

# Chase County Courant.

WE. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1896.

NO. 5.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

There was a falling off in postal receipts for the quarter ended September 30, of \$1,500,000, as compared with the quarter ended June, and \$63,000 as compared with the quarter ended September 30 of last year.

A statement prepared by the bureau of mints shows that during September there was coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, \$2,700,100 standard silver dollars, containing 2,088,358 ounces of pure silver, the cost of which was \$1,862,671, giving a seigniorage or profit of \$837,428, which has been deposited in the treasury.

The annual report of the third assistant postmaster-general for the past fiscal year shows the total expenditure for the year was \$90,626,296, and receipts, \$82,499,208, leaving a deficiency of \$8,127,088. The number of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued was 4,195,665,523, an increase of seven per cent. over the issues of the previous year. The total number of pieces of mail matter registered was 15,106,336.

A WASHINGTON dispatch on the 14th stated that there was high authority for saying that Secretary Carlisle is likely to succeed Senator Blackburn in the senate, and that a deal to that effect had been arranged between the sound money democrats of Kentucky and the republican leaders.

The October fruit report of the agricultural department at Washington showed a heavy apple crop and an especially fine quality in the northern tier of states, but prices were extremely low.

The 11th annual encampment of the National Union Veterans' legion was called to order by Commander George C. James at Washington, with about 1,000 delegates and as many more members present as visitors. They had a parade through the streets which was viewed by President Cleveland. John O. Donahoe, of Wilmington, Del., was elected national commander and Columbus O., chosen for the next meeting.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL RUGGLES has made his annual report to the secretary of war. He stated that there were 8,498 enlistments in the army during the past year and 1,375 desertions.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY WILLIAM E. CURTIS, of the treasury department at Washington, has written a letter to Assistant Secretary Dabney, of the department of agriculture, in which he defends the New York bankers from the allegations often made that they are interested in the withdrawals of gold from the treasury.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

A GIANTIC swindling scheme carried on in America for the last five years is said to have been laid bare by the Chicago police. Seven men have been arrested in connection with the charges of fraud. The name under which the allied manipulators of the scheme and their agents are said to have been operating is the Royal Spanish Lottery Co. of America, which the police say has no connection whatever with the foreign concern.

THE Portuguese bark Venus, which sailed from Cardiff, Eng., for Lisbon, foundered in a gale off Sicilian island and 20 persons were drowned.

CARDINAL SATOLLI, sailed from New York for Italy on the 17th.

A HEAD-END collision occurred at the trestle across Little Cypress bayou, 5 1/2 miles north of Orange, Tex., on the Southern Pacific, by which John Clancy, from Unionville, Ia., was killed and the engineer, A. T. Toler, of Houston, who was running the westbound train, sustained a fracture of both thigh bones and a dislocation of the right shoulder. Five horses and some other farm stock in the car with Clancy were killed.

THREE masked highwaymen held up the stage between Rock Springs, Wyo., and Hopkins on the 17th, but got nothing for their trouble.

TWENTY-FIVE freight cars, with contents were destroyed in a wreck on the Big Four railroad, near Wellington, O. The loss will reach \$100,000.

DUN'S review of trade gives the number of failures for the week ended the 16th in the United States as 228, against 263 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 46 last year.

THE Trarway elevator at Julietta, Ida., was destroyed by fire, together with 33,000 bushels of wheat and two freight cars. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

SEVENTEEN women were recently arrested in a pool room at Chicago.

JOHN ISLAND, a Creek counselor, was shot and instantly killed at Oktaha, by Buz Hawkins. Island had driven off 27 head of cattle owned by Hawkins and was preparing to ship them when Hawkins found them. Some words ensued and Hawkins pulled out his pistol and killed Island. Both men are prominent Creek citizens, and the killing has created great excitement.

J. D. KENNEDY, a banker of Manchester, Ia., hanged himself. Bad investments said to be the cause.

THE county workhouse prisoners at Chattanooga, Tenn., mutinied while at work and 28 of them made a rush on the guards. The guards opened fire and wounded half of the men, all negroes. The mutiny was quelled. Four negroes escaped, however, and four of the wounded may die of their wounds.

THE town of Carney, 16 miles east of Guthrie, Ok., was held up on the night of the 17th by six masked bandits and the store of Trader Fouts was ransacked and \$800 in money taken. Fouts and his son were taken a mile from town and bound to a tree. Three posses started in pursuit of the robbers.

THE Joint Traffic association at Chicago has declared a boycott against the Clover Leaf because the line cut rates and gave sleeping car and chair car privileges to holders of second-class tickets.

THE big steamer Australasia was burned on Lake Michigan and now lies at the bottom of Whitefish bay. It was valued at \$60,000 and was loaded with a cargo of 2,000 tons of coal for Milwaukee. The vessel and cargo are counted a total loss. The crew were saved.

OVER 10,000 railway employes paraded in Cincinnati on the 17th, with presidents, vice presidents, general managers and other general officers in line. The demonstration was in favor of "sound money."

A FIRE broke out in the large warehouse of the chemical and fertilizing works at Alexandria, Va., on the 18th. The total loss was estimated at \$100,000. Fifteen small buildings near the wharves were destroyed.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD child of John Morse, residing near Hopkinsville, Ky., fell into an open fire-place while left alone and was burned to death. Other children were playing near, but were not badly frightened to call help.

SPEAKER THOMAS B. REED, of Maine, spoke at Fort Wayne, Ind., on the 15th, but was unable to resume his speaking tour the next morning on account of his voice giving out.

THE Army Correspondents' and Artists' memorial was dedicated on South mountain on the 16th with military and civic ceremonies. Gov. Lowndes, Gen. Boynton, George Alfred Townsend and others made speeches. On the monument are the names of 106 war correspondents, 11 southern correspondents and 30 sketch artists. It is 50 feet high and 40 feet wide, and through its open arches it affords extensive views of the battlefield country toward Washington and of Antietam and Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS E. WATSON on the 16th forwarded papers to Kansas from Thomson, Ga., notifying the secretary of state to take his name as nominee for vice president from the head of the Presidential populist ticket. Mr. Watson's name will appear only once on the official ballot in Kansas, and that will be at the head of the middle-of-the-road populist ticket.

THE tug Niagara was run down in the North river at New York on the 16th by the steamboat Magenta. The tug sank three minutes after the collision. The crew jumped into the river and two were drowned.

SCOTT BENSON, commercial agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., has sent in his report as to the ravages of hog cholera along the Central lines in Iowa. He reports a loss of 40 per cent of hogs from Jessup to Fort Dodge. The disease prevails at Alden, Iowa Falls, Williams, Blairsburg and other points. Farmers are alarmed and are shipping unfattened hogs to market.

THREE firemen were killed and six badly injured at a fire at the chemical warehouse of Gilmour & Co., at Montreal, Can. The financial loss \$100,000.

A PITCHED battle occurred at Huntsville, Tex., between six negroes over family matters and two on each side were killed.

THE International Typographical union, in session at Colorado Springs, Col., re-elected W. B. Prescott, of Toronto, Ont., president and chose John W. Bramwood, of Denver, Col., for secretary-treasurer. A law for a nine-hour work-day was ordered to be voted on by subordinate unions and \$2,500 was voted to prosecute a boycott against a printing firm of Kansas City, Mo. Syracuse, N. Y., was chosen as the next meeting place.

TWO men held up the saloon of Chris Bauer at Galena, Ill., and killed the bartender and rifled the cash drawer. The sheriff and a posse started in pursuit of them.

THOMAS W. FERRY, ex-United States senator, died suddenly at Grand Haven, Mich., on the 14th, aged 69.

THROUGH a misunderstanding of an order to the north and southbound trains on the Florida Central & Peninsular railroad they had a head-end collision near Swansea, S. C., on the 14th. The engines of both trains were demolished and the tender of the southbound engine telescoped into the combination mall, baggage and express car. Express Messenger W. D. Lines and Mail Agent L. A. Thomas were pinned in the wreck, which caught fire from the coal oil lamps, and the two men were roasted to death. Flagman Ulmer was supposed to have been burned to death also.

COL. HENRY SPIELMAN, of New York city, a wealthy merchant and clubman, was held up by two women just as he was leaving the Union League club at Chicago at 8:30 o'clock in the evening and robbed of his gold watch and \$20 in cash. The assault was made at a time when many persons were passing. Two women were afterwards arrested for the crime.

SOME boys blackened their faces and went to the house of Miss Katie Yagle, near Decatur, Ind., who happened to be alone, and she was so badly frightened that she ran out of the house and was found afterwards dead in a ditch.

A RIOT was caused at Portsmouth, O., on the 18th by the Sunday Observance league attempting to break up a ball game. Constables who tried to serve warrants were chased off the grounds by a howling mob of spectators and narrowly escaped alive. The police finally dispersed the crowd. Over 150 arrests will be made on the charge of rioting.

DR. ALFRED HOLT, of Hayes, Miss., shot and instantly killed Dr. P. S. Rhett, of Jonesville, La., in the rotunda of a hotel at Natchez, Miss., on the 18th. The killing was the result of an old grudge.

THE largest fire that has occurred in Los Angeles, Cal., in years started in the Fowler paper box factory, and before it was subdued over \$100,000 worth of property had been consumed. Several of the firemen were painfully injured by falling timbers. The cause of the fire was not known.

NELSON MORRIS, of Chicago; John and Barringer Brown, of Crown Point, Ind., and several other large stock raisers along the Kankakee river have suffered heavy losses recently by valuable horses dying with an unknown disease. As soon as the disease attacks them their blood turns to water and they soon die.

HENRY E. ABBEY, the well-known theatrical manager, died rather suddenly at New York on the 17th, aged 50 years. His death was due to stomach troubles.

A NEGRO dance near Scullyville, Ark., on the 17th broke up in a row. Two negro men were killed.

THE hardware store of George B. Churchill & Co., at Galesburg, Ill., was recently broken into and revolvers, razors, cartridges and other articles stolen. Five boys, whose ages ranged from 11 to 16 years, were arrested and confessed and all the stolen property was recovered.

THE Bloomfield academy, the largest institution of learning in the Chickasaw nation, was destroyed by fire. It was devoted exclusively to the education of girls and was the most successful school in the Indian territory.

A SPECIAL to the New York Herald on the 15th stated that if Spain does not put down the insurrection in Cuba by the beginning of next March it is the intention of the Spanish government to give up the struggle and let the island go.

JAMES WILSON, a stockman, was getting shaved at Shawnee, Ok., when Dr. Mahren, a physician, entered the shop and began talking politics. Wilson said that McKinley was a plutocrat and this so enraged Mahren that he dashed a bottle of vitriol in Wilson's face. Wilson died in great agony and Mahren was chased out of town by a mob.

A SPECIAL from Gloucester, O., on the 14th stated that 2,000 miners were on a strike in the Hocking valley.

FOREST fires have broken out afresh in Millard and Negro canyons, near Pasadena, Cal., and the Alpine tavern, a noted summer resort, was reported to be in danger. More than 50 square miles of valuable timber have been destroyed.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

H. J. SCHILLING, a wholesale feed merchant of Kansas City, arrived at Tacoma, Wash., on the 18th, completing a journey of 2,900 miles from Kansas City on a wheel. He started on June 20.

THE steamer Livingstone collided with and sunk the propeller Grand Traverse below the Colchester light on Lake Erie on the 19th. The sunken vessel was valued at \$25,000 and was well insured.

C. H. SMITH, at San Jose, Cal., took 51 2-5 seconds off the world's five-mile bicycle road record, setting the new mark at 10:20.

RICHARD HAYES and his sister, who resided on a farm near St. Mary's, O., were instantly killed by a train while driving over a crossing near their place.

MARION KENNARD, of Wise county, W. Va., went home drunk after his family had retired. He awakened his wife, quarreled with her and then almost severed her head from her body with a corn knife. He afterwards killed his boy and tried to kill his daughter, but she escaped. After sleeping off his drunken fit he told his neighbors that a tramp had murdered his wife and child.

L. W. YEOmans' drug store at Belleville, Ont., was burned on the 19th and the proprietor perished in the flames.

CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, of the United States court of claims, died at Washington on the 19th, aged 75 years. He was formerly secretary of the treasury.

In a fight between two colored men named William Leach and Jacob Holmes at Waco, Tex., the latter struck the former on the head and killed him.

THE National Oil Co.'s mill at Corsicana, Tex., was recently destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of cotton seed.

CHAIRMAN JONES, of the democratic national committee, has issued an appeal that on Saturday, October 31, the national colors be displayed by all citizens at their places of business and their homes.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

There are 440 G. A. R. posts in Kansas.

A \$5,000 creamery will be built at Cayler City.

A Marshall county man this year sold 25,000 cabbages.

Pittsburg has a new city hospital, thoroughly modern in every way.

Burglars entered the post office at Manchester and stole \$300 from the safe.

THE Elk state bank has been organized at Clyde, Cloud county, with \$25,000 capital.

Emma Dent, an Ottawa girl, has a soprano voice which her friends think will earn her fame.

W. W. Gallins, an old soldier of Overbrook, fell from a barn he was building and broke his neck.

An inexhaustible supply of zinc ore has been discovered near Ellis which is said to be 95 per cent pure.

Dr. M. M. Cloud, of Kingman, has been appointed physician at Grand River school, Standing Rock, N. D.

E. A. Wordeman, of Arkansas City, has been appointed receiver of the Arkansas City & Southwestern railway.

There are 40,000 members of the Baptist church in Kansas and 375 Sunday schools, all reported in good condition.

Capt. Bickett, who recently shipped cattle from Greenwood county to Liverpool, Eng., got \$72 a head for them.

One hundred and fifty men are employed on the new bridge across the Kaw at Topeka, and the job will last a year.

The old soldiers of Wilson, Woodson, Allen and Neosho counties recently held a well-attended reunion at Chanute.

It is estimated that 40,000 head of cattle will be fattened in Jewell county this winter. Jewell led in corn this year.

The Kansas society of Friends recently held a ten days' meeting at Lawrence. Next year they will meet at Wichita.

The State University Athletic association elected J. W. Green president, Tom Wagstaff secretary and R. K. Moody treasurer.

Samuel Shaumburg, a tailor of Rose-dale, was arrested charged with systematically stealing the material to build a new house.

The Kansas railroads are experiencing a heavy business in wheat, corn and other grains, and there is danger of another car famine.

Great herds of sheep will be fed in Dickinson and Geary counties this winter. Over 100,000 head were brought from New Mexico alone.

The convention of the Central Evangelical church at Abilene elected J. H. Tobias president, J. K. Young secretary and Charles Linze treasurer.

The Kansas State Baptist association, in session at Topeka, refused to pass resolutions censuring Gov. Morrill's attitude on the temperance question.

The Y. M. C. A. state convention, in session at Leavenworth, elected Bruno Hobbs, of Kansas City, president and George W. Fleming, of Arkansas City, secretary.

The Kansas City (Kan.) medical college has been chartered with \$10,000 capital. The directors are C. E. and W. L. Seaman, G. W. Fitzpatrick, G. E. Tead and J. A. Smith.

The drill in an artesian well at Abilene broke at a depth of 750 feet. The efforts to strike a flow of water had to be abandoned and the drill containing diamonds to the value of \$100 was lost.

During the carnival at Leavenworth the other night three men entered Mc-Cool's restaurant and stole \$100 from the cash drawer, but officers nabbed them a few minutes later, even before they had divided their booty.

E. R. Potter, a young man who, while assistant postmaster at Abilene, embezzled \$540 belonging to the government, pleaded guilty in the federal court at Leavenworth and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

An Italian named Torriani, who died recently in a New York hospital, confessed to having robbed the graves in Topeka cemeteries last winter, for which a number of officials connected with a Topeka medical college were arrested.

Rev. Don S. Colt, who recently resigned the pastorate of the M. E. church at Wichita to accept a call to Allegheny City, Pa., is having trouble about the matter. Before Rev. Colt reached Allegheny City the Pittsburg conference had designated a member of its own body to take charge of the Allegheny City church.

The annual meeting of the Anti-Horsechief association was held at Hutchinson recently. It has 160 lodges and over 4,000 members, the largest lodge being at Humboldt. K. K. Culbertson, of Sterling, was elected president; J. W. Newland, of Earlton, vice president; George Kaufman, of Galesburg, secretary and treasurer.

C. J. Norton has compiled statistics for the Kansas Farmer showing that if 200 bushels of potatoes are raised to the acre, the cost to the farmer is not more than 2 cents a bushel. If only half a crop is raised, the cost is 4 cents a bushel. If \$3.50 is allowed per acre for the rent, wear and tear of tools, etc., the cost of raising ten acres of potatoes will be .6355 cents per bushel. If careful economy, the price can be reduced to less than a cent a bushel, if there is a perfect stand of potatoes, with 12,000 hills per acre.

## A CRITICAL TIME.

The Vigilancia Incident Almost Caused a War.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS REVOLT.

Affairs Assumed the Proportions of the Cuban Rebellion—Mexico Willing to Join the United States in Intervening Between Spain and Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—The Times Democrat's Key West special says: If the Spanish authorities had taken Senior Angel Fernandez of the Ward line steamer, Vigilancia, while that vessel was in Havana harbor last Friday, United States warships would have immediately been ordered to Havana to enforce a demand for reparation, and war between this country and Spain would have undoubtedly resulted. For three hours last Friday the United States and Spain were on the brink of war, and the threatening situation was only relieved when the Spanish authorities ignominiously backed down and allowed the Vigilancia to proceed to sea with Fernandez still on board.

A letter received here from a correspondent in Havana, who is close to Consul-General Lee, gives a dramatic account of the episode. According to the letter, when the Vigilancia put into Havana the Spanish authorities demanded the surrender of Senior Angel Fernandez, a Mexican on board the vessel. The Spaniards alleged that Fernandez was not a Mexican, but a subject of Spain. Capt. John McIntosh, of the Vigilancia, refused to surrender Fernandez. Then the Spanish authorities told McIntosh that if the Vigilancia attempted to go to sea with Fernandez on board she would be sunk by the guns of Morro castle. Capt. McIntosh immediately laid the matter before Consul-General Lee, who told him to take the Vigilancia to sea when he pleased. Consul Lee was greatly enraged at the threat to sink the Vigilancia, and is reported to have said to Capt. McIntosh: "If the guns of Morro castle sink our ship, American warships will be bombarding Havana in a few days." Capt. McIntosh returned to the Vigilancia, and Consul Lee informed Weyler that the vessel was going to sea, and that if any attempt was made to take off Fernandez, or if the vessel was fired upon, Spain must take the consequences. Weyler immediately summoned a cabinet council, and while this council was considering the matter the Vigilancia began to weigh anchor. The Spanish officials on board protested, but Capt. McIntosh spoke in vigorous language, the letter states.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS REVOLT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Advices by the steamer Pera from Singapore and Hong Kong, up to September 27, state that the rebellion in the Philippine islands is much more serious than has been generally recognized. It is said that the reports of revolutionist defeats sent out by Spanish officers have been greatly exaggerated, and that so far the rebels have more than held their own in the struggle for independence. It is stated that the revolution is now beyond the control of the Spanish authorities, and that unless reinforcements are sent to Manila immediately, the Spanish forces are in danger of final defeat. The officers are afraid to take native regiments into the interior because their loyalty is doubted. The Hong Kong Press says editorially that there is no longer room for the least doubt that affairs in the Philippine islands will in a short time assume the proportions of the Cuban rebellion. The natives are determined. As each rebel signs an agreement, he writes his name on his arm with blood and swears vengeance against the Spaniards.

MEXICAN INTERVENTION IN CUBA.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 20.—El Mundo yesterday had an article on the proposed intervention of Mexico and the United States in the conflict between Spain and Cuba, which says in substance that Mexico regards the United States as a firm and loyal friend, with whom the social and commercial relations are growing daily more intimate, and if the United States should suggest officially to Mexico the desirability of joint intervention, President Diaz would accept with pleasure, being certain of the moral support of all the Latin-American republics, but Mexico could only accept the part of a joint pacificator in case the Spanish nation should insist in carrying on the war in her sovereign right to the bitter end, or the Cuban people, fighting desperately for liberty, should not show distrust; in other words, both parties to the conflict should accept intervention. Nobody here knows how the sympathies of Gen. Diaz are in this great conflict, as he has observed a most decorous conduct. He has a profound sympathy for Spain, and at the same time recalls his own struggle for the liberty of his people. The Mexican people would gladly have the name of Mexico figure in universal liberty.

THEIR ATTITUDE TO BE DEFINED.

ROME, Oct. 20.—It is learned at the Vatican that the pope is sending special instructions to Archbishop Martinielli, the newly appointed apostolic delegate to the United States, in regard to the attitude of the Catholic clergy in America in the present political campaign and coming presidential election.

## KANSAS ODD FELLOWS.

The 39th Annual Session at Leavenworth—Officers Elected and Reports Made.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 15.—The Kansas grand lodge, I. O. O. F., elected W. M. Glenn grand master; W. L. Brown, deputy grand master; D. W. Kent, grand secretary; L. G. Beal, grand treasurer; W. T. Taylor, representative. The terms of secretaries of subordinate lodges were made one year instead of six months. Grand lodge officers will hereafter be chosen by grand lodge delegates instead of by the members of the subordinate lodges.

The membership has fallen off eight during the year, the present membership being 22,086. The total amount paid out in relief to indigent members and families amounted to \$48,693.36; of this amount \$6,250.53 was for the burial of the dead. The expenses for conducting the grand lodge amounted to \$10,405, which includes salaries of officers, mileage and per diem of the last session. But two lodges have paid the special tax for the maintenance of the orphans' home at Ottawa, and there is due on this tax \$8,247.40. The grand treasurer reported the amount on hand and the receipts from all sources during the year as being \$23,411.14 and that he had paid out \$16,543.44, leaving a balance on hand at the opening of the grand lodge of \$6,867.72. The insurance feature of the order reported having paid 14 claims, amounting to \$12,187.45, and having collected \$15,454.27. Since this feature was organized, November 1, 1892, the amount of \$74,946.48 has been paid to the heirs of deceased members.

In the Rebekah lodge officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Blanche M. Dryden, of Spring Hill; vice president, Mrs. Ida E. Fladon, of Waterville; secretary, Mrs. Lydia Shepherd, of Wichita, re-elected for the fourth time; treasurer, Mrs. Ida M. Blum, of Kansas City, Kan. The Rebekah degree will meet in Topeka next year with the grand lodge.

SUIT AGAINST ODD FELLOWS.

Mrs. Martinella Wants to Recover Title to Property Donated for the Erection of an Orphans' Home.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 15.—Mrs. Martinella, of France, has instructed her Topeka attorneys to bring suit against the Odd Fellows' organization of Kansas to recover title to \$17,000 worth of property in Franklin county which was donated by her brother for an Odd Fellows' orphans' home. The grand lodge at one time refused to accept the gift, for the reason that the will provided that the first board of trustees should serve for life, and this refusal is made the basis of the suit by Mrs. Martinella, who seeks to obtain possession of the property as her brother's heir.

Santa Fe Taxes a Big Fortune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 15.—It will take \$100,000 a month for the 13 months of this year to pay this year's taxes on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road proper. This amount has been set aside monthly on the estimate of the tax commissioner, his statement placing this year's taxes at \$1,200,000. This amount will be paid to eight different states through which the road runs, the proportion for Kansas being about \$700,000.

Kansas Baptists in Session.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 15.—The annual meetings of the Kansas Baptist association, the Kansas Ministerial societies and the Kansas Baptist Young People's union are all in session in this city. The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. C. Simpson, Emporia; vice president, J. W. McWharf, Fort Scott; recording secretary, W. Elliott, Argentine; treasurer, John R. Mulvane, Topeka.

Two Apple Crops This Year.

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 15.—M. S. Morrison, a farmer living near here, has a large orchard which is yielding its second crop of apples this season. The first yield was large, but the trees soon bloomed again, and the apples, which have since formed on them, are about matured. Although they are not as large as the first crop they are sound, and have an excellent flavor.

Keppord in Brant's Place.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 15.—Rev. A. E. Keppord, of Fort Scott, was yesterday placed in nomination for the governorship in the place of Rev. J. E. Brant, who withdrew. The central committee of the independent prohibitionists accepted Rev. Brant's withdrawal, after which, with little opposition, the name of Rev. A. E. Keppord was substituted and the vote was made unanimous.

Swedish Lutherans of Kansas.

MCPHERSON, Kan., Oct. 15.—The annual state conference of the Swedish Lutheran church of Kansas convened yesterday in Lindsay with a large number of ministers and lay delegates present, representing 5,000 communicants in the state. Organization was completed and a two days' programme of religious papers began last night.

Reed Will Speak at Wichita.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 15.—The republican county central committee has been notified that Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, has consented to speak in this city on October 24. It is expected that the greatest republican demonstration of the campaign in Kansas will occur on that date, as this is the only speech he will make in this state.



# THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

## NEVER DISCOURAGED.

Viewing his field of ripening corn, Uncle Benjamin, one bright morn, Raised his heart, full of earnest praise, To Him who blesses the harvest days. Thankful for dew, and rain and sun; Thankful for strength and labor done; Thankful his crop, though not the first In promise, was surely not the worst.

A critical neighbor came that way: "Good-morrow, uncle, a rare fine day! But it seems to me, somehow, this fall, Your corn is lookin' a little small." "Well, yes," Uncle Benjamin agreed, "I planted the small ear corn for seed." "Yes; but it looks so yellow and mean, Just where it should look fresh and green." "Of course," said Benjamin. "Don't you mind, Last spring I planted the yellow kind." "But, uncle, really I should say, If I was givin' a guess to-day, You won't get more'n a half a crop! Good-morrow to you—no, I can't stop!"

Uncle Benjamin gave a laugh; "Why, bless you, neighbor, 'twas only half This crop was ever comin' to me! I planted the corn on shares, you see?" —Sydney Dayre, in Golden Days.

## OLD BATTERSBY'S FORTUNE.

HE High street of Moxford was interested this June day in the funeral of old Carmel Battersby, whose picturesque hobbles and long gray locks would never again enliven the street.

He had kept the curiosity shop for about 50 years. The old spinning wheels, sparrow-legged chairs, carved oak bureaus, china of all sorts, war medals, watches, coins, etc., would, no doubt, go to the hammer. Moxford would miss the attractive window of No. 59 almost as much as the quaint form of its late owner.

Peter Battersby and Mrs. Peter were early on the scene in decent black.

They had extremely comfortable expectations. To be sure, for the last ten years they had not interchanged many words with the late Carmel, who was Peter's only brother; but, as Mrs. Peter remarked when the news of her brother-in-law's death arrived, "he couldn't for shame leave his money to anyone else."

Young Walter Battersby, Mr. and Mrs. Peter's only son, did not conceal his joy at his uncle's demise. He told his boon companions at the Hen and Chickens that he was in for a good thing.

"Blood, you know, as the saying is, is thicker than water," he said, as he drained his fourth pint on the evening of his avuncular bereavement.

Nor were the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Peter without discreet maidenly elation. Their uncle, while he lived, was such a figure that they never cared to look at him. Besides, he hadn't a very civil tongue; liked to be caustic about their high-heeled shoes and expensive bonnets and hats, and to be very eager with his inquiries why three Mr. Rights did not press for the honor of their small gloved hands.

It seemed unlikely, indeed, that a single tear would be shed for the old curiosity man.

Of course, there was his only servant girl, Joan Smith. But she was only "a workhouse hussy," to borrow Mrs. Peter's elegant expression.

With his usual eccentricity, old Carmel had taken a girl from the Moxford Union after the death of his elderly housekeeper, Mrs. Roberts. Joan was that servant, and she had served him truly for the last six years, being now but 22. A quiet, shrinking, dark-eyed little creature, who had revered her dead master quite unaccountably, and devoted herself to him heart and hand and soul. Save for Seth Perry, who



SHE ANSWERED HIM ONLY WITH TEARS.

worked for the Moxford Tin Plate company, she had no one else to care for.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter found No. 59 nicely prepared for the funeral. There was also a rather clumsy wreath of wild hyacinths and buttercups on the coffin.

"The idea of such a thing as that!" exclaimed Mrs. Peter, touching the wreath with the tip of her parasol.

Joan was near at the time. She burst into tears at these words.

"Please, ma'am," she said, "I should so like it to go with him. I picked them all myself."

"It shall do nothing of the kind, then; and your place is in the kitchen, not in the parlor," retorted Mrs. Peter.

Joan retired, crying bitterly; and Mrs. Peter flung the wreath into a corner.

"The wench ought not to be allowed to leave this house, Peter," she said, severely, "without being searched. The idea of her being with all these vallylies—all alone, too."

trusted," he replied, "and it is for him to act as he pleases, he says."

Mr. Cameron was the Moxford lawyer who had charge of the old curiosity man's affairs.

Two or three others now arrived, including the lawyer, Mr. Hurst, the Methodist New Connection minister, and old Craven, the silversmith.

Then the High street enjoyed its little sensation as the hearse and three coaches solemnly passed along it to the cemetery on the hill.

Joan viewed the start from the back entry with tearful eyes. She was periodically convulsed with sobs. She watched the procession as long as she could. The void of her life was immense.

So much so, indeed, that even the soothing voice of Seth Perry, who had come upon her unawares, had no effect on her at first.

"Never mind, lass," said Seth, "things'll all come out right."

She answered him only with tears. "He's bound to be left you summat, Joan, my lass, to remember him by; and, whether or no, you've only to speak the word, and there's one as'll be proud to have you."

"Seth, I can't talk with you now," she said, showing him her damp face and bright eyes.

"Nor come home and take your dinner with my mother, Joan?"

"No, no. I musn't go yet. They'll turn me out soon, I know; but I must stay till then."

"Well, lass," said Seth, "you know best; but I'm fair aching for you, and this night as is I'll fetch you home."

He took her in his arms in the passage, up which so many antique articles had traveled during the last half century, and kissed her wet cheeks.

"And now I mun get back to work," he said.

It was a hot day even for June, and when the funeral party reentered the house Mrs. Peter's face was extremely red.

Here they were met by Walter Battersby and the three girls.

This was Mrs. Peter's arrangement. "The more witnesses there are the safer it'll be," she had said, alluding, of course, to the reading of her brother-in-law's will. "Besides," she added, "they may hear something nice for themselves."

As far as he was concerned, however, young Walter had fully intended to be present, even if his father and mother objected.

Joan had procured cake and sherry, at the instigation of Mr. Cameron. But she had not helped herself to a glass of the wine, even in spite of the kindly lawyer's suggestion; nor yet to a crumb of the cake.

She continued alone in the kitchen. The tramp of strange feet in the room over her did not make fresh tears well up from the bountiful source inside her.

And so the funeral party and the others sat round old Carmel's table and waited for Mr. Cameron to begin. The lawyer did not keep them waiting. He smiled rather dryly, took a glass of sherry, and drew forth the paper from its official blue envelope.

Never was there, in Mrs. Peter Battersby's opinion, a more horrid and disgraceful last will and testament.

Certainly, her husband was to receive a fourth part of the proceeds of the sale of the deceased's goods; but what was a mere fourth?

The other three-fourths were left—of all things—to the Moxford Union, "to help them to train up more girls like Joan Smith." Those were the very words.

To the three girls of Mr. and Mrs. Peter the three largest mirrors in the establishment of No. 59 were bequeathed, without comment. Mr. Walter Battersby was not even mentioned; nor was Mrs. Peter.

Mr. Cameron received a hundred pounds, and so did the deceased's old friend, Mr. Craven.

Lastly, Joan was mentioned. She was to have a year's wages, all the furniture of her own bedroom, and the large scrap-book for which she had so often plied scissors and paste, and which contained curious items of newspaper intelligence during the last 30 years.

"There, gentlemen and ladies, that is all," said Mr. Cameron; "and now you must excuse me. I leave you with my co-trustee, Mr. Craven."

"One moment, sir," interposed Mr. Peter, to whom his wife had whispered much. "What's become of all his money in the bank? He must have had thousands."

"The balance of his credit on May 21," answered Mr. Cameron, referring to a note, "was just £458 10d. After the funeral expenses are paid—"

"What's he done with it?" cried Mrs. Peter, redder of face than ever.

"I cannot tell you, madam. Good morning," said the lawyer, who then wisely left them to fight the matter out among themselves. But before he went, he, with his own hands, carried to Joan in her kitchen, the unwieldy old scrap-book, and told her that it was her property as well as the furniture of her room.

and darling, Walter, she climbed the stairs to Joan's little attic, and took a hammer with her.

"It's the very kind of spiteful thing he'd be likely to do," she said, "but I'll not stand it—robbing his own flesh and blood for a workhouse brat."

Mr. Peter left her to her own devices. He, Mr. Craven, and the three vexed (indeed, insulted) girls went away together.

Then Mrs. Peter studiously searched Joan's attic from wall to wall. She turned out the girl's one tin box, looked in the drawer of the washstand, ripped up the palliase outrageously and threw the straw all about and treated the bolster with equal brutality.

There was also a handsome old wardrobe that would have graced even a royal bedchamber. This was for Joan's three or four poor frocks.

It was quite laughable to see how mother and son tapped and probed this antique piece of furniture. They even knocked off the head of a lion in relief at the top of it, to see if there was a secret cavity behind the head.

But the wardrobe taught them no more than the palliase and the bolster. "Well, I'm off to the Hen and Chickens," said Walter Battersby at length. "I've had enough of this."

So, too, had Mrs. Peter, for there was not an article in the room that she had not thoroughly tested.

The sun was still well above the cemetery hill when Seth called at No. 59, in his workaday grime and his workaday grease.

"Art ready, my lass?" he inquired of Joan.

The girl began to make excuses. "It's not right, Seth, to leave the house with no one in it. He wouldn't have liked it," she said.

"It's not right, Joan, to make a



"WHAT'S THIS?" EXCLAIMED SETH, promise and not keep it," retorted Seth. "Come, now, I'm not going to leave you to mope your eyes out. Do you mean to make me carry you?"

She was persuaded with difficulty. Then it was a revelation of character to see how she looked one door after another and pocketed the different keys.

"Anybody 'ud think the things were all yours, Joan," said Seth admiringly.

"It's the same to me as if they were," she answered, with the tone of fresh tears.

But Seth hurried her off before she could break down again, and soon had her in the little red brick cottage he shared with his mother.

Old Mrs. Perry had in her younger days been a servant herself. She had a true woman's sympathy for Joan and discernment enough to know that her son might do far worse than marry such a girl.

It was as comfortable a meal as any in Moxford, with the cat purring on the hearth all the time.

Afterward the talk turned upon old Carmel and his singular bequests to Joan.

"The money and the furniture 'll be useful enough to you, child," said old Mrs. Perry; "but the idea of leaving you a thing like that!" pointing to the scrap book.

"I used to be so fond of it," stammered Joan. "The times we've sat together, him pasting and me cutting what he'd marked!"

She rose and lifted the big book on the table, untied its strings, and opened it.

"Why, what's this?" exclaimed Seth, as a bank note for £100 appeared.

Joan turned pale as she took it up. It was indorsed on the back, "Pay to Joan Smith and no one else."

Ere they had finished looking through the book they found 21 other notes of exactly the same kind.

"They are certainly yours, my girl," said Mr. Cameron, when Joan called on him in the morning; "and I shall have great pleasure in telling Mrs. Peter Battersby what has become of the money to her brother-in-law's credit at the bank."—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

Said it to His Face. Mother (reprovingly)—Willy, you should never talk behind anyone's back. Backbiting is a mean sin. If you ever have cause to say anything against another boy say it to his face.

Mother (as Willy comes in an hour later with torn and dusty clothes, and his face adorned with a handsome black eye)—Why, what in the world has happened to you, Willy?

Willy (between sobs)—Why—er—er—I had something to say against Mickey Brannigan, and I took your advice and said it before his face.—London Spare Moments.

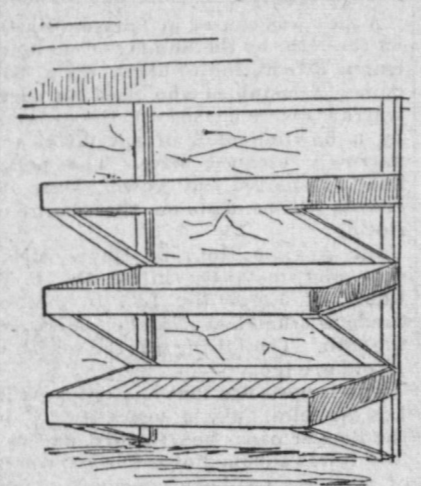
Very Palatable. A new cheese dish that may be served with crisp water crackers or unsweetened wafers, or that may be turned from little individual molds on crisp leaves of lettuce covered with a French dressing, is made from four tablespoonfuls of dry and rich grated cheese mixed with whipped cream and gelatine. Use a pint of the cream, add to it a tablespoonful of gelatine after it is dissolved, and mix thoroughly. Season with salt, red pepper and a very little mustard. Serve when cold and hard.—N. Y. P. st.

## THE FARMING WORLD.

### FOR STORING APPLES.

#### A Simple Arrangement That Keeps Fruit Sound and Plump.

The apple harvest brings up the subject of the proper disposal of the fruit when gathered from the trees. The apple crop is large in many sections of the country this year, and prices will be likely to rule low—for the first part of the winter, at least. Much fruit will undoubtedly be stored in the hope of a better price later on. It is important, therefore, to adopt such a plan of storage as will keep the apples sound and plump, and in possession of the best possible flavor. A cellar just moist enough



TRAYS FOR APPLES.

to keep the fruit from evaporating any of its own juices, and capable of being held at a low temperature—just above the chilling point—is an almost ideal place for the storing of apples. But the location is not all. Large quantities should not be heaped together, nor should apples be kept in barrels, bins or boxes where the air cannot circulate freely through them. Any tendency toward decay is sure to be augmented under such circumstances. The accompanying illustration is presented as affording an economical and exceedingly practical method of storing fruit. Trays with slat bottoms, each three feet square, are supported, one above another, upon brackets that are nailed to pieces of upright studding. A succession of this studding with brackets can extend along the whole side of the cellar, or upon two sides, if desired. The trays can be made as deep as desired, and the fruit can be heaped up a little. In this way but a small quantity of fruit is kept in a mass, and the air can circulate about each and every apple. Each tray can be removed to a table if it is desired to look the fruit over for the detection of incipient decay, or when getting ready to pack for market. Such trays will last for a score of years, and can easily be made in the home workshop on rainy days.—N. Y. Tribune.

## BEES AND FLOWERS.

### The Agency of Insects in the Fertilization of Plants.

A writer in Meehan's Monthly in discussing the agency of insects in the fertilization of flowers says that there are few florists who have not been interested in the particular speculations advanced by writers with a limited knowledge of plants in regard to the agency of insects in the fertilization of flowers. According to these speculations color and fragrance have been made the attributes of flowers, solely that insects may be attracted, and thereby insure cross-fertilization. The insect is supposed to carry pollen from the flowers of one plant to the flowers of another, and it is further supposed that the progeny of these crosses have a greater power in what is called "the struggle for life" than plants which originate from self-fertilization. Those, however, who look closely into the nature of flowers find very much that cannot be explained by these speculations. For instance, the willow is a plant that bears male and female flowers on separate plants. Female flowers have no fragrance, and yet they are visited by bees, probably just as freely as if the flowers were ever so sweet. The male flowers, on the other hand, have a delightful fragrance—bees visit them also with freedom.

As a general rule bees that collect from the male flowers seem to collect from these male plants only. Usually individual bees seem to work wholly on the female flowers; and, as bees visit the sweet flowers and the scentless flowers indiscriminately, what connection can the odor of the male have to do with questions of cross-fertilization? This seems equally true of color. A large number of sweetest flowers are extremely insignificant as regards color, while numbers of the most showy flowers have scarcely anything that would invite nectar-loving insects. It may be granted that color and fragrance may have some little influence in attracting insects, but these characters certainly can have no great place in building up a speculation as to the great changes in plants involved in theories of cross-fertilization.

## Roads Built by the State.

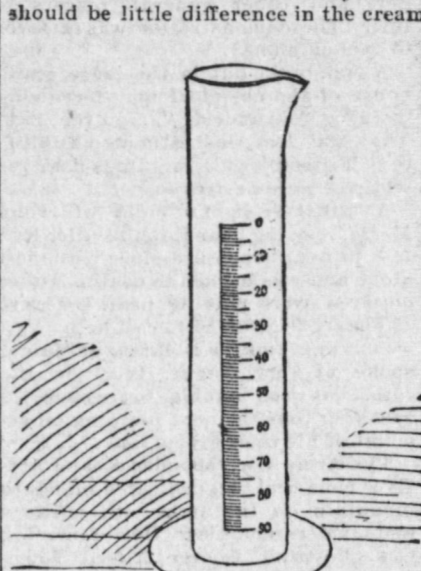
Prof. H. H. Stone, M. A., of Emory college, Ga., in the Methodist Review, makes an elaborate argument in favor of good roads, and suggests that the state construct in each county one road extending in an east and west direction, and one extending in a north and south direction, and the roads of one county to connect with the similar roads of adjoining counties, so as to form a continuous system of first-class roads extending over the state; these roads to be carefully surveyed and located by competent engineers, the cost fully estimated and the details of construction perfected before the work is begun. These roads would be object lessons to the counties and stimulate them to bringing up all their roads to the highest perfection. The farmer will be essentially benefited by improved roads to market.

Get rid of the old cows and the poor cows. Cows are cheap enough to warrant us in having the best.

## THE CREAMOMETER.

### Not Always Reliable, But Recommended Because It Is Very Simple.

A very simple test, and one which, although not altogether reliable, is better than none, is the judgment of milk by the amount of cream it will show. This is not an accurate test, because it may fail to show cream when it should or it may show more than it ought; however, it will not show cream if there is none in the milk. With two samples of milk having the same amount of fat different results may appear with this test, as the proportion of the fat globules which rise depends somewhat on the age of the milk and the way it was handled before delivery. If fat globules have much difficulty in rising, only a small part of them will get to the top and they may carry up with them so much of the other constituents that there will be a large bulk of poor cream. When the test is carefully conducted and conditions are favorable to the rise of cream, fair results can usually be obtained. This test requires a long, graduated glass tube (fig. 5), which is filled with milk to the zero mark and allowed to stand in a cool place for 20 to 24 hours. The cream is aided in rising by warming the milk to 100 degrees Fahrenheit and then setting it, in the tube, in cold water, or the tube may be filled half full of milk and the remainder with warm water, which raises the temperature and reduces the viscosity; in such case only half as much cream will appear as the milk is to be given credit for; for example, if the contents of a glass are half water and show ten per cent. cream upon the scale, this means, of course, 20 per cent. of the milk. If the milk is the same each day and is tested in the same way, there should be little difference in the cream



THE CREAMOMETER.

shown. Tubes graduated specially for this test are sold by dairy-supply firms. The cream test furnishes a good opportunity to look for sediment; if the milk is not clean, dirt can be seen in the bottom of the cylinder. Care should be taken to carry the tube quietly, so that neither the cream nor the sediment will be disturbed.—Report of United States Department of Agriculture.

## DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

Cows need both shade and sunshine, but a wooded pasture is not as good as one largely open.

Sweet corn makes one of the very best feeds to cut off and feed green, when pasturage begins to fail.

Have you stopped selling butter at the country store? You must, if you are to make a success of the dairy.

German experimenters claim that cows calving in December give over 25 per cent. more milk than those freshening in May or June.

A farmer friend says that in using his Jersey bull on a small tread power for running his cream separator is not only a cheap and easy way to secure all the cream, but results in more vigorous calves.

Care for the cow at calving time, or she will be profitless the rest of the season; also, put a little oil meal or oatmeal in the milk for the calves, to keep them plump, and see that they do not gorge themselves; and remember that the calf makes the cow.

The cow requires a ration to grow bone and muscle as well as fat. Do not expect corn to supply all that it requires in the way of grain. It is the food rich in nitrogenous elements which will supply that which is most wanted, such as oats, bran, peas, linseed cakes with clover hay.

## GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

### Almost Every Individual Is Interested in Their Maintenance.

Every individual in this country who owns a horse or bicycle has an active, living, personal interest in good roads, says the New York Ledger, but the apathy with which many of them regard the subject is only another example of how "use doth work a habit in a man." At present many roads are in a frightful condition because of the narrow tires that cut up and grind out the country thoroughfares. Property owners shrink responsibility because it takes money to improve the highways, and many of them are so given to procrastination that they cannot bring themselves to take anything in hand that demands immediate attention. In addition to this, most of their wheels have narrow tires, which in itself is quite enough to paralyze some at least of the efforts toward reform. There is no more urgent need in this country than strict attention to the condition of the roads, for a smooth, hard surface means larger loads, greater ease for the team and much comfort for the driver. Bad roads are expensive and annoying, and the only wonder is that communities are not sufficiently alive to their own interests to put the highways in order without the interference of state or national authorities.

Proved by Experience. It has been clearly proved that the increase in the price of farm lands more than pays for the cost of making good county highways.—Good Roads.

## MEN'S MARRIAGEABLE AGE.

### Old Subject Discussed From a New Point of View.

It is a singular fact that the discussion of matrimony in all its aspects is always made relative to the woman. It is as if she was the most interested of the two persons in the case, and had looked upon marriage in the light of an achievement, upon whose laurels she could rest for the remainder of her life. The age at which she should achieve matrimony is gravely discussed; also her qualifications for that picturesque institution of society. Yet marriage is not a one-sided affair. There is a man in the case. What of him?

At what age should a man marry? This experiment of home-making contains as many complex elements, some hidden, some apparent, for him as for the woman. Much of its success depends upon the way he has approached it, and the way in which he has approached it depends upon his age. A man at 34 will see differently and act differently from his manner of seeing and acting at 24, that is, if he has developed in mind and character during the intervening ten years. Broadly speaking, the marriageable age of men should not be placed under 25; not alone because men under that age are not, as a rule, in a financial position to marry; chiefly because they have not sufficient maturity of character to judge wisely.

Judgment is, indeed, out of the question in those tender years between 19 and 25. The man is a boy whom the world has not yet taken into its confidence; and in spite of its absence of idealism the wisdom of the world is a necessary wisdom. Goethe (although not by any means an example to be held up to young men) was wise when he did not allow his youthful love for Frederika Bremer, the country parson's daughter, to lead him into marriage with her. He realized, perhaps, with the intuition of genius, that love can never make up for the absence of intellectual sympathy between a man and a woman. Men who are not Goethes marry at 21 or 22 the object of boyish love, only to find, as they mature, that the wife, by her limitations, can be a housekeeper, but never a friend.

This does not imply that men do not marry rashly after 30, but that they are less likely to marry solely because they happen to be "in love," a sophomore experience which has never known to occur more than once to the same person.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

## Had the Bulge on the Old Lady.

There was a new baby in the family—a funny, little helpless creature that five-year-old Myra and three-year-old Burton admired with a condescending wonder. That mamma sat all day in a chair in the room with the baby, and did not wander all over the house, as was her custom, they also learned as a surprising fact, to which they soon became accustomed. They liked, however, to play in the room with mamma and the new baby, and they were not always quiet. "Children," said mamma, one day when they had been more than usually noisy and she was tired, "if you are not more quiet I shall punish you." Myra regarded her mother some time from across the room with a thoughtful air. Then she turned back to her play and to her little brother. "Don't you mind her, Burton," she said with a wise air, "she can't walk."—N. Y. Times.

## The Singing Shad.

A reader of the Republic residing at Bentonville, Ark., writes as follows: "I read your 'note on vocal fishes' in Notes for the Curious on September 12 and wish to say that along the coast of Florida and Georgia I have often heard the musical notes of what the old fishermen call the 'singing shad.' They differ from the common shad in being smaller and also in the formation of their mouths. Their singing is pleasant at first, but soon grows monotonous, owing to the fact that it is a constant repetition of the same sounds."—St. Louis Republic.

## Her Favorite.

He—Permit me to present you with a copy of my new collection of poems. She—Oh, thank you! I like poetry so much.

"And who is your favorite poet?" "The man who wrote 'Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-aye.'"

Then he ran. He feared that she might want to sing to him.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

Care of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach, enrich your blood, prevent colds, pneumonia and fevers by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.—Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Send your name for a Souvenir of the Works of Eugene Field.

## FIELD FLOWERS

### The Eugene Field Monument Souvenir

The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." Contains a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for \$2.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of \$2.00. The love offering to the Child's Foot Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet. Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund, 180 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Guaranteed. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.











The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at three months, \$1.75; at six months, \$3.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for station names (e.g., Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Strong City) and train times for various routes.

Table listing county officers including Representative, Auditor, Clerk, Sheriff, and various judges.

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

It is raining to-day. John Bell has gone to New Mexico on business. Frank Strail came home, Tuesday, from Colorado.

Chas. Bucher, of Newton, will speak at Florence, on the evening of October 29.

The prices are so low at Homes & Gregory's on the new fall stock that the people really look surprised when they learn them.

The boys who were in jail, charged with knocking a brakeman off a train west of Strong City, had their trial and were acquitted.

Fred Siler left, Monday afternoon, for Albert, on the Great Bend branch, A. T. & S. F. R. R., as relief man, for a couple of weeks.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

Cows for sale—250 head good western cows, on ten months' time, at Elmdale, J. R. HOLMES & SON.

The ladies of the Methodist Church will serve dinner on the third of November, election day.

Chas. Bucher, of Newton, will address the people on the silver question, at the Court-house, Wednesday evening, October 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hunt and Miss Bertha Rich, of Clements, attended at the meeting of the Grand Lodge and assembly of the I. O. O. F., at Leavenworth, last week.

For a nice dress go to King & King's. They have them in single patterns, from 45 cents to \$1.25 per yard.

Mrs. Wm. Bonwell visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Strail, Monday, and returned to Emporia, Tuesday.

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A. No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution.

The making out of subscription bills takes up time and costs money; so, please, to do your own figuring, at \$1.50 per year, with a year in advance, and send us the money, and greatly gratify us.

Don't forget that John Glen, the reliable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elmdale and you can always get bargains of him, and the best of mending in every branch of his trade.

Have you heard the new song, "In the Shadow of the Pines?" It is immense! Legg Bros., of Kansas City, Mo., have it, and they are making a cut price of 25 cents a copy. Take our advice and send for one.

Democrats and Populists, don't forget that every candidate on your joint ticket is worthy of your support and should receive your hearty endorsement, at the polls, on Tuesday, November 3d, next.

C. M. Gregory, Jerry Madden and Dr. E. P. Brown returned, Monday, from an extended hunt in Colorado, but, because of the game laws of that State, they brought no game back with them, which was very discouraging to their many friends here.

John Bardill, of Grantfork, and Christ Plocher, of Highland, Ill., arrived here, last week, and will remain at Mr. Bardill's ranch, on Rock creek, for several weeks, where he is putting up a new house, Theo. Fritze, of Strong City, being the contractor.

In the death of A. S. Howard, President of the Chase County National Bank, J. D. Minick, Vice-President thereof, has become manager of the same; and, in him, the bank again has a painstaking officer, a genial gentleman and a conservative citizen at its head.

DEATH OF A. S. HOWARD.

At 6:30 p. m., Thursday, October 15, 1896, there passed from this life into life eternal the spirit of one of the pioneers of Chase county, a man well known and highly respected in all parts of the county, a man who had held many offices of profit and trust in the gift of this people, a man whose presence in our midst will be missed, a true friend and a most excellent citizen, a man of indomitable energy and sterling worth, and Augustus S. Howard, after a lingering illness, breathed his last, at his home in the west part of this city, surrounded by his wife and children, in the 66th year of his age.

Not only was Mr. Howard well known in this county, but he had an extensive acquaintance throughout the State, and the large attendance at his funeral, from far and near, which took place from the family residence, at 2:30 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Thomas Lidzy, of Emporia, preaching an excellent sermon, from open windows, so that the throng standing and seated on the lawn could hear him, gave evidence of the high esteem in which he was held, and the funeral cortege was one of the longest that ever left this city, there being over one hundred vehicles in the procession. His remains were laid to rest in Prairie Grove Cemetery west of this city, the Rev. Lidzy performing the last rites. The pall bearers were J. D. Minick, Arch Miller, H. Brandt, Francis Bernard, S. R. Bennett and Henry Bradley, with C. J. Lantry, J. C. Farrington, L. T. Herritage, J. H. Doolittle, W. W. Sanders, S. F. Jones, W. P. Martin, J. M. Tuttle, Albert Rogier, Bernard McCabe, Geo. Drummond and A. J. Crocker as honorary pall bearers.

When the Chase County National Bank of this city, was established, in 1882, Mr. Howard was elected as its President, which position he held until his death, though unable to be at the bank at all for a few weeks before his death.

The deceased was born in Windsor county, Vermont, December 4, 1830. He was fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and graduated from Dartmouth, in 1858. In the fall of that year he went to Mississippi and engaged in teaching, remaining about two years, and in July, 1860, he came to Kansas, and entered the law office of Ewing & McCook, at Leavenworth, with whom he studied, through that season, and was admitted to the bar, the same year (1860), by the United States District Court, upon the petition of the above named plaintiff, asking that she be divorced absolutely from said defendant, on the ground of gross neglect of duty and abandonment for more than one year past, and must answer the petition filed therein, on or before the 15th day of November, A. D. 1886, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment for plaintiff in said action for absolute divorce, custody of child and change of name to that of Green, and costs, will be rendered accordingly.

The following lands in this county and within the Dodge City, Kansas, land office district are vacant, and are open to settlement under the home, stead law; on, upon due application, made at said land office, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder in separate tracks, at not less than \$25.00 per acre, viz: 1/2 of sec 15-21-6; 1/2 of nw 12-21-8; 1/2 of nw 12-21-8; 1/2 of nw 12-21-8; 1/2 of nw 12-21-8.

The following personal property, belonging to his estate, viz: 1 bay mare 5 years old, 1 bay mare 3 years old, 1 bay mare 2 years old, 1 bay horse 2 years old, 1 work team and three sucking colts.

Also, 1 work mare 9 years old, 1 work mare 8 years old, 1 mare colt 3 years old, 1 trotting bred colt 2 years old, 2 white face bull calves, 3 yearling heifers, 1 milch cow, 1 burgundy pig and 1 set single harness. Terms: Six months' time on all sums over \$5; less \$5, cash; 10 percent off for cash. Bankable paper.

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PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The following dates have been set for public speaking in this county, and every body is invited to attend the same: Thos. Buchanan, a free silver Republican, at Cottonwood Falls, October 23, at 8 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House.

H. B. Fleaharty, at Elmdale, October 27, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Chas. Bucher, of Newton, at Strong City, October 29, at 8 o'clock, p. m. W. S. Glass, at Clements, October 29, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Senator H. S. Landis, at Homestead, October 26, at Matfield Green, October 27, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS.

In adjourned session, last Saturday, all the members being present, the Board of County Commissioners transacted the following business: The stone bridge across Diamond creek, at the Harris ford, was ordered to be of two arches.

Attention Dear People. All accounts owed us must be settled before November 1st, or they will be placed in the hands of our attorney for collection. This means you. CLARKE & CO.

TEACHERS EXAMINATION.

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TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty-five years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommended a very significant fact.

'COMPOUND OXYGEN' ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS.

is the title of a book of 300 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

Dr. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

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DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y. sept 17-lyr. F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches.

OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. COUNTY OF CHASE, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, October 20, 1896.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 5th day of October, 1896, a petition signed by John Mann and 12 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state officers, praying for the establishment of a public road as follows, viz: Commencing at the north easterly corner of lot one, of section seven, township twenty, range eight and running east on the north line of section seven, township twenty, range eight to a point where said proposed road will intersect a road known as the James Vanvochten road.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: N. M. Patton, Mat. Makin and W. T. McDonald as viewers, with instructions to meet at the beginning of proposed road on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1896, and proceed to view said proposed road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners: (SEAL) M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Public Sale.

We, the undersigned, administrators of the late Leonard, deceased, will sell, at public auction, at his late home, seven miles south of Cottonwood Falls and one-half mile west of Emporia, Chase county, Kansas, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1896. The following personal property, belonging to his estate, viz: 1 bay mare 5 years old, 1 bay mare 3 years old, 1 bay mare 2 years old, 1 bay horse 2 years old, 1 work team and three sucking colts.

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Publication Notice.

State of Kansas, ss. In the District Court in and for the county and State aforesaid.

Maud Borden, Plaintiff, vs. Frank Borden, Defendant. Notice. Said defendant, Frank Borden, will take notice that he has been sued in the above court, upon the petition of the above named plaintiff, asking that she be divorced absolutely from said defendant, on the ground of gross neglect of duty and abandonment for more than one year past, and must answer the petition filed therein, on or before the 15th day of November, A. D. 1896, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment for plaintiff in said action for absolute divorce, custody of child and change of name to that of Green, and costs, will be rendered accordingly.

Administrator's Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. In the matter of the estate of Lot Leonard, late of Chase county, Kansas. Notice is hereby given, that on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1896, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Lot Leonard, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Chase County Land Agency.

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

THE... SEMI-WEEKLY --CAPITAL--

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

EIGHT PAGES EVERY TUESDAY EACH ISSUE, AND FRIDAY. AN UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER... FOR KANSAS FARMERS...

Eighty Pages, Fifty-six Columns. The Latest News—Choice Reading Matter—Twice Each Week for \$1.00 per Year.

—THE COURANT— has made arrangements with the publishers whereby it can offer THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAPITAL AND THE

COURANT for the very low price of \$2.10.

SUBSCRIBE NOW. Address THE COURANT, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Bills Allowed.

E. Cameron, Juror Sheehan Inquest \$ 1.70 J. E. Boccia same 1.70 J. F. Corbin same 1.70 B. F. Tullington same 1.70 A. W. Book same 1.70 A. F. Moore same 1.70 Mrs. Ollie Madden witness same 1.70 Mrs. Chas. Sheehan same 1.70 Mrs. M. Shaw same 1.70 Mrs. J. M. Shaw same 1.70 Anderson Corbin same 1.70 A. E. Harriet M. D. same 1.70 John Carnes M. D. same 1.70 Clay Jenning swearing witness 1.50 Mat McDonald probate judge salary 107.60 Sam'l Doddsworth looks for county 34.75 D. Griffiths waiters 48.00 Dr. Shelly med. service for poor 7.25 Takingson & Wood mds for poor farm 25.64 M. W. Gilmore supt. sal. poor farm 125.00 Basler & Beach mds poor farm 33.84 John Stewart blacksmithing 7.04 Geo. Dunlap join printing 2.00 Wm. Holsinger mds for county 18.65 Monitor look co. druggists books 21.25 Jess Kellogg team hire for commission 1.00 H. M. Daniel setting class in c. h. C. I. Maulie mds for poor 27.25 M. K. Harman ink for co 20.00 King & King mds for poor 44.45 Clark & Co mds for poor and county 2.50 Geo. McDonald coal for poor 7.60 W. B. Hilton mds for co 13.00 T. E. Banks boarding party 43.15 J. E. Perry dist. clerk's fees 8.99 W. E. Timmons same 43.15 J. L. Hove same 43.15 J. M. Hamme co. hesth officers salary 20.00 G. S. Houser overseeing poor 3.00 Mat McDonald fees case of application of minor children to orphan's home 4.15 J. M. Hamme witness same 1.00 John McCallum taking Hardin to reform school 14.13 John McCallum boarding prisoners and jailor's fees 81.00 W. M. Morgan job printing 22.50 Jerry Brown moving h ground 1.15 B. L. Spence fixing his fees 1.15 J. E. Perry dist. clerk's fees 8.99 J. Griffiths postage and express 17.50 D. Griffiths treas salary 267.00 J. T. Foraker coal for poor 3.25 John McCallum sheriff fees for adjourned term of district court 193.00 J. M. W. Hillman county att'y sal 12.00 J. E. Jeffrey sal and fee 94.50 B. M. Garth burying pauper 4.00 John Frisby digging Perrin's grave 2.00 A. F. Fritze med. for pauper 7.65 J. M. Kerr lumber for co, coal for poor 8.73 W. B. Hilton med. for Perrin 1.88 E. T. Johnson med. at last dist. court 4.00 Dr. C. Dary same 4.00 M. W. Tuttle mds for same 2.35 L. R. Holmes coal for Perrin 13.00 J. L. Hove job printing 19.55 W. E. Timmons same 4.00 Albert Matti v. J. Jacobs road 2.00 T. F. Foreman same 4.00 Clark & Co books for county 20.00 Dr. Itch med attend poor 18.00 Dolph Hayden trustees services 4.00 Chas. Frawlsbaugh erroneous taxes 21.17 W. G. Harvey J. P. fees state vs. Brant 3.75 J. W. McWilliams co att'y's same 7.50 John McCallum sheriff same 2.00 W. C. Harvey J. P. drawing jury 2.00 John McCallum same 2.00 T. G. Allen co supt. sal 249.00 M. C. Newton co clk sal less fees 233.60 C. I. Maulie com. fees sal 19.55 W. A. Wood same 13.00 John McCallum same 6.00 W. A. Wood same 9.01 C. I. Maulie same 9.00 M. C. Newton coal for c. h. 57.00 Frank Gattie mds for poor 19.55 D. Griffiths sal of sal 54.15 D. Griffiths for error in act as shown by county clerk's book 132.75

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WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,500 prize offer.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. W. AVER & SON, our authorized agents.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. E. ...



**THE CRADLE SHIP.**

When baby goes a-sailing, and the breeze is fresh and free,  
His ship is just the queerest craft that ever sailed to sea!  
Ten fingers true make up the crew that watch on deck must keep  
While all a-row ten toes below are passengers asleep!  
And mother is the pilot dear—ah, none so true as she—  
When baby goes a-sailing, and the breeze is fresh and free!

When mother rocks the cradle ship, the walls—for shores—slip past;  
The breezes from the garden blow when baby boy sails fast!  
So fast he flies that Dolly cries she fears we'll run her down,  
So hard a-port! we're not the sort to see a dolly drown.  
And then, you know, we've got the whole wide carpet for a sea  
When baby goes a-sailing, and the wind is fresh and free!

When baby lies becalmed in sleep, and all the crew is still,  
When that wee ship's in port at last, all safe from storm and ill—  
Two eyes of love shall shine above, two lips shall kiss his face,  
Until in deep and tranquil sleep he'll smile at that embrace!  
For mother watches, too, at night; while through his slumbers creep  
Dream-memories of sailing ere the breezes tell asleep.

—Ladies' Home Journal.



**CLARENCE**  
By  
**BRET HARTE**

COPYRIGHT, 1894, BY  
BRET HARTE.

**PART II.**  
**CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.**

It was a fine specimen of the old colonial planter's house, with its broad verandas, its great detached offices and negro quarters, and had, thus far, escaped the ravages and billeting of the war. It had been occupied by its owner up to a few days before the engagement, and so great had been the confidence of the enemy in their success that it had been used as the confederate headquarters on the morning of the decisive battle. Jasmine and rose, unstained by the sulphur of gunpowder, twined around its ruined columns and half hid the recessed windows; the careless flower garden was still in its unkept and unplucked luxuriance, the courtyard before the stables alone showed marks of the late military occupancy and was pulverized by the uneasy horsehoofs of the waiting staff. But the mingled impress of barbaric prodigality with patriarchal simplicity was still there in the domestic arrangements of a race who lived on equal terms with strangers and their own servants.

The negro servants still remained with a certain cat-like fidelity to the place, and adapted themselves to the northern invaders with a child-like enjoyment of the novelty of the change. Brant, nevertheless, looked them over with an experienced eye, and satisfied himself of their trustworthiness; there were the usual number of "boys," gray-haired and grizzled in body service, and the "mammies" and "aunties" of the kitchen. There were two or three rooms in the wing which still contained private articles, pictures and souvenirs of the family, and a "young lady's" boudoir which Brant with characteristic delicacy kept carefully isolated and intact from the military household, and accessible only to the family servants. The room he had selected for himself was nearest it—a small, plainly furnished apartment with an almost conventional simplicity in its cold, white walls and draperies and the narrow, run-like bed. It struck him that it might have belonged to some elder daughter or maiden aunt who had acted as housekeeper, as it commanded the wing and the servants' offices with easy access to the central hall.

There followed a week of inactivity, in which Brant felt a singular resemblance in this southern mansion to the old casa at Robles. The afternoon shadows of the deep verandas recalled the old monastic gloom of the Spanish house, which even the presence of a lounging officer or waiting orderly could not entirely dissipate, and the scent of the rose and jasmine from his windows overcame him with sad memories. He began to chafe under this inaction, and long again for the excitement of the march and bivouac—in which for the past four years he had buried his past.

He was sitting one afternoon alone before his reports and dispatches when this influence seemed so strong that he half impulsively laid them aside to indulge in a long reverie. He was recalling his last day at Robles, the early morning duel with Pinckney, the return to San Francisco, and the sudden resolution which sent him that day across the continent to offer his services to the government. He remembered his delay in the western town where a volunteer regiment was being recruited, his entrance into it as a private, his rapid selection, through the force of his sheer devotion and intelligent concentration, to the captaincy of his company, his swift promotion on Jard-fought fields to the head of the regiment, and the singular success that had followed his resistless energy which left him no time to think of anything but his duty. The sudden intrusion of his wife upon his career—even in this accidental and perhaps innocent way, had seriously unsettled him.

The shadows were growing heavier and deeper, it lacked only a few moments of the sunset bugle when he was recalled to himself by that singular instinctive consciousness—common to humanity—of being intently looked at. He turned quickly—the door behind him closed softly. He rose and slipped into the hall. The tall figure of a woman was coming down the passage. She was erect and graceful, but as she turned toward the door leading to the offices, he distinctly saw the gaudily

turbated head and black silhouette of a negress. Nevertheless he halted a moment at the door of the next room.

"See who that woman is who just passed, Mr. Martin. She doesn't seem to belong to the house."

The young officer rose, put on his cap and departed. In a few moments he returned.

"Was she tall, sir—of a good figure and very straight?"

"Yes."

"She is a servant of our neighbors, the Manlys, who occasionally visits the servants here. A mulatto, I think."

Brant reflected. Many of the mulattos and negresses were of good figure, and the habit of carrying burdens on their heads gave them a singularly erect carriage.

The lieutenant looked at his chief.

"Have you any orders to give concerning her, general?"

"No," said Brant, after a moment's pause, and turned away.

The officer smiled. It seemed a good story to tell at mess of this human weakness of his handsome, reserved and ascetic-looking leader.

A few moments afterward Brant was interrupted over his reports by the almost abrupt entrance of the officer of the day. His face was flushed, and it was evident that only the presence of his superior restrained his excitement. He held a paper in his hand.

"A lady presents this order and pass from Washington, countersigned by the division general."

"A lady?"

"Yes, sir—she is dressed as such. But she has not only declined the most ordinary civilities and courtesies we have offered her, but has insulted Mr. Martin and myself grossly, and demands to be shown to you alone."

Brant took the paper. It was a special order from the president, passing Miss Matilda Faulkner through the federal lines, to visit her uncle's home, known as "Grey Oaks," now held and occupied as the headquarters of Brant's brigade, in order to arrange for the preservation and disposal of certain family effects and private property that still remained there, or to take or carry away such property, and invoking all necessary aid and assistance from the United States forces in such occupancy. It was countersigned by the division commander. It was perfectly regular and of undoubted authenticity. He had heard of passes of this kind—the terror of the army—issued in Washington under some strange controlling influence and against military protest, but he did not let his subordinate see the uneasiness with which it filled him.

"Show her in," he said, quietly.

But she had already entered, brushing scornfully past the officer, and drawing her skirt aside as if contaminated. A very pretty southern girl, scornful and red-lipped, clad in gray riding habit, and still carrying her riding whip clenched ominously in her slim, gauntleted hand.

"You have my permit in your hand," she said, brusquely, hardly raising her eyes to Brant—"I suppose it's all straight enough, and even if it isn't, I don't reckon to be kept waiting with those hirelings."

"Your permit is 'straight enough,' Miss Faulkner," said Brant, slowly reading her name from the document before him, "but as it does not seem to include permission to insult my officers you will perhaps first allow them to retire." He made a sign to the officer, who passed out of the door. As it closed he went on in a gentle, but coldly unimpassioned voice. "I perceive you are a southern lady, and, therefore, I need not remind you that it is not considered good form to treat even the slaves of those one does not like uncivilly, and I must therefore expect that you will keep your active animosity for myself."

The young girl lifted her eyes. She had evidently not expected to meet a man so young, so handsome, so refined, and so coldly invincible in manner. Still less was she prepared for that kind of antagonism. In keeping up her pre-conceived attitude toward the "northern hireling" she had been met with official brusqueness, contemptuous silence or aggrieved indignation—but nothing as exasperating as this. She even fancied that this elegant but sardonic-looking soldier was inwardly mocking her. She bit her red lip, but with a scornful gesture of her riding whip said:

"I reckon that your knowledge of southern ladies is, for certain reasons, not very extensive."

"Pardon me, I have had the honor of marrying one."

Apparently more exasperated than before she turned upon him abruptly.

"You say my pass is all right. Then I presume I may attend to the business that brought me here."

"Certainly, but you will forgive me if I imagined that an expression of contempt for your host was a part of it." He rang a bell on the table. It was responded to by an orderly. "Send all the household servants here."

The room was presently filled with the dusky faces of the negro retainers. Here and there was the gleaming of white teeth, but a majority of the assembly wore the true negro acceptance of the importance of "an occasion." One or two even affected an official and soldierly bearing. And as he fully expected there were several glances of significant recognition of the stranger.

"You will give," said Brant, sternly, "every aid and attention to the wants of this young lady, who is here to represent the interests of your old master. As she will be entirely dependent upon you in all things connected with her visit here, see to it that she does not have to complain to me of any inattention—or to be obliged to ask for other assistance."

As Miss Faulkner, albeit a trifle paler in the cheek, but as scornful as ever, was about to follow the servant from the room, Brant stopped her with a coldly courteous gesture.

"You will understand, therefore, Miss Faulkner, that you have your wish, and

that you will not be exposed to any contact with the members of my military family, nor they with you."

"Am I then to be a prisoner in this house—and under a free pass of your president!" she said, indignantly.

"By no means. You are free to come and go and see whom you please. I have no power to control your actions. But I have power to control theirs."

She swept furiously from the room. "That is quite enough to fill her with a desire to flirt with every man here," said Brant to himself, with a faint smile, "but I fancy they have had a taste enough of her quality." Nevertheless, he sat down and wrote a few lines to the division commander, pointing out that he had already placed the owner's private property under strict surveillance, that it was cared for and perfectly preserved by the household servants, and that the pass was evidently obtained as a subterfuge. To this he received a formal reply regretting that the authorities of Washington still found it necessary to put this kind of risk and burden on the army in the field, but that the order emanated from the highest authority and must be strictly obeyed. At the bottom of the page, however, was a characteristic line in pencil in the general's own hand: "Not the kind that is dangerous." A flush mounted Brant's cheeks, as if it contained not only a hidden but a personal significance. He thought of his own wife.

Singularly enough, a day or two later, at dinner, the conversation turned upon the intense sectional feeling of southern women—probably induced by their late experiences, and Brant, at the head of the table, in his habitual abstraction, was scarcely following the somewhat excited diction of Col. Strangeways, one of his staff. "No, sir," reiterated the indignant warrior, "take my word for it! a southern woman isn't to be trusted on this point, whether as sister, sweetheart, or wife. And when she is trusted she is bound to get the better of a man in any of those relations!" The dead silence that followed, the ominous joggle of a glass at the speaker's elbow, the quick, sympathetic glance that Brant instinctively felt was directed to his own face, and the abrupt change of subject, could not but arrest his attention—even if he had overlooked the speech. His face, however, betrayed nothing. It had never occurred to him before that his family affairs might be known—neither had he ever thought of keeping them a secret. It seemed so purely a personal and private misfortune—that he had never dreamed of it having any public interest. And even now he was a little ashamed of what he believed was his sensitiveness to mere conventional criticism, which, with the instinct of a proud man, he had despised.

He was not far wrong in his sardonic intuition of the effect of his prohibition upon Miss Faulkner's feelings. Certainly that young lady, when not engaged in her mysterious occupation of arranging her uncle's effects, occasionally was seen in the garden, and in the woods beyond. Although her presence was the signal for the "oblique" or the vacant "front" of a posted sentry, she seemed to regard their occasional proximity with less active disfavor. Once when she had mounted the wall to gather a magnolia blossom, the chair by which she had ascended rolled over, leaving her on the wall. At a signal from the guard room two sappers and miners appeared, carrying a scaling ladder, which they placed silently against the wall, and as silently withdrew. On another occasion the same spirited young lady, whom Brant was satisfied would have probably imperiled her life under fire, in devotion to her cause, was brought ignominiously to bay in the field by that most appalling of domestic animals—the wandering and untrammelled cow. Brant could not help smiling as he heard the quick, harsh call to "turn out guard," saw the men marched solidly with fixed bayonets to the vicinity of the affrighted animal, who fled, leaving the fair stranger to walk shamefacedly to the house. He was surprised, however, that she should have halted before his door, and with tremulous indignation said:

"I thank you, sir, for your chivalrousness in turning a defenseless woman into ridicule."

"I regret, Miss Faulkner," began Brant, gravely, "that you should believe that I am able to control the advances of farmyard cattle as easily as—" but he stopped as he saw that the angry flash of her blue eyes, as she darted from him, were set in tears. A little remorseful on the following day, he added a word to his ordinary cap lifting when he passed her, but she retained a reproachful silence. Later in the day he received from her servant a respectful request for an interview, and was relieved to find that she entered his presence with no trace of her former aggression—but rather with the resignation of a deeply injured, yet not entirely unforgiving woman.

"I thought," she began, coldly, "that I ought to inform you that I would probably be able to conclude my business here by the day after to-morrow, and that you would then be relieved of my presence. I am aware, indeed," she added, bitterly, "I could scarcely help perceiving, that it has been an exceedingly irksome one."

"I trust," began Brant, coldly, "that no gentleman of my command has—" "No!" she interrupted him quickly, with a return of her former manner, and a passionate sweep of her hand, "do you suppose for a moment that I am speaking—that I am even thinking of them! What are they to me?"

"Thank you. I am glad to know that they are nothing, and that I may now trust that you have consulted my wishes and have reserved your animosity for me," returned Brant, quietly. "If that is so, I see no reason for your hurrying your departure in the least."

She rose instantly. "I have," she said, slowly, controlling herself with a

slight effort, "found some one who will take my duty off my hands. She is a servant of one of your neighbors—who is an old friend of my uncle's—the woman is familiar with the house and our private property. I will give her full instructions to act for me—and even an authorization in writing if you prefer it. She is already in the habit of coming here—but her visits will give you very little trouble. And as she is a chattered, she will be already quite accustomed to the treatment which her class are in the habit of receiving from northern hands." Without waiting to perceive the effect of her Parthian shot, she swept proudly out of the room.

"I wonder what she means?" mused Brant, as her quick step died away in the passage. "One thing is certain, a woman like that is altogether too impulsive for a spy."

Later, in the twilight, he saw her walking in the garden. There was a figure at her side. A little curious, he examined it more closely from his window. It was already familiar to him—the erect shapely form of his neighbor's servant. A thoughtful look passed over his face as he muttered: "So this is to be her deputy!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**PLAYING FOR THE QUEEN.**

How Preparations Are Made for Performances at Windsor Castle.

Playing before the queen by "royal command is the highest desire of every English follower of the stage who desires to reach the topmost round in the ladder of fame." The queen has had but few performances held before her of late years, and the notice in each case has been very short.

When the manager of a company has been notified to appear with his players or singers for the royal pleasure, he immediately hastens to Windsor with his scenic artists and stage mechanics to make ready for the performance. The temporary stage and theater is constructed and the performers have special rehearsals. The general members of the company are also given a thorough coaching if an opera is to be produced, as the queen is very critical.

The stage is erected at Waterloo chamber—that being the apartment generally used for the purpose—the auditorium constructed, the royal and other seats arranged according to precise instructions, and the chamber decorated with floral and other adornments. During these preparations: in the castle those of the princes and princesses who happen to be there frequently look in and assist—their aid not being limited to suggestions and directions, but sometimes extending to moving with their own hands this or that piece of furniture or decoration to judge how best it should be placed. The queen also may "drop in" to inspect officials and workmen, for all of whom these preparations are an anxious operation; for her majesty has keen judgment and a critical and artistic eye, and without any warning may order all that has been done to be undone.

Simultaneous with this work numerous rooms are being got ready for the coming company, while the royal chefs and their assistants are kept busy with preparations in their department.

At the performance the queen's chair faces the center of the stage, slightly in advance of all other seats. Right and left are chairs for the members of the royal family, and behind these are seats for the ladies and gentlemen of the household and invited guests.

A rich and beautiful programme is provided for her majesty; less elaborate but yet dainty, artistic programmes being supplied for the rest of the audience. Then the performance proceeds. The queen always leads the applause, and the others present take the cue from her action.

Beginning generally at ten o'clock, after the late royal dinner, these performances conclude about midnight, and then there is a rush for the good things bountifully laid out in the several supper-rooms improvised for the occasion. The principals, having been presented to her majesty, sup in one apartment with such of the gentlemen of the household as care to join them; the rest in other rooms, according to the grades and distinctions preserved.

The special trains for the return home are to leave at one o'clock, even though it be Sunday morning, as it several times has been, and for a time the thoroughfares are alive with the visitors hurrying to the station in royal carriages or on foot. Many of the higher officials in the castle accompany the party, and the leave-taking is always cordial and sometimes just a trifle hilarious. In a day or two a few rings and brooches bearing the royal monogram—the much-beloved "V. R."—will be forwarded to the chief performers, and so ends a function never forgotten by those who take part in it.—St. Louis Republic.

**Very Short.**

Maude—Young Huggins' engagement was a very short one.

Mabel—Is it broken already?

"It was broken the very night he proposed."

"You don't say so?"

"Yes; you see, Huggins stutters frightfully, and it took him nearly 20 minutes to propose and after he got through the girl spoiled everything by exclaiming: 'This is so sudden!' Huggins thought she was guying him."—Yonkers Statesman.

**A Casus Belli.**

Mrs. Casey—Moike, did yes put out the cat?

Mr. Casey—Oi did.

"Oi don't believe it."

"Well, if yez tink Oim a loiyer, g'wan an' put her out yerself!"—Puck.

**And He Didn't Ask.**

Freddy—Miss Gwacne, if I should ask you to marry me—

Miss Gracie—I should smile.—Chicago Tribune.

**MODEST CLAIMS OF SILVERITES.**

Conservative Estimate of the Standing of the States.

We have on several occasions directed attention to the extravagant claims made by the republicans of states and electoral votes wherewith they expect, or profess that they expect, to land Hanna's man in the white house. The claims have been uniformly so outrageous that argument in connection with them was out of the question; the only way to treat them as they deserved was to laugh at them.

Within the last two or three days, however, the representatives of the free silver democracy have tried their hand at the same business, and they have compiled a list which, from its unmistakable modesty and conservatism, must challenge the respect of the republicans themselves. Here is the roll of states with their electoral votes which they pronounce to be "absolutely safe" for the Bryan and Sewall ticket:

Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
California	9
Colorado	4
Florida	9
Georgia	12
Idaho	3
Kansas	10
Kentucky	12
Louisiana	8
Mississippi	9
Missouri	17
Montana	3
Nebraska	7
Nevada	3
North Carolina	11
North Dakota	3
Oregon	3
South Carolina	9
South Dakota	4
Tennessee	10
Texas	15
Utah	3
Virginia	12
Washington	4
Wyoming	3
Total	273

That is, without exception, the most "likely" list that we have hitherto seen compiled on the free silver side; the states that are claimed in it are, every

**THE VITAL POINT.**

Shall We Vote for a Government by Men or a Government by Money?

The American people will soon go to the polls and decide the issues that are now dividing them. The most conspicuous of these issues, the one about which there is more writing and talking than about all others, is the money question. But important as that question is, there is another of incalculably deeper moment to this republic. The supreme issue before the republic is: Shall this nation be ruled by its money or its men?

On the one side we have McKinley, backed by the concentrated wealth of the country. Every trust on which class legislation in the interest of the rich and influential confers the privilege of taxing the masses for private profit; every syndicate that has made, or hopes to make, millions by raiding the treasury of the United States; every combination of capital that sees gain to itself in the contraction of the currency; every rich man who has come to think that the government should be run for the benefit of himself and others like him—every one of these elements is striving for the success of the republican candidate. The accumulated wealth of the country is working by every means, fair and foul, for the election of McKinley.

On the other side we have Bryan, whose only strength is his cause and himself. His appeal is straight to the people on the principles for which he stands. He asks no quarter from the trusts. He defies selfish wealth and challenges it to exert to the utmost its power to corrupt, to coerce and to confuse the issue by controlling the voice of the press. He begs for no man's vote who does not think it best for the country to give it to him. He urges the people to study the questions at is-

**HAS IT COME TO THIS?**



one of them, strongly bimetallic, and there is not any reason to doubt but that every one of them will help the democratic ticket on its road to victory.

Two things will be observed in the list that are striking. The one thing is that, contrary to all precedents in such cases, a claim is not made for the full 224 votes which constitute a majority of the electoral college vote; and the other thing is that not one of the big states of New York, Ohio, Illinois or Indiana is claimed, although the committee has good reason to believe that all of the three last named will go for Bryan.

The 26 states included in the above table are to be supplemented by the other four states, of Delaware with three votes, Maryland with eight votes, Minnesota with nine votes; and the previous 203 votes which the democratic committee pronounce to be "absolutely safe" for Bryan, swelled by the 26 further votes of the four states just named, which the committee pronounce to be "reasonably certain" for the free silver ticket, will give the 224 votes necessary to elect, with five to spare.

But while the committee give out this list of states and electoral votes as the list on which they expect to win, they do not by long odds convey an intimation, or even squint toward the idea, that these are all the states that the democrats are likely to carry. They contend that the Bryan ticket has a thoroughly good fighting chance in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, and a poorer chance in Ohio and Iowa. New York, owing to the detestable treachery of Senator Hill, who cold-bloodedly but successfully "queered" the democratic state convention, the committee appears to have abandoned altogether, just as green-eyed politicians like Blackburn and Gorman have done.

But as New York is not necessary to democratic success, its loss may be contemplated with equanimity; the free silver ticket will win in a canter without its assistance.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

—No candidate for the presidency was ever maligned as Mr. Bryan has been, but he has not lost his temper and goes right ahead with his effective talks to the people. The slanderers are not accomplishing their object.—N. Y. Journal.

—Every time another of those 1890 free coinage letters turns up, poor Maj. McKinley curses the man that invented pen and ink.—Albany Argus.

sue and then vote as their knowledge directs. His is a brave, a frank, a rational, a manly and a truly American appeal.

Bryan speaks for the welfare of the industrious many; McKinley for the welfare of the opulent few.

Is there a thoughtful man in the whole United States who does not know that the greatest danger which is threatening this republic is the steadily growing power of conscienceless money? Does not every thoughtful man feel that unless the grip of wealth upon our government shall be loosened we must ultimately have a republic in name and an oligarchy in fact?

Citizens equally honest differ sincerely on the currency question. Silver men think the single gold standard a potent cause of our industrial distress; gold men think that bimetalism would increase rather than lessen that distress. But honest Americans should be agreed in believing that a presidential election carried by the trusts and syndicates, under the leadership of Mark Hanna, would be immeasurably more disastrous and dishonoring to the United States than the retention or introduction of any monetary system.

Every citizen, before he goes to the ballot box will, if he be intelligent and patriotic, ask himself the vital question: "Shall I vote for government by men, or for government by money?"—N. Y. Journal.

—Mr. Hanna began his career as the manager of a political trust by saddling McKinley with his syndicate; he followed this by saddling the republican national convention with McKinley, and crowned his work by saddling the republican party with a crushing load of millionaire finance committees. The defiance of public decency and popular sentiment into which the syndicate boss has led the republican party has never been equaled in the history of politics. The republicans realize their blunder now. They would give much to be rid of their mortgaged candidate and his political receivers.—St. Louis Republic.

—The Binghamton Republican quotes an act of 1873 to prove that the silver dollar in our currency has a "gold backing." The silver dollar has been standing up since 1373. Prior to 1873 it stood up, too, but between these two periods it had no standing in the currency. What held up the silver dollar from 1793 to 1893?—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.



MRS. LATON'S TEA.

Ensclosed in the depths of her big arm chair, a smile lighting up her fine old face that her white hair framed with a crown of snow, Mrs. Harmon was considering her nephew Andrew, a good-looking young fellow of 28, who, for his part, was considering the timepiece on the mantel, whose hands were already past three o'clock.

"Well, Andrew, do you find the clock very interesting?" In some confusion the young man stammered an excuse, but she went on: "Now, don't deny it, you naughty fellow. You wanted to know if your visit had lasted long enough for you to take your departure decently."

"Not at all, aunt. Your guess is quite wrong, for I haven't the slightest intention of going yet. But why do you keep a regular sun dial like that in your drawing-room?"

"Perhaps because I was born so long ago that it is I and not the clock that is behind time. But come—instead of criticizing my drawing-room, tell me what you are going to do when you leave here."

"In the first place I am not going to leave here for some time; but when I have wearied you with my presence until you cannot stand it any longer, it will be time for me to go to Mrs. Laton's tea."

"Mrs. Laton—Pauline Laton?"

"The same."

"Ah, yes. I used to see her some time ago. I remember her vaguely—a large woman, dark—"

"She is a blonde, aunt."

"Indeed? She used to be a brunette. And so you are sighing at the feet of Mrs. Laton?"

"We are all sighing at her feet."

"She must enjoy it."

"Well, I rather think she does."

"Is it fun?"

"Yes, after a fashion. We are always the same little circle of friends, and then, besides Mrs. Laton, there's a sister, a rather good-looking girl, and a few other young matrons and bachelor girls."

"And what do you do besides look at these women?"

"We take tea, which we moderate with rum, a bit of lemon; we gossip and we flirt."

"Oh, oh?"

"But, my dear aunt, one must do something between five o'clock and dinner."

"Evidently, and flirting is what you have found to do."

"It is a way to kill time."

"I scarcely know what you mean by the term. Explain it to me."

"Oh, impossible. A definition for the word has long been sought, but it has not yet been found. But, given a young woman tete-a-tete with a young man who is not a fool, and I warrant you it won't be long before you will have a practical demonstration. Flirtation is a manner of being discreetly indiscreet. To know how to flirt is no common accomplishment. It is a veritable science."

"And is love a science, too?"

"No, it is rather an art."

"And marriage—what is it?"

"Oh, that is philosophy."

"Indeed? At what age does one attain this philosophy?"

"As late as possible."

"It seems to me that at 28—"

"Aunt, aunt!" cried Andrew, springing from his chair, "confess that you are concealing some terrible plot. You look as guilty as a conspirator."

Mrs. Harmon smiled a fine smile and enjoyed for a moment the consternation in her victim's face. Then she answered, after a pause:

"Yes, you are right. I wish you to get married."

"In heaven's name what have I done to you?" gasped the young man, with comic seriousness; and, as the old lady still smiled, he continued: "See here, aunt, I should never have suspected you of such a thing. You, a woman of intelligence, a superior woman, descending to the role of match-maker! It is a terrible shattering of my ideals."

"Come, come, my poor boy, do not be so cast down. The girl is charming. I can assure you."

"Of course," Andrew burst out, "the girl is always charming. Oh, I know her; I can see her now; she may not be exactly pretty, but, as you have said, she is charming. She dresses admirably, and makes all her own gowns. She stood at the head of her classes in school, and attends lectures now. Moreover, she has taken cooking lessons and can put up preserves. She plays the piano, she sings, she paints, and she has a tidy fortune in her own right. Bah! No, a thousand times, no! I do not want this miracle of perfection. I know a thing or two, aunt, even if I don't look it, and if I marry, I shall marry a woman who suits me. But I know girls—they are all alike—and I know what they are and what they are worth. There isn't one who suits me, or can suit me, and I shall remain a bachelor."

"And you go to take tea at Mrs. Laton's," murmured Mrs. Harmon between her teeth, while a disturbing expression came into her clear-seeing old eyes.

Under this ironical and even inquisitorial look Andrew lost countenance a little; he could not deny that to matrimony he preferred flirting with Mrs. Laton.

He was pulling himself together to reply, or rather to defend himself, when the street door bell was heard.

"A caller, eh? Is this your reception day, aunt, or do you, too, give your friends tea at five o'clock?"

"You are impertinent, nephew. At my age a woman does not give 'five o'clock' flirtations.' It is not even a caller. I am sure it is my little friend Rosamond, the 'charming girl' I spoke of."

"I shall see, then."

"Do you not wish even to see her?"

"Never! Or, if you insist, I shall go into this little ante-room and look at

her through the crack of the door. That is the only concession I shall make," and the young man stepped quickly into the next room as the opposite door opened to admit the visitor; through the slit Andrew could make out the graceful silhouette of a young girl.

"How do you do, Mrs. Harmon?" said the girl, as she entered the room. "I have brought back the little books on the orphan asylum that you lent mamma. May I stay a moment with you?"

She continued to keep her back toward Andrew, and he, now beginning to get tired of the game, had about concluded that she must be frightfully ugly.

"Sit down here, dear, beside me," and Mrs. Harmon easily contrived to place the girl just opposite the small room; and the young man, approaching his eye to the crack, was struck by the pretty face he beheld.

"Well, Rosamond, what are you doing nowadays? Are you going out much?"

"No, very little. I had a card for Mrs. Laton's tea this afternoon, but I wrote her I was ill. You will not betray me, will you?" and she laughed a merry laugh, that set Andrew's heart vibrating.

"Do you not care for such affairs?" asked Mrs. Harmon.

"Surely, Mrs. Harmon, you do not think it would be amusing to spend an hour or two watching Mrs. Laton's flirtations, with no one to talk to but the insipid woman and stupid men of her set?"

"You are severe, my child."

"Severe? Well, with a woman like Mrs. Laton I do not think one can be too much so."

Instinctively Mrs. Harmon raised her eyes to the door that concealed Andrew, and, under pretext of arranging the portiere, she crossed the room, and, as she rearranged the drapery, whispered to her nephew: "It's nearly five—you'll be late for your tea."

But her warning was unheeded; Andrew did not budge. As for the girl by the fire, she was still full of her idea.

"Do you know Mrs. Laton, Mrs. Harmon?" she asked.

"Yes, yes," the old lady hastened to reply; and to turn the conversation she went on: "But you are wrong to declare that all men are stupid. There are some who are quite sensible."

"Sensible? Well, I don't know them. I do not mean that they are all stupid, but they think themselves so superior that they are wearisome. They are vain, insufferable bores, with their blase airs and their idea that they are irresistible because they can flirt with Mrs. Laton, who has bleached hair, smeared paint on her face as if it were a palette, and whose brains are good for nothing but to devise outrageous gowns."

Again Mrs. Harmon cast an uneasy glance toward the little room, in which Andrew was fast waxing angry. He would have liked to strangle this girl, whose superb health and triumphant beauty irritated him.

"And when will you get married, my dear?" suggested Mrs. Harmon, again throwing herself into the breach.

"I shall never marry."

"Indeed? Why not?"

"Why not?" repeated Rosamond, a shadow of melancholy coming over the face that Andrew admired in spite of himself. "Because I am a little fool who cannot do as the rest do. I would wish to love my husband and to have him love me. I would wish to marry a man whom I should single out from among the rest for his goodness and intelligence. I would wish to have confidence in him, and above all be proud of him."

As the girl spoke she had become animated with a gentle exaltation, which was not without its effect on the young man behind the door.

"Well, Rosamond," said Mrs. Harmon, "why do you not realize your dream?"

"Because there are no young men nowadays who care to look for a girl who pleases them. Marriage for them is a matter of business, nothing more, and the woman herself does not count. They marry when they have lost their money, and the little heart they possessed has been frittered away on some Mrs. Laton or another."

Again Mrs. Harmon arose, and, pretending she had an order to give, excused herself and hastened to her nephew.

"Well, aunt, she has given us a nice dressing down, eh? For a 'charming girl,' I would back her against the world."

"Hurry, Andrew; it is late, and you have almost missed your tea."

"My tea!" he repeated. "Bother my tea! Is there nothing else in the world but my tea? Now, you must find an excuse to bring me into the room, and I'll show that young shrew whether all men are fools. Oh, she need have no fear. I shall not try to marry her, for I still have all my hair, a little money, and a heart still intact."

Mrs. Harmon could not refrain a smile at the young man's vexation, and five minutes later Andrew entered the drawing-room.

But, contrary to expectations, the conversation did not become a war of words; on the contrary, the girl's fresh gaiety disarmed Andrew's anger at once. His preconception fled before her dimpled smiles and her gentle voice, and he soon fell under her charm, forgetting his anger in his admiration for her graceful movements, the penetrating timber of her voice, the sparkle of her wit.

The hour for the tea had long passed, and Andrew was still there. He had lost all desire to run after Mrs. Laton, that faded doll whom Rosamond—as he was forced to admit to himself—had portrayed so truthfully.

And ensconced once more in the depths of her arm chair, Mrs. Harmon smiled a kindly smile, and silently regarded the young people, who, for their part, looked at one another with looks that do not deceive, and in which the old aunt read with joy the hope of a happy union.—San Francisco Examiner.

HOW OTTERS CAPTURE PREY.

They Are Great Strategists, and Ferocious of Resources.

"I may claim some right," says H. R. Frances, "to speak confidently of the otter's proceedings when in pursuit of his prey, since I was the first person to record, from the testimony of intelligent eyewitnesses, the course of his dealing with his victims, both by land and by water. It is unlucky that Maj. Fisher, who writes on such subjects with the keenest interest of a sportsman, should not have seen this testimony, which would have saved him the gratuitous error of denying that the otter seeks his prey on land as well as in the water."

"No doubt this error has been encouraged by the position of Lutra's eyes, which look upward from above a rather flat snout. Naturalists at once inferred that this arrangement was for the convenience of the otter in seizing his slippery victims from below. This being demonstrably a mistake, we are tempted to suggest that this upward gaze enables him in his long dives to keep in view the course of the eddies and the outline of the bank—matters which closely concern him. But, of course, this is mere conjecture. We know, however, that, whether on land or in the water, he seizes his prey from above, inflicting almost in half a moment his four claws, and inflicting with eager haste what is designed to be a fatal bite. When he was watched while seizing a rabbit on the bank of the Mole he seemed not to have bitten deep enough, and dragged his victim, pitiously squealing, into the river, where he deliberately drowned it, and then ate it at his leisure, washing the flesh from time to time, so as to suggest that the warm blood was overstrong for his digestion."

"The observer on this occasion, whose attention was first drawn by the cries of the rabbit, was fortunately himself a master of otter hounds, used to watching the stealthy maneuvers of the enemy. He had with him a sharp ferrier, and, though on the opposite side of the stream to that on which the otter was dining, rather expected the latter to make himself scarce when the dog appeared. But the marauder showed amusing coolness; he dropped into the stream, raised his head above the water a few yards from the bank, and watched the ferrier's proceedings. Having satisfied himself that the dog had no taste for anything beyond dry shikar, he returned tranquilly to his dinner. Here we had a deprecator bold as well as cunning, and obviously a clean feeder. Of course, I do not assume that the otter usually, or even frequently, seeks his prey on land. I am content to claim that he is capable of doing so 'as occasion serves,' and that in such a case, at all events, he does not seize his victim from below."

"About the same date at which this curious rabbit incident was reported to me, I received from the same neighborhood an account, equally well authenticated, of the otter's modus operandi when in pursuit of the fish, which, we may safely assume, forms his principal diet. A pike, guessed at seven pounds, was seen basking under an overhanging tree on the Mole. Nearly above him ran a bare bough. Along that bough an otter was seen to creep—I wish I could find some apter word to express the prowler's stealthy, sinuous movement—till he was close above the pike, down on whose back he dropped or slid, at once fastening all his claws in the fish, and, as I fully believe, though the spectator's eye could not note the movement with certainty, fixing the long grip of his jaws just over the junction of his skull and spine."—London Fishing Gazette.

THESE CURIOUS JAPS.

Their Ideas About Dignitaries Whose Pictures Are on Postage Stamps.

Private letters from Kyoto bear proof that the Japanese have their own way of doing things. They recently had a new issue of postage stamps which bore portraits of the princes who died in the recent war. Stamps of two and of five sen were to be issued. In the United States our portrait would have been on the two sen stamp and one on the five sen stamp, but in Japan it was thought that this would be discriminating against the memory of the one pictured on the lower denomination.

This is why philatelists find that there are two new two sen and one new five sen stamps—each denomination having one kind in memory of each prince. But even this careful arrangement did not prevent a new trouble. Some conservative Japanese are contending that it borders on disrespect to the imperial family to pollute their pictures with saliva and then to blotch them with ink in the process of cancellation.

One man has declared in the papers that he shall decline to receive any mail matter bearing these stamps. Some postmasters have requested that they be allowed to put the canceling mark only on the edge of the stamp, so as to avoid defiling the princely faces. To old-fashioned Japanese it is specially displeasing to see foreigners putting portraits representing men of divine descent into their mouths and putting them on the envelopes with as much indifference as we employ with the faces of Washington, Franklin and Grant on our stamps. Some Japanese, if they use the stamps at all, must reverently lift them to their head, carefully wet the glue with pure water and then utter a prayer as they reverently attach them to the envelopes.

Did it ever occur to an American that it was discrimination to place a portrait on a lower denomination stamp? If this matter was ever discussed it was probably agreed that the greater honor went with the cheaper stamps, which are in wider and more general use. As for attaching any respect to them—do you know, without looking, whose pictures are on our various stamps?—Boston Journal.

—If a husband who is a little bit "trying," dies and leaves his wife some insurance, is his death a piece of good or bad luck?—Athenian Globe.

SURPRISED HIS PHYSICIAN.

From the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

"Yes, my name is A. J. Nicholson, and my address is the Bull Block, Louisville, Ky., and I am the man you have heard of as so persistently and so enthusiastically proclaiming the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"Up to the first of last March I can truthfully say that for twenty years I had suffered all the agonies of an inferno, and death would have at times been a welcome visitor. I had muscular rheumatism in its most vicious form, supplemented by what the doctors called tuberculosis of the bones. I was almost constantly under the treatment of a physician and spent a considerable portion of my time in the hospital. In 1893 I spent three months in that institution where I underwent severe surgical operations for relief. Almost all the money I could raise from my family and friends was expended in one way or another. I would try any and every remedy that was suggested, but I finally concluded that the doctors were right in saying that there was no cure for such a case as mine. My right leg became rigid and stiff, the joints were using to perform their functions in any degree. At such times my back was as stiff as iron and it was fast becoming as bad as the other. I also suffered in the shoulders and arms, though not so badly as in the lower limbs."

"About the first of March last, I read an article on Pink Pills, and while very dubious as to the result, I concluded to give them a trial. I used one box without deriving any benefit as I could see, and was about to abandon them when, at the urgent solicitation of my wife, I concluded to try one more box. Before the second box was used up, I thought I could experience some slight improvement in my condition. Like a drowning man I speedily grasped at that straw of hope. I ordered other boxes and continued the systematic use of the pills as directed, my improvement, from the beginning of the third box, being most marked and rapid. The rigidity and stiffness of my joints disappeared from my legs, the excruciating pains became gradually less, my drooping spirits revived, and the exhilarating prospect of getting well, and of being able to go about as usual, set me to work. I have not yet discontinued the pills. I have just ordered the sixth box, which I think will be the last. I feel that I owe my life to the ordinary preparation, for I don't see how I could have lived under the almost incessant torture I was enduring. It is not strange, under the circumstances, that I should lose an opportunity to tell my friends about this remedy and to urge upon all afflicted as I was, to give it a trial."

(Signed) "A. J. Nicholson." Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of May, 1896.

J. PETTUS, Notary Public. The physician who attended Mr. Nicholson, Dr. J. S. Chenoweth, one of the most distinguished in the city. His office is at 245 West Broadway, where a reporter found him and asked about Mr. Nicholson's condition while under his treatment. The doctor remembered the case and corroborated what Mr. Nicholson said in regard to the latter's deplorable condition and about the operation performed on him at the hospital. The doctor seemed surprised to learn that his former patient was now almost entirely well, since he did not believe when he last saw him, that he would ever be well again.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form), by the dozen or hundred at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A GERMAN paper contains the following unique advertisement: "Any person who can prove that my typewriter is doing three things injurious to health will have three boxes of it sent to him free of charge."—Christian Register.

HE—"What do you think of young Jones?" SHE—"I think if he had lived in Biblical days, Balaam's ass would never have attained such prominence."—Harlem Life.

"HARRY," asked the teacher, "what is an outline?" "Well," replied Harry, who was taking his first lesson in drawing, "our house the only outline is the clothes line."

THE best cure for sorrow is to sympathize with another in his sorrow. The cure for despondency is to lift the burden from some other heart.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 100,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Howso—"I know how to govern my wife, sir." Cumso—"Well, why don't you do it?" Howso—"She won't let me."—Brooklyn Life.

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE—"You ride your wheel on Sunday, don't you?" "Yes, but I never run over anyone on that day."—Tit-Bits.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made. The people should really take more pains to conceal what they know.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.

CATTLE—Best heaves..... \$ 3 00 @ 4 50  
Stoekers..... 3 15 @ 3 50  
Native cows..... 2 25 @ 3 25  
HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 2 85 @ 3 30  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 77 @ 78  
No. 2 hard..... 64 @ 65  
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 22 @ 23 1/4  
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 17 @ 18  
RYE—No. 2..... 34 @ 34 1/4  
FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1 80 @ 1 90  
Fancy..... 1 35 @ 1 50  
HAY—Choice timothy..... 7 50 @ 8 00  
Fancy prairie..... 4 00 @ 5 00  
BRAN—(Sacked)..... 35 @ 36  
BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/4  
CHEESE—Full cream..... 9 1/2 @ 10 1/4  
EGGS—Choice..... 12 1/2 @ 13  
POTATOES..... 2 1/4 @ 2 5

ST. LOUIS.  
CATTLE—Native and shipping 3 50 @ 3 80  
Texas..... 3 10 @ 3 40  
HOGS—Heavy..... 3 80 @ 4 25  
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 00 @ 3 00  
FLOUR—Choice..... 3 35 @ 3 50  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 74 @ 75  
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 21 1/2 @ 22 1/4  
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 16 1/2 @ 17  
RYE—No. 2..... 29 1/2 @ 30  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 21 1/4  
LARD—Western mess..... 4 02 1/2 @ 4 10  
PORK..... 7 00 @ 7 37 1/2

CHICAGO.  
CATTLE—Common to prime..... 4 25 @ 4 95  
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 3 10 @ 3 40  
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 50 @ 3 10  
FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3 50 @ 3 80  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 74 1/2 @ 75  
CORN—No. 2..... 23 1/2 @ 24  
OATS—No. 2..... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/4  
RYE..... 28 1/2 @ 30  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 9 @ 15  
LARD..... 4 17 1/2 @ 4 25  
PORK..... 6 85 @ 6 95

NEW YORK.  
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 3 50 @ 4 50  
HOGS—Good to Choice..... 3 80 @ 4 25  
FLOUR—Good to Choice..... 3 75 @ 4 01  
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 77 1/2 @ 78  
CORN—No. 2..... 31 1/2 @ 31 1/4  
OATS—No. 2..... 23 1/2 @ 24  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 9 @ 15  
PORK—Mess..... 8 00 @ 9 25

Catarrah Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Young Mr. Punctuality was on a mountain top. He pulled out his watch. "Ah!" said he, "if the sun doesn't rise in just one minute and nine seconds, it will be late."

A Tenacious Clutch Is that of dyspepsia. Few remedies do more than palliate this obstinate complaint. Try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, and you will find that it is conquerable, along with its symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, nervousness, and loss of flesh and vigor. Bloating and constipation frequently accompany it. These, besides malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, are also curable with the Bitters.

Hat hat was large, but—jovoids truth!—Revenge was waiting there. Before her sat a football youth With a head of flanneting hair. —Washington Star.

To Cleanse the System Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

As THE Persian proverb has it: "Do not burn the blanket to get rid of one flea." Burn the dog.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

The girl who has a beau is usually the first in the family to catch cold in the fall. —Athenian Globe.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A. No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer, Ills., April 11, 1894.

"HAVE you an account at Jones'?" "No, I did have; but he keeps a collector out with it now."—Up-to-Date.

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

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How Old are You?

You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair than

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

Check it!

Check it!

Check it!

Check it!

Check it!

Check it!

Check it!

Check it!

Check it!

Check it!

Check it!



REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE

In one of his wonderful sermons very truthfully said, "My brother, your trouble is not with the heart; it is a gastric disorder or a rebellious liver. It is not sin that blots out your hope of heaven, but bile that not only yellows your eyeballs and furs your tongue and makes your head ache but swoops upon your soul in dejection and forebodings."—and

Talmage is right! All this trouble can be removed! You can be cured!

How? By using

Safe Cure

We can give you incontrovertible proof from men and women, former sufferers, But to-day well, and stay so. There is no doubt of this. Twenty years experience proves our words true. Write to-day for free treatment blank. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

STEADY WORK WE PAY CASH WEEKLY and want men everywhere to SELL STARK THIEFS proven "absolutely best" Superior quality, new system. STARK BROTHERS, LOUISIANA, Mo., ROCKFORD, Ill.

FREE To introduce One Nursing Bottle Nipple and Teething Pad, best ever invented. Send address and 2c. stamp for postage to MILLER, W.F.G. Co., Akron, O.

1,000 SALESMEN WANTED EMPIRE NURSERY CO., St. Louis, Mo. EFFECTS OF A SMILE: YUCATAN KILLS IT. A. N. K.—D. 1627

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# TO AID MISSIONS.

The American Christian Missionary Society Convenes.

## RAILROAD RATES TO BE ADVANCED.

The Railroads Will Put Rates Up in Sympathy with Wheat—International Typographical Union Session Ended—Meeting of Musicians.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 20.—The 45th annual convention of the American Christian Missionary Society convened at the state capitol building yesterday with 300 delegates. The organization is divided into the following divisions: Board of church extension, headquarters Kansas City, Mo.; board of negro evangelization and education, headquarters Louisville, Ky.; board of education, headquarters Chicago; board of ministerial relief, headquarters Indianapolis, Ind. These met with the main body. The annual reports of the secretary shows \$33,543 collected the past year, being a gain over 1895 of \$10,301. The report of the committee on work and workers shows \$30,457 raised during the past year. The morning session opened with the annual address of President Hardin, followed by Rev. William F. Cowden, of Tacoma, Wash., upon "Our Plea and Its Relation to Home Missions."

A meeting of the executive council of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions was held yesterday morning in the senate chamber, and was occupied with appeals for aid from Wisconsin, Colorado, Georgia, Pennsylvania, New York and Florida. Georgia was allowed \$500 for missionary work.

RAILROAD RATES TO BE ADVANCED. CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The western roads are highly pleased by the advance that has taken place in the price of wheat and they say that they will not now have much trouble in making the advance in rates that they have scheduled for November 2. With wheat selling between 50 and 60 cents in Chicago it was hard to get the shippers to stand over one-half of that amount for transportation to Chicago, but now that it has advanced so far, they say that they will have little trouble either with the shippers or with the roads that a time back were opposed to having the rates elevated.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION SESSION ENDED. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 20.—The 33d convention of the International Typographical union finished its session in this city yesterday. Matters pertaining only to the closing of the convention were transacted. By night nearly all the delegates had left the city, officers of the union only remaining behind to attend to several minor matters of business. President Prescott said that this convention had in many respects been the most important held in the last ten years and claimed that it had cost \$30,000.

MEETING OF MUSICIANS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20.—Representatives from local councils of the National League of Musicians were in session in this city yesterday for the purpose of forming an organization which will affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Heretofore this plan has been opposed by the eastern delegates, while the western delegates were in favor of it. The meeting here yesterday was composed largely of the delegates from western councils. It is proposed to form a separate national organization.

JONES WITHDRAWS. Populist Nominee for Governor of Missouri Pulls Out in Favor of Stephens. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 20.—At St. Louis yesterday O. D. Jones, the populist candidate for governor of Missouri, gave out a letter announcing his withdrawal from the race. He said he did so because he desired to aid in defeating the republican state ticket. He thought by throwing his support to Lon V. Stephens, the democratic nominee, he could do this. At 11:45 last night, Secretary of State Lesueur received and filed the resignation of Mr. Jones. The resignation was received and filed within 15 minutes of the expiration of the time allowed by law, and the certificates were mailed out last night. Carroll and Johnson, members of the populist executive committee, have been in the city all day arranging for the resignation. Secretary of State Lesueur brought the papers from St. Louis in person, and within five minutes of the arrival of the train here they were on file in his office.

TO DISPLAY THE FLAG. Chairman Jones Advises Democrats to Exhibit the National Emblem October 31. CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee has issued the following appeal: "The American flag has always been the emblem of national honor, and it is always remains so. Its influence has always been for good for mankind. Its display is always potent for the advancement of all that is best in our government, for it appeals to every sentiment of patriotism and national pride. I therefore suggest that on Saturday, October 31, all those who desire to preserve the country's honor and independence, as it came to us from the fathers, who believe in the rights of every man, rich or poor, to cast a free and untrammelled ballot, and who desire that real and genuine prosperity may once again return to our people, display the national colors at their homes, their places of business, and wherever else they may be seen, in order that voters whose hearts are for their country may be cheered and their purposes strengthened, and that those who are wavering may take courage of their patriotism to perform their duties as citizens."

TO FOLLOW BRYAN UP. Republican Managers Assign William E. Mason to Campaign on Bryan's Trail. CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—It has been arranged by the republican campaign managers to have ex-Congressman William E. Mason, of Chicago, speak in the immediate vicinity of every hall in which Mr. Bryan makes an address in this city. There is no intention, they say, of interfering with the Bryan meetings in any particular, but a chance will be given all voters who would rather hear a republican than a democratic speech to exercise their choice.

## ALL PLEADED GUILTY.

Participants in the 'Mystic Members' Fraud Given Various Sentences. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 19.—After a trial lasting two days in the federal court, in the case of James T. Swartz, alias G. R. Bell, the noted confidence man, the defendant walked into court Saturday and withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty. His partners in the famous "mystic members' game, Hobson, Wells, McGinnis and Robbins, also pleaded guilty. Bell, the leader of the gang, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and fined \$1,000. McGinnis and Wells received the same sentence, while Hobson and Robbins were fined \$1,000 and sent to jail for six months. Swartz, under the name of Bell, swindled 100 farmers and others in southwest Missouri and Kansas out of thousands of dollars by organizing a peculiar society, which he called the American Knights of Mystic Members. Swartz would deliver a lecture and pretend he was a personal representative of the treasury department, and his duty was to distribute money secretly among the people. He pretended that members of the order would receive ten times the amount of money paid for initiation. The fee to join was fixed at \$250, and members who paid in this sum would receive \$2,500. His oily tongue deceived many ignorant people, and it is estimated that Bell and his confederates made \$40,000 by the game.

## HANNA'S FLAG DAY IDEA.

October 31 Suggested for a General Display by All Republicans. CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Chairman Hanna of the republican national committee, suggests that on Saturday, October 31, "all who intend to vote on November 3 for the preservation of our national honor, for sound money and the advancement of our people's interest and general prosperity display the national colors at their homes, in order that voters whose hearts are for their country may be strengthened in their purpose and those who are undetermined may be more patriotically and intelligently conclude how best to perform their duty as citizens."

## MASONIC HOME DAMAGED.

Flames Do \$1,000 Injury to the Edifice Recently Dedicated at Wichita. WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 19.—Early Sunday morning a fire broke out in the Kansas Masonic home, the magnificent stone building recently dedicated here, and despite the efforts of the entire fire department considerable damage was done. The handsome reception room, with its rich furnishings, which were the gift of the masonic bodies of Winfield, was gutted and other rooms were badly damaged. An aged inmate was saved by a fireman, who carried him down the fire escape. The loss, over \$1,000, is fully covered by insurance.

Was It an Accident? New York, Oct. 19.—Walter Louis Lenan, who married the widow of Col. John A. Cockerill, shot himself yesterday at his home at Englewood, N. J. According to Mrs. Lenan the shooting was unintentional. Mr. Lenan has made no statement regarding the affair. The surgeons in attendance held out little encouragement for his recovery. The couple were married last June, only two months after Col. Cockerill's death. She is 40 and he is 27.

War Department Estimates. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Secretary Lamont will today transmit estimates of appropriations required by the war department for the next fiscal year. The aggregate is \$52,875,638. The estimate for fortifications and sea coast defenses has been increased to \$15,824,298, an amount, Secretary Lamont says, which will be required to continue this work at its present rate of progress.

Ether's Golden Jubilee. BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The first-centennial anniversary of the use of ether as an anesthetic was celebrated in the Massachusetts general hospital here yesterday by a noteworthy reception and literary exercises. The reception took place in the lecture amphitheater, which had been restored to the appearance it bore on that occasion 50 years ago.

Masked Men Terrorize a Town. GUTHRIE, Ok., Oct. 19.—The little town of Carney, 16 miles east of here, was held up at nine o'clock Saturday night by six masked and heavily-armed outlaws. The store of Trader Fouts was ransacked and \$800 in money taken. Fouts and his son were taken a mile from town and bound to a tree. Three posses are in pursuit of the robbers, who are headed towards this city.

Went from a Feast to Her Death. ANNISON, Ala., Oct. 19.—Mrs. S. B. Causey, a widow, aged 72 years, committed suicide by hanging herself to a tree near her home, five miles west of this city. Her last single child, a daughter, was married yesterday, and rather than put herself upon her married children for support she slipped away from the wedding feast and took her life.

Twenty Persons Drowned. LISBON, Oct. 19.—The Portuguese bark Venus, Capt. Pinto, sailing from this port, which sailed from Cardiff on October 1 for Lisbon, foundered in a gale on October 9 off Skermer Island. Twenty persons were drowned. The Venus was a bark of 647 tons register, and was built in 1862 at Liverpool. Her owners were Rodrigues & Roza.

To Be Hanged for Assault. AIRMORE, I. T., Oct. 19.—Unless President Cleveland interferes in his behalf, Charles Johnson, a negro convicted of criminal assault, will pay the penalty for his crime on the gallows. This will be the first legal hanging in the Indian territory under full jurisdiction.

Heavy Snow in Chicago. CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—A heavy wet snow fell in Chicago for about two hours Saturday. This breaks all records as far as an early snowstorm is concerned, the nearest to it being the storm of October 20, of last year.

## BELIEVES IN DYNAMITE.

Tyran Prophesies the Early Downfall of the British Empire. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A special from Boulogne-sur-Mer says: P. J. Tyran a free man. His release was unconditional. He will go to Paris at once and will sail for New York by the next steamer. In an interview he said: "Whatever the nature of my mission to Europe was it has been more than successful. I look for the reestablishment in the near future of an independent Irish republic. The object of my visit was not as attributed to it by the press. There never was an idea of a plot against the czar, and there never was any idea of doing any injury to the queen of Great Britain, poor old lady. We Irishmen have nothing to do with things of that kind. I believe in dynamite as a weapon of war with Great Britain. The Irish people in America prepared their union in Chicago last October, when I was a delegate to the convention there, by establishing an Irish national alliance, a public organization for the establishment of an Irish republic. The object of the alliance is plainly stated, and it means to attain that object, it is equally plainly stated, by force. I include dynamite and every other method of warfare in force, just as the United States government includes the Zaliniski gun."

## CONTROL MACHINISTS, TOO.

Typographical Union Assumes Jurisdiction Over Repairs of Linotypes. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 17.—By yesterday's action the International Typographical union, now in convention in this city, assumed the entire control over the linotype machines, and said in substance that no one shall be employed on these machines, either as operator or machinist, unless he is a member of the typographical union. The work of repairing and taking care of type-setting machines will now be done by the typographical union. Thousands of printers were thrown out of employment by the introduction of the type-setting machines several years ago, and the action taken by the international union is aimed to create a field of work for as many of these as possible. A number of minor amendments to the constitution were made.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Gen. Ruggles Comments on the Enlistments and Favors Underground Wires. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Adj.-Gen. Ruggles in his annual report to the secretary of war states that the number of enlistments and re-enlistments during the past year was 8,498; 82 1/2 per cent. being natives and the remainder naturalized citizens. The aptitude and interest of the students under military instruction at military colleges was generally satisfactory. Attention is called to the fact that the great storm of September 20 last isolated the capital from the country at large, and it is pointed out that in times of great excitement the seat of government might be thus cut off by evil-minded persons, wherefore the necessity of laying wires underground is suggested.

## REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Excess of Merchandise Exports Over Imports Insures Better Business in the Near Future. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The one commercial change which more than any other insures better business in the near future is the excess of merchandise exports over imports. Continued shipments of gold from Europe, not including \$4,000,000 from Australia, now amounts to \$9,300,000 since the movement began, of which \$2,500,000 has already arrived and have not been arrested by measures taken by the great European banks. The heavy movement of grain is the cornerstone. After an increase of \$9,236,675 in exports of breadstuffs in September, there have been shipped the past week from Atlantic ports alone 2,137,774 bushels, flour included, and 4,203,845 in two weeks of October, against 3,510,271 bushels last year. A more important fact is that all available grain freights have been engaged for months ahead here and on the Pacific coast. Failures for the week have been 328 in the United States, against 293 last year, and 49 in Canada, against 46 last year."

## THE CUBAN WAR.

President Cleveland Fully Appreciates the Gravity of the Situation. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A Herald special from Washington says: High officials of the administration agree that if the Spanish government does not succeed in crushing the Cuban insurrection by the first of the year it will be the duty of the United States, independently or in conjunction with the other powers, to intervene and stop the war. A member of the cabinet said yesterday that the president fully appreciated the gravity of the situation in Cuba and the responsibility imposed on the United States, on which would devolve the power of deciding whether the war should be stopped in the interests of humanity.

## FIRE QUENCHED BY WINE.

Novel but Effective Method of Extinguishing a Great Store House. SANTA ROSA, Cal., Oct. 17.—Wednesday night fire broke out in the second story of Korbel's great winery at Korbel's station and soon worked into the third story, causing the roof to fall in. One of the large presses was destroyed and about 150,000 gallons of new wine were turned loose. Water being scarce, pumps were applied to the wine casks, and the wine was thrown on the flames with good effect. The cellar, in which were 100,000 gallons of old wine stored was saved. The fire raged for three hours.

## Buying Newspaper Space.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Publisher William E. Hearst, of the New York Journal, the only silver organ in that city, has leased two pages of the Record, of this city, till after November 3, with a view of supporting Mr. Bryan against all the other morning papers, which are for McKinley.

## No Search by the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—The embassies of the powers have sent an identical note to the porte refusing its demand to be accorded the right of searching foreign vessels in Turkish waters for Armenians.

## UNCLE SAM'S MAIL.

Interesting Statistics Regarding the Most Useful Branch of the Government Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The annual report of the third assistant postmaster-general for the past fiscal year shows the total expenditures for the year was \$90,026,296, and receipts, \$82,499,298, leaving a deficiency of \$8,127,088, or \$1,679,956 less than the preceding year. The expenditures do not include the cost of carrying the mails over the subsidized Pacific railroads, which amounted to \$1,558,898. The special delivery service made an increase of 13 per cent. in business during the year, 4,184,327 letters being delivered. The average time required for delivery was 17 minutes. The net profit of the system was about \$100,000. The number of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued was 4,195,665,523, an increase of seven per cent. over the issues of the previous year. The value of these issues was \$79,178,101, which is about \$740,000 more than the sales. The increase of second-class matter mailed by publishers and news agents was nearly 13 per cent. The total weight of matter thus mailed, paid and free, was about 349,000,000 pounds. The business of registration was also increased, the rate being about four per cent. The total number of pieces of matter mailed registered was 10,236,000. The percentage of losses was reduced, the ratio being about one in every 34,000 pieces mailed by the public. Recommendation is again made for a limited indemnity to the owners of registered matter lost in the mails.

## SHOT TO DEATH.

Robbers Loot a Bank in Colorado, but Fail to Get Away. MEEKER, Col., Oct. 15.—Three men entered the Bank of Meeker, which is connected with the store room of J. W. Hughes & Co., who own the bank. Two of the men held the store employees at bay, while the third went to the bank cashier's window and firing one shot, ordered the cashier to throw up his hands. The order was not quickly obeyed and the robber fired again, whereupon the cashier's hands went up. The manager of the store was then forced to open the bank door, and after gathering up all the money in sight the robbers marched the cashier and store employees into the street with hands uplifted. They then rushed out the back way with their booty. Citizens attracted by the shots had surrounded the building by this time and being armed, opened fire on the robbers, two of whom, Charles Jones and William Smith, were killed by the first volley. The third man, George Harris, was shot through the lungs, dying in two hours. He is fully identified and gave the others' names, which are believed to be fictitious. Four citizens were wounded.

## A GEORGIA TRAGEDY.

Two Officers Meet Death While Making an Arrest, but Kill the Man They Were After. COLUMBUS, Ga., Oct. 15.—Three men are dead and two seriously wounded as the result of a sensational tragedy which shook Columbus to its foundation yesterday. One of the dead is J. A. White who was the cause of the whole trouble. White and his 19-year-old son murdered in cold blood two policemen and wounded two other men who were in the party trying to arrest them. The murdered officers are Richard M. Adams and William Jackson. White was formerly a policeman, but for several years has been in the shoe business. He has been considered eccentric, but not crazy. Yesterday he became involved in a quarrel in a bar room, and Adams and Mayfield served him with a summons to answer a charge of disorderly conduct. This maddened White, who began shooting. He was joined by his son, and a fusillade was kept up between the officers and men until all but the boy lay dead on the floor. The boy escaped.

## BURNED TO DEATH.

Three Men Meet a Horrible Fate in a South Carolina Collision. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 15.—Through a misunderstanding of an order to the north and southbound trains on the Florida Central & Peninsula railroad they had a head-end collision early yesterday morning just south of Swansea, about 30 miles from this city. The trains came together on an embankment. The engineers and firemen jumped and escaped without injury. Two baggage men and a flagman were pinned in the wreck and the horriest-stricken passengers were compelled to stand at a distance while the men slowly burned to death.

## Use Corn to Break a Trust.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Oct. 15.—Among the business men of Yankton, S. D., an organized and general effort is being made to boycott the hard coal combine throughout the northwest by inducing as many consumers as possible to substitute corn for fuel. It is proposed to hold a convention at some central point, where an organization can be formed, and the boycott made complete.

## Four More Records Smashed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Michael, the Welsh rider, took four world's records at the Garfield park track yesterday afternoon in a practice spin of 5 1/2 miles. He lowered consecutively the two, three, four and five mile marks. He made two miles in 3:35, three miles in 5:29 4-5, four miles in 7:25 and five miles in 9:17 1-5.

## Murder in Self-Defense.

MARIETTA, I. T., Oct. 15.—Will Seaton, formerly of Taney county, Mo., fatally shot Horace Lansford yesterday. Lansford, while drunk, approached Seaton and fired at him. Seaton ran into a livery stable, turned and put two bullets through Lansford's heart, who lived but a few minutes.

## Novelty Works Burned.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Wood & Pember's novelty works and the Carner manufacturing plant at Granville have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000.

## BOYCOTTED BY FARMERS.

Republican Hands in Iowa Being Discharged and Anti-Silver Merchants Opposed.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Oct. 15.—Populist farmers in this section are said to be discharging employees who express their intention of voting for the republican presidential or congressional tickets. Not satisfied with endeavoring to influence those immediately dependent upon them, they are also alleged to have threatened to boycott many business men of the republican or gold standard wing of the democratic party. In a few cases individuals have actually withdrawn their trade from merchants of opposite politics, and a more systematic attempt in the same direction is anticipated if the gold men persist in their attitude up to election day.

## SHERBURNE BANK ROBBERS.

The Men Who Robbed the Bank Turn Out to Be the Kelliham Brothers, of Rock Rapids, Ia.

FAIRMONT, Minn., Oct. 15.—The Sherburne bank robbery mystery is cleared up. The names of the boys who robbed the bank and took two lives are Louis and J. Hans Kelliham. One of them, Louis, who killed himself east of Elmore, Minn., after having shot Marshal Galion dead, was but 18 years of age. The other in jail here under guard of company D, Third Minnesota infantry, is 23. Their home was Rock Rapids, Ia. A large number of people came to Fairmont yesterday from Sherburne, but they have no earthly show to secure the desperado behind the bars here, as the militia is far too strong for any ordinary mob.

## SENTENCED FOR LYNCHING.

Three Men Imprisoned for Life and Five Others Awaiting Trial. MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 15.—Sam P. Williams and William Woods were put in jail here yesterday, having been sentenced for life at St. Stephens, Washington county, for lynching Christopher Chamblis in 1892. This makes three who have been given life sentences in this case, and there are five others awaiting trial. A sensation in the case is a confession made by John Hollingshead, which says that the first man convicted, Samuel Wilkins, had nothing to do with the crime. Hollingshead turned state's evidence. Chamblis was lynched because he charged Woods with burning his (Chamblis) house.

## FIFTY WERE KILLED.

Startling Statement Regarding the Recent Riot in Leadville. DENVER, Col., Oct. 15.—It has developed that instead of eight men, as first reported, having been killed at Leadville during the attack upon the Colorado mine, three weeks ago Sunday, the actual number killed was 50. In addition, as many men were seriously and many fatally wounded.

## WORLD'S FAIR REPORT.

Committee in Session in Chicago to Prepare Reports to Congress. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—President Palmer, of the world's fair commission, and his associates on the committee on final reports assembled here yesterday for a session of several days, during which reports to the president and to congress will be perfected. These reports will present a complete review of the accomplishments of the exposition. The report of the board of awards will make about 25 volumes of 800 pages each; that of the director-general ten volumes; that of the president and secretary two volumes, while the extent of the report of the ladies' board is not yet determined.

## MURDERED A CRIPPLE.

Dr. C. G. Lockwood Shot by a Cowardly Enemy Near Burdett, Mo. ADRIAN, Mo., Oct. 16.—Last evening Dr. C. G. Lockwood, living at Burdett, eight miles west of this place, was shot by an unknown person from behind a hedge within a short distance of his home. The report of the gun and his cries brought his wife to his rescue. The assassin had fled. Upon examination it was found that the crimplock had deeply penetrated his left side and had completely severed his spinal cord. His condition is considered critical. It is reported that about four months ago he met with an accident which caused him to have his right foot amputated.

## THE APPLE CROP.

Government Report Says Much Damage Was Done by Eastern Storms. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The October fruit report of the agricultural department shows a heavy apple crop and an especially fine quality in the northern part of states. Prices are extremely low. This is particularly the case in Michigan, where the markets are glutted. The disastrous storm of the last week in September did much damage to fruit along the Atlantic coast. The loss was particularly heavy in parts of Pennsylvania and New York. Some complaint of the dropping of fruit comes from the middle west.

## A SALOON LOOTED.

Bandits Kill a Bartender, Rifle a Cash Drawer and Escape. GALENA, Ill., Oct. 15.—At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon two men entered Chris Bauer's saloon in this city and ordered the inmates to hold up their hands. Joseph Bauer, who was in charge, was fatally shot. The robbers rifled the cash drawer and then beat a retreat, exchanging a fusillade with a posse. They crossed the river from the business district in a skiff, and, overtaking a grocer's delivery wagon, threw the driver from his seat and escaped to the country in the vehicle. Sheriff Parker and a large posse are in pursuit.

## Thieves Get a Large Sum.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—John Norris came to this city yesterday with \$30,000. He left Taunton, Mass., on Tuesday morning and took passage on Tuesday night at Fall River on a steamer of that line which left that port that night. Mr. Norris met on the boat two well-dressed, plausible fellows who were good talkers and apparently well to do. When the boat moored at her wharf Mr. Norris and his two friends started out together. Where they went Mr. Norris had but a complicated recollection. When he came to his senses yesterday his \$30,000 was gone.

## DEED OF A MANIAC.

John Imboden Murders His Sister, His Brother and an Old Man.

CENTERVILLE, Mo., Oct. 16.—A triple tragedy occurred in this county Wednesday on Logan's creek, near Ellington, formerly Barnesville. John Imboden, with an ax, brained his sister, about 15 years of age; his elder brother, who was sick in bed, and a very old man named Jacob Wilhelm. The girl and Wilhelm were killed in the yard. He then entered the house and killed his brother. Two younger sisters escaped to their father, who was at work in a corn field. They then went to a neighbor and gave the alarm, fearing to return to the house. When the citizens and constable collected and returned Imboden was in the yard, where two of his victims lay, with the bloody ax in his hand. The officer had to threaten to shoot him before he would surrender. Two months ago Imboden lost his wife and two daughters suddenly and it is supposed that, together with a hard spell of sickness, has deranged his mind. He was a prominent citizen. Excitement is very high.

## LIQUOR IS A NECESSITY.

So Think Members of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 15.—The National Retail Liquor Dealers' association adopted resolutions on various subjects yesterday. One declared the use of spirituous liquors to be a necessity rather than a luxury, and denounced illegal traffic in them and their sale in places where youth is debauched. Another pledged the efforts of the association to defeat a bill which, it is reported, will be introduced in the next congress. This bill, it is reported, adds 50 per cent. to the present tax on beer, which the association designates as the national beverage. Resolutions expressing disapproval of high license laws were adopted on the ground that such measures did not give sufficient protection to dealers.

## WATSON STILL BITTER.

Unable to Speak in Kansas, He Writes a Letter to His Followers. TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 16.—The following telegram was delivered to Abe Steinberger, secretary of the middle-of-the-road state committee, yesterday: "THOMPSON, Ga., Oct. 14.—Ulcerated throat will prevent my keeping appointments. I greatly regret this. The middle-of-the-road people all over the union have my sympathy and admiration. They have been sold out and their party made a foot-mat for democratic politicians to wipe their feet on under the hypocritical pretense of patriotism. The funerals for the principle and gone into a mad scramble for the platform. If Bryan is defeated it will be the fault of the traitors in his party and ours, who have ignored the St. Louis compromise and tried to force the populist vote for Sewall, the bondholder, national banker, corporation plutocrat and gold-clause millionaire. THOMAS E. WATSON."

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