

Chase County Couriers

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

NOT LIKE WASHINGTON.

"My dear," said Smith at breakfast time.
"You're husband looks to be—behold him!
Too late he staid, forgive the crime,
Or if you won't forgive him—scold him!"

"I own the corn, like Washington,
Who chopped the best tree in the garden;
But, not like him, for cutting down—
For cutting up, I seek a pardon."

He smiled content; his brilliant words
So pleased him that he could not show it;
If Mrs. Smith admired them less,
Too wise was she to let him know it.

"Your wit is keen," she slowly said,
"And yet I fancy I can match it;
I, too am, not like Washington,
Because I have no nice new hat yet."

Next Sunday when to church they went,
His pocket and her heart were lighter;
And now he ventures nothing bright,
Lest she should think of something brighter.
—Mrs. Geo. Archibald, in *Judges*.

A TURKISH VILLAGE.

Interesting Sketch of Scenes in and About an Anatolian Hamlet.

The Turk is essentially a domestic creature. However widely he travels, his thoughts are always centered on his early home. No lapse of time weakens the tie which binds him to his native country, no sense of beauty or magnificence ever supplants his village in the warmest corner of his affections. Nevertheless, he expends little more than affection upon his native place, having hardly any taste for improvement and none at all for unnecessary labor; consequently the appearance of an Anatolian hamlet is as nearly immutable as anything in this world can be. To describe one village is to describe all other villages in Anatolia inhabited by the same race, for they differ in nothing but the accident of position. Perhaps in Kara Euren, resembling hundreds of other villages in all its arrangements, but excelling in the beauty of its surroundings, there is as good an example of the home of the Turk as all Anatolia can show.

Kara Euren, then, is a little village in the center of Asia Minor, a sample spot where manners are patriarchal and bustle is unknown: where civilization has not penetrated and education is undreamed of; where the tourist is not and the European rare as roses in December. Kara Euren has no place in history. Its annals, did it possess any, would prove dull to the least exacting reader. Generations have lived and died here, in life and death alike unknown to fame. To architectural distinction it can lay no claim. Flat-roofed mud huts, alternating with wooden shanties, effect to shelter its inhabitants. Even antiquarian interest, which lends interest to many a humble spot, is utterly wanting.

Yet, in one respect, Kara Euren is blessed above more pretentious places; if the handiwork of man is unattractive, that of nature makes ample amends. The village nestles on green slopes under the shadow of the great pine woods. Above the forest-clad hills great gaunt peaks rise solemnly against the blue sky, and the snow glistens on their ancient heads even at the end of an Asiatic June. Down the mountains and through the pines little brooklets babble and splash all through the long, hot summer, and at the foot of the woods lie the waters of the blue lake, in whose still depths the snow-capped peaks and dark-green pines and a mirror which lends them loveliness even greater than their own.

It is needless to say that the village is guileless of any attempt at regularity. Perhaps fifty log shanties and as many mud huts are scattered over the three or four little hills on which the village stands. Some of the wooden erections are picturesque enough, but painfully deficient in point of construction. The greatest possible weight with the least possible strength seems to have been the problem which their builders set themselves to solve. As for the mud huts, the roofs of few are high as a man on horseback, and, owing to the slope on which they are built and the nature of the materials, in wandering about Kara Euren one perpetually finds one's self trespassing on somebody's roof, and in imminent danger of disappearing down the ample hole which too often supplies the place of a chimney.

Through the hot hours of the day the village is deserted. The young men are all away on the hills with the flocks. The graybeards are enjoying a solemn nap in the shade. Half a dozen women and a score of dusky brats represent the inhabitants. But when the sun is going down in flame behind the dark peaks, and the brief evening twilight is coming on apace, and the soft, warm air is full of sounds. At this hour every one is awake and stirring, the heat of the day is over, and the men are coming home from the fields and the mountains.

There goes a plowman, happy in a day's work done—an odd figure; tall and spare, scorched almost to blackness by blazing suns, holding his god over his head like a lance. With infinite dignity he strides a tiny donkey, heedless of the fact that his toes trail in the dust on either side. In front trots a still more diminutive ass, bearing the plow stowed away in his panniers, the long shaft wagging far behind his head—and such a plow! Surely that crooked stick, shod with a bit of iron like a magnified thumb, must be own brother to the instrument with which Triptolemus first blessed mankind. Then three

or four handsome young fellows join the circle in front of the guest-house, sliding dutifully down behind the elders. They have been hunting among the hills, and bring in a mixed bag consisting of a dozen hares, a thrush and two blackbirds. Wonderful and fearful are their guns, though bearing traces of skillful inlaying and ornamentation. Their ancestors may have shouldered these very weapons to march with Kara Mustapha to Vienna, and thought them a trifle antiquated even then. Not for its weight in gold would I fire one of those venerable relics. However, their owners use government powder, and that probably accounts for their immunity from accident.

By twos and threes the graybeards joined the circle, fine, handsome old fellows, full of that dignity which the oriental has by nature. Old and young, they make a picturesque group. Their costume is far from unbecoming—stockings of openwork reaching barely to the knees; wide blue breeches, leaving the knee bare; a broad sash and gay-colored shirt; and, if the wearer be well-to-do, a short jacket which just covers the shoulder-blades; for headgear, a faded fez bound round with a bright handkerchief, and as often as not a wild rose stuck in the folds. Despite the ravages of time and weather, their garments retain color enough for effect, and the brown, sinewy limbs and dark faces show well against white stockings and blue breeches.

The twilight deepens and the air grows softer. In the homesteads the little fires begin to twinkle, peeping through the cracks of the log houses and showing the cheery bustle within. The young donkeys, which always muster strong in an Anatolian village, are out for their evening scamper, and the children take advantage of the fact. For some time the noise has been increasing, and the thick clouds of dust rising slowly in the heavy air show out against the darkening glow. The flocks are coming in from the hills, and as the tinkle of the sheep-bells begins to sound the women emerge, pan in hand, and begin to fit about the fires. Slowly the bleating mass comes forward, pouring over the hill down into the little valley below the Oda, where stands the well, surrounded by chattering women. The sheep expend all their energies on bleating, but the more mercurial goats find time for an infinite number of single combats and displays of agility.

Avocada is not yet vanished from human ken, for here are musical shepherds piping to music-loving sheep; and very soft and plaintive are the tender notes floating on the cool evening air. Each shepherd is accompanied by two or three dogs. Then, when all are in the valley, the milking begins, involving a vast amount of rushing to and fro, bleating, barking and shrill ejaculation, for this is the women's work. The shepherds are calling up their dogs, putting on their enormous felt cloaks, and looking to their guns, for the milking over, the flocks will be off to the hills to spend the night under the stars. Every moment the air grows darker and the confusion greater, savory scents fill the village, and the fragrance of tobacco mingles with the odor of the crackling pine branches. Ruddy bands of firelight fit across the open spaces magnifying the figures which come out of the darkness into the blaze, and away in the eastern sky the evening stars are rising. As the confusion reaches its height, bang! the flash of the sunset gun shoots up from the mosque and glitters on the humble minaret. The sun has set, and the solemn call to prayer rolls over the village and wakes the echoes of the dark pine woods.—*London Globe*.

Give Your Boys a Room.

We wish especially to urge upon mothers the propriety of giving up to the boys, as soon as they reach the age of twelve or fourteen, one room (not a bed chamber), for whose (reasonably) good order they should be responsible, and which they shall consider wholly their own. The floor shall be uncarpeted, of oiled wood; the furniture of the same material. Let it be papered, curtained, decorated, according to the boys' own fancy, if the taste is bad, they will be interested after a while in correcting it. There should be plain book cases, a big, solid table in the center, by all means an open fire, and room after that for Joe's printing press or Charley's box of tools or Sam's cabinet of minerals; for chess and checkerboards, or any other game which is deemed proper. To this room the boys should be allowed to invite their friends, and learn to be hospitable hosts even to the extent of an innocent little feast now and then. Father, mother and sisters should refrain from entering it except as guests, and our word for it, they will be doubly honored and welcomed when they do come.—*Farm and Fireside*.

An Italian paper tells its readers of a cannibal woman in Manitoba that killed and ate a dozen men. Speaking of the circumstances, it says: "Manitoba is an integral part of the United States, and that serene Republic is governed by Grover Cleveland and his gracious lady. Really, we do not know how she can bear to hear of this unpunished outrage, committed by a woman who can say: 'I am an American citizen.'"

It is unquestionable that the straw or felt hats worn by American men during the summer is an insufficient protection against extreme heat. Sunstroke is almost unknown among the natives of Eastern countries. The coiled turban upon the head and the general use of umbrellas are protection which people who live in American cities do not realize.

MILKING THE COWS.

How, Where and When This Important Work Should Be Performed.

Milking should always be done in a clean, airy place, free from all bad odors. If in a stable it should be scrupulously clean, and have some kind of deodorizer, such as dry earth, dry muck, land-plaster, saw-dust, etc., scattered over the floor. The best of all is the land-plaster, which goes into the manure, and is applied to the soil in about as good a way as possible.

It is better to have cows confined in stanchions or otherwise for milking, to avoid their moving about, and to prevent accidents. It is also better to have some kind of shelter, especially when it rains.

Before beginning to milk, brush all the loose hairs and dirt from the cow's side and udder. If the udder is soiled, have a pail of water and a cloth or sponge at hand and give it a thorough cleaning.

Have the hands dry and clean and do not wet the cow's teats with milk. It is a filthy habit. If they need moistening, resort to the pail of water.

Be gentle with the cow and sit down to her so that you can place your head against her flank and control the movement of her leg with your left arm, in case she steps around or is inclined to kick.

The safest position is on a three-legged stool, taking the pail firmly between your knees, not getting so near or so far away that the milker can not sit firmly and steadily and rise quickly.

Take hold of the teat, well up on the udder, and gently stroke it downward, before beginning to milk. This gives the cow warning and limbers the skin, so as to reduce the danger of hurting.

Grasp the off hind teat with the left hand and the fore teat with the right, or the off fore teat with the right hand and the rear hind teat with the left, so as to milk across. This gives more room for the hands, and some experiments indicate that it secures more milk than by milking two teats side by side.

In grasping the teats, reach well up on the udder and press the milk downward into the teat, closing the forefinger and thumb tightly around it, next to the udder, as soon as the teat comes fairly within the hand. Then close the second, third and fourth fingers in order, giving a slight but gentle pull on the teat, and squeezing out of it all the milk it contains before loosening the grip. Repeat this operation until the milk ceases to flow.

When the flow of milk is not large it is generally necessary to strip first one pair and then the other to coax the milk into the teats, or to make the cow "give down." Grasping the udder high up and stroking downward to the teats helps expedite the flow of milk.

In many cases the milk does not stream directly downward into the pail, but off one side. With a little care one can soon get the right position to turn the stream into the pail and avoid waste.

Be careful not to pinch the cow's teats, or cut your nails into the skin. Kickers are often made by hurting cows in this way.

Let every milker have the same cow to milk regularly each night and morning, and let him begin every time with the same one, milking each in the same order, and closing with the same one every time. This regularity induces a sort of expectancy or habit in the cows, and each is prepared to be milked when her turn comes. There is a sort of surprise or excitement about being milked out of order that lessens the flow. Cows get used to their milker, enjoy the operation more, and do better than they will if they have different milkers. It is important that the cow should like her milker and have confidence in him.

Strip the teats at least twice after exhausting the first flow, and be sure that the milk is all drawn. This gives nature to understand that you demand the full amount and expect her to keep up the flow. Leaving her a little milk gives her the opposite hint, which she is sure to take. Nature responds to demand. No demand, no supply.—*J. D. Curtis, in Mirror and Farmer*.

Near Egypt, in Chatham County, N. C., while James Gilmour was operating his cotton gin, it suddenly stopped. He was puzzled to account for this sudden stoppage. On careful examination he found a negro, one of the employees, lying under the overshot wheel, his head wedged between the wheel and a rock in the bed of the stream. The negro, while riding on the shaft of the wheel, had been thrown from his balance, his head striking under the wheel. Gilmour pulled him out in an unconscious state and went for a doctor. On returning, to his great surprise, he found the negro walking about. The adamant skull of the negro saved his life.

The time of thinking has been estimated, with some interesting results: It takes about one-tenth second to see a color, one-seventh second to see a word. It takes longer to see some letters and words than others. A word can be named in one-ninth second, whereas one-third second is needed to name a color. It takes about two-fifths second to call to mind the county in which a well-known town is situated; one-half second to say which of two eminent men is thought to be the greater. Those used to reckoning can add two to three in less time than others; those familiar with literature can remember more quickly than others that Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet."

Man was given brains for a purpose. Some never find this out.

THOROUGH TILLAGE.

How to Kill Weeds and Stir the Soil Among Hood Crops.

Every farmer knows that he can do better work in the way of killing weeds and stirring the soil among the so-called hood crops with a horse and cultivator than he can possibly do with the hoe. A field can be gone over twice with a horse in the time it would take to go over it once with a hoe, and at much less cost. Frequent tillage is of great importance, especially with the corn crop, and the best work should be done near the plants. This makes it important that the planting be done with care and accuracy, in order that the rows may be straight. Then the cultivator can be run close to the rows, and the fresh earth turned right up to the plants as well as if done by hand. If the rows are not of an even gauge throughout the cultivator can not be perfect.

The man who can tend his corn crop and do it well, by horse power, possesses a great advantage over the one who has to go over his field with the hoe. He gets a better crop at less cost. The man who depends upon the hoe is the one who complains that farming does not pay. The first thing in order is to have the ground in the best possible condition for planting; that is, prepare a good seed-bed. Many good planters claim that by thoroughly stirring the ground before the seed is put in half the cultivation is done before the corn is planted. Then as soon as the corn or potatoes appear above the ground harrow and cross harrow the surface with a light drag. This will kill the first crop of weeds before they have fairly started. Nature here comes to the aid of the planter, for the weed seeds germinate so near the surface and are withal so tender that a slight disturbance of the soil is certain to kill them, while the corn or potato plants are already well rooted and can safely withstand the movements of the drag. This process should be continued at short intervals until the crop is four or five inches high, when a good cultivator should be used. Corn cultivators are usually made with two broad teeth or shovels and too few of them for doing close and fine work. They are run from four to six inches wide, and if run near to a plant may either uproot or cover it up. Besides, the surface is left in ridges. This may be avoided by making the teeth narrow and putting in twice as many of them. Then they may be run close to the plants and the surface left smooth and fine. Getting close to the plants is very important in the early tillage, but later, when the roots have spread between the rows, the tillage should be narrower as well as shallower. This plan of horse tillage, if well carried out, will bring the best results from the crop and save time and money for the farmer.—*Henry Lee, in Philadelphia Press*.

A USEFUL BUILDING.

How to Construct a Cheap, But Good, Hay and Stock Barn.

There is economy in sheltering both live stock and hay, so I will submit my plan for housing hay and stock in a very economical way for feeding under shelter. To cover 40 tons of hay, and say 15 grown cattle (if dehorned), or 50 head of horses, or a large number of young animals, I would build as follows: Set three feet into the ground 10 posts 21 feet long, in a square 20x32 feet, eight feet apart on the sides, and 10 feet at the ends. This I would cover with good 12-foot stock boards and strips—boards having water-grooves. This building should be sided only on one end, and shedded on all other sides. I would then build a shed 20 feet wide and 24 feet long with 5 ft. walls sided closely and covered with grooved and stripped yellow-pine stock boards, all the roofing to run up and down, and with the shed rafters supported in the center by posts set in the ground every eight feet. If desired to feed hay only in this shed, we can add 30 per cent. to its capacity for hay, thus covering 52 tons, by stacking out, to the middle of the shed all around. Mind you, there has been nothing attached to the posts of the main building but the roof and siding on the end. Thus leaving only a 10-foot space in the shed for the stock at the commencement of feeding.

When the hay has been fed three or four feet beyond the posts of the main building all around, I should then attach strong boards or scantling to these posts in such a manner as to form a manger between them and the main body of the hay, cutting down the hay with a hay-knife above until it is in proper shape to feed from the top of the pile.

If desired to feed grain or ground food under these sheds, as we generally do, I would attach hay racks and mangers to the outside of the posts of the main building all around, utilizing the space in the shed over the stock for storing the grain or feed, which should be carried to the manger below by chutes. I would also make troughs for feed, if desired, against the outer wall all around. This space under the mangers we find an excellent place for hogs to bed.

Such a building as I have described, a comfortable, safe shelter for from 50 to 75 head of horses or cattle, 100 or more hogs, and from 40 to 50 tons of hay, can be built for \$250.—*J. F. True, in Farm and Home*.

If the flat-iron is dirty tie up a piece of yellow bees wax in a rag, and when the iron is almost but not quite hot enough to use rub it quickly with the wax, and then with a coarse cloth.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

A few drops of extract of lavender will prevent muddle from mending, or becoming sour.

A polished floor can be kept looking nice by wiping it over with a cloth saturated with milk.

Cement for fruit jars.—One pound of resin, two ounces of mutton tallow, two ounces of beeswax.

In finishing up a nice garment, do not try to save the baste threads, but cut between each stitch, and then remove with care.

The onion is equal to celery as a sedative, and with beef is a great giver of vitality and a help to the repairing of tissue worn out by work.

A correspondent writes in the *Scientific American* that the worst toothache, or neuralgia coming from the teeth, may be speedily and delightfully ended by the application of a small bit of cotton, saturated in a strong solution of ammonia, to the defective tooth.

Rhubarb Pie.—Two-thirds pints of stewed rhubarb, one large cup of sugar, the yolks of two eggs, one tablespoonful of flour. Mix all thoroughly and bake in one crust. When done spread over the top a frosting made by beating the two whites with four teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar. Return to the oven to brown.

For sunburns, freckles and rough skin the juice pressed out from cucumbers is a well-known English remedy that is gaining favor in this country and is said to be even better than the old-time country cure of bathing the face with acid buttermilk. The juice of milkweed is also used abroad for this purpose.

Jam Pudding.—Two teaspoonfuls flour in which has been well mixed two teaspoonfuls baking powder, piece of butter size of an egg well mixed through flour. Make into a dough with cold water. Roll into sheet and spread with a teaspoonful of any jam or jelly; roll dough as you would roll jelly cake, pinch ends and seam firmly together, place in well buttered steamer and steam one hour. Serve with cream and sugar, or lemon sauce.

A good housekeeper should never be troubled with moths in a carpet, for if it is swept thoroughly, especially the edges and corners, moths will not make it their abiding place. Newspapers laid under a carpet are said to be an effective aid in driving away these troublesome pests, but hard sweepings are more reliable. If a room is to be shut up for any length of time, something should be sprinkled over the floor.

It is said that among all the articles of nourishment called for in the treatment of acute febrile diseases, water is decidedly the most important. The febrile patient desires water, and needs it, and it does no harm when not taken in too large quantities at a time. There is no objection to its being drunk cold except in diseases of the respiratory organs, in which it is better at about the temperature of the room. In acute gastro-enteritis, ice and ice-water are at times the only things the patient can tolerate; in peritonitis these are often our best means of allaying vomiting, and in the continued fevers the most grateful for the burning thirst.—*Good Housekeeping*.

PLANTING TREES.

The Method Practiced by the Professional Horticulturist.

In planting, the greatest care is exercised; when the soil is not naturally good, holes are dug two feet deep and nine feet in diameter, and filled in with good rich loam. The trees are lifted from the nursery with the greatest care, to preserve as far as possible the roots, and in transit to prevent them from drying or freezing. In planting, the soil is packed closely around the roots, and one copious watering is given. A tree protector is at once placed around them, for the purpose of preventing them from being shaken by the winds or gnawed by horses, and perhaps what is most important of all, to shade the stems of the trees until their own foliage is sufficient to do so. For this last reason, the best and cheapest tree protector yet used is one made of wooden strips placed three inches apart, and bound with iron hoops; this gives the necessary shade to the stem, and at the same time allows free circulation of air. The best height for the tree-box is six feet. This shading referred to is all-important; when trees are growing in forests or in the nursery, they shade one another, and it must be evident, if set out without any protection from the blazing sun in the streets of a city, they must suffer. Many thousands of deciduous trees, both fruit and ornamental, perish annually the first year of planting through this cause. When taken from the closely planted nursery rows and exposed to the full sun and air, the change is too great, and unless the season is especially favorable, however, carefully the planting may have been done, large losses must ensue unless the stems are shaded. Trees in orchards and other enclosures can be shaded by wrapping the stems up to the lower branches with straw or any thing that will shade the trunk from the sun; but for trees in streets and elsewhere, exposed to injury, the slatted box is the best method of shading. The grand success in planting the avenues in Washington is no doubt due largely to the persistent use of this precaution, for it is never omitted, and the results attest its value. All trees for two years after planting are cultivated, just as if they were a crop of corn or potatoes, for the soil being stirred by a pronged hoe for four or five feet from the stem in all directions.—*Peter Henderson, in Harper's Magazine*.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The tongue shows to a physician the disease of the body; to a philosopher the disease of the mind; to a Christian the disease of the soul.

In a good neighborhood one may be sure there is good home influences; and, next to that, as productive forces in making character, good schools.

An instructor in an Indian school says it is easier to overcome an Indian's prejudice against Christianity and convert him than reconcile him to manual labor. But after he is Christianized, even then he won't work.

When God would educate a man, he compels him to learn bitter lessons. He sends him to school to the necessities rather than to the graces, that, by knowing all sufferings, he may know also the eternal consolation.

Not many men undergo a radical change of character in death. The strong probability in the case of every man is that he will die as he has lived. Those who are calculating upon a death-bed repentance to make their peace with God, take upon themselves a most awful hazard.—*Independent*.

There is nothing more repulsive or hideous to view than a corrupt, sin-distorted character brought into sharp contrast by the weak and shallow disguises of cosmetics and gaudy attire. Meekness, patience, kindness, charity, a self-denying spirit—these are the vestments of the highest type of beauty—the kind which commands not only the admiration of the best of men, but is admired by God himself.—*Christian at Work*.

Christians bear crosses of different descriptions, they should bear them in one and the same spirit of submission to God's will. The commonest burden that any man carries becomes his cross of blessing, when he bears it cheerfully and marches in the direction of the Master. By looking to Jesus and contemplating his earthly career, the follower quickly learns how to carry any cross that may be laid upon his shoulders.—*Interior*.

Some years ago a gentleman heard two children talking earnestly about their "sacred money." The expression interested him, and he learned, upon inquiry, that these children were in the habit of setting apart as least one-tenth of all the money which came into their hands and using it for Christian work. They each kept a purse for this fund, and an account of all that was put into it and paid out of it. The father said that they themselves had developed the expression "sacred money." They would often give much more than a tenth to this fund, but never less.—*Church Union*.

A writer in the *New York Evangelist* thinks that the abundance of "lesson helps" tends to lessen the study of God's word. It is more than possible that there is something in the suggestion. Those who write the lesson commentaries do the studying, and the reading teacher, who may do all the better work in his class, yet loses the mental and spiritual benefit of close contact with the word. If this is true, it is not the first instance in which he who feeds others is himself an-hungered. All honor to those who labor so hard to furnish the teacher with weapons, but sad for him who is seduced into neglect of a close companionship with the Scriptures.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Batchelors and old maids are naturally quite self-possessed.—*Oil City Derrick*.

There isn't wisdom enough, put it altogether, to tell what makes one apple sweet and the next one sour.

A father may be more or less paternal and still not be a desirable pattern for his children.—*Allan Democrat*.

The man who sits down and waits to be appreciated will find himself among uncalled for baggage after the limited express train has gone by.

A stained memorial window in a church is a pretty thing to look at on Sundays, but a free bed in a hospital is a blessing forever.—*N. O. Picayune*.

Henry Taylor has wisely said, "that a poet does not deserve the name who would not rather read a thousand times by one man than a single time by a thousand."

When a man learns to mind his own business and to leave the affairs of others alone he accomplishes a success as great as falls to common mortals.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald*.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world is to be in reality what we would appear to be; and, if we observe, we shall find that all human virtues increase and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them.

Imaginary evils soon become real ones by indulging our reflections on them; as he who in a melancholy fancy sees something like a face on the wall or wainscot, can, by two or three touches with a lead pencil, make it look visible, and agreeing with what he fancied.—*Swift*.

The advice of a father to his son: "Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but, being in, bear it that the opposed may beware of thee," is good, but not the best. Quarrel not at all. No man resolved to make the most of himself can spare time for personal contention. Still less can he afford to take all the consequences, including the vitiation of his temper and the loss of his self-control. Yield larger things to which you can show no more than equal right, and yield lesser ones, though clearly your own. Better give your path to a dog than to be bitten by him in contesting for the right. Even killing the dog would not cure the bite.—*Abraham Lincoln*.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WATSONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?

My days are filled with comfort,
And my nights are passed in ease;
'Tis presumption to annoy me
With questions such as these.

They tell me of the pauper,
The sick and the oppressed,
The worn and weary workers,
The sorrowing and depressed.

The young, whose noble longings
Perish in the sordid fight for gain,
Who fall into the tempter's toils,
And whose struggles are in vain.

The wails, half clothed and starving,
The orphan and the widow's wail—
Why haunt my downy pillow
With their specters gaunt and pale?

Yes, we are our brother's keepers;
Who lives upon himself,
To gain, to trade, to barter,
To gather gold and pelf.

To ignore the pleading glances
Of poverty and woe,
Shall have small capital to start with
In that land to which we go.

With hands outstretched and empty
Like the beggar at our door,
Shall we reach those shining mansions
Where our loved have gone before.

Oh, Lord! shamed and contrite,
Let us not waiting stand;
By love and suffering sanctified
Let us enter in Thy hall.

—Eliza Hall, in *Inter-Ocean*.

A TENOR WANTED.

Beginning and End of an Amateur's Dramatic Career.

The fortnight before Easter is a busy time for theatrical agents in Paris, that being the season when country managers are invariably occupied in remodeling their companies and contracting fresh engagements to replace those of their actors who have either voluntarily left them or have been dismissed as not satisfying the requirements of the local public. On a certain morning, about ten days previous to the Paschal solemnities a few years ago, M. Colombat, the head of a well-known firm of dramatic correspondents, was sitting in an inner room of his office in the Rue Montorgueil, and perusing, with the aid of a confidential clerk, the letters that had arrived by the early post. There were at last twenty of them, bearing the postmarks of various provincial towns; and as each was opened in its turn, and the wants of the different writers ascertained, the agent referred to his books in order to see which of them he was in a position to supply.

"Another tenor for Vieilleville," he said, with a dry chuckle betokening satisfaction; "that makes the third in less than six months. Difficult people to please, the subscribers down there. Vialut," he continued, addressing the clerk, "what have we got likely to suit? I can't call to mind a single one."

"Ma foi, Monsieur," replied the latter, after a moment's pause, "nor I. If it were a baritone or a bass we could accommodate them easily enough; but a tenor! Stay," he exclaimed, "there is the man from Rio Janeiro, who was here last week, and wanted a thousand francs a month!"

"He won't get that," said M. Colombat. "Lartigue never gives more than eight hundred. Did you take his name and address?"

"I did," answered Vialut, glancing at a ledger before him; "Jacques Durand, Passage Cendrie, 18. Shall I send and tell him to call?"

"Do so, and if he accepts I can write to Lartigue by to-night's post. If I remember rightly, this Durand is a queer-looking customer, more like a 'traite de melodrame' than a tenor. However, if it does not happen to fit it is no affair of mine, and I may as well pocket the commission as any one else."

It may safely be presumed that the negotiations between the agent and the candidate for the vacant post at Vieilleville were satisfactorily concluded, for five or six days later Jacques Durand reached his destination and proceeded at once to report his arrival to the manager. At the sight of the new-comer M. Lartigue, who was engaged in calculating the amount of profit and loss during the foregoing season, the result to all appearance being the reverse of agreeable, gave an involuntary start.

"*Trou de Dieu!*" he muttered; "what an Orsini for the *Tour de Nesle!*" Then, recollecting himself and addressing his visitor: "Do you wish to see me on business?" he inquired.

"A mere matter of form, Monsieur," was the reply. "Allow me to introduce myself—Jacques Durand, just arrived at Vieilleville, and entirely at your service."

"Jacques Durand," echoed the manager, staring incredulously at the speaker. "Not the tenor engaged by Colombat?"

"The same," answered Durand.

"Impossible!" cried Lartigue, evidently horrified by the unimpressive aspect of the olive-faceted, beetle-browed individual before him. "I expected something very different, in short—"

"Better looking," coolly interrupted the new recruit. "No doubt, but you might have done worse; I was very popular at Rio."

"Rio isn't Vieilleville," impatiently retorted the manager, "as you will find out before you are many days older. Are you aware that we open on Monday, and that you are cast for Arnold in 'Guillaume Tell'?"

"Suits me perfectly. It is a favorite part of mine."

"Indeed!" said Lartigue, in by a no means confident tone. "Well, if I were you I wouldn't be so sanguine. Our public is apt to be nasty at times." "I will run my chance of that," carelessly replied Durand. "When do we rehearse?"

"On Saturday at eleven. And, as I suppose you will be looking for lodgings, I recommend you, in case of accidents, only to take them by the week." Left to his own meditations, the impresario, after heartily devoting Colombat to the infernal regions, summoned his stage manager, and confided to that functionary with much mercurial gesticulation his disappointing interview with the tenor from Rio.

"He is absolutely hideous, Millard, with a cutthroat face like a Commendador of '71, the sort of fellow one wouldn't care to meet after dark. What on earth is to be done? We can't put off the opening or change the performance for the Frondeurs Club insists on an opera, and we have no other ready. There is no help for it; we must try him."

"After all," said Millard, "there is one consolation. If he fails you are not bound to pay him his month." "Te," replied Lartigue, brightening up a little at the recollection. "I always have that clause inserted in my engagements, and in his case if, as I imagine, his 'ramage' is on a par with his 'plumage' failure is a foregone conclusion."

The Saturday's rehearsal proved a very lame affair, the new singer, on the plea of a sudden hoarseness, declaring himself incapable of any vocal exertion, and merely humming the airs and concerted music of his part. His appearance, moreover, tended rather to paralyze than stimulate the efforts of the lady artists: Mme. Saint-Ange, (her real name was Chiffard), who personated Mathilde, affirming in a whisper to Gessler that he distinctly reminded her of the monster in "Frankenstein," as performed by Signor Clero Bonelli—alias Clair Benie—at the Porte Saint-Martin. The result, indeed, of this preliminary essay was so unpromising that the manager, more than ever convinced of the impending fiasco, bethought himself regretfully of the cost of the new scenery and dresses which, on the "sprat-to-catch-a-herring" principle, he had lavished on the revival of Rossini's masterpiece, and invoked a fresh installment of maledictions on the offending Colombat.

Easter Monday came at last, and at an early hour in the afternoon the approach to the theater was thronged by a dense multitude of holiday makers from all parts of the city, impatiently awaiting the opening of the doors. From the excitement generally manifested by them it was evident that something more than the national predilection for the "spectacle" had attracted their thither, and had caused more than one fisherman from the port to invest his hard-earned sous in a ticket for the gallery. Since Saturday's rehearsal the rumored debut of a new tenor had become the talk of the town; his uncouth exterior and presumed incapacity, purposely exaggerated by greenhorn gossip, had been disparagingly alluded to in a local journal, and his ignominious failure predicted as a matter of course. Lartigue was far from unpopular with his fellow-townsmen; but the chance of being present at a "row" was a temptation too strong to be resisted, and from the highest to the lowest classes of the population playgoers of every degree considered it their bounden duty to contribute a proper quota of hisses to the common stock.

Long before the rising of the curtain a place in the theater was empty; the members of the Frondeurs Club, the self-styled arbiters of fashion at Vieilleville, were at their post to a man, prepared to exercise their judicial privilege with Draconian severity, and occasionally exchanging salutations with the fair occupants of the boxes. Stalls, pit and gallery were crammed, a sight that on any other night would have rejoiced the heart of the manager, peeping at the audience through the "trou du rideau," but now filled him with apprehension. "They mean mischief," he disconsolately remarked to his henchman Millard; "if that infernal Durand doesn't take his hissing quietly, *cadet!* we may look out for squalls!"

The overture with its magnificent finale having received its usual tribute of applause, the opera began; and every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of the much-talked-of hero of the evening. At length he appeared, and as he advanced toward the footlights, his weird-like ugliness rendered more conspicuous by the glare of gas, the effect produced on the spectators was absolutely startling, and a dead silence reigned throughout the house while the first bars of the opening recitative were played by the orchestra. Suddenly a voice, fresh, clear and exquisitely melodious, rang through the crowded theater, gradually increasing in power and volume as it reached the highest notes, and terminating with an *ad libitum* rarely heard in such perfection since the days of Duprez. For an instant the bewildered listeners remained motionless as if entranced; but, as the air drew to a close, their enthusiasm could no longer be restrained, and burst forth in one simultaneous shout of delight, echoed again and again from pit to gallery. From that moment the tenor's battle was won; as the opera proceeded the manifestations of satisfaction became more and more frequent, and at the fall of the curtain an ovation awaited him such as seldom falls to the lot of a debutante at Vieilleville. Even the Frondeurs, although probably disappointed at the result, acknowledged the "soft impeachment," and waved

their kid gloves with condescending urbanity; Camouflet, the wit of the party, alone venturing to whisper with reference to Durand's evident inexperience as an actor; "Vox et preterea nihil!"

Lartigue, as may be imagined, was in ecstasies, and held a serious consultation with Millard after the performance as to the operas in which he could best utilize the talent of his new acquisition. "Romeo, with such a face," he said, "is of course impossible, and so is Faust; but he would make a capital Eleazar in the 'Juive,' and a first-rate Othello. He can't have been long on the stage, for a worse stick of an actor I never saw; but with a voice like that one mustn't be too particular. Who would ever have thought they had any thing of the kind at Rio?"

Next morning the manager, still meditating on the advantages to be derived from the engagement of the "ugly tenor," arrived in good time at the theater for the purpose of superintending certain trifling alterations in the scenic arrangements of "Guillaume Tell," which was to be played again on the ensuing evening. A few minutes before eleven the artists summoned to attend successively made their appearance, with one notable exception—namely, Durand, whose presence as the principal figure in an important scene was indispensable.

"Send round to his lodgings," exclaimed Lartigue, annoyed at so flagrant a breach of discipline, "and let him know we are waiting for him."

He had scarcely issued the order, when the entrance of a middle-aged female, the portress of the theater, accompanied by a strong odor of garlic, attracted his attention. "What is it?" he impatiently inquired.

"A letter, to be delivered into Monsieur's own hands," replied Mme. Cerberus, suiting the action to the word.

Hastily opening the envelope, and glancing at one of the two papers it contained, the manager, evidently not a little astonished, announced that an unexpected matter of business would prevent his being present at the rehearsal. "You can do without me," he said to Millard. "If you want anything, you will find me in my room."

"A check for five thousand francs," he muttered to himself when he had reached his sanctum. "What on earth can it mean?" Then, unfolding the second paper and carefully smoothing it out on the table, he read as follows:

DEAR MONSIEUR LARTIGUE: When you receive this I shall have left Vieilleville—rather unceremoniously, you will say, but under the circumstances unavoidably. Jacques Durand's dramatic career began and ended last night; the arrival of "Guillaume Tell" resumes his own name and profession, and were you again to meet him you would assuredly fail to recognize him. Let me explain. While attached to the Embassy at Rio—for I really *was* there—I occasionally profited by the possession of a tolerable tenor voice to join a company of amateurs in the habit of organizing operatic performances for the benefit of local charities, and on my return to France found that my reputation as a singer had preceded me thither. An eccentric acquaintance of well-known sporting propensities came to me one day and proposed the following singular wager. He offered to bet me fifty thousand francs to five thousand that within six months I would not undertake to sing a first tenor part in an opera at a leading provincial theater without being hissed, assuming whatever name he might choose, and so disguising my personal appearance as to render myself as repulsive as possible. Trusting that my voice might carry me safely through the ordeal, and tempted by the liberal odds at stake, I consented, and, after devoting three months to the study of half a dozen parts, succeeded through the medium of the agent, Colombat, in obtaining an engagement at Vieilleville, with what result you already know. My friend, who took care to be present at my debut, acknowledged that the bet was fairly won; and, as you are justly entitled to some compensation for my abrupt departure, permit me to request your acceptance of the enclosed check, with my best wishes for the prosperity of your theater.

GASTON DE BLOSVAL.

Ex-attache to the Embassy at Rio Janeiro.

"*Sac a papier!*" exclaimed Lartigue, throwing down the letter in disgust. "Another chance slipped through my fingers, and one I am not likely to see again. Deduct five thousand francs from fifty thousand; this *farceur* was worth to me; total, a dead loss of forty-five thousand. Nothing to be done but to wire to Colombat for a substitute, and to fall back on comedy until one turns up. *Bagasse!* If the story of the bet gets wind, I shall be the laughing-stock of the town!"

Somehow or other—as is generally the case—the story *did* get wind, and the unfortunate manager's prediction was fully realized. Moreover, the Frondeurs, furious at having been, as they indignantly expressed it, duped by an amateur, unanimously resolved to "make it hot" for any future candidate for the vacant post of tenor; and judging from the frequency of M. Lartigue's applications to Colombat & Co. for specimens of the *rara avis* in question, it is presumable that they kept their word.—Charles Hervey, in *Belgravia*.

A new enterprise in British Columbia has in view training young men sent out from England to draw a straight furrow, handle horses and cattle, and fit them to manage farms and cattle ranches. The younger sons of English gentlemen are apt to find, when they alight on a ranch, that their attainments are sadly deficient in those particulars which would fit them to become cattle kings in the boundless West. The training farm aims to initiate them gradually into the mysteries of frontier life and to introduce them by easy stages to that unique product of the cowboy. It is estimated that it will take two years to make a ranchero of the average young Englishman.

A traveler at St. Clairsville, Ga., out of curiosity visited the court-house, and was almost horrified to find his only sister the defendant in a murder trial going on at the time. She had mysteriously disappeared from home years before and her whereabouts were unknown to her people.

GREAT MEN'S NEIGHBORS.

Some Stories of Longfellow, Hawthorne and Other Noted Writers.

A "society" woman at whose table Longfellow was dining asked him: "Oh, Mr. Longfellow, have you ever published a book?" This was after two-thirds of his life-work was done. Hawthorne says that in his later years he met many people who knew him well as the ex-surveyor of the Port of Salem, but who never knew that he had written anything, and had not even heard that there was such a book as "The Scarlet Letter." Even the genial "Autocrat" is not appreciated by every body in his own town. One day an American gentleman went into a barber's shop as Dr. Holmes was going out. "Do you know who that was that just went out?" asked the barber. Being curious to see what account of Dr. Holmes the barber would give, the visitor shook his head. "Why," said the barber, "that's the old Dr. Holmes." "And who is Dr. Holmes?" "Oh, he's been a doctor here a good many years. I believe he ain't practicing any more, but he's thought a great deal of."

A crushing remark was once made by a would-be flatterer to Mr. W. D. Howells, the American novelist. Shortly after the publication of "The Lady of the Aroostook," "A Foregone Conclusion," and "Venetian Life," a lady asked that gentleman for his autograph, whereupon he wrote some impromptu verses in her album. She read them over, and then gave an encouraging smile. "Oh, Mr. Howells," she exclaimed, "I should think you might do something for the papers and magazines; I've seen much worse things than that in print!"

When even Dickens and Thackeray met with experiences somewhat similar to this, the small fry can scarcely hope to escape. Men well known in other walks of life are scarcely less fortunate than the novelist. Take, for instance, the story told by a clergyman as being part of a conversation held by him with an Englishman to whom he pointed out General Grant's residence in New York. The Englishman asked: "What name?" and seeming to attain no further light, the clergyman repeated it to him and said: "Of course, you have heard of General Grant? He was our President for eight years, ending in 1877."

"Ah!" remarked the Englishman, still with no evidence of recalling a fact previously known.

"Then, too," proceeded the clergyman, "he was a great General, and was in command of 1,000,000 men at the close of the war. You remember our late war, of course?"

"Well, no," was the answer. "Beg pardon, but I have just arrived in this country, and was so long at sea that I have not heard the latest news. I was at sea sixteen days, really."

This gentleman was scarcely abreast with the times, and his ignorance reminds one of Mark Twain's famous question to a railway carriage bore: "Adam? What's his other name?"

It is really surprising how few eminent Americans are known to the average "general reader" in England. In America, the names of many of our prominent men must be familiar, in consequence of the frequency and familiarity with which their actions are discussed in the columns of most of the great newspapers. One is surprised, indeed, to see English affairs dealt with as if England were only some two hundred or three hundred miles from New York.

Greatness is paid homage to by some people in peculiar ways. Every body must remember the story told in connection with Victor Hugo. The great poet was startled one morning by the intrusion of three Englishmen. "Victor Hugo," said one, consulting a pocket-book. The poet bowed, thinking that he should be asked for his autograph next. After the visitors had stared for a few seconds the pocket-book was again consulted. "Eleven o'clock; the lions!" said the spokesman. Then the party bowed and walked out of the room.—*Chambers' Journal*.

Don't Learn to Carve.

Never learn to carve, young man. There is no fun in it. A knowledge of the art saddles you with a responsibility, which, while it may procure you invitations to dinner, sits heavily on the soul and brings wrinkles into the forehead. If you do not perform the work artistically, you are criticised. If a tough fowl gets away from you and takes refuge in a lady's lap, you are laughed at and make an enemy of the fair one whose dress you soil or spoil. You offend Jones if you send the choicest out to Smith, and *vice versa*. You must send the best away and reserve only the least to be desired for yourself. The waiters make you the subject of their remarks, and by putting their heads together and jerking their thumbs over their shoulders in your direction embarrass you dreadfully; you know by the fiendish leer on their faces that they have set you down as a blacksmith. If the room is warm you are thrown into a violent perspiration; your collar wilts, necktie gets awry, your appetite leaves you, and when your labors are finished you begin your dinner with the air of one who has been in a pugilistic mill and come out second best. Don't learn to carve.—*Nebraska State Journal*.

Cause for Surprise.

Friend (to young artist)—Why, Charley, I'm surprised to see you out to-day!

Young Artist—Why so?

Friend—I passed your boarding-house a little while ago and saw a shirt hanging on the line which I am quite sure belongs to you.—*Texas Sittings*.

CHINAMEN AT HOME.

Their Methods of Business, the Way They Work and How They Live.

I think I promised to give you some of the Chinese characteristics from a business point of view. One rigidly enforced law or custom of Celestials might be, with good results, incorporated into the usages of all nations. It is the payment of an indebtedness at the close of the year, and I am sure it must add to the enjoyment of the week's holiday that welcomes in the new year, during which all business is suspended and festivity reigns supreme.

Whether these people are indeed the descendants of the "lost tribes," or not, they have some of the traits of the Israelites found in other lands. Their distinct national peculiarities, as well as their ability to drive sharp bargains, makes a Chinaman's personality as distinct as that of the Jew. Perhaps nothing better can illustrate the business methods of the country than some unique experience in building a house on the American plan.

Just before the debt-paying period was a favorable time to purchase materials. The brick was bought at a less price than the same quality sell for at home. The wood used for building comes down the Pel-Ho in logs and is deposited in a log yard, and for a time our yard was a lively scene of loney carts unloading brick and sawyers cutting the logs into plank, scantling and joists.

Our compredore (the middle-man who talks "pigeon English" and does the bargaining) had a tussle with the "carrying guild." He tried to use men out of this class to bring the logs, but the union men attacked them with clubs, and we were obliged to use the guild carriers.

I also had a "racket" with the sawyers for attempting to cheat in their measurement, and they laid off for several days. They finally agreed to measure according to foreign custom, and the work is done more satisfactorily than it would have been at the mill. There is but one in this region, and that is an English machine and does inferior work.

Three gangs of men are now busy hauling dirt to fill in the low places and we soon expect to a cart to go for sand from the coast and another from the interior. Our Oregon lumber will come soon. There was not time after my order reached Vancouver to have the doors and sash made in time for shipment. Finding that they would have to be made here, I sent for the carpenter to come to my office and made him understand that I wanted him to make a draft of a door. With a little help he did so correctly, and was much pleased when I told him to make a door, which when done was so workmanlike that I am glad that the work is to be done here at a less cost and a better job. He has made a desk for me that many a skilled mechanic could not improve upon, and he enjoys my commendation highly.

The Chinese have very little originality but are very observing and careful imitators. What they learn they know thoroughly, but they are not as house servants wholly trustworthy, and need to feel that you are watching them. They succeed best with few conveniences, a small kitchen and things in their own way. With the poorest kind of a cooking-stove, and with a single boiling place, a cook will prepare a surprising number of courses, and serve them all hot.

There are plenty of meat shops in Tien-tsin, and fruits and vegetables can be bought at moderate prices, but for all ordinary groceries we must send to Boston, San Francisco, or some European city, and order a year's supply. Tea, of course, is abundant and cheap, and of fine quality, though one would better not watch too closely the curing and packing of it for market.—*Cor. Cleveland Leader*.

Dodging the Bullets.

The physical effect produced upon different men in the presence of danger forms an interesting study, but in many cases the outward signs as indicated by the actions of the individual in no wise measure the degree of courage or his fear. The practice, for instance, of dodging shots, "jack-knifing" under fire, proceeds from a nervousness which is often purely physical, and has but little more significance as a test of courage than winking when something is thrown in one's face. The act is entirely involuntary. A general officer who was killed at the second battle of Bull Run was one of the most gallant soldiers that ever drew a blade. Every body had predicted his early death from the constant and unnecessary exposure to which he subjected himself. When under fire the agile dodging he performed was a whole gymnastic exercise in itself. His head would bob from side to side and occasionally bob down to his horse's neck with all the vigor of a signal flag in waving a message. These actions were entirely beyond his control and were no indication whatever of fear. Dodging to some extent under a heavy infantry fire is very common. I can recall only two persons who throughout a rattling musketry fire always sat in their saddles without moving a muscle or even winking an eye. One was a bugler in the regular cavalry and the other was General Grant.—*Century*.

A resident of Lancaster, Pa., has a stove that was cast in 1769. It has but one door, that for putting in wood in front, and has what is supposed to be a coat of arms on the front. On each side is the head of a woman and "H. W. Steigel, 1769, Elizabeth Furnace." At the lower corners of the sides are Masonic emblems, and on the back the figure of a man standing against a tree.

THE SHYSTER LAWYER.

A Story Whose Probability Will Not Be Questioned by His Friends.

It was night. The streets, deserted by all save an occasional pedestrian with a stolen umbrella, were swept at intervals by fierce gusts of wind, and the rain came down with a steady pour which threatened an overflow.

A lawyer sits in his easy chair reading a newspaper. The marble clock on the mantel has just struck ten, and he is about to throw down his paper and follow his wife to bed, when— "Ah! ha! I've struck it!"

His eye had lighted upon a five-line local item to the effect that Bloody Bill Bunkum, of 4290 Atwater street east, had been arrested for stealing a grindstone, but was discharged at the police court for lack of evidence.

The lawyer rushed for his boots and hat and coat. There was business in both optics.

"What! going out?" called his wife. "Yes."

"In this awful storm?" "Yes."

"I must. My duty as a leading member of the Detroit bar calls me. A noble citizen has been basely slandered and libeled by a newspaper. I must see him ere I sleep."

"And get the case?" "Yes."

"On a ditty?" "Exactly."

"Go, my husband, but be discreet. Don't let anybody drop on the fact that you are shyster for cases. You are supposed to be a way-up lawyer, demanding a cash fee when you take the case; but if others shyster why not you? Go hunt out the slandered Bloody Bill Bunkum and take his case on the whack."

It is an hour later. A figure wrapped in oil-skins and covered by an umbrella nooks at the door of No. 4290.

No answer.

Knock! knock! knock!

"What the bloody heavens is wanted?" demands a voice from an up-stairs window.

"Are you Bloody Bill Bunkum?" "I am. What of it?"

"I must see you at once. There's money in it."

Bill felt his way down stairs and opened the door and asked:

"Now, then, what bloody thief are you?"

"I am not a thief. I am a leading member of the Detroit bar. Hush! Don't speak so loud."

"Come up-stairs. Now, what is it? Want me to swear to an *alibi*?"

"No. Do you know that you have been grossly slandered?"

"I do. When I was up in court the judge himself said he believed I ought to be in State prison."

"I mean by the papers. Why, the *Free Press* has damaged your character \$10,000 worth."

"No."

"Yes, it has. It says, or at least, strongly hints, that you stole a grindstone."

"Which the same is in my back yard at the present minute."

"Did you steal it?"

"Of course. I can be confidential with a lawyer."

"But it wasn't proved?"

"Oh, no. I had two witnesses to swear that I was in Toledo for that hull month."

"And you were discharged?"

"I was. The Judge wanted to send me up, and the jury looked cross-eyed at me, and the prosecuting attorney called me a jail-bird, but I got free, bless the law."

"And now the *Free Press* jumps on your character and seeks to ruin you. You must begin a libel suit."

"I have no money."

"But I'll foot all the costs and take it for half what we can get."

"But the paper told the truth."

"But it can't prove it. Bloody Bill Bunkum, think of your wife."

"I will, sir."

"And your children."

"Yes, sir."

"And of your standing in the community. Do you want the finger of scorn pointed at you on the streets?"

"Never!"

"And have your children taunted about grindstones?"

"Never, some more!"

"Then we will sue the *Free Press* for libel and whack up on the verdict, which won't be less than \$5,000. Here, sign this agreement. Some of us now keep them on hand in blank. Now, then, a last word: Keep sober, if possible. Talk about the slander. Tell every body how it prevents your getting work. Have your wife ready to testify that you can't sleep from mental worry. Get some one to call your children names. Dig a hole and bury that grindstone, and look out for the police. If it wasn't for the police and the newspapers men like us would be rich."

"Yes, sir."

"That is all. Good night. Go to your bed with the assurance that all will be well and the case will be rushed."

Verdict for the defendant.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Knew How It Was Herself.

"When you speak of the early closing movement, Miss Craycraft," exclaimed the caller, with enthusiasm, "you touch on a topic in which I am deeply interested. I am in favor of any thing that will shorten the dreary hours of working-men and women."

"I am glad to hear you say so, Mr. Slowgo," said the young lady, as she looked hopefully at the clock. "I am a working-woman myself."—*Chicago Tribune*.

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

The Democrats of Chase county will meet in delegate convention, on Saturday, September 1, 1888, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to be voted for at the coming November election, viz: Representative, Probate Judge, County Superintendent, Clerk of District Court, County Attorney and Commissioner for the 2nd District; to elect a Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The basis of representation is fixed at one delegate and one alternate for every five votes and fraction of three votes cast for W. P. Martin, the Democratic candidate for Representative of state in 1888, and the apportionment has been made as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Precincts, Votes, and Delegate/Alternate counts. Lists precincts like Hazard, Matfield Green, etc.

The primaries to elect delegates to said convention will be held on Tuesday, August 25, 1888, between 7 and 9 o'clock, p. m., and in the selection of delegates there must be, at least, one vote from each school district if possible. The primaries will be held in the school house at Hazard, Matfield Green, Cedar Point, Wonsou, Diamond Creek (effery's), Middle Creek (Balch's), Strong City and Toledo at Crawford's Hall in Clemons and at the court-house in Cottonwood Falls.

W. P. MARTIN, Chairman, W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

IT IS A CONDITION WHICH CONFRONTS US—NOT A THEORY.—Grover Cleveland. Wong Chin Foo, editor of the New York Chinese News, has come out for Harrison.

The Kansas City Evening News has a column of items headed "The Sunflower State," that is undoubtedly edited by a former Kansan, and one whose heart has not been waned away from his old love. It is bright, new and readable.

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, the shrewdest and most far-sighted of Republicans, sounds the following prophetic words of warning: "If we can not defeat the Democratic party this time, we certainly cannot do it for the next ten years, and perhaps not for twice that time, and in that event the Republican party might as well consider its career closed."

The adoption of the American flag to be worn by the Republicans as a badge and by the women as an apron, reminds us of an incident that happened in a Wisconsin town during the war. A regiment had stopped at Madison where a banquet had been tendered the officers and men by the ladies of the place.

The editor of the Kinsley Mercury is a Republican, while his wife, who seems to be the better man of the two, is a Democrat. One day the editor went to a ball game leaving his wife in charge of the office.

WHY IRISHMEN SHOULD DIVORCE FOR SEN HARRISON.

Because the Harrison family is essentially English. There is not one drop of Celtic blood in the Harrison veins. Because, from the days when Major John Harrison, one of Oliver Cromwell's officers and the remote ancestor of the Republican nominee, persecuted the Irish people and ran down the Irish Catholics as he would do hungry wolves, there has been no sympathy for, or affinity with the Irish race by any one of his descendants.

Because the present Republican nominee for the Presidency has shown by his record the hereditary hatred and antipathy of his family to the Irish race. Because the Harrisons were old time Whigs, and it goes without saying that the "old-time Whigs" never had any use nor love for the "dirty Irish."

Because the Harrisons were by choice and election bitter Know-Nothings, who joined the crusade against Irish Catholics and reviled and spat upon them as among all foreigners, most unworthy to become American citizens, notable among said Know-Nothings being Ben's father, John Scott Harrison, who ran for Congressman, in Indiana, on the Know-Nothing ticket, in 1854, a year or two after Ben had arrived at man's estate, and, of course, Benjamin voted for his sire, and in so doing the first political vote of his life was cast for Know-Nothingism.

Because the Republican candidate believes, and so stands on record, that the idol-worshipping Chinese are as good material for American citizenship as the Irish. Because Republicans are laughing in their sleeves at the "gullible Irish" whom they hope to catch with the silly cry of "Free trade," and the ludicrous assumption of sympathy for the people, whom as a party they have ever despised.

Because to vote for Harrison is to vote for Chinese wages, Chinese naturalization and the unlimited introduction of Chinese immigration.

DAVID OVERMEYER FOR CONGRESSMAN.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District met in convention, at Emporia, on Tuesday, July 24, ultimo, and nominated a candidate for Congress, and transacted other party business.

Messrs. M. E. Matthews, of Topeka, and J. M. McCown, editor of the Emporia Democrat, were prospective candidates before the convention; but when it became known that the Hon. David Overmeyer, of Topeka, would accept the nomination, if tendered him unanimously, Messrs. Matthews and McCown withdrew their names from consideration, and Mr. Overmeyer was chosen, with a unanimous voice, as Mr. Ryan's opponent.

Mr. Overmeyer the Florence Bulletin says: "The nominee is a gentleman who is the peer of any man in the State in point of native ability, and although comparatively young, is well equipped with varied and valuable experience in public affairs. Mr. Overmeyer stands with the highest in the legal profession of the State; and as a speaker has few equals in Kansas. He is a man of splendid thought and kindly sentiment, and in his speeches singularly forceful and scholarly. His nomination is exceedingly fortunate for the party in this district; and his power on the stump will greatly disturb the equanimity of our friend Ryan before the campaign is over."

The Congressional Central Committee for the next two years is composed of the following-named gentlemen: Jacob DeCout, Chairman, Butler county; C. K. Holliday, Secretary, Shawnee county; J. T. Eskridge, Treasurer, Lyon county; Elwood Sharp, Morris county; J. B. Crouch, Marion county; O. B. Martin, Greenwood county; W. E. Timmons, Chase county; and J. T. Plowman, Osage county.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

One page of the COURANT, last week, looked as if it belonged to a radical Republican paper, and, no doubt, many of our readers have been wondering ever since what had come over the editor of this paper. We will now explain how it came about. We got our paper from Kansas City, every week, with part of it already printed; and, last week, we printed the home part, and had mailed almost the entire edition before we discovered the Republicanism of that issue of the paper. We immediately wrote, concerning the matter, to the firm from whom we get our ready-print, and received the following reply from them, which we hope will be accepted as sufficient apology from us by our subscribers for the reading thus inflicted upon them:

OFFICE OF A. N. KELLOGG NEWS-PAPER CO., KANSAS CITY, MO., July 30th, 1888.

W. E. Timmons, Esq., "Courant," Cottonwood Falls, Kas. DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th duly received and contents noted. We presume that it is hardly necessary to state that the insertion of Republican instead of Democratic political matter in the edition referred to, was the result of gross carelessness on the part of one of our employes, and that we very much regret the unfortunate blunder. We endeavor to adopt all precautions possible to prevent errors of this kind, but it seems absolutely impossible to entirely prevent them. We admit that a mistake like this is exceedingly mortifying to you, as well as to us; and the only way in which you can explain to your readers is to throw the responsibility on us, where it belongs. We do not know what we can do now to rectify the matter, any further than to make this abject apology, as we presume the loss to you can not be computed upon any definite financial basis. Yours, truly,

A. N. KELLOGG NEWS-PAPER CO., L. F. Guivits, Resident Manager.

THE TWIN SISTERS OF INIQUITY.

An exchange suggests that they be kept side by side, that the laboring man, the farmer, the mechanic may read them, study them and reflect. Paste them up in your homes, in your shops, in your offices, on your barns, plow and hoe handles, on your hammers and anvils, and in your hats; study them in season and out of season, for these have been the means of your undoing—the creator of the monster debt which you have been and will continue paying.

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, all in your power and such daily and prominently weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will propose the issue of greenback mortgages. This can also be done by controlling money. The great debt, who are not willing to see it, is made out of this war must be used as the means to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the banks issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national bank notes or to restore the circulation of the government issue of money will be to provide the people with money, and will therefore affect your individual profits as bankers and lenders. See your member of Congress at once and engage him to support our interest that we may control legislation.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST OF 1887.

Table listing delinquent tax payers in Bazaar Township, including names like S. T. R. and descriptions of land parcels.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

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COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

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Table listing delinquent tax payers in North Cottonwood Falls, including names like S. T. R. and descriptions of land parcels.

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Table listing delinquent tax payers in Cottonwood Falls, including names like S. T. R. and descriptions of land parcels.

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Table listing delinquent tax payers in Hunt & McWilliam's Addition, including names like S. T. R. and descriptions of land parcels.

HUNT & MCWILLIAM'S ADDITION.

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Table listing delinquent tax payers in Carters' Addition to Strong City, including names like S. T. R. and descriptions of land parcels.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

THURSDAY, AUG. 2, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

No four shall run, no five shall...

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance...

ADVERTISING RATES. Table with columns for line, 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line...

Mrs. Rev. G. W. Stafford is lying quite ill.

Mr. W. H. Holsinger leaves, to-day, for Colorado.

Mrs. B. U. Schlaudecker is lying dangerously ill.

Henry Tracy, of Strong City, was quite sick, last week.

Mrs. Martin Heintz left, Tuesday, for a visit at Erie, Pa.

Mr. W. T. Birdsall was down to Kansas City, yesterday.

102nd in the shade, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

Mr. James Hays and wife, of Bazaar, left, Monday, for Oregon.

Mr. S. F. Jones, of Kansas City, was at Strong City, last week.

Rainbows in the morning, this summer, are followed by dry days.

Capt. Milton Brown returned, Tuesday, from East Saginaw, Mich.

Mr. J. J. Holmes has been appointed postmaster at Clements.

Col. S. N. Wood passed through Strong City, yesterday, going west.

Miss Lizzie Robinson, of Strong City, visited at Quenemo, last week.

Mr. Ed. Clark is the contractor who is building the new street car stables.

Chickens and eggs wanted at Hillert's shoe shop, for shipping purposes.

Mr. T. B. Johnston has moved into his new residence, opposite Dr. J. W. Stone's.

Mr. C. Wilson took two car loads of cattle from Bazaar to Kansas City, Monday.

Mr. A. R. Palmer took six car loads of cattle from Bazaar to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. Nelson Bonewell, of Chicago, arrived here, yesterday, on a visit to his relatives.

Judge M. H. Pennell, of Colorado City, Col., has our thanks for late Colorado papers.

Misses Sarah and Lotie Davis, of Emporia, are visiting at Mr. N. M. Patton's, at Clements.

Messrs. Geo. O. and E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, are enjoying a visit from their mother.

Mr. J. J. Holmes has opened a grocery store at Clements. Read his advertisement in another column.

The four-year-old son of Mr. S. D. Kingdom, of Wonsiva, died, Tuesday night, July 31, 1888, from sun-stroke.

Mr. Yeatman Martin, of St. Louis, was visiting at his cousins', D. A. Ellsworth's, of Strong City, last week.

Mr. Geo. Coper, of Bazaar, took a carload of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mrs. Ed. Williams, of Spring creek, has our thanks for some very fine squashes.

Mr. Wm. C. Giese, who had been sick for two weeks past, is again able to be at work.

Mr. E. C. Holmes, of Elmdale, shipped two carloads of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, visited their old home, at Quenemo, last week.

Born, on Sunday, July 29, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Rice, in this city, twins—a son and daughter.

Miss Helen Scott, of Emporia, who was visiting Miss Jeannette Burton, of Strong City, returned home, last week.

Mr. Martin Heintz is building a new carpenter shop on the site where his old one stood, north of his residence.

Miss Gippie Scribner has returned home, from her visit to her sister, Mrs. J. C. Scroggins, at Wyandotte, Kansas.

Miss Lillie Hildebrand, of Strong City, entertained a number of her friends at her home, last Thursday evening.

Mr. Ed. F. Lengendorf, of Elmdale, will leave to-night, for East Toledo, Ohio, where he will remain for about two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Breese, formerly of Elmdale, but now of Manhattan, are visiting friends and relatives at Elmdale.

Mr. T. B. Johnston returned, Sunday night, from Wilson county. He says the crop prospects are bad in that section of country.

Mr. W. F. Rightmire has moved into the residence recently built by Messrs. John and Charles Sanders, east of the Clements house.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Burton and their daughter, Miss Jeannette, leave, this week, for California, where they will remain during the summer.

Mr. J. T. Forsaker, of Strong City, has received notice that his pension claim is all right, and its twenty years

accumulation will amount to a snug sum for him.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Comstock and Miss Lillie Staples left, by wagon, on Tuesday of last week, for Rich Hill, Mo., to visit the parents of the two ladies, for several weeks.

The glanders got among the horses of Messrs. John T. Prather & Bro., and seven of them had to be killed, the fore part of the week—six, Monday, and one on Tuesday.

Mr. David K. Cartter arrived home, Tuesday morning, from the east, where he had been looking after his father's fast horses. The horses got here, yesterday, with Mr. Ed. Cox.

Dr. C. E. Hait was down to Emporia, yesterday, and brought back with him a Cleveland and Thurman hat, a gift of Mr. J. M. Adams, of Emporia, to Mr. C. M. Frye, of this city.

Quarterly meeting, next Saturday, Rev. A. R. McLean will assist Saturday night and Sunday morning. Rev. B. Kelly, Sunday evening. Quarterly conference Monday evening at 8:30.

The following are appointments of the Rev. S. Ward: At Colne Valley School House, August 4th, at 8 p. m., at Clements, August 5th, at 11 a. m., at Cedar point, August 5th, at 8:30 p. m.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, has kindly offered the use of his grove, on Fox creek, for public meetings, without regard to party; and in it the Republicans held their rally, last Saturday.

Both of the Republican papers of this county say that the Democratic primaries will be held the Thursday before the convention, when the call says they are to be held on Saturday, August 25.

Mr. E. W. Brace is now doing an excellent ice business. His ice is as clear and pure as ice can be, and he has sufficient to supply all demands that may be made upon him.

Mrs. Quinlan, the mother of Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, and Mrs. Joshua Lantry and daughter, who were visiting at that gentleman's, have returned to their home, at Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. W. H. Highower, who has been employed by Messrs. Rettiger Bros. & Co., started east last Thursday, to visit his old home in Schuyler county, Ill., and to look after land and property interests there.

Master W. F. Hutson, who was clerking at Messrs. French & Son's restaurant, has taken a position in the dry goods and grocery store of Mr. J. J. Holmes, at Clements, and is now Acting Deputy Postmaster at that place.

The Elmdale Democratic Club invites the Elmdale Republican Club to be present at the next meeting to discuss the tariff question. The meeting will be held in the school-house on Saturday evening, August 11th, 1888.

There will be a Democratic Club organized at Cedar Point, tomorrow (Friday) evening. Hon. J. B. Crouch of Florence, will be present and address the people on the issues of the day. Everybody is invited to come out and hear him.

Among those who went to the Republican State convention at Topeka, last week, were Messrs. W. H. Holsinger, J. M. Tuttle, W. G. Patton, J. W. Byram, W. F. Dunlap, J. W. McWilliams, Wm. Norton, John Madden and F. P. Cochran.

On last Tuesday afternoon, Mr. J. A. Streeter, the Union Labor candidate for President, addressed the people of this county, at the Opera House in Strong City, the people coming from all parts of the county to hear him. His speech was good, and attentively listened to throughout.

Mr. John Patton, of Clements, returned home, last week, from a three months' visit at his old home in Sullivan county, Indiana, where he had not been for twenty years, and where he had a pleasant time. He says crops are looking well back there, and that State is sure to go Democratic, this fall.

About 4 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, while cleaning out a well on his place, at the head of Rock creek, which had been dug about three years, Mr. Eli Hesinburg, aged about thirty years, was overcome by damps and halloped for those above to take him out of the well, which they began to do, but when about ten feet from the top of the well he fell back to the bottom, a distance of about forty feet, expiring immediately. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his death.

The Santa Fe company has cut the wages of section men to 88 cents for a day's work of eight hours. The men here refused to work and the company allowed them \$1.40 per day and five days a week, which is virtually the same as the first order. No man can decently feed and clothe his family on 88 cents a day, and still some must work for these wages or starve, as they can get no other employment here and have no means to seek elsewhere. A man who has an 88 cent job and winter staring him in the face can surely see but little joy in the future. And still the Santa Fe company goes on declaring dividends. It seems that they would do better to economize by cutting wages on high salaried officials and unnecessary luxuries, and not on the bread and butter of a man who works hard all day in the hot sun.

UNION LABOR COMMITTEE MEETING.

At the request of J. H. Murdock, Chairman of the Chase County Union Labor Central Committee, the Committee held a meeting in Strong City on July 31, 1888.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman J. H. Murdock. The roll was called, and those absent were J. M. Clay, W. Peck, Chas. Ferrigo, Tony Carpenter and J. P. Park.

On motion, Geo. Hays was accepted as proxy for Ferrigo, and Joe Crawford, Sr., for Peck.

On motion, the resignation of J. H. Murdock as Chairman, was accepted, and Geo. W. Kilgore, elected in his place. Meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday, August 18, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls.

C. J. SCHNEIDER, GEO. KILGORE, Chairman, Secretary.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Cedar Township Sabbath School Convention will be held in T. P. Sayre's Grove, in District No. 18, Friday, August 17, 1888.

Beginning at 9:30 with devotional exercises, led by the Vice-President. Appointment of a committee on permanent organization.

Reports from Superintendents of schools in township. What is the work of the Sabbath-school? by Rev. Chase.

How can we secure the best possible attendance in our Sunday-schools? by J. Ferguson, and short speeches by all.

Adjourned for dinner. Afternoon session opening with prayer and singing. Address to the children, by Rev. H. A. Cook, of Kenyon.

Short speeches by order of all, led by Richard Gault and L. Weston. Why should I be in Sabbath-school? Opening of question box to be conducted by S. K. Sayre.

Report of committee on organization. Exercises of evening to be decided on day of convention.

Singing, led by G. B. Fenn, to be interspersed through the exercises. All are cordially invited. A basket dinner will be in order. People from a distance will be entertained.

MORGAN ITEMS.

ONE MORE SUNDAY SCHOOL. On Saturday, the 28th of July, the Forest Hill Sabbath School assembled in Vebug's grocery store to have a picnic, and in the delightful shade of those spruces, all seemed to forget for a time, the outside world.

There the superannuated grandma and the infant in its mother's arms, seemed alike to realize the object of the occasion, and all were bent on having a good time. The hum of conversation and laughter was mingled with the click of the croquet mallet and the thud of the ball.

While some were at croquet or at the swings others were busy grinding at the freezers, or dealing out candy and free lemonade, while still others were comparing babies. After a sumptuous dinner, several freezers of ice cream were served, then were passed pails of free lemonade. None went away feeling that they had not had a part in making the day enjoyable to some one else.

Several pieces of vocal music added variety to the occasion. All went away with the hope that the occasion might be repeated next year. GEO. SWAINHART.

HERE'S YOUR HUCKLEBERRY.

Florence Bulletin: W. P. Collins, of Fairplay township, has been authorized to hand us for publication the following open letter. Our readers will remember that Dr. Cartter, of Cottonwood Falls, several weeks ago, proposed to bet various sums on the election of Harrison and Morton, and judging from the terms of this letter, he has found his man.

DEAR SIR:—I see from a clipping said to have been taken from the Florence Herald, that you are ready to bet several thousand dollars on the Republican National ticket. Now, sir, I will bet you twenty thousand dollars that Cleveland and Thurman will be elected President and Vice-President of the United States, if they live until November 7th, 1888.

Now, if you mean business and want to take that amount, or any part of it, my money is ready at the American National Bank of Kansas City. Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I am Respectfully,

J. C. O'KEEFE. 1072 Union ave.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stone & Zane is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. Our books have been placed in the hands of Elmer Johnston for settlement. All parties knowing themselves indebted to us will please call on Mr. Johnston at once and settle their accounts.

J. W. STONE, M. D. T. M. ZANE, M. D. July 19-5t

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Wanted, at this office, some wood on subscription. Cash paid for chickens and eggs, at Wm. Hillert's shoe factory. July 19-5t

Doctor Otterman, the prescription clerk with Johnston & Kirker, is a graduate, of twelve years' experience. The Doctor does an office and consulting practice. July 26-5t

Borrow money, on lands, of J. W. McWilliams, no uncertainty—pay all or part of loan at any time. Rates as low as any agency, sure of our money coming when he says, you can have it on your security. He wants to loan \$50,000 in two months, \$200 and money up.

Mrs. Hinckley is still keeping the Hinckley House, where you can get board at \$4 per week.

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their ehelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. J. S. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantiert alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialität. August 5-t

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.



H. F. GILLETT, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated WOOD MOWER

And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, Office of County Clerk, July 9th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of July, 1888, a petition signed by A. L. Morrison, and 30 others was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads described as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point on the Nancy and C. E. Sharp road about twenty (20) rods north of the township line, between townships twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) section thirty-three (33) of township twenty (20) range eight (8) east, in Chase county, Kansas, and thence running in a north-west direction until it intersects the J. H. Moore road about forty-eight (48) rods north of the township line between townships twenty (20) and twenty-one (21), thence east to the center of section thirty-three (33) township twenty (20) range eight (8) east, known as the C. M. Brown road.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: F. V. Allred, Z. Martin and P. B. McElsh, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazaar township, on Friday, the 7th day of Sept., A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, Office of County Clerk, July 9th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of July, 1888, a petition signed by J. R. Evers and 20 others was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing on the A. Z. Scribner change of the J. H. Moore road, where said road crosses the township line of section nine (9) township twenty-one (21) range eight (8) east, thence south on half section line to intersect the J. H. Moore road, thence east to the center of section twenty-one (21) township twenty-one (21) range eight (8) east, known as the C. M. Brown road.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. Norton, W. P. Evans and John Smith as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazaar township, on Thursday, the sixth day of Sept., A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, Office of County Clerk, July 9th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of July, 1888, a petition signed by J. J. Gordon and 13 others was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-four (24) township twenty-one (21) range nine (9) east, thence south on half section line to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-four (24) township twenty-four (24) township twenty (20) range nine (9) east, said road to be twenty (20) feet wide.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Robert Matt, John Madden and C. A. Hancock, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Toledo township, on Monday, the 2nd day of Sept., A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

Headquarter for Livery Rigs. Livery, Feed & Sale Stable, JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANAGER.

You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable. For the prices are so that all are able: Good teams for business, a 4 others to visit; With trappings and robes and styles exquisite.

Closed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers. Open to the sun, or full stock covers. Horses well trained, and know just what to do.

Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo: And the blacks and bays and sorrels and greys. Are speedily hitched for the party that pays. July 20-5t

THIS PAPER may be found on the 10th of Aug. at the office of the New York Agency of Messrs. J. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, A. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-4t

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north at Topeka. July 11-4t

NEW DRUGS, THE OLD STONE STORE.

DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES

AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. July 18-8t

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, July 17th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase Co., Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on August 24th, 1888, viz: D. S. No. 867 of Francis M. Cutler, of Chase county, Kansas, for the lots 20-21-22 of sec 20 tp 20 south, of range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Reynolds, Benjamin W. Spencer and Walter Spencer, of Cottonwood Falls, and Nelson Steidman, of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, July 17th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on August 24th, 1888, viz: H. E. No. 7562, of John D. Judd, of Morgan, Kansas, for the sec 14, tp 21 south, of range 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Duke, Joseph M. Bleiman, Louis Heiman, of Morgan, Willist Correll, of Cottonwood Falls, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALZ, Register.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAN., July 20th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on August 11th, 1888, viz: H. E. No. 7562, of John D. Judd, of Morgan, Kansas, for the sec 14, tp 21 south, of range 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Duke, Joseph M. Bleiman, Louis Heiman, of Morgan, Willist Correll, of Cottonwood Falls, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALZ, Register.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, July 20th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on August 11th, 1888, viz: H. E. No. 7562, of John D. Judd, of Morgan, Kansas, for the sec 14, tp 21 south, of range 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Duke, Joseph M. Bleiman, Louis Heiman, of Morgan, Willist Correll, of Cottonwood Falls, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALZ, Register.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN., July 20th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on August 11th, 1888, viz: H. E. No. 7562, of John D. Judd, of Morgan, Kansas, for the sec 14, tp 21 south, of range 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Duke, Joseph M. Bleiman, Louis Heiman, of Morgan, Willist Correll, of Cottonwood Falls, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALZ, Register.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET IN CLEMENTS.

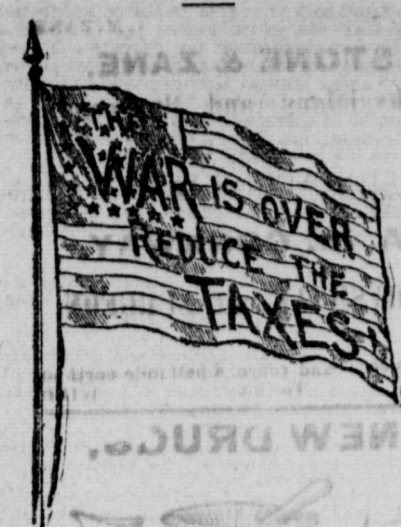
E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r. Hams, Bacon and Bologna always on hand. Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid for hides. April 1-1yr.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop at his home, northeast corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. July 11-4t

J. L. Kellogg, CASH MEAT MARKET.

Having purchased and assumed control of the meat market to which property was owned by Wm. Rockwood I am prepared to furnish all the choicest meat known to the profession at the lowest rates. JESSE L. KELLOGG.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FLAG.



"For Cleveland, Thurston and Tariff Reform."

FOR REVENUE REFORM.

Senator Whiting, of Illinois, Announces His Determination to Support Mr. Cleveland - The President Representing a Great Principle - Views of a Life-Long Republican.

Men do not make enduring political parties. To earn and retain the confidence of the voters of this country a party must hold principle higher than men. Lorenzo D. Whiting was the speaker. He saw Chicago in 1838; he came to Tiskilwa fifty years ago; he was the trusted ally of Owen Lovejoy, the abolitionist; again and again through eighteen years he was returned to the State Senate by Republican votes. In 1863 in the Illinois Constitutional convention Senator Whiting was the first to introduce a measure looking to the control of corporations by legislative enactment. A man of pronounced ability and rugged honesty, he is round and his three-score years and tea rich in the respect of those who know him best. Six months ago he was elected to the Illinois Senate to represent the Tiskilwa farmer statesmen on the tariff question. He said then that the issue of tariff reform would dwarf all other issues in the campaign of 1888, and expressed a hope that the Tiskilwa farmer statesmen on the side of the people in the surely impending conflict. Senator Whiting has been disappointed in the action of the Chicago convention, but he will not eat crow. He says that the Republican masses of the country were not fairly represented by the body over which Thurston and Estee presided, and that there are hundreds of thousands of Republicans who will not surrender principle to a few politicians. "I do not like to take my Republicanism from B. F. Jones," he said, "for it is so unlike the doctrine which Abraham Lincoln advocated. William Wallcut, Philip B. Fox, Wendell Phillips, no protected lumber barons can interpret to me the Republicanism which was taught by the lips of Owen Lovejoy. In the old days the Republican party was not run in the interest of protection, but of a railroad man controlling \$300,000,000 of capital was not supreme dictator."

The object of the correspondent in visiting Tiskilwa was to obtain Senator Whiting's views on the platform adopted at St. Louis and Chicago. "I have," continued Senator Whiting, "studied the two platforms chiefly in reference to the tariff plank. The tariff plank for the country is the most important question we have been called upon to consider since slavery was abolished. The Republican party, through its last convention, transformed itself into a high tariff party, and the tariff plank is not the plank of the convention that nominated Harrison as a Republican convention. It was a high tariff and monopoly assemblage. It took an entirely new departure on the tariff, leaving all the protectionists who were in the country, when the present war tariff was levied, as a compensation for the direct tax which was laid on manufactured goods. It was conceded by its authors and all supporters that the two coming in together, would go out together. But when the direct taxes were removed from manufactured goods the protectionists managed to retain the high tariff. The country submitted on the tariff plank, and the tariff plank as it went to the Treasury, was applied to pay off the war debt; but all parties conceded that the time was near at hand when it would be improper to continue this high war tariff. Strong protectionists, however, for the continuance would be unjust to other interests. But now what do we see? These protected interests, having long enjoyed its advantages, have joined in a combination, offensive and defensive, to make a war tariff a permanent one. Their first rancor to broach their scheme were Messrs. Randall and Kelley, who, something more than a year ago openly advocated that the National revenue should be reduced by the removal of the tax on spirits and tobacco. This proposition was then deemed by the people generally to be too absurd for serious consideration. Massachusetts and the East generally, and the protectionists interested dominantly in public affairs, through State conventions and the press, gave it their indorsement. The nearly unanimous public sentiment of the West was for retaining the tax on spirits and tobacco and reducing it on the other necessities of life. The former, through their grangers' alliances and farmers' institutes, were unanimous in demanding such a tariff reduction, but the politicians secured the representative positions in the State and National conventions were passive and allowed the combined protected interests to shape the revenue plank in the platform. "I regard the action of the Chicago convention as a new departure, dictated by powerful interests for perpetuating an unjust advantage which the exigency of the war had given them. I consider it a robbery of the West, and of the East. I think it is drawing the life blood from Western agriculture to give large bounties to a class interest. The programme of the protectionists is to confine their operations to the home market, and, as the mills, their engines and appendages are ample to manu acture for a continent, they contemplate, through combinations and trusts, to stop production by running on half time and other devices and yet obtain prices for their goods which will give them their desired profits. This tariff, or revenue plank, aims to secure this state of things, and the election of the high tariff candidates is to obtain the indorsement of the country of this programme. I believe the time has come when the manufacturers of the United States should contemplate in the near future a competition at home and abroad for the trade of the world. This country affords many advantages for such an enterprise that by running on full time and with economies which are now in many cases disregarded, their profits will not be reduced and the wages of their employees will be greater because of the increased demand. In the early days of the Republic commerce was counted as one of the great elements of our prosperity. Commerce is a civilizing and ennobling element. It is contrary to the instincts of our institutions and instincts of our people to adopt the Chinese plan proposed by the late high tariff convention. Though I would not suddenly make radical changes in the tariff, the protected interests should prepare for the application of a sound principle that a business or interest which can not sustain itself is not worth sustaining by others. The American people are rapidly learning that to protect one interest is to do it at some other's expense."

"I would retain the internal revenue taxes on spirits and tobacco as one of the permanent sources of revenue. I fully indorse Mr. Blaine when he said, not long ago, that he would tax whisky so long as there was any whisky to be taxed. I fully indorse Presidents Grant, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland in their declared purpose to keep the taxes on spirits and tobacco so as to give a proper opportunity for reforming the war tariff. I regard the revenue plank in the high tariff platform as no less an indorsement of Grant, Garfield and Arthur than of Mr. Cleveland. This new departure of the late high tariff convention at Chicago is not only a condemnation of Mr. Cleveland but of these distinguished Republican statesmen

and of the Republican party up to a very recent period.

"Its success at the polls can not destroy tariff reform, but it will delay it and convulse the country for an indefinite time to the detriment of other reforms. It will continue a system of robbery which the farmers can not much longer endure. Tariff reform Republicans now face an exigency which taxes to the utmost their wisdom and courage and faithfulness to principle. It seems to be plain that they must refuse to support the designs of the Chicago convention. The majority of Republican tariff reformers will be averse to identifying themselves with the Democratic party, though that party at this juncture, in its platform at St. Louis and doings in Congress, substantially represents their views. It seems to me to be desirable that there shall be some public condemnation on the part of such Republicans to decide what action they will take to sustain their principles. If that decision should be to support Mr. Cleveland, the purpose of such support could be publicly made known. In the several Congressional districts of Illinois, and in the West generally, there should be found a practicable way for all tariff reformers, of whatever party, to combine in supporting a tariff reform candidate."

"I view with great apprehension the fact that the late Chicago convention was so completely offered and controlled by the great monopolies of the country. There is nothing less than the defeat of the Republican party that can put down this dangerous element. Its success would be the success of monopoly. I somewhat anticipate that a real anti-monopoly party must be organized in the near future. On all the principles which constituted the Republican party; regard to slavery and the war I am as ardent as I ever was. Were those issues present ones I would be as zealous in the cause as ever. I helped to organize the Republican party in Bureau County in 1854, and never from that time till now voted for any candidate for office but a Republican. But I regard principle as above party, and party as a means to carry out principles. I can not regard the late Chicago convention as Republican. In all its essential features it was a convention of classes and monopolists."

"When you tell your Republican friends this, what do they say?" "I am sometimes asked when I met with my change of opinion. I reply: I have not changed. One year ago, I say to my Republican questioner, you were with me for retaining the tax on spirits and tobacco, and for opposing the reduction of National taxes on the necessities of life. I know of no Republican who then dissented from this proposition. You were with me six months ago, and two months ago, in the Chicago convention, for the promulgation of the Chicago platform. If you now indorse that tariff plank, you must have changed almost in the twinkling of an eye. You accuse me of changing if you will study your own case you will see where the change comes in."

"If the occasion called for it I could shout as ardently as ever: 'Free soil, free speech and free men,' but I do not expect that the high tariff policy will ever induce me to shoot for free soil and free tobacco."

"The National Republican party was formed in Pittsburgh, in 1856, and the platform on which Fremont was nominated related to the rights of the farmer and the public land, making no reference whatever to the tariff. The platform on which Mr. Lincoln was nominated in 1860 was slightly injected with protectionist phrases, please Pennsylvania. The Republicans in Congress in 1858, even those from Massachusetts, joined the Democrats in reducing the tariff, conforming to the principle of a tariff for revenue. The Republican platform of 1860, however, declared for a high tariff. From that time up to the last Chicago convention, the declarations in regard to the tariff were moderate and constant in favoring a reduction of the war tariff. Mr. Garfield did not lose his standing as a Republican by declaring in his speech in Congress that he was for that kind of protection which led to free trade."

"The high tariff claims that the system of protection commenced under Washington, and continued to the tariff, averaged but 8 per cent., and up to the war of 1812 it did not reach 15 per cent. The war of 1812 forced into existence many manufacturing establishments. Henry Clay, with considerable propriety, proposed to protect for a time these infant enterprises. In 1843 Mr. Clay declared that the doctrine of protection was a temporary expedient to protect infant industries which have a reasonable chance to mature and would not much longer require protection."

"Does protection in any instance within your knowledge increase the pay of the laborer?" "I think that in no case within my knowledge does it increase the laborer's pay. The tariff has tended strongly to derange labor by stimulating into existence more establishments than the country needed. Many of the strikes and lockouts have been caused by the demand of the mill owners for stop production. The wages of labor are regulated by supply and demand, the employers always seeking to hire at the lowest price. The claim of a high tariff as protection for American labor really means a high tariff to protect monopoly."

"As between the St. Louis and Chicago platforms which do you intend to support?" "The Chicago platform clearly demands a continuance of the tax upon farmers to give bounties to the manufacturers. The St. Louis platform, on the contrary, demands such a reform of the tariff as will give great relief to agriculture. Unless farmers are willing from a patriotic motive to vote that heavy and unjust burdens shall be imposed upon them, they must vote down the Chicago platform. The St. Louis platform declares in the line of the interest of farmers and other consumers, and there should be found a way in this emergency by which they can give it their earnest support. Personally, believing Grover Cleveland to be the foremost champion on the rights of the people, I shall support at the polls the views he advanced in his brave message. Grover Cleveland has grown in public estimation, in ability and in character. He represents a great principle, and when a principle is at stake I shall be true to my conviction. This year, to be consistent, I must indorse by ballot, pen and voice, the platform of the St. Louis convention." - Tiskilwa (Ill.) Cor. Chicago Herald.

Questions for Working-Men. When the working-men began to organize trade unions who assured them that they were forming conspiracies against their natural superiors? Republicans. Who put on the statute books laws making organizations of working-men illegal? Republicans. Who denounced as reprehensible beyond description working-men who aspired to obtain election to office? Republicans. Who supported the convict contract labor system and gloried in its competition with honest industry? Republicans. Who stood for the free importation of the Chinese? Republicans. Who imported Italians, Bohemians, Poles and Hungarians to force American labor to accept starvation wages or starve on no wages? Republicans. Who now profess to be the especial friends of American industry? These same Republicans. Can the leopard change his spots. Not much. - Troy (N. Y.) Press.

ROBBING THE FARMERS.

A Few Timely Thoughts About the Agricultural West and the Trusts.

Last year over 80 per cent. of the total exports from the United States were farm products. They were all sold at absolute free trade prices, while on all the farm supplies, provisions and clothing used by the farmer in producing them a tax of from 25 to 175 per cent. (average 45 per cent.) was paid into an overflowing treasury.

Mr. Harrison's organs quote from a speech in the Senate in 1886, in which he declared that "our policy should be small farms worked by the men who own them." In spite of this emphatic condemnation of the policy of class government, Mr. Harrison has accepted a nomination on a platform advocating an increase of taxes to the point of a prohibitive embargo. He declared in 1886 what our policy ought to be—"small farms worked by the men who own them." In 1888 the bribe of a Presidential nomination has led him to repudiate this policy and to appear before the people as the representative of the Depewes, Thurstons and Haymonds—of the Robber Trusts of the East and the Robber Rings of the West.

If the trust agents and syndicate attorneys who assembled at Chicago and called themselves a Republican convention could carry out their plans for free whisky and higher taxes on the necessities of life, the ruin of the great agricultural West would be complete. What escaped war taxes would be taken by embargo. What the canker worm left the locust would destroy.

Already the condition of the agricultural West is grievous. Its vitality is sapped by the villainous system of class robbery, which drains it of its resources to fatten a favored class in a favored locality—a class which does not constitute one-tenth of one per cent. of the total population—a class composed of men whose vast fortunes already excite the astonishment of the world; who rival the spendthrifts of the Roman Empire in display and extravagance; who spend half the year in Europe, scattering with lavish hands what this Government has enabled them to rob from the American people during the other half; who drive "four-in-hand" over vast tracts of land from which the cotter, the crofter and the shepherd have been expelled, "bearing in their arms their household goods and their squallid children"—to make room—think it!—to make room for deer parks for American millionaires—for deer parks for Americans enriched by robbery at home that they may become oppressors abroad.

There is no limit to the insolence, the cupidity, the arrogance, the cruelty of this mammon aristocracy of ours, but we can not follow the Carnegie coach from which Mr. Blaine looks down upon the American dual deer park that was once the home of a sturdy peasantry—a peasantry evicted from the ancestral holdings of a thousand years to gratify the pride and vanity of an American money-king. We have to do with evictions at home which made these evictions abroad possible. The ruin of our own farmer cries out against the Carnegies, the Blaines, the Thurstons, Depewes, Harrisons and Haymonds, and the figures which tell its progress are eloquent in denunciation of the robber policy of the Chicago platform. Read this table compiled for one of the leading banks of Chicago, published in the National Review and republished in the Congressional Record of May 3, 1888:

Table with columns: STATES, Amount mortgaged, Assessed value of real estate, census of 1880.

This computation shows the farms of thirteen Western States mortgaged for \$1,430,000,000 (fourteen hundred and thirty million dollars). It does not include State debts, railroad property in these States mortgaged to the Eastern favored class, or any thing except farm mortgages.

As these mortgages are foreclosed and the small farmer evicted, the land passes more and more into the hands of the trust and loan companies which put out at usury the surplus money of the favored class.

Buying every thing he uses in a cornered market, selling every thing he sells at free-trade prices, the Western farmer has nothing before him under this policy except ruin, followed by eviction; or else the position of a tenant or a hired man on the immense farms that will be managed by incorporated syndicates under the new system of agriculture that must take the place of the old when embargo taxation for monopoly shall have done its perfect work.

The farmer is flouted by the Republican party when he asks relief. The Chicago convention was willing that "the tax should be abated on tobacco and whisky, as the same men were that it should be on bank stock, bank deposits, incomes from United States bonds, perfumery, playing cards, etc.," but it proposes still higher taxation "on the shoes, the blankets, the clothing, the plowshares and all other necessities of life." - St. Louis Republic.

A PLAINTIVE WHINE.

Candidate Harrison's Chinese Record and the Opposition Press.

Some Republican papers are worried over the way in which the Democrats are using that effective campaign matter, Harrison and the Chinese record. They affect to laugh at the story as something too ridiculous for serious consideration. Let them laugh. It is well to assume a pleasant exterior even if apprehension is gnawing at one's vitals. Besides, the man who laughs last laughs best.

But when a Republican organ seriously charges the Democratic press with indulging in personalities when it quotes from General Harrison's Chinese record; and when the organ hints that if this is to be a personal campaign it will know where to look for the personalities, it is, to use common parlance, giving itself away. It is the whine of an organ which is cornered. There is no personality in quoting from General Harrison's Senatorial record. It is public property. What Harrison did when he was a Senator of the United States is the business of the public. If he made a mistake, or by favoring the interests of any measure put in jeopardy the welfare of the Nation, it is only right that the Democratic press should impress the facts upon the public, so that they may vote intelligently. In fact, it is the duty of the Democratic press to warn where such warning is necessary, as it seems to be in this case. There is no doubt that the record of General Harrison on the Chinese immigration question and his course in the strike of 1887 are doing him great damage among the working-men of the country. It is an anti-Harrison sentiment which is bound to grow. The Republican papers will find that threats will not stop it. They will add new fuel to the fire, because it will convince the public that there is truth to the charges. If there is to be any effectual objection raised it must be by argument. But, unfortunately for the Republican party, argument is useless in this connection. The record is there. It is as plain as day. Every one can read it. It will stay there until after the campaign, and every threat on the part of Republican organs will not alter it one jot or tittle. - Detroit Free Press.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

The way the Republican party propose to help the laboring people is shown in the lockout of one hundred thousand steel and iron working-men. - Atlanta Constitution.

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, is a man of judgment and familiar with Indiana politics. He says Harrison is one of those men who have been repudiated and will be repudiated again. - Nashville American.

The Republican candidate is weak, but the Republican platform is weaker. The Republican editors and orators are already kicking it to pieces. Free whisky and a Chinese invasion is not an attractive combination. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Republicans propose to assess the coal barons for the purpose of raising a campaign fund. The price of coal has just been advanced twenty-five cents a ton. Cause, Republican necessity: effect, the people are taxed to assist it. - Boston Globe.

The Minneapolis Tribune, a strong Republican newspaper, says of President Cleveland that he has "manly strength," "sturdy independence of character," "strength of will" and "personal integrity." Pretty good equipment for a President of the United States, we should say. - Indianapolis Sentinel.

We are told that Louisiana, and especially New Orleans, was carried by Democratic suppression of the negro vote. And now the Democratic city government has put fifteen or twenty negroes on the police force. The colored brother will stand that sort of suppression forever and a day. - San Francisco Alta.

The warning of the "three R's" in 1884 ought to have taught the Republicans to beware of involving "apt alliteration's artful aid." And yet some of their campaign banners bear the strange device: "Protection and Prosperity." To complete the truth and the alliteration the motto should read: "Protection and Prosperity for Plutocrats." Continued war taxes means simply more money for monopolies. - N. Y. World.

It is impossible to regard the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee in deciding to report the nomination of Melville W. Fuller as Chief Justice without recommendation as extremely petty. Either he is fit for the place according to the evidence presented to the committee or he is not, and the responsibility can not be evaded. Undoubtedly the general impression will be that the action of the committee was governed by partisan feeling, which would have rejected Mr. Fuller if it dared, but could not find sufficient ground. - Providence Journal (Rep.).

The fallacy that protection as it has been practiced in the United States of late years secures high wages to the working-man is completely exploded by the fact that American working-men have almost entirely disappeared from the most highly protected industries. The iron-mills are in a large measure run by men who can not speak the English language. Americans have been supplanted by cheap foreign workmen. Yet the proprietors of these mills have continued to grow rich, and as they prospered they oppressed the working-men and imported cheap foreign labor to fill the place of intelligent American artisans. - St. Paul News.

CULTURE AND COBBLING.

Foot-Coverings Turned Out by Millions in and Around Boston.

More than half the people of the United States—men, women and children—wear shoes that come from Boston. This is, indeed, headquarters of the boot and shoe industry for the whole country—the center from which the marketable product of the great manufacturing towns hereabout is distributed. The population of these towns is chiefly made up of workers in the huge shops, which turn out footwear at the rate of nearly 100,000,000 pairs every year. Spencer, Worcester, Brookfield and other settlements in Worcester County devote themselves to the making of long-legged boots. Shoes are mostly put together in Plymouth, Abington, Rockland, and other places on Cape Cod. Slippers afford almost exclusive employment to the busy inhabitants of Haverhill. Low shoes, for summer wear, nearly all come from Newport, and ladies' boots, etc., give occupation to the residents of Lynn, Beverly, Newburyport and Marblehead. All these goods are brought, for selling, to the modern Athens, where each big manufacturer has his ware-house. From the ware-house agents are sent all over the continent to solicit orders of the "jobbers," or wholesale men. Sometimes the jobber orders through the agent so many cases, as per sample shown; but more often he makes a note of whatever pleases him and comes to Boston himself subsequently, to visit the warehouses and select his stock for the approaching season. A factory proprietor does not ordinarily make more than two or three different kinds of shoes or boots—for the reason it is cheaper to produce the same sort of thing in quantities—and so the wholesale man trots about from one establishment to another until he has purchased what he calls a "full line." Subsequently he sends out traveling men, to drum up the retail dealers, who must buy what they sell from the jobbers. For the manufacturers, as a rule, will not dispose of their goods directly to the retailer, thus compelling the consumer to pay what would seem to the untutored mind to be an extra unnecessary profit. And this is rendered more aggravating when one considers the difference between the actual cost of turning out a pair of shoes and the price at which the same pair is finally sold. The expense of making it is to the manufacturer, say, \$1.25—of good stock and well constructed for wear—and his price, by the case, is \$1.80. The jobber receives \$2.60 for it from the retailer, who charges his customers \$4.50 for the article—marked down from \$6, don't you know. The gains on the sale of more expensive boots are much greater. - Boston, Cor. Chicago Tribune.

CRADLES FOR BABIES.

Some Singular Prisons Prepared for Infants in Distant Lands.

The Chinese have a queer institution which they call the winter cradle. It is shaped somewhat like an hour glass and stands on end. There is an opening above and below, and the waist, which is contracted, serves to keep the celestial baby on his feet. Day after day little almond-shaped eyes peep over this top of the cradle and little hands play with miniature dragons and other toys until the nurse puts in an appearance. Some of these winter cradles are made of wicker-work and are beautifully painted by Chinese women artists. It is almost impossible for one to be upset; but now and then, when two are placed together and the occupants declare war and measure arms, two cradles roll over the floor to noises that "bring down the house."

The Lapp baby very often has a snow cradle, for when the indulgent mother attends church she makes a hole in the snow outside and deposits the young Laplander therein. It is no uncommon sight to see a circle of these snow cradles in front of a Lapp chapel, and now and then a lot of fierce-looking dogs are on guard to keep off the wolves that might meditate a raid on the baby contingent. The Lapp cradle in material differs essentially from that used by the Bushman baby, whose mother digs a hole in the hot sand and checks him therein in the shadow of some lonely bush. Sometimes the cradle is ready to hand in the shape of an ostrich nest, and now and then some feathers left by the mighty bird help to soften the nest of the future Bushman warrior.

There is a tribe in the palm region of the Amazon that cradles the young in palm leaves. A single leaf turned up around the edges by some native process makes an excellent cradle, and now and then it is made to do service as a bath tub. Strong cords are formed from the sinews of another species of palm, and by these this natural cradle is swung alongside a tree, and the wind rocks the little tot to sleep. Long ago the Amazonian mothers discovered that it is not wise to leave baby and cradle under a cocoa palm, for the mischievous monkey delighted to drop nuts downward with unerring precision. An older child is stationed near by to watch the baby during the siesta, and the chatter of the monkeys overhead is enough to cause a speedy migration.

Patagonian babies are kept in cradles made of flat pieces of board. Two pieces of guanaco skin are so arranged across the cradle that the child is firmly fastened inside, and can be carried thus suspended from a saddle bow without danger. In the rude huts of this people these cradles are hung hammockwise to the rafters, and amid the smoke that darkens everything, including his very nature, as it seems, the Patagonian infant passes the first stages of babyhood. When the village migrates the cradle is swung from the saddle, and in swimming a stream it floats like a canoe on the surface, while the horse is almost entirely submerged. Sir Francis Head, who saw a good deal of Patagonian life years ago, leaves on record the statement that the Patagonian baby in his queer cradle is one of the best natured representatives of the infant world.

One would hardly go to Kaffirland for a fantastic cradle, and one almost as queer as it is fantastic at that. Yet he would find such a one there. The Kaffir baby, when he comes into the world, is put into a cradle or bag made of antelope skin, with the hair on. This baby cradle, narrow toward the bottom, widens to within a few inches of the opening when it again suddenly contracts. The skin is turned inward, giving the young Kaffir as soft a bed as some found in the cradles of royalty. Four long strips of antelope skin are attached to the cradle, and enable the mother to swing it on her back after a peculiar fashion. - Drake's Magazine.

PAPER UNDERWEAR.

Chinese Paper-Makers Compete With the Manufacturers of Muslin.

Paper fabric will actually take the place of genuine cloth to some extent. In a modification of what used to be called the Fedora front, to be worn by a fashionable girl, the chemisette, or at least a portion of it disclosed between the front edges of the jacket, is composed of paper, stamped and cut in imitation of lace and embroidery. This innovation was premeditated to the extent that an order was sent to China more than a year ago for the manufacture of the stuff in the fibrous sort of paper produced only in that country. This it is that the masculine example of paper collars and cuffs has been followed, in an idealized manner, by a feminine acceptance of paper chemisettes. The paper looks exactly like soft, unlaundried linen, and is quite tough enough, it is well to say, to prevent easy accidents in the way of rents. Patterns are ingenious imitations, not only of plain, fine muslin, but of lace. That is timely, because there is a tendency to use lace more generously with demi-toilets for the afternoon. Some ladies are returning to the handsome laces so long laid aside, while the merchants still find their best profit in the fine hand-woven imitation laces so long popular. Gauzes, net, blonde and silk muslins, together with ribbons, are combined with frills and jabots of lace in plastrons, vests and floushs of various kinds. Even for full dress toilets the seniorita jackets are worn with a full blouse of cream-white China crepe. - N. Y. Mail and Express.

Unreasonable Expectations.

Mr. Jerusalem Cohn—Now shut look at yourself. Dot vas the most stylish hair of pants dot efer you went anywhere. - Mr. Chatham Greene—Wall, I dunno. They seem to me a little small for the style. Mr. Jerusalem Cohn—Too small, vus it? Vy, dot clothing fits you beautiful. You don't suppose it vas stylish to put four yards of five-dollar goods in a droctollar hair of pants, vas it? - Puck.

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WASTED SUNBEAMS.

A Suggestive Article on the Sunshine Wasted on House-Tops. The relation of sunshine and oxygen to health was not at all understood a century and a half ago.

Can not architectural ingenuity contrive some method of using the thousands of acres of house-tops, so that roofs, now so useful in affording indoor protection, can be made additionally useful, at certain seasons, by affording out-door recreation and protection from invalidism?

HINDOO SAVAGERY.

Barbaric Ignorance and Brutality Among the Natives of India. The leading Bombay newspaper draws attention to two recent revolting incidents as conclusively proving the imperious necessity for social reform and enlightenment in India.

Chicago Society Notes.

Mrs. Packer presents Mr. Northside to Mrs. Southside. Mr. Northside—"I have had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Southside before, I believe."

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

The grand secret of success in gardening lies in having a deep, rich soil, kept mellow and free from weeds by thorough cultivation.

Wire is preferable to poles, lath or boards as a grape trellis, as the tendrils of the vines seem better able to take hold of the wire than when other materials are used.

To prepare cucumbers for the table peel them and slice very thin, then salt them well and pour water enough to cover them, and let them stand five or ten minutes.

A sink should always have a table on one side of it and a drain board and table on the other. In that way one can place the soiled dishes at one end, wash them at the sink, drain them on the drain board, and wipe them to the next table or into a tray placed on this table.

Cherry shrub is an old but delightful hot-weather beverage. Boil the cherries till tender; strain out the juice, and to each quart put one pint of sugar.

Batter Pudding.—All the berries make good batter puddings. Fill the pudding-dish one-third its depth with the fruit; make a batter of three or four eggs, a cupful of flour with a teaspoonful of baking powder sifted in it, and a pint of milk.

There is little nutritive value in the first potatoes that come to market. This tuber at its best is mainly starch, but the unripe potato has not even that. The potatoes whose skin can be rubbed off by the hand show by that fact that they are full of raw juices that need time to be developed in large part into layers of starch.

Most flowers are quite tender at germination and should not be required to penetrate a hard covering to reach the air and light they seek. Make the seed-bed very fine, and as most of the seeds are quite small give them but a light covering.

Poultry-keeping is regarded by the masses as an insignificant business, adapted to and conducted by the women and children of the household. This view will have to be modified. There are at present in different parts of the country men and women who are paying particular attention to the production of poultry and eggs.

SHELTER FOR HAY.

Why Good Sheds Will Prove to Be a Good Investment. Good feed is always an important item in feeding stock of any kind. We usually expect to secure the largest proportion of what is fed out to the stock from the farm, and it is quite an item to have the feed of a good quality.

HOME AND FARM.

Wash flat-irons in soap and water and dry thoroughly, if they at all give trouble by dropping black specks.

To entirely remove paint from wood, apply a thick coat of two parts freshly slaked lime and one part sal soda, mix thick. After twenty-four hours wash off.

It is recommended, sometimes, to change the garden spot, in order to get rid of weeds. If so, it will benefit it greatly to sow it with clover, if only to lighten up the subsoil, and this the clover roots will do.

Old leather contains a considerable percentage of ammonia compounds, which are very slowly soluble. A good way to dispose of old boots, therefore, is to bury them at the foot of an apple tree.

Currant Sherbet: One pint of currant juice, one pint of sugar, the juice of a lemon and a quart of water. Boil the water and sugar together for twenty minutes, then add the currant and lemon juices. Cool and freeze in an ice-cream freezer.

Apple Meringue: Line a pie-plate with crust, and fill with stewed apples, sweetened and flavored. Bake until the crust is done, then cover with meringue made of whites of egg and powdered sugar.

A pretty rug may be made from old hose of bright colors, by cutting strips lengthwise and raveling them into fringe, leaving enough unraveled for a heading by which to sew the fringe on canvas.

The Gulf Coast Progress makes the sensible remark that "the most profitable of all farming is that which gives the most diversified crop, coming in at all times of the year. Truck farming, an infant industry at present, throughout the South, is proving this beyond a doubt."

Go over the orchard at least once a month and search for the borers, or they will bore in too far to be reached. Remove the earth from each tree and examine the trunk carefully.

Do not plant asparagus roots too close together. If given plenty of room the roots will soon fill up the vacant spaces, have greater feeding capacity and produce larger stalks.

Fig Pudding: Soak a pint of dried bread crumbs in a pint of milk in which you have dissolved a pinch of soda. Add three well-beaten eggs, one-half a cupful of finely-chopped suet, and five tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Dried Apple Cake: Soak three cups of dried apples over night in warm water, in the morning drain off the water and chop fine; simmer two hours in three cups of molasses; cool and add one and one-half cups shortening.

A Nebraska farmer, who claims to have had much experience in growing cotton-wood trees from cuttings, states that those taken from the tree in early spring and put immediately in the ground do best. He plants them where he wants them to grow, using a spade to make an opening in which to insert them.

Women as Homesteaders.

It is very common to find a lone and unprotected female "holding down a claim," as the Western phrase runs. The women of the East would look aglance at the prospect of living alone in a sod house for six months, miles from the nearest neighbor.

WRITING A PLAY.

Points From a Veteran New York Theatrical Manager.

We hear of the successful playwrights because their works are produced. But there is a great army of play-writers whose works are never produced, and who are consequently unknown outside of their own circles.

As a rule the best acting plays do not read well, and vice versa. Manager Palmer, of the Madison Square Theater, initiated his series of authors' matinees for the purpose of testing the works of embryo dramatists, though these productions have only been made after the play has been carefully read and rehearsed.

There is a prominent editor, whose short stories in character dialogue have made him fame and fortune. He devoted valuable time to composing a domestic drama, which he finally submitted to a manager.

Another had three full acts in succession in one act, and the manager, glancing over the scenes, did not waste time to read the bulky MS., but summarily returned it with the laconic comment, "Impossible."

Great skill in the deft dovetailing of the "business" and incidents is required in compressing the episode into an act without any changes of scene. The front scene is generally known as a "carpenter" scene, from the fact that it is generally made to enable the sceneshifters to change the full set behind.

There is a future for the dramatist in this country; but the details of the stage must be understood; and if the embryo dramatic author can not master such any other way, I advise him to seek the counsel of stage manager or actor.

Doctor—"Did you take the rhubarb I ordered?" Patient—"Yes sir." Doctor—"How did you take it?" Patient—"In a pie."—Detroit Free Press.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods including CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, and BUTTER across different locations like Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

They Never Fail.

No. 3 FELTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY, January 26, 1884. I have been using BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the last ten years. They are a wonderful medicine. There is nothing equal to them as Blood Purifiers and Liver Regulators.

Discovered with the figure of a horse on them. We are glad to learn at last where horse cents originated.—Oil City Blizzard.

CINCINNATI JULY 4th to OCT. 27th. CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF THE OHIO VALLEY. GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory. UNSURPASSED DISPLAY.

NEW BUILDINGS. FRESH EXHIBITS. NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS. DAZZLING EFFECTS. EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS.

TO MAKE A DELICIOUS BISCUIT ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND" SODA AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Tutt's Pills. The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in Malarial Regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

THIS IS THE GREAT "OHIO" THE WELL BORING MACHINE! Known as the best in use for boring wells from 5 to 44 inches diameter. It also drills rock.

WIZARD OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Lame Back, and All Pains of An Inflammatory Nature.

FARGO BOX TIP SCHOOL SHOE. This is the Best Shoe made for boys or girls. Warranted No Shoddy and sold as follows:

COCKLES ANTI BILIOUS PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury.

A Good Impulse. Don't talk your good impulses, particularly that one which inclines you to abandon fruitless medication for dyspepsia, kidney trouble, fever and ague and constipation, and adopt instead Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which supplements the important credentials of a long and successful career, with the commendation of the medical profession.

ALTHOUGH a tennis match does not provoke such noisy enthusiasm as a ball game, the costumes of the players are loud enough to be heard a mile.—New Haven News.

Those Nuisances, Rheumatism and the Gout, are relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

SOME men are fiddlers and others are performers on the violin; the same sort of distinction is to be found at every turn in life.—Merchant Traveler.

SOME girls are maidens all forlorn, while others are maidens all for lawn tennis.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

THERE are two things that a woman will always jump at—a conclusion and a mouse.—Burlington Free Press.

A DOCTOR'S report would properly come under the head of the news of the week.

\$85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE! This splendid, solid gold, hunting-case watch, is now sold for \$85; at that price it is the best bargain in America; until lately it could not be purchased for less than \$100. We have both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value.

LIQUOR HABIT is a Disease, and can be cured by our remedy. It can be given to the patient in the form of food, or it is tasteless. Cures guaranteed. Price, \$100. Address: HENRY KANTHA, 300 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

SOLDIERS ALL GET PENSIONS. If disabled, pay, etc.; Deceased, \$500; Widows, \$100; Orphans, \$50; Washington, D.C. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

TEXAS LAND 5,000,000 acres best agricultural land. Address: GODLEY & PORTER, Dallas, Tex. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

\$5 TO SAVEDAY. Samples worth \$1.50 for 5c. Address: BREWSTER HAYES REISCHLER CO., Holly, Mich. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

EDUCATIONAL. Business, shorthand and English Training School, St. Louis, Mo. Send for circular.

KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. Building, laboratory, faculty and attendance guaranteed by any similar school in the West. D. P. MERRILL, A. L. TAYLOR, President, Emporia, Kansas.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

Proceedings of the State Convention at Topeka.

Hon. L. U. Humphrey Nominated For Governor on the Third Ballot—The Other Nominations—The Platform, and Other Resolutions.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 26.—The Republican State Convention met in Representative Hall yesterday, and was called to order at 12:15 o'clock by P. I. Bonebrake, chairman of the State Central Committee. L. E. Finch was chosen temporary chairman, and Lewis Hanback and W. A. Smith, temporary secretaries. On motion it was ordered that a committee on permanent organization and also upon rules, of one from each Congressional district, and a committee on credentials, one from each judicial district, be appointed.

After a recess of two hours the convention re-assembled when the committees were announced as follows: On resolutions—James F. Legate, chairman; First district, James F. Legate and W. R. Smith; Second, R. W. Blue and



Hon. Lyman U. Humphrey. George T. Anthony, Third, J. O. Campbell and J. A. McHenry; Fourth, J. V. Admire and R. H. Moore; Fifth, A. P. Riddle and T. F. Gauder; Sixth, A. L. Voorhes and R. W. Findley; Seventh, M. Albaugh and M. W. Sutton; at large, Bernard Kelley.

On rules and order of business—George W. Veale, chairman; First district, Washington Marks and L. W. Crow; Second, James Cross and D. S. Gilliland; Third, E. A. Masser and J. S. Heilman; Fourth, George W. Veale and T. A. Moriarty; Fifth, E. B. Purcell and P. M. Higgins; Sixth, L. C. Smith and J. V. Tate; Seventh, J. P. Jones and C. J. Jones.

On credentials—Nelson Adams, chairman; First district, O. J. Grover and John Schilling; Second, George J. Barker and C. S. Bixby; Third, Bon S. Henderson and W. H. Merriweather; Fourth, J. C. Wilson and C. E. Whitehead; Fifth, D. R. Wagstaff and A. S. Wilson; Sixth, W. B. McNeil and R. P. Bryant; Seventh, J. M. Simpson and Nelson Adams.

At the evening session the committees not being ready to report, the convention adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning. Second Day. TOPEKA, Kan., July 27.—The second day's session of the Republican State convention began at 9:30 a. m. yesterday. The first order of business was the presentation of the report of the committee on permanent organization, which was unanimously adopted.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Humphrey 111, Smith 82 1/2, Taylor 45 1/2, Case 49, Johnson 39, Bradford 32, D. R. Anthony 27, Green 16, Long 11, Coddling 10, Murdoch 13, George T. Anthony 2.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Humphrey 125, Smith 78, Taylor 47, Case 47, Johnson 37, Bradford 35, D. R. Anthony 29, Green 14, Long 4, Coddling 9, George T. Anthony 2.

On motion of Mr. Toombs, of Finney, Mr. Fell's nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Fell was escorted to the chairman's desk and responded briefly, thanking the convention for the honor and giving in a few words the reasons why he was a Republican.

Paynee County, the rules were suspended and Timothy McCarthy was nominated by acclamation.

On motion of Governor Anthony, James Hamilton was nominated for State Treasurer by acclamation. The long strain began to tell on the members and it took nearly half an hour to quiet them down so that the vote for Attorney-General could be taken.

The nomination was made unanimous. The first ballot for Superintendent of Public Instruction was a mixed one. The ballot stood: Mrs. Carruthers, 83; McDonald, 57; Winans, 86; Jones, 83; Stanley, 33; Everest, 9 1/2; Groendike, 39 1/2; Wheeler, 9; Miss Worcester, 18; Flisk, 1.

It was nine o'clock before the calling of the roll commenced. The ballot stood: G. W. Winans, 255; Mrs. Carruthers, 82. Mr. Winans was declared nominated.

On motion of Hon. J. F. Legate the convention declared that Chairman Henry Booth be ex-officio member of the State Central Committee, the committee to consist of thirty-seven members, as follows: Ex-officio, Henry Booth, of Lawrence; First district, E. F. Jones, of Holton; Second, Andrew White, of Nortonville; Third, J. G. Stonecker, of Topeka; Fourth, Peter Doley, Lawrence; Fifth, Harrison Keller, Burlington; Sixth, J. J. Stewart, Fort Scott; Seventh, J. S. Gilmore, Fredonia; Eighth, A. P. Riddle, Minneapolis; Ninth, R. A. Campbell, Hutchinson; Tenth, H. A. Perkins, Olathe; Eleventh, J. W. Ritter, Columbus; Twelfth, R. E. Swearingen, Concordia; Thirteenth, G. W. Arnold, Sedan; Fourteenth, Tell W. Walton; Fifteenth, W. H. Nelson, Smith Center; Sixteenth, W. S. Kenyon, Jetmore; Seventeenth, G. A. Spaulding, Phillipsburg; Eighteenth, Murray Meyers, Wichita; Nineteenth, R. T. Strickland, Caldwell; Twentieth, H. C. Taylor, Lyons; Twenty-first, George G. Cornell, Alma; Twenty-second, Sol Miller, Troy; Twenty-third, James H. Reeder, Hays City; Twenty-fourth, J. P. Jones, Coldwater; Twenty-fifth, J. N. Butterfield, Florence; Twenty-sixth, R. F. Moore, Benton; Twenty-seventh, Jesse Taylor, Richfield; Twenty-eighth, A. C. Kingman, Kingman; Twenty-ninth, S. E. Cornell, Kansas City.

The chairman said he would announce the committee at large to-day. Adjourned sine die.

The platform is as follows: The Republican party of the State of Kansas, through its delegates in convention assembled, renewing its faith in the perpetuity of the Government, pledges a cordial and earnest support to the principles enunciated in the platform adopted at Chicago June 13, 1888.

On motion of Hon. J. F. Legate the convention declared that Chairman Henry Booth be ex-officio member of the State Central Committee, the committee to consist of thirty-seven members, as follows: Ex-officio, Henry Booth, of Lawrence; First district, E. F. Jones, of Holton; Second, Andrew White, of Nortonville; Third, J. G. Stonecker, of Topeka; Fourth, Peter Doley, Lawrence; Fifth, Harrison Keller, Burlington; Sixth, J. J. Stewart, Fort Scott; Seventh, J. S. Gilmore, Fredonia; Eighth, A. P. Riddle, Minneapolis; Ninth, R. A. Campbell, Hutchinson; Tenth, H. A. Perkins, Olathe; Eleventh, J. W. Ritter, Columbus; Twelfth, R. E. Swearingen, Concordia; Thirteenth, G. W. Arnold, Sedan; Fourteenth, Tell W. Walton; Fifteenth, W. H. Nelson, Smith Center; Sixteenth, W. S. Kenyon, Jetmore; Seventeenth, G. A. Spaulding, Phillipsburg; Eighteenth, Murray Meyers, Wichita; Nineteenth, R. T. Strickland, Caldwell; Twentieth, H. C. Taylor, Lyons; Twenty-first, George G. Cornell, Alma; Twenty-second, Sol Miller, Troy; Twenty-third, James H. Reeder, Hays City; Twenty-fourth, J. P. Jones, Coldwater; Twenty-fifth, J. N. Butterfield, Florence; Twenty-sixth, R. F. Moore, Benton; Twenty-seventh, Jesse Taylor, Richfield; Twenty-eighth, A. C. Kingman, Kingman; Twenty-ninth, S. E. Cornell, Kansas City.

Demands a free ballot and a fair count. Demands protection to the industries of this country, against the cheap wages to the laborer and good prices for the producer as against Democratic free trade, which is pauperism to the lower classes and degradation to the masses. Demands the speedy and efficient enforcement of the laws which protect the property of the citizen against the unscrupulous and dishonest practices of the trusts and monopolies. Demands a reduction of letter postage. Demands free schools everywhere so that every child shall acquire a good education, and that the State shall be the guardian of the institutions of this country. Demands a reform, as established by the Republican party, and against it as debauched by the Democratic party. Declares that the gratitude of the people of this country is due to the Republican party, and that the people of this country are in a state of moral bankruptcy, and that the only way to restore them to a state of moral health is by the adoption of the principles of the Republican party. Demands a free ballot and a fair count. Demands protection to the industries of this country, against the cheap wages to the laborer and good prices for the producer as against Democratic free trade, which is pauperism to the lower classes and degradation to the masses. Demands the speedy and efficient enforcement of the laws which protect the property of the citizen against the unscrupulous and dishonest practices of the trusts and monopolies. Demands a reduction of letter postage. Demands free schools everywhere so that every child shall acquire a good education, and that the State shall be the guardian of the institutions of this country. Demands a reform, as established by the Republican party, and against it as debauched by the Democratic party. Declares that the gratitude of the people of this country is due to the Republican party, and that the people of this country are in a state of moral bankruptcy, and that the only way to restore them to a state of moral health is by the adoption of the principles of the Republican party.

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provision for the maintenance of orphans of soldiers in a soldier's home, and we heartily commend the bill to the consideration of the House of Representatives. The bill is the last State enactment at Winfield, on the subject of pensions, and we pledge the Republican party of Kansas to do all in its power to carry out the wishes of the Union soldiers, sailors and marines of the country upon this subject as expressed through the State and National encampments of the Grand Army.

We request our Railroad Commissioners to do all in their power to protect the farmers of this State against the excessive charges in the removal of the vast crops which are assured to Kansas this year.

We will legislate reducing the legal rate of interest upon money to 1x per cent, reducing the maximum contract rate to ten per cent, prohibiting usury and providing penalties for violations thereof.

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THE MILLS BILL PASSED.

Amid Great Enthusiasm and Applause the Democratic Tariff-Reform Measure Leaves the House—The Author of the Bill Makes a Long and Earnest Speech Before the Ballot is Taken.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Mills Tariff bill passed the House Saturday by 18 majority. Mrs. Cleveland sat with Mr. Folson in the Executive gallery and joined in the Democratic applause and smiled her approval of the result.

Chairman Mills arose in his place to close the long debate on the Tariff bill. Promptly at 11:30 the bill was called up. Mr. Mills, after offering two amendments intended to correct typographical errors in the bill, moved the previous question on them, and they were adopted.

He then proceeded to address the House, beginning by stating the condition of the finances of the Government, placing the debt at \$125,000,000, and earnestly appealing for the attention of the country. It represented unnecessary taxation drawn from the people and piled up in the Treasury. It was taxation levied upon the product of labor. It was an injustice. This enormous amount of money was constantly lowering prices and pulling the man in the load on labor and increasing the benefits of privileged classes. How long would it be before stagnation would occur and bankruptcy and ruin flock over the land? The majority had attempted to bring before the House a bill to reduce this taxation and lessen the burden of money in the Treasury. By the amendments which had been made in committee of the whole the total reduction of duties had fallen from \$53,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The relative rate of duty had fallen from 47.10 to 34.30, and to 34.43, and yet this measure, so far from being characterized as a free-trade measure.

Was \$42.40 on every \$100 free trade? It was an enormous amount of taxation. It was a tax which the wealth of this country would not permit to stand for a moment. State taxation was levied on lands, houses, property, bonds, horses, and other things. Property owners would not permit any party of Administration to remain in power an hour which would levy a tax of 85 on the hundred. Yet this bill, carrying a taxation of \$42.40, was characterized as a free-trade measure. The term free trade seemed to have a doubtful meaning. Some gentlemen seemed to understand that free trade meant the absolute unfettering of our foreign commerce from all taxation. The Democratic party had used the term free trade as a term expressing the freedom of our commerce from all obstruction save that of just ordinary taxation to support the economical administration of the Government. [Applause.] The tariff of 1846 had been called a free trade tariff, and he had himself spoken of the decade from 1850 to 1860 as the free-trade period, because in that time commerce was not restricted by obstructions thrown in its way by capitalists and monopolists.

He then proceeded to take up and discuss in detail the various schedules of the bill, beginning with those dealing with chemicals. The present duty on chemicals, he said, was 37 per cent. The proposed bill placed it at 28.17—a reduction of a little over 24 in a hundred. Gentlemen called that free trade, and he said that the tariff on glass schedule. The duty under existing law was \$59.55 in every \$100. The bill fixed it at \$32.17. That was free trade, too, he supposed. If \$52 taxation on every \$100 was free trade, in God's name would some one tell him what was meant by the term protection? [Applause.]

Sugar was found at a duty of 57.85, and the committee reduced it to 32.31. There was nobody making much fuss about the enormity of that reduction. The bill cut down the revenue from sugar \$11,750,000. This was next to the largest reduction made in any schedule in the bill. It had been constantly charged that the wool schedule, that it barely touched sugar, and that the committee threw its arms around the sugar industry to shield it, yet the reduction in sugar was only second to that in the woolen schedule. There ought to be a high duty on sugar because Democratic protection to the sugar planters had been the greatest from citizens for the support of the Government, and because they believed that in laying taxation it ought to be so laid as to be as little burdensome as possible. By the tariff on sugar the Government got \$58,000,000, and the committee reduced it to \$58,000,000. In order to get \$58,000,000 protection to the public coffers it cost \$6,000,000 protection to the market. It was in order to get \$58,000,000 into the Treasury from iron and steel and woolen goods it cost the people over \$400,000,000. Why, then, should the duty on sugar be repealed in order that a more burdensome tax at a higher rate on wool and cotton goods should be retained? The duty on iron and steel might be retained? The duty on provisions under existing law was \$24.38. The committee left it at \$23.38. Yet he charged that this was a free-trade measure. The existing duty on cotton was \$39.99. The bill fixed it at \$30.07. Where did the free trade come in on that? The duty on wool was \$22.25. The bill reduced it to \$27.00. The duty on hemp, jute, and flax was at present \$28.10. It was left at \$21.94. This reduction of 24 per cent was brought about to a great extent by the putting of a large amount of jute and hemp and manilla on the free list. The present duty on wool was \$38.80. The committee bill left it at \$38.60, a reduction of over 20 on every \$100 of taxation. This reduction seemed to be caused by the placing of raw wool on the free list. The reduction on dutiable woolen goods amounted to \$12,000,000, but the woolen manufacturer was benefited by the reduction. He gave the manufacturer free wool and 40 per cent taxation, and still it was said to be a free-trade measure. The duty on books was \$22.00, less than 10 cents reduction. The bill reduced the duty on steel rails from \$17 per ton to \$11 per ton, and although the duty was left at 54 per cent it was charged that the Democrats were trying to ruin this infant industry. Fifty-four per cent was a larger duty than had been placed on steel rails from 1863 to 1870.

Mr. Mills then addressed himself to the consideration of the free list. On that list, he said, had been placed articles amounting to \$20,000,000. The largest was wool, when the Democrats wished to put wool upon the free list they were charged with breaking the middle link out of the chain. The gentlemen who were charging the Democratic side of the House with bringing in a free-trade measure had broken the middle link out of the chain. The article on the free list. Had they stricken out the middle link of the chain? When it was proposed to put wool on the free list it was charged that the Democrats were striking the combination which had made the protective tariff, and that they should not touch wool. The first tariff ever framed in this Government after its Constitution was adopted embraced in its title a declaration of the principle of the encouragement of home industries, and it proposed to encourage home industries by putting wool on the free list. [Applause.]

The next largest item on the free list was tin plate, from which a duty of \$100,000 was received. Not a pound of this tin plate was made in the United States. The industry did not give a man employment in this country, and the placing of the article on the free list would not take a dollar from any manufacturing establishment. Tin plate could be found in the home of every poor man, and the commit-

tee proposed to remove the duty and put \$5,000,000 back into the pockets of the poor of the country. If that was free trade make the most of it. The next item was salt. Salt had first been put on the free list by Thomas Jefferson. God had made it for man and beast and man ought not to be taxed. But because a few people were interested in the salt monopoly the committee was branded before the people of the United States as being free traders because they wanted to give back to the people this bounty on an article which God had prepared for them.

TARIFF CONFERENCE.

The Republican Senators Hold a Conference on the Tariff—A Bill to be Presented and its Passage Pressed.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A tariff conference of the Republican Senators was held at Senator Evarts' residence last night, at which a decision was reached that the Finance Committee should prepare a Tariff bill as a substitute to the Mills bill and that it should be reported to the Senate and taken up and passed regardless of the length of time this might require.

Various propositions looking to an early adjournment and a postponement of the tariff battle until December were suggested, but the arguments advanced by the advocates of the policy of passing a bill and making the direct issue as early as possible were so strong that the assembly became emphatically unanimous in favor of the course finally adopted. It was urged that the Democratic House had taken its time and consumed many months in framing and debating the measure it had put forth and that the Republican Senate would not be curtailed of its full liberty of action on a question which so vitally affected the interests of the country and of the Republican party.

The Finance Committee was instructed to continue its work and bring it to a conclusion as speedily as it could consistently with a careful performance of the task allotted to it.

The bill will be an outgrowth of that already sketched by the sub-committee, but the views expressed by Senator Evarts and approved by a majority of the Senate will doubtless lead to some modifications and changes of detail. The net reduction of revenue to be attained will probably be between \$65,000,000 and \$80,000,000. The conference adjourned at midnight.

No one, not even members of the Finance Committee, ventures to guess now at the length of the session of the House, but who advocated the postponement of the tariff question until the next session was Senator Quay. He said, however, that it was for the doubtful States to decide what should be done in the matter. It is, therefore, evident that those States which are regarded as pivotal in the next election favored the course decided upon last night.

The Republican members of the sub-committee of the Senate have been very busy conferring with party leaders in regard to tariff action. There was a strong influence exerted to prevent the Senate from taking any positive action on the tariff. It came largely from Republican leaders of the House, but was supported by some of the Senators. During the entire day Republican Senators were earnestly talking, sometimes in pairs and sometimes in groups. Little knots would gather in the cloak rooms and corridors, and the earnestness of their manner made it manifest that some important subject was on hand.

One of the Republican members of the Finance Committee said that the Tariff bill was not complete, but that many of its main provisions were determined, and that before determining others some of the Senators would have to be consulted. He remarked that the plan was to get the bill completed and agreed upon by Republicans before reporting it. The Republicans were very reticent in regard to their plans. They do not want any of the provisions of their bill to be made public in advance of its being reported, but enough can be learned to show that they can not say themselves just what may be done.

THE BROTHERHOOD FIGHT. The Position of the Burlington Strikers Improved—A Federation to be Formed. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 26.—The joint meeting of the Brotherhoods met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon and concluded its deliberations, adjourning at five o'clock. It transpires now that the business of this meeting had very little relevancy to a settlement of the Burlington difficulties, but, on the contrary, was held for the purpose of making way to the knife on the railroad system. W. M. Amer, chairman of the National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

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Resolved, That the meeting heartily indorses the action taken by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy men in refusing to declare the strike off on the conditions offered.

The conditions referred to above are those which are now being circulated among the members of the Brotherhood by Hoge and Murphy, and which are, in the main, as follows: That no men shall be blacklisted; that the company shall take back such men and as many as they may elect. That for the next two years the company shall employ the late strikers in preference to other men, and that it shall give letters of recommendation to such men as it can not give employment. The Brotherhoods construe this proposition as meaning that the company can stop after taking back one or a dozen men and that they do not want any of the strikers who will not be benefited in the least by the acceptance of such a proposition.

It was unanimously resolved by the meeting that company be compelled to take back all of the men who went out on the strike or none. This means that the situation to-day is exactly as it was February 27.

One of the objects of this meeting was to arrange matters financial pertaining to the strike. It has been claimed by many that the Brotherhood treasury was depleted, and that the Eastern men were in favor of declaring the strike off in order that the assessments for the support of the strikers might be discontinued. It was stated positively by the press committee of the Brotherhood that the Eastern men are heartily in favor of the continuance of the strike, and sufficient finances were arranged for to carry the strikers until such time when the four organizations will be federated.

The federation plan was indorsed by the meeting, and it is quite certain that in less than four months the scheme will be in force. Each of the four Brotherhoods will hold conventions as follows: Brotherhood of Engineers, at Richmond, Va., in October; Brotherhood of Firemen, at Atlanta, Ga., in September; Brotherhood of Brakemen, at Columbus, O., in October. The first convention will adopt a federation clause in its constitution which will be accepted by the other conventions.

Anderson Still in the Well. YONKERS, N. Y., July 26.—At six o'clock yesterday morning John Anderson was still a prisoner in the well. Tuesday night he had a chill, but by rubbing his limbs and getting the circulation started he soon rallied. The new well is down fifty feet and diggers are now at work tunneling to the old well. The great danger will be that when they strike the old well it may give way and let sand and another him instantly. He asked about his stock and wanted to know who was attending to them. When asked if he would like for them to put a pipe to him in the old well for conveying food and water to him, he said it was too risky and was unwilling to take such chances for a few luxuries.

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