blades to put on depends on the size of the log and the length pieces the stalks are to be cut into. For a log 18 inches in diameter 5 blades will suffice. The log must be heavy enough so that the weight will cut through the stalks.—G. W. Waters, in Ohio Farmer.

Our Wealth in Grass.

Mr. Scribner, of the department of agriculture, has recently collected some very interesting facts about American grasses. He says: "We have better grasses and a greater variety of them native to our soil than we can ever get from Europe." Of clovers we have no less than 60 species, all native to the country, and there is an equal number of different "blue grasses," besides 20 "grazing grasses," and a great variety of others. Yet, Mr. Scribner says, hardly more than a dozen of all these kinds of native grasses have been brought into cultivation.



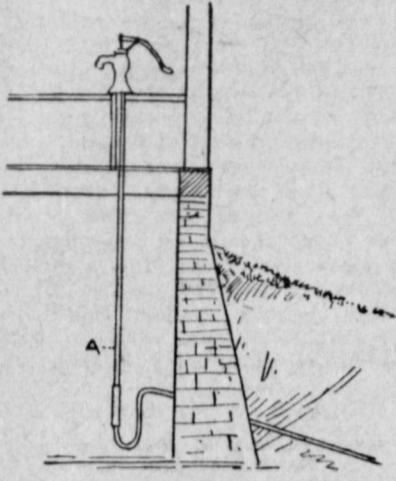
STALK CUTTER.

THE FARMING WORLD.

THE FARM KITCHEN.

How Water May Be Pumped to It from a Distant Well.

It frequently happens that a farmer's family is obliged to depend for a water supply upon a well or spring at some distance from the house. When such a supply is on lower ground the labor of carrying water is considerable. This may be avoided by placing a pump in the kitchen, to discharge over the kitchen sink. Such an arrangement gives good satisfaction, while it is new, but a wearing of the valves, causing it to leak air, be it ever so little, will empty



WATER FOR THE KITCHEN.

the whole pipe of water, and the time and trouble required to "fetch the pump" will make the thing practically a failure. To overcome this a well pump must be used, bringing the cylinder near the bottom of the cellar. Then let the suction pipe turn upward, as shown in the illustration, and pass out through the cellar wall a little higher than the top of the cylinder. This will cause water always to remain in the pump and thus secure the pipe from becoming empty. With this arrangement water may be drawn under ground to where it is needed from a distance of ten or twenty rods without difficulty, except that it must be from a point not more than 25 feet lower than the pump cylinder. If the kitchen is subjected to freezing temperature in the winter the pump may be protected by making a small hole at "a," thus permitting the water to escape down to that point when the pump is not in use.—Charles E. Benton, in Practical Farmer.

SAVE YOUR FIELDS.

If You Do Not Feed Your Land It Will Refuse to Feed You.

"Why do you feed your horse?" If that question were asked the average farmer he would doubtless answer: "You are a fool; I feed him to keep him alive and able to work." But if the question were asked: "Why don't you feed your land?" the average farmer would not be so ready with his answer. Yet the one thing is no more important than the other. If it is absurd to be able to work and produce results having no material to be converted into strength, it is no less so to expect land to produce crops continuously without having new supplies of plant food with which to make them grow. No soil is inexhaustible. While there are large accumulations of plant food in some localities, continuous cropping and the leaching and washing caused by rains will in time deplete and exhaust them. It is better to feed the land before it is starved. It is easier to keep a horse fat than to fatten a poor one; and it is easier to keep land productive than to take that which is dead poor and make it so. A horse that is still strong enough to assimilate his food can soon acquire his normal strength; he only wants a plenty of good food. Land that will grow crops of any leguminous plant will, if the same are plowed under or fed off in the field, in a short time recover enough tone to produce profitable crops of other things. But if allowed to run down so that neither clover nor peas will make a crop, it cannot be economically restored. A word to the wise is sufficient; begin this year to feed your land, so that it in turn may feed you.—Rural World.

HINTS FOR BEEKEEPERS.

The Italians stick closely to the combs even when handled. After the first swarm issues out all the queen cells but one. Do not keep a colony with a defective queen. Kill her and give them a good one. Wherever a farmer, dairyman or horticulturist can make a living a bee man can also. One advantage with bees is that during the greater part of the year their feed costs nothing. There are three classes of bees in a thrifty colony, nurse bees, wax workers and honey gatherers. Always have extra hives to save every swarm that comes out; often a little delay will lose them. Give the bees plenty of working room if you want to prevent small swarms from coming out. If you will go through each colony once a week and take out the queen cells, a swarm will rarely come off. While bee hives may sit out in the sun all summer, it is better to shade them on account of saving the honey. Italian bees are generally admitted to be superior to the black bees. They are better workers and are more easily controlled. Especially in the middle of the day when the bees are at work, approach a hive from the sides or rear, so as not to interfere with them in their flight. Never leave a newly hived swarm near the place where it clustered. The safest plan is to remove it at once to a stand somewhat distant whether the bees are all in or not.—St. Louis Republic.

FEEDING FOR EGGS.

Why Green Bones Should Be Used Much More Extensively.

The profit is always sure when every detail is correct. Cheap food must not be estimated by the price paid for it in the market. The cheapest food for the poultryman or farmer is that which gives him the largest number of eggs. It matters not what the food costs, so long as the eggs correspond. It is the product by which we should measure and estimate.

Green bones are not used as extensively as they should be, because grain can be obtained with less difficulty and at a low cost, but as egg-producing material the bone is far superior to grain; nor does the bone really cost more than grain in some sections. The cutting of the bone into available sizes is now rendered an easy matter, as the bone cutter is within the reach of all. Bones fresh from the butcher have more or less adhering, and the more of such meat the better, as it will cost no more per pound than the bone, while the combination of both meat and bone is almost a perfect food from which to produce eggs.

If the farmer can get two extra eggs per week from each hen in winter, he will make a large profit. We may add that if the product of each hen can be increased one egg per week only in winter, that one egg will pay for all the food she can possibly consume, and it therefore pays to feed the substances that will induce the hens to lay. If the hens are consuming food and yet are producing no eggs, they will cause a loss to their owner; and this happens every winter on a large number of farms. The hens receive plenty of food, but not of the proper kind.

A pound of cut green bone is sufficient for 16 hens one day, which means that one cent will pay for the bone for that number of fowls. If one quart of grain be fed at night to 16 hens, and one pound of bone in the morning, it should be ample for each day in winter. In summer only the bone need be given. Such a diet provides fat, starch, nitrogen, phosphates, lime and all the substances required to enable the hens to lay eggs. As an egg is worth about three cents in winter, it is plain that it is cheaper to feed bone than grain, as the greater number of eggs not only reduces the total cost, but increases the profit as well.

The bone-cutter is as necessary to the poultryman as his feed mill. It enables him to use an excellent and cheap food, and gives him a profit where he might otherwise be compelled to suffer a loss. It is claimed that a bone-cutter pays for itself in eggs, and really costs nothing. Bones are now one of the staple articles of food for poultry, and no ration should have them omitted. They are food, grit and lime, all combined in one, and the hens will leave all other foods to receive the cut bone. If cut fine, even chicks and ducklings will relish such excellent food, while turkeys grow rapidly on it. To meet with success requires the use of the best materials, and green bone beats all other substances as food for poultry.—Rural World.

COMFORT FOR POULTRY.

How to Enlarge a House That Has Become Too Small.

On most farms the poultry house is too small for the stock kept. A space of at least eight square feet for each fowl is needed. The cut shows an excellent and cheap enlargement—a shed-roof addition at each end of the present house. Put a partition through the center of the old house and let the



ENLARGED POULTRY HOUSE.

ends into the additions. This will give two large pens, so that two breeds can be kept, Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, for instance, thus giving one egg and meat the year about.—N. Y. Tribune.

To Destroy Wasps' Nests.

A very simple and effective plan of destroying the nests of the wasp consists in saturating a piece of soft rag, attached to a slender stick, in turpentine, and then thrusting it into the passage to the nest, stopping up the hole with a piece of turf. It kills every wasp, and there is no necessity whatever for digging them out. Use thoroughly good turpentine, for when it falls in its action. Such a remedy as this is safe, and quite as good as the dangerous preparations so often adopted. One or two tablespoonfuls of pulverized cyanide of potassium put into the nest at any time of the day forms a good remedy. If quietly done the ingress of the insects is not in the least disturbed. They enter readily, but never return.

Causes of Swine Diseases.

As the hog is the most difficult of all farm stock to give medicine to, prevention will be found to be the best remedy in most cases. Almost all diseases of swine may be traced to neglect, insufficient and unwholesome food, poor shelter, filthy, nauseous pens, lying in dung heaps, inhaling large quantities of deleterious gases, lying in cold, wet beds and exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, permitting too many to sleep together and breeding to animals that have been diseased, or in-and-in breeding, the feeding of smutty corn, not providing clean, pure water—these are undoubtedly the principal causes of disease in swine.

It is poor economy to store good white honey in unclean vessels.

DELUSION OF THE BICYCLE.

Disappointing Riders Who Look Well When Seen from the Wheel.

"I have found that the experience was the same with both the men and the women," said a regular bicyclist, "and during two years of observation I have never known the rule to fail. The slim, tailor-made woman, who looks tidy and pretty from behind, and is as a matter of fact neither young nor pretty when her full face is seen, is already an old thyme for comic papers and jokers. But it took the bicycle to put a new phase on the theme. Nine times out of ten the woman who sits erect, wears a well-fitting suit, and displays a particularly slim and graceful figure is certain to be—well, old when you ride past her and look around to get a good view of her face. She is likely to be thin, with a wrinkled face, having as much freshness and youth about it as a dried apple. It's unfortunate that such should be the case, but it is so, and in the majority of cases the pretty, fresh-looking girl will not ride half as well as her older rival, who can keep a spickiness on the wheel that nobody can excel. The latter will dress better, hold herself better, and so long as she is viewed only by the men riding behind her she will be far more impressive than any of the younger and better looking women on wheels. It is of course disappointing when the opportunity for seeing the full face comes. But the spectacle is pleasant enough for a while.

"Something of the same kind is true of the men. I have known slim fellows, with finely-developed calves, to turn out sallow-faced, dyspeptic-looking men with eyeglasses and a discontented expression. Kidding behind them they looked like young athletes, and the contrast with their real looks was something awful. Not only physically but also as far as their dress goes, such men look better, when seen from the rear, than nine out of any ten men one sees on the boulevard, and they ride along so slowly and delicately that they are never ruffled and never wilt their collars. They are like the disappointing women, the spickiest-looking riders on the road. But they are never able to stand the front view."—Chicago Tribune.

USES FOR CHERRY PITS.

Italians Gather Them to Make Medicine and Newsboys to Gamble.

Since cherries have become cheap enough to be handled by the push-cart peddlers a number of Italians have been picking up the pits thrown away on the streets by cherry-eaters. A diminutive Italian girl is the most persistent worker of the kind seen hereabouts. She appears at the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge soon after noon, and few cherry pits round there escape getting into the wooden box she carries under her arm. A bridge policeman stopped the girl a few days ago and asked her what she was going to do with the cherry pits. "Make medicine," she replied. "What kind of medicine?" asked the copper.

"No speak English," said the girl, as she went on gathering the pits. "That's always the way with them Eytalians," said the policeman to a bystander. "If you ask them a question they'll give you a knock-out blow by telling you they can't talk the language."

Park row is a fertile hunting ground for the pit gatherers, and the quantity of pits that can be gathered in a few hours is surprising. With a box or a bag in which to carry the pits the pickers work along the streets where the cherry push-carts are stationed. They scour the gutters and roadways, and seem to be oblivious to everything but what they are seeking. Cable cars and trucks have no terrors for them.

Besides the use made of the pits as a medicine, the newsboys gather them to play with. They play a sort of marble game with the pits, but it is not a popular game, because cherry pits are easy to obtain. Two players take part in the game. Each player furnishes a pit, and the players alternately take the two pits in one hand, shake them and drop them on the ground. Then the player lays the index finger of one hand on the ground between the pits and with one of his other fingers drives one pit toward the other. If he lifts it he wins. If he misses the other player wins. The stakes are the pits used in playing.—N. Y. Sun.

Uncle Sam's Great Land Possessions.

The area of the United States is 3,025,000 square miles; with Alaska it is 3,602,990 square miles, equal to the area of all Europe, with Italy and Turkey excepted. Texas, its largest state, is 212 times the size of Rhode Island. Texas might invite every man, woman and child now living in the world to settle within its territory, offering each individual a plot of ground 49½ feet by 100 feet. The state would not be really crowded, for each individual would have four times the space taken by each person in New York city. England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Italy and Portugal could be transplanted to Texas and there would still be room for a good-sized promenade made where curious Americans could walk while studying this bit of Europe. Three of the cattle ranches of Texas cover as much territory as the Sandwich islands, which we were to annex four years ago.—William George Jordan, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Where the Leak Came In.

"Say, Joe, how'd yer like ter try one of 'em 'ere summer 'otels where they gives yer 'ere cream reg'lar every day?" "Aw! Git along with yer."

"Fact—and waters ter hand it ter yer."

"Ugh, waiters! I jist knowed they wur too durned mean ter let yer help yerself!"—Brooklyn Life.

No Wonder.

"I understand that Jones has a hard time getting along with his wife." "How's that?" "They ride a tandem, and the madam weighs 250 pounds."—Philadelphia Call.

AN APPEAL FOR FREEDOM.

The Cuban League of New York Asks for Financial Aid.

The Cuban League of New York, whose president is Ethan Allen, and vice presidents such men of national reputation and honor as Chauncey M. Depew, Roswell P. Flower, etc., has issued the following appeal asking for financial aid in its patriotic efforts in behalf of struggling Cuba:

"To the People of the United States: A brave and generous people will aid the oppressed. Cuba is under a brutal tyranny. Inspired by our history she freely bleeds for independence, and appeals to us for help. We must hear, and hearing, promptly act. An irrepressible conflict between republicanism and monarchy was inaugurated by Washington and his compatriots, and as trustees of the great political inheritance from them we must be in that conflict whether we will or not, whenever any intelligent people fires the opening gun for freedom. By an unparalleled career of courage and sacrifice the Cubans have proved their right to self-government. Our people, to keep untarnished the heroic crown of our fathers, which our government at Washington for three years has failed to do, must extend material support to the embattled heroes on Cuban soil. The passive policy of this administration, in emulation of the last, still repressed the nobler impulses of our people, while foul murder continues. To give now is more than to fight. He who supplies the weapon is brother in achievement to him who wields it.

"A plan for small subscriptions at local points, deposited there with banks or business firms, reaches all. Let those who will serve send addresses of themselves and bank to the Red, White and Blue League, New York.

"ETHAN ALLEN.

"President of the Cuban League."

DOCTORS AND PATIENTS.

Odd Tales of Physicians of the Old School in England.

A physician with a large practice sees strange sights—some humorous, some pitiful, and some irritating. Sir Benjamin W. Richardson, commenting on the fact that these singular sights tend to produce in the doctor's mind the feeling "All things are alike to all," says he once surprised a bishop by saying that the writer of Ecclesiastes must have been a doctor.

Once a woman who kept a fuel store brought her husband to Dr. Richardson in a little cart with his body covered with small coal, under the idea that by this means she was keeping him warm. Another woman, to whom he prescribed an ether mixture, therefore volatile, first made it warm, in order that it might be agreeable to take.

He was called in the early days of his London practice to visit a servant in a large house, and overheard the mistress ask the housekeeper: "What sort of a man is he, and how did he come? Did he drive?"

"I think you'll like him, ma'am," replied the housekeeper; "but, poor man! he is only a walking doctor yet."

People made a distinction between the walking and the driving doctor in former days. A physician with a large paying practice used to ride in a chariot which cost 300 guineas. Now people do not care if a doctor comes in a landau, or a brougham, or a cab, provided he comes quickly.

The old physician was known by everybody as a doctor. He wore a long, broad-tailed coat, knee breeches, Hessian boots, a frilled shirt with ruffles at the wrists, and a large white cravat of the finest lawn. He carried a cane with a perforated box at the top, which held camphor or some other smelling substance. When he was called to a consultation, he expected to find a table spread with wine glasses, a decanter of brandy and a bottle of wine.—Youth's Companion.

Popularity and a Sin.

One of the incidents that conduced to give the queen temporary popularity in Ireland was this: She and the prince, with the prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, were driven in their roomy carriage to Mr. Dargan's exhibition. The streets and windows were thronged. There were only bright faces, and the air was filled with cheers. She bowed very affably; the prince held his hat a little before his forehead, and hardly bowed. The prince of Wales took off a cap with a white band and held it rather gracefully, as if to show that he should have bowed the queen not present. Prince Alfred looked a little sulky and kept his cap on his head, but she did. She whipped the cap off his head with one hand, and with the other gave him such a slap in the face. It was done in an instant, and without any change of countenance. Thundering cheers marked the approval of the multitude.—Contemporary Review.

Did the Job Himself.

It is related of the late Duc d'Anmale that lack of decision is illustrated by the following incident: When about to enter a room at a reception in 1873 he was asked by the usher what name should be announced. "Gen. le Duc d'Anmale," he answered; and then, suddenly changing his mind, he said: "No; announce his royal highness, Duc d'Anmale." But, not feeling satisfied with this, he said: "Say merely Duc d'Anmale." Finally he said: "Say nothing," and walked in unannounced.—N. Y. Times.

TERSE AND TART.

A dead beat is nearly always a chronic liar. The dead are forgiven because they are forgotten.

No fool like an old fool, or more generally talked about.

You hear a great deal about children being spoiled, but there seems to be such a thing occasionally as a spoiled parent. There is only one way in which a woman can get her revenge on a man, and that is by marrying him, but it is at a terrible cost to herself.

Use Gentleness.

Be gentle in stimulating the kidneys, otherwise you will excite and weaken them. The happiest results follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to overcome renal inactivity. Avoid the unmedicated, fiery stimulants of commerce. The kidneys have a delicate membrane easily irritated, and upon this the action of such excitants is pernicious. Malarial complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia and biliousness succumb to the corrective influence of the Bitters.

The Appropriate Place.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," said the judge to the gentleman who had been caught picking pockets at a funeral. "Have you no sense of decency?" "Yes, judge; but you know people in a place like that are so easily touched."—Indianapolis Journal.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Bicycle Saddle.

Deadshot Dick—What's Wild Bill so mad about to-day?

"Texas Jim—About a week ago he saw an ad in a paper for a saddle that sold for \$5, so he sent the V, an' they sent him a darn toy saddle for a rockin' horse.—Up-to-Date.

The Mead Cycle Company, Chicago, is the original house to sell reliable bicycles at low prices direct to the rider. They have built up a large business by their honorable dealings and have won the confidence of their customers. They ask the public to believe that the house which leads and controls the best source of supply is the best house to do business with.

There are 250,000 words in the English language, and most of them were used on Sunday by a woman who discovered after coming out of church that her new hat was adorned with a tag on which was written: "Reduced to 6 shillings 1½ pence."—Tit-Bits.

"Did you tell that young man not to call here any more?" asked Mabel's father, severely. "N—no." "Why not?" "I didn't think that it was necessary. I don't see how he could call any more, now. He calls seven times a week."—Washington Star.

A cold church can only be warmed by fire that comes from Heaven.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.	
CATTLE—Best beefs	4 15 @ 4 70
Stockers	4 05 @ 4 35
Native cows	2 65 @ 3 40
HOGS—Choice to heavy	3 75 @ 3 75
SHEEP	2 40 @ 3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	64 @ 65
No. 2 hard	61 @ 61½
CORN—No. 2 mixed	23½ @ 24
OATS—No. 2 mixed	18 @ 19
RYE—No. 2	28 @ 29
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	2 15 @ 2 45
Fancy	1 80 @ 1 95
HAY—Choice timothy	7 00 @ 7 50
Fancy prairie	5 50 @ 5 75
BRIAN (sacked)	32 @ 32½
BUTTER—Choice creamery	12½ @ 13½
CHEESE—Full cream	9½ @ 12
EGGS—Choice	8½ @ 6
POTATOES	40 @ 50
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 75 @ 4 75
Texas	2 50 @ 3 35
HOGS—Heavy	3 2 @ 3 60
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 50 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Choice	3 00 @ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	70 @ 71½
CORN—No. 2 mixed	24 @ 24½
OATS—No. 2 mixed	17 @ 17½
RYE—No. 2	32½ @ 33
BUTTER—Creamery	11 @ 15
LARD—Western mess	3 75 @ 3 85
PORK	7 55 @ 8 00
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 00 @ 5 15
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 10 @ 3 60
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 25 @ 4 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 29 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75½ @ 76
CORN—No. 2	23½ @ 24
OATS—No. 2	18 @ 18½
RYE	36 @ 36½
BUTTER—Creamery	11½ @ 14½
LARD	2 80 @ 3 02½
PORK	7 50 @ 7 55
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	4 35 @ 5 05
HOGS—Good to choice	3 85 @ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red	77½ @ 78
CORN—No. 2	30 @ 31
OATS—No. 2	22 @ 22½
BUTTER—Creamery	11 @ 15
PORK—Mess	7 50 @ 8 00

GROVES



MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 CTS.

GALATIA, ILL., Nov. 15, 1888.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three more already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

A COOL BOTTLE



of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

HIRES Rootbeer

should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Made only by the Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 6 gallons. Sold every where.

THE FINEST SLEEPING CARS IN THE WORLD

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

TO DES MOINES ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

KANSAS CITY TICKET OFFICE 7 WEST BROAD STREET

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS

NOTICE NAME THIS LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE

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CONSTIPATION—Caused by {Over-Work! Over-Eating! Over-Drinking!

No part of the human body receives more ill treatment than the bowels. Load after load is imposed until at last the intestines become clogged, refuse to act, worm out. Then you must assist nature. Do it, and see how easily you will be

Cured by **Cascarets** CANDY CATHARTIC.

Not a violent mass of mercurial and mineral poisons, but a PURE VEGETABLE COMPOUND, that acts directly upon the diseased and worn out intestinal canal, makes it strong, and restores muscular action, at the same time gently stimulating the liver and kidneys. Not a patent liquid or pill-form dose, but a CANDY TABLET—pleasant to eat, easy and delightful in action.

They are indeed NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME."

CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO

SEE THAT **Ladies THIS NAME** IS STAMPED ON Every Pair OF SHOES YOU BUY. IT IS A POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF SUPERIORITY.

Ask Your Dealer for Them.

SHOES. JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

\$75 **RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE** \$50

Western Wheel Works CHICAGO, ILL. CATALOGUE FREE

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GUARDS WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use In Time. Sold by druggists.

Weeks Scale Works, STOCK, COAL, HAY, GRAIN, BUFFALO, N. Y. AND COTTON SCALES.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10¢ drug treatment free. Dr. H. H. GIBBY'S DISP., Camden, N. J.

A. N. K.—D 1666

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

STRIKE FEATURES.

Railway Employees May Be Called on to Help Miners.

E. V. DEBS TALKS TO THE MINERS.

The Men at the Cannonsburg Mines Injured to Come Out—Over Three Thousand Men Quit Work in Illinois.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 20.—Some new features will likely be introduced into the struggle within the next two days, but the leaders are maintaining the greatest secrecy regarding their movements. It is believed they contemplate calling on the railway organizations for assistance. Secretary Warner gave out information yesterday that a meeting of railway employees was held here Sunday and the situation of the miners' strike thoroughly discussed. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the strikers and each member was assessed \$2 for the strike fund. Active work has been commenced in the coke region and efforts will be made to bring out all the men at mines where the product is being shipped to Pittsburgh. Ex-National Vice President Cameron Mills, of the United Mine Workers, left yesterday morning for the coke region and addressed a mass meeting of men employed at the Smook & Boyd mines. A mass meeting is scheduled to be held at Uniontown today which will be addressed by Messrs. Miller and Warner. Gen. John Little, of the Ohio state board of arbitration, and W. P. DeArmitt, of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co., are still in the east endeavoring to secure the signatures of the eastern coal operators to the uniformity agreement. They are expected to return today. It is announced that a meeting of the arbitration commission will be held here on Wednesday.

Pittsburgh council yesterday in regular session passed a resolution asking President McKinley to use his good offices in the settlement of the coal miners' strike. The resolution advocates arbitration on a true uniformity basis and urges the president to act promptly in the matter before the strike develops into an industrial war and seriously interferes with the business interests of the community.

DEBS TALKS TO THE STRIKERS.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va., July 20.—E. V. Debs addressed the entire male population of Fairmount last night and about 200 miners from the neighboring collieries. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one and he was frequently applauded by the miners. Yesterday at Monongahela he held a meeting and about 300 of the 365 miners there were in attendance. He organized a branch of the United Mine Workers of America with 200 members and they will hereafter hold meetings at ten o'clock each morning. To-night Debs speaks at Riversville and the next evening at Watson and as he has chosen the evening to make his address it is supposed he does not expect the men to come out before Thursday or Friday. Indeed, in his speech yesterday he said in five days the great miners' strike would be settled.

FORCED TO QUIT WORK.

CANNONSBURG, Pa., July 20.—The striking miners from Bridgeville, who visited the Allison, Boon and Enterprise mines yesterday for the purpose of inducing the men at work to come out, dispersed in the afternoon, having attained their object without trouble. Immediately upon receipt of the news of the proposed raid the mine owners at these pits ordered a suspension until the excitement should die out. In the afternoon the miners held a meeting, at which time speeches were made to the effect that if they did not remain out the strikers would return 1,000 strong and bring guns.

ILLINOIS MEN GO OUT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—The miners at Gerard, Green Ridge, Virden and Barclay, who have been working, came out yesterday. Reports received here show that 3,000 strikers came out of the southern field yesterday. Assumption miners joined with the Pana strikers and forced the miners at Mowean out. About 450 men employed in the shafts of the St. Louis Consolidated Coal Co. at Collinsville, Ill., also went out yesterday at the request of the marching delegation from Staunton, Glen Carbon and Mount Olive coal mines.

GOV. TAYLOR'S CHOICE.

Thomas H. Turley succeeds Isham G. Harris as senator from Tennessee.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., July 20.—Gov. Taylor yesterday made the official announcement that he had appointed Thomas H. Turley, of Memphis, United States senator to succeed the late Isham G. Harris.

Thomas H. Turley was born in Memphis, Tenn., April 3, 1845. He enlisted in the first year of the war in the Maryland rifles, company L. Fourteenth Tennessee regiment. He was wounded twice—once at Shiloh and once at Peach Tree creek, in front of Atlanta. He was captured in the battle of Nashville and taken to Camp Chase, O., where he was held until March, 1865, when he was exchanged and returned south. Since 1869 he has been practicing law in this city. He has never held an office of any kind. When questioned as to his position on the tariff bill now before congress, Senator Turley said that he had not studied the bill technically, but that upon the question of tariff he is as near a free trader as it is possible to be. On the financial question, Mr. Turley is strictly in line with the recent Chicago platform.

Cloudburst in Nebraska.

LONDE POLE, Neb., July 20.—A cloudburst six miles west of this place washed out one mile of railroad track. All trains are tied up. Every dam between here and Sidney is washed out, and still they are going out. This is the worst flood ever known here.

Did Not Break a Record.

DETROIT, Mich., July 20.—About 5,000 persons saw John R. Gentry and Robert J. pace exhibition miles at the Grosse Point track yesterday. Gentry made the mile in 2:94, Robert J. was a second slower.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House in Extra Session.

The deficiency appropriation bill was passed in the senate on the 13th. The item for armor plate for the three new battleships now in course of construction caused a lively debate and an amendment was agreed to restricting the price of armor plate to \$800 per ton, or \$125 less than the amendment reported by the committee and recommended by the navy department as the minimum price acceptable to armor manufacturers. Another amendment was agreed to authorizing the secretary of the navy to see about establishing a government factory if private concerns do not bid within \$300 per ton. The house, on motion of Mr. Cannon (Ill.), took a recess until the next day, being in session only three minutes.

In the senate on the 14th Senator Davis (Minn.) reported from the foreign relations committee a resolution empowering the president to take steps for obtaining the release of Americans confined in Spanish prisons in Cuba. The senate was afterwards a deadlock over the resolution of Senator Harris (Kan.) to prevent the disposal of the government iron on the Union Pacific railway under the terms of an alleged agreement. It finally went over. In the house Mr. Simpson (Kan.) introduced a resolution investigating the sugar trust. The deficiency appropriation bill was sent to conference and the house then adjourned.

The attention of the senate on the 15th was taken up with the resolution of Senator Harris (Kan.) relating to the pending judicial proceedings against the Union Pacific road, but no conclusion was reached and it finally went over. The joint resolution accepting the invitation of France to participate in the Paris exposition of 1903 was passed. No business was transacted in the house, a motion to adjourn to the next day being agreed to immediately after the journal was read.

A STUBBORN FACTOR.

Ferry Belmont Says England Alone Blocks Bimetallic Action.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Ferry Belmont, who has just returned from Europe, in a carefully prepared interview, had this to say on the money question:

In regard to the present attitude of Europe toward international bimetalism, there are advocates of it in France, England and Germany as there were a year ago, but the advocacy has not increased in volume or intensity. Neither France nor Germany will join with us in placing gold and silver on a parity, unless England leads the way. The continued increase in gold production, the surplus last year and this year of British incomes over expenditures, the continued supremacy of England in commerce and of London as an international money market have the effect of persuading the parliament that the present coinage, currency and financial system is good, even though there is distress in India.

UTAH'S ANNIVERSARY.

Fifty Years Ago Brigham Young Reached the Salt Lake Valley.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 19.—The people of Utah will celebrate on July 24 the semi-centennial anniversary of the arrival of Brigham Young and his band of pioneers in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. The president of the United States with his cabinet has promised to be there if congress adjourns in time. William Jennings Bryan will also be there as president of the Transmississippi congress and there will be thousands of excursionists, of Mormon pilgrims from many states and of representative western men. The event is one of intense local significance as well as of considerable national interest.

First Salvation Army Colony.

LAMAR, Col., July 19.—Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation army, in company with James A. Davis, general industrial commissioner of the Santa Fe route, and John E. Frost, land commissioner of the Santa Fe, is looking over lands in this country with a view of selecting a location for one of his colonies. He has selected southern Colorado, and will secure 50,000 acres of land under some of the large canal systems for the location of the first colony. He is reported to be backed by John D. Rockefeller.

May Colonize in Mexico.

ANTLER, I. T., July 19.—The Choctaw-Chickasaw union party has a scheme on foot to treat with the Daves commission, provided the United States government will buy all the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands outright. The Indians will then form a colony, go to Mexico and buy a lot of land from the Mexican government. They say that a white man shall not live among them.

Raising Figures on Dollar Bills.

PERRY, Ok., July 19.—Officers are in pursuit of counterfeiters who have been doing work here for several days. A number of raised paper bills have been passed on business men. One and five dollar bills have been raised to denominations of tens and twenties. Work of raising bills was very cleverly performed and they are hard to detect.

Sac and Fox Post Office Looted.

GUTHRIE, Ok., July 19.—Masked robbers held up the post office at Sac and Fox agency Sunday morning and robbed it of \$500 in stamps, a big batch of registered letters, money orders and notes. Twenty thousand dollars were paid to the Indians, and the robbers went there for the purpose of getting the money.

To Pay the Pastor's Salary.

PERRY, Ok., July 19.—Officers levied on the furniture and fixtures of the First Presbyterian church here on an execution issued in favor of Rev. S. P. Meyers, former pastor of the church, for \$200 salary due him by the church. Mr. Meyers obtained judgment six months ago.

Will Reappoint Vallins.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—John Hayes, inspector of detectives, will act as chief of police until T. N. Vallins becomes a citizen of Kansas City, if the present plans of Commissioners Scarritt and Gregory are not changed. Mr. Vallins has not been given up by the commissioners, and it is their intention now to reappoint him next January, when he will have been in Kansas City the lawful period of time to make him a voter.

A Drowning at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., July 19.—Ben Grant, 15 years old, was drowned while swimming in the river yesterday afternoon.

FOR FREE COINAGE.

Transmississippi Congress Adopts a Strong Resolution on the Subject.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 17.—When the Transmississippi congress met yesterday the committee on permanent organization reported, recommending Hugh Craig, of San Francisco, for president of the congress, to be effective at two o'clock in the afternoon. This hour was fixed in order to allow Mr. Bryan to preside during the debate on the silver resolutions. The congress then took up the silver resolutions. Crisp, of Missouri, was one of those who spoke on the resolution. W. J. Bryan closed the debate with an eloquent speech in favor of the majority report. A substitute was offered for the minority report which was practically for the gold standard. The substitute was lost, there being only five votes in its favor. The majority report was defeated by a vote of 207 1/2 to 83 1/2. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 244 to 46. The congress also adopted resolutions as follows: Favoring the annexation of Hawaii; favoring the construction of the Nicaraguan canal; recommending recognition of Cuba as a nation; providing for a national board of arbitration and for fostering the beet sugar industry.

NEBRASKA PAYING DEBTS.

Report of Loan Companies Show a Most Extraordinary Record.

OMAHA, Neb., July 17.—The reports of mortgage and loan companies doing business in Nebraska for the six months ended July 1 are just being made public. They show a proportion of indebtedness paid during that period that is most extraordinary. A close estimate of the aggregate places the amount paid during the past six months in Nebraska at \$28,000,000. The most of this comes from the rural districts. The payment of so large a sum is attributed by loan agents to the economy that hard times has taught the agricultural masses in the state, and the fact that they are now receiving the income from the large crops of the past two years.

PASTURES EATEN.

Swarms of Grasshoppers Denuding the Fields in South Dakota.

REDFIELD, S. D., July 17.—Yesterday afternoon the sun was clouded by a swarm of grasshoppers passing southward. Word was brought in from Spring Creek by a farmer that a small section of the swarm had alighted near his farm, and at the time he left for the city a place about six miles square had been eaten clean of buffalo grass, and operations had begun on his wheat and oat fields. He stated that the range visited by the hoppers had been totally destroyed. Other sections of the hill country are being devastated by the pests, notably the Fall river country. Stockmen in several instances have been compelled to move their cattle to new feeding grounds.

LONG ELECTRIC LINE.

Project to Connect Kansas City and Leavenworth is Taking Shape.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 17.—There has been considerable talk in times past about building an electric railroad between Leavenworth and Kansas City. At last the project has taken shape and there is every indication that one will be constructed. It is announced here that a charter for a company to build an electric road would be taken out in Topeka Saturday, and that there are several Kansas City and eastern capitalists behind the scheme who mean business.

Marquette Statue Unveiled.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 17.—Father Marquette's namesake city held a great celebration yesterday in honor of the unveiling of a bronze statue of the explorer and priest whose name the city bears. A feature of the parade was a band of 50 Indians on horseback, dressed in feathers and war paint. The band was augmented by as many more men and boys painted to represent Indians.

Banker Spalding Again Acquitted.

CHICAGO, July 17.—For the second time within two months a jury in the criminal court found Charles W. Spalding, ex-treasurer of the University of Illinois, not guilty of embezzling the endowment funds of that institution. The instructions given the jury by the court were that unless they were sure that Spalding intended to embezzle they must acquit.

Chapman Re-Elected President.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 17.—The B. Y. P. U. elected the following officers: President, John H. Chapman, Chicago; vice presidents, Rev. Curtis Lee Laws, Baltimore; Rev. George B. Vosburg, Denver, Col.; Rev. J. H. McDonald, Alhambra, N. S.; recording secretary, Rev. H. W. Reed, La Crosse, Wis.; treasurer, Frank Moody, Milwaukee.

Indemnity for Turkey Fixed.

ATHENS, July 17.—It is stated on reliable authority that the powers have fixed the indemnity to be paid to Turkey by Greece at \$4,000,000, and have accepted a compromise giving Turkey a more liberal line of frontier. Turkey and Greece have been left to settle the question of the capitulations between themselves.

Tents for Wilson Creek Reunion.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Congressman Cooney, of the Seventh Missouri district, presented to the war department a petition signed by all the Missouri congressmen asking the department to lend 1,000 tents to the survivors of the battle of Wilson's creek. They will hold their annual reunion August 9 to 14.

Reciprocity Provisions.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The conferees have reached an understanding upon the reciprocity provisions of the new tariff. Instead of limiting the operation of reciprocity to certain stipulated articles they have agreed to a plan which will open the whole field of foreign trade. The only check put upon the president is that the reciprocity treaties he may make with other countries shall be ratified by the senate. It is known that the plan meets with the hearty approval of President McKinley, who is for reciprocity on a liberal scale.

BATTLE CERTAIN.

Three Chicago Manufacturers Resume the Manufacture of Butterine.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The manufacture of colored butterine has been resumed in Chicago by the three largest firms interested in the industry and will be continued until the law interferes. The step is taken for the direct purpose of forcing a constitutional test of the law into the courts and the three firms are banded to stand costs, financial and otherwise, of the challenged fight. The resumption of manufacture will come as welcome news to hundreds of workmen in the stock yards district, who have been thrown out of employment through the closing of this line of industry. It will also be news of a different nature to the farming and creamery combinations throughout the state, through whose agitation and influence the anti-butterine bill was passed and became a law. After the passage of the bill most of the butterine factories were closed, but some of them continued to manufacture butterine without coloring it.

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AERIAL TRIP FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 17.—The announcement was made authoritatively yesterday that William D. Felts will make an aerial excursion from the summit of Pike's peak to Colorado Springs, a distance of ten miles, on an air line, and a drop of 8,000 feet. In making the flight Mr. Felts will use a series of rigid aeroplanes, modeled after the wing of a condor, the great South American bird. The body of the voyager will hang suspended from an easy harness. In order to steer the apparatus Felts has provided a movable vane which will be operated at the will of the navigator.

Civil Service Examinations.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The civil service commission has completed the schedule of examinations for the remaining months of this year. The places and dates are as follows: In Kansas—Topeka, September 24; Salina, September 24; Wichita, September 27 and October 25; Parsons, September 27. In Missouri—St. Louis, September 20, 21 and October 25; Moberly, September 20; Kansas City, September 22 and October 25; Springfield, September 24. Oklahoma—Oklahoma City, September 29 and October 25.

Street Duel in Paris, Ky.

PARIS, Ky., July 17.—Hock Mason, a desperate negro ex-convict, was shot and killed yesterday morning by Luke Connelly, a Louisville & Nashville watchman, after a street duel in which ten shots were fired. Mason was wanted on a charge of murder and when Connelly attempted to arrest him he opened fire on the officer.

Fatal Accident on a Toll Road.

OURAY, Col., July 17.—By an accident on the toll road late yesterday afternoon, Miss Myrtle Shaw, of Pittsfield, Ill., was fatally injured, and several others, all members of the Y. M. C. A. excursion, painfully hurt, among them Maj. E. W. Halford, private secretary to ex-President Harrison during his term of office.

Jesse Grant Routed by Cannibals.

HERMOSILLO, Mex., July 17.—It is reported that Jesse Grant's exploring expedition, which recently landed on Tiburón island in the Gulf of California, has been driven away by Seri Indians, said to be cannibals, and that it will go to Guaymas to be reinforced and then continue the exploration.

Met After Forty-Seven Years.

WELLINGTON, Kan., July 17.—Henry Harp, of this city, yesterday met his brother, Abraham, whom he has not seen for 47 years. The two brothers had been living within six miles of one another for the past two years without either of them knowing of the other's whereabouts.

Three Young Men Drowned.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 17.—Five young men ventured out on the Piscataquog river in an old scow, without oars, depending for the guidance of the boat upon a board. The men were unable to control the old hulk, and in a short time it was over the dam and three of the occupants were drowned.

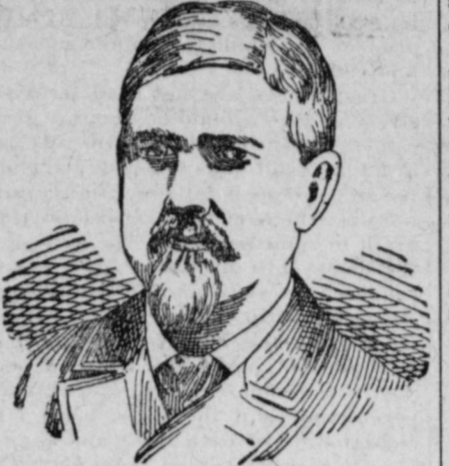
Andreae Off for the Pole.

TRONDHOLM, Norway, July 17.—The steamer Svenskund, which has arrived here from Spitzbergen, reports that Her. Andreae, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon Sunday afternoon at 8:30.

LELAND AND LAMBERT.

Senator Baker's Choice for Pension Agent and District Attorney Indorsed.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Two more of Senator Baker's candidates for important federal places in Kansas received the approval of the president yesterday and their nominations were sent to the senate. They were: Cyrus Leland, to be pension agent at Topeka, and Isaac E. Lambert to be the United



CYRUS LELAND, JR.
States district attorney. Other nominations were as follows: Thomas D. Fitzpatrick, to be postmaster at Salina, Kan.; Thaddeus S. Willis, to be postmaster at Lamar, and Frank E. Miller, at Neosho, Mo.; George G. Boggs, to be postmaster at Shawnee and George F. Watson at El Reno, Ok.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Kansas Bank Statements Show More Than Twice the Reserve Required by Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16.—If banks be taken as the barometer by which to measure the pulse of the business world, then Kansas is certainly in a most prosperous condition. State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has completed the compilation of the returns of his last call and the figures deduced therefrom are little less than astounding. During the past year the deposits of the state and private banks in Kansas, which are all under his control, have increased \$2,830,323, while the loans have decreased \$821,105 and the amount of cash now on hand is \$2,213,646 more than it was a year ago. The borrowed money account has been reduced over 60 per cent, while the overdraft, real estate and furniture accounts show a great scaling down. In the past six years, the loans have been decreased about \$5,000,000, while the deposits now almost equal those of 1892. The law requires a cash reserve of 20 per cent. The banks now have on hand 44 per cent, as against 28 per cent last year. Bank Commissioner Breidenthal says that the banks can loan \$4,000,000 and still have more reserve than the law requires. The deposits have increased over \$2,000,000 since March 9. This great showing is made, too, at a time when money is going out for cattle feeding, harvesting and taxpaying.

A JEALOUS WOMAN.

She Tried to Poison Her Rival and Then Ends Her Own Life.

GUTHRIE, Ok., July 16.—Miss Grace Allen, of Fredonia, Kan., was arrested yesterday at Chandler on the charge of poisoning Miss Phronia Eches. Both women are in love with W. G. Smith, of Fredonia. Miss Allen came from that city last Saturday and introduced herself at the farmhouse of the Eches family under the name of Miss Jessa Wiley, from Indiana. That night she gave poison to Miss Eches, putting it in her mouth while asleep, but the young woman's life was saved. Sunday she put poison in her food, but the mother of the girl ate it and died. Miss Allen then confessed her real name and attempted to commit suicide. Both women are prominent school-teachers, but never knew each other.

WORK FOR BAD BOYS.

Gov. Leedy Favors Teaching Trades in Reform Schools, but is Helpless.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16.—Gov. Leedy said yesterday that owing to lack of money he will not give the \$3,000 needed to establish an industrial department in connection with the state reform school as it is now, he said, "is an outrage on humanity. The boys ought to be taught trades. Not one man in 20 can make a living except with his hands. I was heartily in favor of the proposed establishment of a shoe shop and a basket shop, but as we have no money we can't do anything. The contingent fund can't afford to supply it."

Half a Crop of Apples.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16.—President Wallhouse, of the State Horticultural society, says the fruit crop in Kansas this year was unprecedented and that fruit-growers will make a vast sum of money. He says that apples are the only short crop, and that they will be more than a half crop. There is good money in a half crop of apples, he says, peaches will be very plentiful, and he predicts that the average price will be about 80 cents per bushel.

McNall After Red Men.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16.—The Improved Order of Red Men, a secret society with a large membership in Kansas, has a fraternal insurance branch which recently refused to pay a claim of \$300 to W. S. Clements, a Wichita member. Insurance Commissioner McNall has written to Robert Gowdy, secretary of the insurance branch, requiring an explanation.

Mr. McNall's Latest Move.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16.—The next move to be made by State Superintendent of Insurance Webb McNall will be an examination of the insurance companies doing business in Kansas. It was given out that Judge A. B. Quinton has been employed by McNall for that purpose, and that he is to go to New York in a few days.

Another Gas Well at Iola.

IOLA, Kan., July 16.—Another big gas well was struck here yesterday, the capacity of which is estimated at 5,000,000 cubic feet daily.

HEAVY EXPORTS.

Never Before in the Country's History Have They Reached So High a Figure.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The monthly statement of the exports and imports of the United States, issued yesterday by the bureau of statistics, makes the remarkable showing that never before in the history of the country have the exports of merchandise, which includes practically all the exports except gold and silver, reached so high a figure as during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, nor has the excess of exports over imports ever been so large. The only time these figures were approached was in 1892, when the United States was making heavy shipments of grain to feed Europe's suffering from a series of deficient harvests. The statement for 1897, with comparisons, is as follows: Exports of domestic merchandise, \$1,032,998,780; increase over 1896, about \$170,000,000. Total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, \$1,051,957,091, as compared with \$882,606,938 for 1896. The total imports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$764,373,905, of which \$381,932,605 was free of duty. The total imports were about \$15,350,000 less than last year, and the excess of exports over imports for the year was \$287,613,136. This is an excess of about \$15,000,000 over last year and an excess of about \$25,000,000 over any previous year.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

An Alabama Mob Horribly Mutilates a Negro Charged with Assault.

FLORENCE, Ala., July 16.—Near West Point, Tenn., Tuesday afternoon Miss Rose Williams was found brutally murdered in the woods near her home. Yesterday Anthony Williams, who assaulted her, was captured near Fruiton, and last night he expiated his crime in the streets of West Point in the presence of 500 people. Williams was riddled with bullets and burned in the streets of West Point, his body being burned to ashes. Before a shot was fired the negro was knocked down and stamped to death. Then the crowd fell back and those who had pistols fired volley after volley at him. The crowd then gathered wood and, building a fire about him, watched the ghastly scene until the murderer was only ashes. For two days and nights 500 men, armed and determined, have scoured the country for miles. Several times posse were within shooting distance of him, but he escaped. He was captured within 16 miles of the scene of his crime.

BRYAN PRESIDED.

Transmississippi Congress Underway at Salt Lake City—Address by E. R. Moses.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 16.—The Transmississippi congress was called to order promptly at nine o'clock yesterday morning with a large audience in the galleries and the delegates' seats well filled. The large attendance was due to the fact that Hon. W. J. Bryan, president of the congress, was expected to be present. He was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. E. R. Moses, of Kansas, was introduced to speak on irrigation. He said this subject was dear to all the people of Utah. Irrigation is a basic industry, and without it there would be no Transmississippi congress. The west should be united on some specific plan to enable every acre of arid land to be irrigated. The millions of dollars lost through unsuccessful irrigation and through floods will cause unification in providing for the conservation of waters and better and more effective methods of irrigating.

BRIGHT FOR BIMETALLISM.

An International Conference, with Great Britain Participating, Probable.

LONDON, July 16.—A joint proposal of bimetalism was presented yesterday on behalf of the United States and France at a conference held at the foreign office between Baron DeCourceil, the French ambassador, representing France; Ambassador Hay, Senator Wolcott, ex-Vice President Stevenson and Mr. Paine, representing the United States; Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beech, chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, representing England. It is reported that an international conference will be summoned, probably to meet in the United States, with Great Britain participating. All the delegates will be uninstructed with regard to the ratio, although the United States favors 16 and France 15 1/2 to 1.

FOREIGN WAR TALK.

Spain and Japan Said to Have Formed an Alliance Against the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A dispatch from Paris to a London news agency says that inquiry at the American embassy at Paris has elicited a confirmation of the rumor that the governments of Spain and Japan have arranged an offensive alliance against the United States. The terms of the understanding, which is for the mutual protection of Cuba and Hawaii, provide that, in the event of an active aggressive movement on the part of the United States tending toward interference in Cuban affairs, or persistence in the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, both Spain and Japan shall declare war simultaneously against the United States and shall make hostile demonstrations along both the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines of that country.

NEGROES NOT WANTED.

Polk County, Ark., Whites Aroused by the Immigration of Colored People.

MENA, Ark., July 16.—The people of this city are considerably agitated over the race question. For years past there was not a negro allowed to remain in Polk county, but since the advent of the railroad a number have settled in this city and more are coming in all the time. Secret meetings have been held by those opposed to the negroes and it is reported that a number of negroes have been warned to leave the county, but as yet none have obeyed.