

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1897.

NO. 50.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

There will be a novel department in the new congressional library at Washington when it is completed. It will be a section solely for the blind, and will have nothing in it but books with raised letters.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS, of the A. F. of L., in an interview at Washington on the 26th, gave it as his opinion that the coal miners' strike would be terminated by the end of September and that the settlement would be in favor of the strikers.

In connection with the coming French exposition Secretary of Agriculture Wilson hopes to develop a plan by which the breeding of horses for use in the cavalry of European armies will be encouraged in America, the demand for horses for army use being very great in Europe.

The United States fish commission will soon distribute a car load of youngsters from the Illinois fish station at Quincy to various points in Kansas. When this has been attended to a supply will be taken from the station at Neosho and deposited in private waters in Missouri. Each station will be drawn upon for upwards of 100,000 fishes, consisting of rainbow trout, rock bass, black bass and croppie.

GENERAL NEWS.

At Davenport, Ia., Mrs. Clara Behrens was indicted for murdering her husband by his insurance money.

By the collapse of a building on Prince street, Boston, three men were killed and several severely injured.

At Millville, Pa., Miss Mary Johnson, aged 17, died from excessive dancing.

A roll of the newly-elected Cherokee legislature at Cherokee City, I. T., showed that body to be overwhelmingly opposed to allotment and against even treating with the Dawes commission under any consideration.

TARTARIC acid, or what was supposed to be tartaric acid, used in lemonade sold under the Barnum & Bailey show tents in Anderson, Ind., recently caused 50 people, including four showmen, to take to their beds.

Mrs. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, wife of the editor of the Beekeepers Review, took her daughters for a drive at Flintwood, Mich., and when a mile from town she forced her five-year-old girl to drink morphine and threw her into the bushes to die and then shot her 15-year-old daughter and threw her out. The mother drove home, told what she had done and doctors were sent out, who thought they could save the eldest girl. The mother was insane.

MARIE, the 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Valdez, at Port Tampa City, Fla., attempted to start a fire with kerosene. There was an explosion and she was set on fire. The mother went to her daughter's aid and her dress also caught fire. Both ran into the street and were burned to a crisp. The house burned down and a small boy in it was cremated. The fire spread and destroyed five other houses.

WILEY JOHNSON, a negro, was hanged by an infuriated mob at Mooreville, Tex., for an attempted assault on a white woman.

SEVERE earthquakes recently occurred in Japan and China, followed by a tidal wave and great floods. A thousand houses were inundated in Japan and 200 persons were killed and injured. Sixty-five Chinese villages were also inundated and many people drowned.

HARRY C. STONE, the veteran manager of the Patterson opera house at New York, became ill and was forced to go to his home on the banks of the Passaic river, and by his opportunistic arrival he saved his three daughters from drowning. The girls had gone out for a row on the river and the boat had upset.

GEN. AZCARRAGA, the Spanish premier, announced at a recent cabinet meeting that the government would follow the policy of the late premier, Canovas del Castillo, and it had the greatest confidence in Gen. Weyler's management of affairs in Cuba.

A SEVERE windstorm struck Laurelwood park, about 34 miles west of Chicago, the other afternoon while the grounds were filled with picnickers attending a celebration of the Catholic Total Abstinence union and Mrs. Kate Brown was killed outright and nine other persons were injured, all Chicago people.

The Woman's Relief corps at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 27th elected Mrs. Sarah J. Martin, of Missouri, president, and Mrs. Robert F. Atkins, of Buffalo, senior vice president. Mrs. Kate Jones, of Vermont, was chosen junior vice president. Mrs. Belle T. Bagley was re-elected treasurer.

JOE WOLCOTT knocked out George Green in the 18th round the other night after one of the fastest fights ever seen in San Francisco. It was rather one-sided, Wolcott leading in every round.

DRIVEN to despondency by sickness and dreading to undergo a surgical operation Mrs. Anna Schlesinger, wife of a prominent St. Louis business man, committed suicide by shooting herself.

The Ladies of the G. A. R., at their meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 26th elected Mrs. Flora Davy, of Duluth, Minn., national president. Mrs. M. D. Cummings, of Kingfisher, Ok., was made chaplain. The members decided against consolidation with the Woman's Relief corps.

THREE hundred Kiowa Indians assembled at their dancing grounds in the Indian territory several days ago and began the medicine dance. This proving too tame they began the ghost dance and got wildly excited. Capt. Baldwin, the Indian agent, called upon them to desist and they laughed at him. Finally with the aid of Indian police he arrested the whole crowd and they will be tried at the Indian court at Anadarko.

The midnight special from St. Louis to Chicago on the C. & A. was derailed near Alton, Ill., by spreading rails and the tender, three baggage cars and postal car rolled on top of the engine, under which Peter Rafferty, the engineer, was pinned. He was taken out fatally injured. Several others were more or less severely hurt.

ABOUT 150 guests at the Minnewan hotel at Winona, Ind., were taken sick the other night and some were reported to be in a serious condition. The cause was supposed to have been some food served at supper.

In a free fight at a dance at Goodwin, Neb., Henry Carpenter, a farmer, was shot through the abdomen by James Lindsay, a bartender, who was drunk.

At Nashville, Tenn., Carl French, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Miss Helen Hunter, of Nashville, leaped from a precipice at Sunset park, falling 100 feet to instant death. They were lovers and Miss Hunter's parents objected to their marriage.

SENATOR JOHN M. THURSTON, of Nebraska, has publicly announced that he intends to retire from politics and would not stand for re-election to the United States senate.

The G. A. R. encampment at Buffalo, N. Y., settled down to business on the 27th by finishing up the election of officers and hearing reports of committees. A service pension was recommended to all veterans who had reached the age of 62 years. The committee on text-books urged an improvement in those that relate to the war of the rebellion and denounced the histories used in southern schools.

The encampment of 1897 then adjourned. WHITE river above and below Mount Adams, Ark., for miles was lined with pearl hunters on the 27th and wagon loads of campers were reported as arriving there hourly.

HIGHT & McCoy's elevator at Dalton City, Ill., collapsed from overloading and about 50,000 bushels of grain were scattered. The loss was very large.

The first national convention of the American party, a new political organization, met at St. Louis on the 26th in answer to a call issued by Col. E. H. Sellers, of Detroit, Mich. The platform favors the demonetization of gold and silver and the substitution of treasury notes, the issue of low rate interest-bearing savings certificates for popular investment, the control of all public conveniences by the government, an income tax law, the election of president and senators by direct vote of the people, the initiative and referendum and the abolishment of trusts and monopolies.

JOSEPH FIFE, a negro youth, convicted of attempted assault on Mrs. Marks, a widow, and who subsequently confessed to two other like crimes, was hanged in the yard of the jail at Richmond, Va., on the 26th.

The house of Rev. Elliott W. Brown, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Dubuque, Ia., was burglarized the other day. As Mr. Brown and family were away the burglar had plenty of leisure. He took a wash in the bath room and then donned Mr. Brown's best suit, leaving his rags behind. He also had a good night's sleep in the pastor's bed.

A STRANGE disease among the children of Hackensack, N. J., has thrown the people of that town into a state of nervous excitement. The sufferers have an absolute paralysis of the throat. The physicians do not know how to handle the trouble.

THERE were 300 delegates present at the American Bar association's convention at Cleveland, O., on the 25th. President J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, Neb., delivered an address, reviewing briefly interesting laws passed during the last year in different states.

The boarding house of the Union Consolidated mine at Welland, Cal., was burned to the ground the other night and Mrs. Craighead, wife of the proprietor, and two of her grandchildren, aged eight and ten years, perished in the flames.

CHINAMEN were dragged from their laundries, unceremoniously removed from the kitchens of private houses and ferreted out from different places in St. Louis the other day and taken to the custom house. It was the first raid of the Chinese ever made in St. Louis under the Geary exclusion act. Fourteen not possessed of the requisite credentials were sent to jail pending a preliminary examination before their deportation to China.

ELINORA RONDA, aged 11, of Milwaukee, was choked to death by a peanut shell which lodged in her windpipe.

The business portion of the town of Ina, Ill., was wholly destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th.

A DISPATCH from Shreveport, La., on the 27th stated that a general strike was threatened on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad on account of reductions in wages.

VICE PRESIDENT HANRAHAN, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, said publicly at Cleveland, O., that there would be no sympathetic strike of that body to aid the striking coal miners, but they would aid them all they could by contributing money.

ELLIOTT, the Kansas City crack shot, won the Dupont trophy at Eau Claire, Wis., on the 25th, beating Charles Budd. The score was 99 to 94. The shooting of Elliott was nearly a record breaker, as he killed 99 birds out of 100 and his last bird, the seventh, fell dead out of bounds, making 99 straight after losing his seventh.

DAVID R. RIDER was stung to death while living bees at Whitfield, N. Y., the other day.

At Readville, Mass., the Chicago racing stallion, Star Pointer, on the 25th went a full mile in the phenomenal time of 1:59 3/4, thus necessitating the setting of a new limit to the speed of light harness horses. The people who witnessed the performance went wild over it.

At the national encampment of the G. A. R. at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 26th, J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, Pa., was elected commander-in-chief and Cincinnati was chosen as the place for the next meeting.

The strike of the progressive tailors at New York has been declared off, the increase of 35 per cent in wages demanded having been conceded by the employers.

The experiments conducted at Fort Worth, Tex., under the direction of Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, chief of the division of animal pathology in the national bureau of animal industry, with a view of ridding Texas cattle of the fever-producing ticks, have culminated in success. Dr. Norgaard will in a few days make official announcement of the experiments.

HARRY FLETCHER and his grandson, while driving across the railroad track at Seatonville, Ill., were struck by a passenger train and both instantly killed.

FIREBUGS burned a large barn and all its contents belonging to Van Adams, a well-to-do farmer living near Princeton, Ind. They also attempted to burn the Adams house.

GOLD quartz has been discovered near Canton, Ill., and the find was said to be rich in ore.

At a sale of Poland China hogs at Springfield, Ill., on the 27th a boar named Klever's Model sold for \$5,100.

JOHN E. JACOBSON, aged 27, was found murdered on his beat at Kansas City, Mo., on the night of the 26th. He had arrested a couple of burglars in a carpenter shop and was taking them to the station, when one of them shot him. The two burglars escaped.

The young negro named Bomber, who was arrested for original assault upon an aged white woman near Wilhelm, Tex., was taken from jail by a mob of 300 men early the other morning and lynched in the woods. The negro confessed the crime.

The official call for the sixth National Irrigation congress has been issued to be held in Lincoln, Neb., September 28-30.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND was mustered into the G. A. R. at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 25th and became a comrade.

Mrs. JENNIE LAIRD, of Providence, R. I., was elected captain commanding at the meeting of the Ladies' Association of Naval Veterans at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 25th.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

ON the 29th there was a riot at St. Louis between whites and blacks. The former were playing baseball on some vacant ground and the latter tried to get possession of it, missiles being thrown and revolvers fired off. Rev. Father Joseph Shields, of St. Matthew's church, stepped in between the combatants and drove the blacks back at the point of a revolver, just as the police appeared in response to a riot call. Several persons were hurt.

PIPE CHIEF, a Pawnee Indian, aged 60, has brought suit at Pawnee, Ok., for divorce from his wife, Wallasha, aged 20, charging her with neglecting his wigwam to run around with certain young braves of the tribe.

A CATTLE train on the Clover Leaf road took fire from a hot box at Russellville, Ind., and before the flames could be extinguished several cars were burned and a number of Texas steers en route from Kansas City to Buffalo perished in the flames. The remainder were turned loose in the streets of the village, creating a panic among the inhabitants.

LUTHER BROWN, liveryman, died the other morning at Ottumwa, Ia., from the result of an operation. His aged father then looked at the remains, walked down to the river and committed suicide by drowning.

FOURTEEN labor organizations, including Debs' social democracy, supplemented by the populists of Kansas, were represented at the labor conference at St. Louis on the 26th. Many policies were proposed, but nothing definite had been settled upon, the committee on resolutions not having reported upon a plan of action.

An unknown man was shot on the Skagway trail in Alaska by a committee of vigilantes and his bones are now rotting beneath a pile of rocks near the pass. He had stolen a sack of flour.

At the session of the Zionist congress at Basle, Switzerland, a programme for re-establishing the Jews in Palestine, with publicly recognized rights, was unanimously adopted.

In a fire at Venice nine men were burned to death.

TWELVE hundred trousers makers struck at Philadelphia on the 30th for higher pay.

FIVE Finlanders were drowned at Gladstone, Mich., by the capsizing of a boat.

SIX deputy sheriffs hunting around for illicit stills in Pope county, Ark., were shot to death recently by moonshiners.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

Three Missouri Pacific Freights Come Together Near Stillwell.

ONE MAN KILLED, SEVERAL HURT.

There Were Two Wrecks Several Miles Apart—The First Caused by a Section Breaking Loose and the Second by a Misunderstanding.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31.—A collision between three freight trains occurred near Stillwell, Johnson county, Kan., yesterday morning, injuring several persons and killing one man, whose name is given as Panteus, first name unknown. The wreck occurred about nine a. m. on the Colorado line of the Missouri Pacific between Stillwell and Martin City. Freight train No. 125, which left Kansas City at 7:15 a. m., was divided into three sections. Freight train No. 146, eastbound, comprised two sections.

There were two wrecks several miles apart. The first was due to the parting of one of the sections of the westbound train on a heavy grade. Several cars on the rear end of the first section broke loose and dropped down the grade, colliding with the front end of the section following. The engine of the second section was damaged and several cars derailed, but no one was injured. The engineer and fireman saw the runaway cars approaching and jumped in time to escape injury.

The second wreck, which was due to a misunderstanding between the engineers of the eastbound and westbound trains regarding the taking of a siding near Stillwell, was more disastrous, and resulted in several fatalities. It was a front end collision, the engines coming together while both were running at good speed. The engineers and firemen were not aware of their danger until it was too late to save themselves. One fireman is believed to have been killed outright. According to the latest report received in this city his body was buried in the wreckage and had not been recovered. One engineer, who is familiarly known by the name of "Daddy," and whose home is in this city, was severely injured, and it is believed cannot live. At least three others are known to have been seriously injured.

SIX MEN MASSACRED.

Moonshiners Shoot Down Officers in the Woods of Pope County, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 31.—Six men were probably massacred in the wilds of the mountains of Pope county Sunday afternoon. Two were killed outright, two were fatally wounded and left for dead, two have mysteriously disappeared, and are either dead or being held captive by the blood-thirsty bandits who committed the awful crimes. The killed are: Capt. B. F. Taylor, of Searey county, a deputy United States marshal; Joe Dodson, of Stone county, a deputy United States marshal. The fatally wounded are two brothers named Renfrow, of Searey county. The names of the missing men are not known, but they are supposed to be deputy sheriffs from an adjoining county. The victims were all officers, and the men who did the awful work of carnage are moonshiners of the boldest and most desperate class.

The scene of the bloody crime was a gulch or ravine in the mountains of Pope county, at an isolated spot 35 miles from Russellville, the nearest telegraph office. The region is wild and isolated. It has for years been the favorite rendezvous for counterfeiters and moonshiners, and a district in which no law-abiding citizen could live. The officers for a long time have been trying to break up the lawlessness in that vicinity, and many battles between them and the desperadoes have occurred. Capt. B. F. Taylor, the richest man in Searey county, and a man of much prominence, determined to aid the officers in putting down crime in that section. He secured a commission as a deputy United States marshal and led the posse in the raid that resulted in his death.

MOTHER AND SON KILLED.

Run Over by the Santa Fe "Plug" Near Cedar Junction, Kan.

CEDAR JUNCTION, Kan., Aug. 31.—The wife and son of Thomas Coker, a blacksmith, were killed by the westbound Santa Fe "plug" last night at 5:10. They were caught on a bridge half a mile east of this station. Mrs. Coker was 35 and the boy was ten.

Cash to Move the Crops.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31.—The sub-treasury at Washington, through the local banks, has transferred \$100,000 to Kansas City. The treasury department is doing all it can to facilitate the transfer of currency to places where the money is needed for moving the crops.

Fierce Forest Fires.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 31.—An Anacosta, Mont., special says: A fierce forest fire is raging a few miles west of here and spreading with alarming rapidity toward this city. The fire has already burned over 10,000 acres of timber.

Victim of a Mob's Wrath.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 31.—A lightning rod agent is reported to have been lynched at Belgrade, a small town in Storey county, Minn., the people alleging a case of swindling.

ALL RECORDS ECLIPSED.

The Great Star Pointer Paces a Mile in Less Than Two Minutes.

READING, Mass., Aug. 30.—The two-minute mark for harness horses, about which experts have long written and talked, was passed at the grand circuit races here Saturday, the grand Chicago pacing stallion, Star Pointer, owned by James A. Murphy, going the full mile in the phenomenal time of 1:59 3/4, thus necessitating the setting of a new limit to the speed of light harness horses. Accompanied by a runner, the big bay Tennessee pacing-bred stallion wiped out the mark and had three-quarters of a second to spare when he went under the wire. It was the most wonderful performance ever shown by a light harness horse and about 8,000 people went wild over it.

Progress of the Harness Horse.

Horse	Gait	Record	Year
Flora Temple	Trot	2:19 3/4	1854
Dexter	Trot	2:17	1863
Goldsmith Maid	Trot	2:14	1874
Smuggler	Trot	2:14	1876
Maud S.	Trot	2:10 3/4	1881
Johnston	Pace	2:10	1883
Jay-Eye-See	Trot	2:10	1884
Maud S.	Trot	2:08 3/4	1885
Sunol	Trot	2:08 3/4	1891
Nancy Hanks	Trot	2:04	1892
Albion	Trot	2:03 3/4	1894
Robert J.	Pace	2:02 3/4	1894
John R. Gentry	Pace	2:00 3/4	1896
Star Pointer	Pace	1:59 3/4	1897

DEATHS EXCEED BIRTHS.

Declaration Made That the Negro Race May Be Extinct within a Century.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—Statisticians, scientists and sociologists have for some years declared that the negro race in America is diminishing in numbers. This statement is based upon the mortality reports of large cities, and recent statistical publications declare that the negro problem will settle itself by the extinction of the race from natural causes within a century. However true this may be, the reports of the health department of Kansas City show some remarkable facts which have their weight upon this subject. The table of mortality statistics shows that there were born in Kansas City during 1896 2,431 persons. Of these, 2,231 were white and 200 black. The deaths numbered 1,873, of which 1,550 were white and 323 were black. Here is the remarkable feature of these figures: While 681 more white persons were born than died during the year, there were 123 more deaths than births among the negroes. When it is seen that the negro population is less than ten per cent of the whole population, these facts and figures are rendered even more remarkable.

GRAND ARMY SUGGESTIONS. Favoring of Veterans in Work Urged—For Oklahoma's Home—Lincoln Monument.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 30.—At the final executive session of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment a resolution was adopted urging the government to enforce the law relative to the employment on government work of soldiers who were wounded during the war and recommending all citizens who had occasion to give employment to discriminate wherever possible in favor of such veterans. The committee reported in favor of urging congress to pass a bill setting apart 640 acres of timber land in the Indian territory for the use of the inmates of the soldiers' home of Oklahoma. The report was adopted. A communication from the Lincoln Monument association of California recommending that monuments to Lincoln be erected in every city in the land was indorsed and the National Monument association will be asked to take favorable action.

A CORNER IN COAL.

Pittsburgh Firm Said to Be in Full Control of the Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 30.—By the end of this week practically all the coal in the Monongahela river district will be in the hands of one firm, and prices will be made by the lucky possessors of the valuable mineral. When the present strike began the firm of John H. Jones & Co. saw that prices must advance, and they quietly went to work and bought coal everywhere they could at prices which now seem very cheap. They have been keeping this coal, and now practically control the coal trade in this vicinity. When seen Mr. Jones refused to say just how much coal they had, but admitted that the amount was over 5,000,000 bushels. Inquiries among other coal firms developed the fact that there was very little coal outside of that held by Jones & Co., and that that firm would be able to get their own price.

MINERS ARE STARVING.

Twelve Hundred Persons at Nelsonville, O., Absolutely Destitute.

NELSONVILLE, O., Aug. 30.—The destitution among the miners here is very great. Manager Buckley says 1,200 persons, the entire mining population of the town, have absolutely nothing to eat, and 100 of these are sick. In this immediate vicinity there are 1,000 destitute people, a large number of whom are children. Local charity has helped them till its means are gone.

Era of Low Prices Ended.

LOUISON, Aug. 30.—The Times, in an editorial article on the wheat question, expresses the opinion that the era of better prices is coming, closing the long period of depression, caused by the constant addition of the acreage of wheat, rendered possible by the extension of railways into new countries and the enormous increase of the tonnage of steamships.

LABOR'S PLAN.

The Meeting of Delegates Settle Down to Business.

A PLAN SAID TO BE FORMULATED.

Mr. Ratchford Tells About the Miners' Strike and "Government by Injunction" and Wants a Special Session of Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Fourteen different labor organizations, including Debs' social democracy, supplemented by the populist party in Kansas, were represented at the big labor conference that assembled here yesterday, but what the 88 different delegates accomplished during a very busy session no one knows besides themselves. The committee on resolutions and plan of action was at work all afternoon and last night. Mr. Sovereign announced that it had formulated a plan, but declined to give any details.

Chairman Steinbiss, of the local committee of arrangements, called the labor conference to order at ten o'clock. About 100 people were scattered about the hall, not all of them, however, being delegates. Mr. Steinbiss suggested that as the call for the convention had been issued hurriedly, and as many of the delegates were yet unadvised as to the meeting place and hour, an adjournment be taken till 11 o'clock. Shortly after 11 o'clock the convention was again called to order. W. B. Prescott, chairman of the National Typographical union, of Indianapolis, was chosen temporary chairman, and W. C. Pearce, of Columbus, temporary secretary. Mr. Prescott then appointed a committee on credentials. Considerable controversy arose over the naming of a committee on resolutions, which, although the convention was not yet permanently organized, was moved by one of the delegates. This brought out a flood of amendments and motions, but the whole matter was finally tabled and the meeting adjourned until two o'clock.

The committee on credentials made its report immediately upon the assembling of the conference for its afternoon session. It was shown that 88 delegates, representing the following organizations, were represented: United Mine Workers of America, the Social Democracy, the American Federation of Labor, the Stonemasons' International union, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Brotherhood of Bottle Blowers, Building Trades Council of St. Louis, the Patriots of America, the Brotherhood of Track Foremen, the Single Tax League of America, Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, the International Typographical union, the People's party of Kansas and the Industrial Order of Freedmen.

The chairman then named a committee on resolutions and plan of action. Mr. Ratchford then took the floor. He went over the miners' strike from its inception to the present day, and dwelt particularly upon "government by injunction." He pleaded for prompt action, and coming to the point of his argument, advocated an appeal to the president of the United States to call a special session of congress to act upon the matter of injunctions, and find means of relief from the existing troubles in the labor world. "In case of refusal," said Mr. Ratchford, "I am in favor, if the president refuses to call congress together, of a complete paralysis of business. I believe in a sympathetic strike."

Patrick O'Neill, of Rich Hill, Mo., who said he represented 1,500 "organized pickets," favored a labor revolution. He was a socialist, he said, and believed in the miners taking things in their own hands, if necessary. His fierce harangue pleased the audience greatly. Mr. Sovereign put himself on record as opposed to Mr. Ratchford's plan. He believed this would be the last convention to be held under present conditions and that the crucial test now confronted organized labor.

Less than 1,000 people, among whom were a large number of women, assembled in Masonic hall last night to listen to addresses by prominent labor leaders brought to the city by the conference. Grand Master Workman Sovereign, who presided, made an impassioned address, in which he said the laboring men of the country are now face to face with the last great problem of civilization—their rights and liberty of free speech. He predicted that the conference would result in the issuance of an edict that would lead to a new era of liberty to the laboring classes of America.

The presiding officer then called for Eugene V. Debs, and John F. Kelley announced that the social democracy leader was busy with the committee on resolutions and could not attend the meeting. He sent word, however, that after the presentation of the report of the committee this morning he would make an expression of his views on the question before the conference.

John V. Lloyd, of Chicago, spoke in his stead. He said the injunction was the last nail in the coffin of freedom and justice, and predicted that there would never be an effective strike until every wheel of industry in the country was stopped.

At midnight the committee on resolutions went into session at the Laclede in an endeavor to prepare something tenable to report at to-day's meeting.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

WHAT MATTER.

I care not if the hour be dawn
Or daylight's close, or whether
The sun shine bright
From morn till night,
In cloudless harvest weather;
One gleam of sunshine from the face
Of her who keeps my dwelling place,
Is more than all together!

What matter if the cold gray clouds
Of winter—yes, what matter—
Speed far and fast
Before the blast,
And fleecy snowflakes scatter?
One handclasp of her heart-warm hand
Will melt the snowdrifts from the land,
And bring the bluebird's chatter!

And though each fleeting season bring
Its measured mead of sorrow,
I drink the wine
Of love divine,
And look to her and borrow
A ray of sunshine from the skies
That lie within her honest eyes—
And bless the coming morrow!

—S. Q. Lapius, in Ohio Farmer.

ON NO. 93.

BY PERCIVAL POLLARD.

THE conductor of No. 93 put his hand up to his cap in a vague, fumbling way. "If you've no objection—" he began, as he prepared to take his seat opposite the young woman who had been looking out of the window for an hour or so past with a good deal of weariness in her gaze.

She smiled. "Not at all," she murmured.

"I didn't know," he said, "but what you'd not care to be disturbed."

He was a little, spare sort of an ancient, was the conductor. But age never seemed to have touched his joy of life; he was considered as "spry" an employee as any on that road. His brisk little eyes flashed sharply about his pretty vis-a-vis.

"Fine country, this," he said, slowly, as if reaching about for something on which to swing a conversation. "Ever been in Ioway before?"

"Oh, yes. I've visited here."
"Ah! I kinder sensed you wasn't from Ioway yourself. Let me see; I misremember where you are getting off—"
"Lincolnville."

"Yes, that's it. Lincolnville. Going fishing?"
Mild surprise showed in the young woman's face. Her eyebrows lifted a little. "As I remember it," she said, "I don't think that county has any streams or lakes at all."

"Oh," and the little old conductor gave a roguish sort of a smile, "there's other kinds o' fishing."

"I dare say. But I'm married."
"You don't say! Pears to me you was mighty young when you made your mind up. But that's the way with them these times. There was my son Tom—"

The engine whistled for a station just then, and the conductor got up and made his way out to the platform. A little dingy depot building, once white; a sign that stated the number of miles to Chicago and the name of the place; a Western Union sign over the window; a solitary ramshackle omnibus and a few indifferent idlers constituted the scenery that Mrs. George Lennox looked out on from the comfort of a Pullman car that formed No. 93's trailer. To the initiated she gave out at first glance the air of the town. The something intangible and elusively perfect that is entwined with the clothing of the New York girl was part of Mrs. Lennox. It was not, perhaps, so much what she wore as the way she wore it. One can buy the same materials in Lincolnville that one can in New York; but the something, the divine essence of beautiful externals, refuses somehow to pass beyond the portals of the metropolis. A little of this reflection came to Mrs. Lennox as she watched the two or three women who alighted at this stopping place and whose home it evidently was. And then again a feeling of shame came over her at the harboring of such pettiness; she blushed, and then smiled, thinking of the utter femininity of her reasoning. Clothes, clothes—what are clothes? There are better things about men and women than clothes; and these better things were as frequent, as active out here as they were in town. Hearts and feelings are the broader humanities.

Mrs. Lennox opened the window as the train began to leave the station. The morning breeze came in, bringing with it the faint smell of apple blossoms and the sound of birds chirping. It was a world of green and blue. Far over to the horizon stretched the undulating fields of green, dotted here and there with the brown and black of grazing beasts or the white, smoke-haloed farmhouses. And over it all hung the blue curtain of the sky. Mrs. Lennox thought of the south side of Twenty-third street and gave a sigh of relief. The morning freshness came to her like a tonic.

It was good to be in a land of green fields after all!
"As I was saying," came the conductor's voice presently, "my son Tom, he married at what I set down as so all-fired young's to be plumb foolish, an' I guess I don't make any bones about telling him as much. But I reckon he knew; I reckon he knew."
"They're happy?"

"O, happy's coons at circus time. And what's more," he drawled his words a little as if to add emphasis, "I don't reckon any person ever lived that could make corncakes like my son Tom's wife. When I come off the week's run, there's nothing rests me's much as a good fill of corncakes."

He looked over the swaying fields meditatively, and Mrs. Lennox, divin-

ing that his memory was lingering over the joys of past corncakes, forebore disturbing him.

"Now I wonder," he began again after a little while, "where you were hatched?"

The passenger suppressed a smile. "I'm from Pennsylvania," she said.

"You don't say!" Gladness shone all over the old conductor's face. "I'm from there myself. I just knew the minute I laid eyes on you that there was something I sorter took to about you. So you're from Pennsylvania? Think of that! It's a great state. I've not been back there in 20 years."

He ran his fingers up through his hair, where gray was now the prevailing tint. "But," he went on with a sudden access of a newer pride of place, "there's not many states that beat Ioway. Corn, and cattle, and horses, and hogs, and nobody asking what's the matter with Ioway, and good shingle and plaster 'stead of mortgages. I've had runs on a good many roads, but I don't think I ever went through much better country than this." He waved his hand in the direction of the outer world.

"Yes," said Mrs. Lennox, "I've always understood it was a prosperous state. Still I suppose, going through it every day as you do, it must get rather monotonous, after all?"

"Well," smiled the conductor, "I don't say but what the sight of a likely face and a word or two with a passenger now and then isn't to my liking. It's pretty much of a sameness with me, that's a fact. It's tear and punch tickets, and put slips in hats, and get orders from the dispatcher and give copy to the engineer, and throw a cup of coffee in the way station, and sleep, and at it again till the end of the run. That's one day's peace with my son Tom and his wife."

He turned around to note that the neighboring spaces were unoccupied. "I've got a notion," he continued, "that I'm likely goin' to be a grandfather one of these days pretty soon." He sighed a little. "But I'm right sure I don't feel as old as that. Now, there's Matt Snyder, he runs on the Firefly, that's from Oskaville to Keona, he's a grandfather, too; but Matt he's not stout at all. I never heard of old Matt acting real sociable like with any of his passengers. But then," he added, with a gay smile, "I don't reckon there's as good people travels on his run as on this one."

Mrs. Lennox was wondering what the men who talked to her over her shoulder in the opera box would think if they saw her chatting and smiling with a conductor on an Iowa passenger train. And then she thought to herself that an attractive young woman was doubtless just as attractive to a little old conductor on a western railroad as to a society butterfly. It was not her fault if she was created in such fashion that even this little old man, who thought he was going to be a grandfather pretty soon, was fascinated by her. Mrs. Lennox felt pleased and flattered. She

thought it would delight her husband when she told him about it.

"I reckon your husband'll be at the depot to meet you?" said the conductor.

"Well, you tell him Jim Watson said he was in mighty good luck to have as likely a woman as you. You tell him that, will you? No offense. Tell him the conductor of No. 93 said that. Got your traps?"

When the cars came to a standstill, she had caught sight of her husband waiting on the platform and gave a little jump into his arms, and when the first swift joy of meeting was over the train was once more in motion, and she caught only the wave of the conductor's cap as he swung himself onto the steps of the last car.

"Oh, Fred," she said, "and I never said good-by to him!" And then she told with much amusement and many efforts to make her husband jealous, the story of how she had made a little old conductor on No. 93 fall in love with her at first sight.

And she treasured the little episode securely in the fragrant spaces of her memory until one day when, returning eastward, she heard a familiar voice in the seat behind her.

"Where were you hatched?"

"I'm from New York," followed a feminine one.

"You don't say!" said the first voice. "I'm from New York state myself."

It was the voice of the little old conductor.—Copyright, 1897, by N. Y. Truth Company.

The Slot Idea.

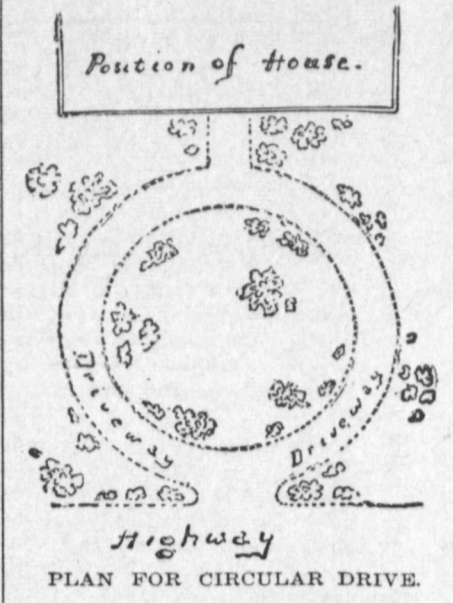
In some of the London tenements gas is sold by a penny-in-the-slot machine attached to the meter. Soon after the doors of a London theater opened one evening a little girl of about six years of age and her elder sister took their seats in the pit. The little one had been prattling away for some time, when the footlights were turned up. Upon seeing the sudden increase of light she remarked loudly to her sister: "Look, Nelly, they've put another penny in the slot!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

CIRCULAR DRIVEWAY.

The One Here Pictured Has a Number of Advantages.

It ought to be possible to drive into and out of a farm yard, or a village lot, without turning the wagon. This can only be done by having the driveway in the form of a circle or having a circle or oval in some part of it. The cut gives a plan for a circular drive that



has a number of advantages. One can drive in from the highway and make an easy turn back to the street again. The circle within the road affords a fine opportunity for the effective grouping of shrubs and foliage plants. There are also excellent opportunities afforded on the outside of the driveway for effective planting of trees and shrubs. A side drive, curving about the house to the stable, can be added if needed.—Orange Judd Farmer.

THE HUNTING NUISANCE.

Farmers Should Make a United Effort to Stop It.

As soon as harvest is over the farms of the state, especially those near towns, will be overrun by hunters and their dogs, says Wallace's Farmer. These fellows are out for sport and have no hesitation in leaving gates open and shooting wherever the bird flies without reference to the farmer's cattle, horses or sheep, and if prairie chicken and quail are not plenty, have no hesitation in practicing on the birds that are the farmer's friends. They have no business on the farm, no right to set a foot on it without the farmer's permission, and may be prosecuted for trespass or damage to stock if the farmer so elects.

His election, however, does him no good. Many of them are judgment proof, and the expenses of a lawsuit would be more than any damage that could be secured. The right thing to do is to post notices: "Hunting not permitted on this farm," and then if they insisted on doing it, order them off and enforce the order if necessary at the point of a gun. One of the most provoking things on the farm is to have an invasion of hunters, involving as it does loss or damage to the live stock. The game they shoot are the friends of the farmer anyhow, and they are his by right if he wishes to do a little shooting himself.

When the country was a great grain field with little or no stock and game abundant, no damage was done by the hunters. It is different now. In other countries the farmer sells the right to shoot on his place. Real sportsmen in the eastern cities are already buying this right from farmers, or a neighborhood of farmers, going to the expense of importing game birds and stocking the farm for the benefit of enjoying the sport of shooting them in the fall. This is the honorable way of sport, and farmers should insist that it be followed in the west as well as in the east.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Wheat is a first-class egg producer.

Geese and ducks should be full-feathered before killing.

Late hatched turkeys can be given a free range earlier than the early hatched.

When the hens stop laying a change of food will often start them to laying again.

Dampness and lice are the great demoralizers among all kinds of young poultry.

When there is no check in growth the chickens will get over their feathering easily.

The laying of unusually large eggs is pretty good indication that the hens are too fat.

The best plan is to train the young poultry to roost in the poultry-house from the start.

If there are any hens to be sold this fall a good time to sell them is when they quit laying.

A little flaxseed meal in their food will help the old fowls to pass through their moult quickly.

If young ducks are allowed access to a pond too early they are apt to have cramp in the legs.

The flesh of the guinea is dark, but it has a delicacy of flavor that approaches that of wild game.

Give the hens all possible freedom and there will be less trouble with soft-shell eggs, as they will secure the lime they need.—St. Louis Republic.

Level Culture of Potatoes.

Almost all practical growers now agree that the level culture of potatoes brings the largest crop. This is especially true if the season be dry, as of late years it almost always is. If the ground is cultivated often enough no weeds can appear above the surface. That will make it easy to keep the crop free of weeds without ever needing to cultivate more than an inch below the surface. This is the best way to subdue the perennial weeds, quick grass and Canada thistles, as well as the annual weeds.

THOROUGHBERED HOGS.

Why They Should Be Given a Place on Every Farm.

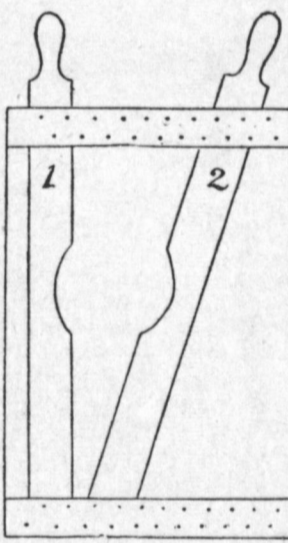
At an Iowa farmers' institute in reply to the question: Would you have a thoroughbred herd of hogs on every farm? a prominent hog-raiser said:

If my plan could prevail I would have nothing but pure bred hogs in this country. I do not mean by that that every herd should be registered. That would be an expensive uselessness, but I do mean that all stock should be traceable to recorded ancestry. Then let the registered herds be kept up to the highest standard of excellence to supply a male head for each of these pork herds. The professional breeder would then do a flourishing business and the farmer would not be looking around for the best hog in Christendom for ten dollars. He would demand something better than that and would be reaping the profit which he justly deserves from feeding his farm produce to a class of hogs that would net a snug profit and command a premium on any market, whether high or low, and at the same time have a bunch of hogs that he could take infinite satisfaction in "hanging on the fence" to look at and to show his neighbor because they always call forth favorable comment and admiration, which would be an incentive for something a little better if possible for the next crop. I say that until the thoroughbred hog shall be given a place on every farm his true mission is not fulfilled, and further that the mission of the professional breeder if he be honest and unselfish and sees the whole thoroughbred scheme in its proper light is not fulfilled until such is the case. If every farmer could see this plan from the proper standpoint and could comprehend the advantages accruing from its consummation three years at most would accomplish the work. But though firm in the faith as I am I have grave doubts if it is ever accomplished. There is too great a diversity in human nature, too wide a range of disposition, too many scrub men, too much difference, to ever expect to see all the farmers stand on a level in any branch of industry. However, the cause is advancing, and one fact is well established, that when a man once gets a taste of thoroughbred blood, like the bulldog, he never lets loose except to get a better hold.

FOR RINGING HOGS.

Clever Contrivance Which Is Not Protected by Patents.

This is the way we catch hogs for ringing. Take an ordinary shipping crate for hogs, take off cleats at both ends, on one end nail at four corners of the crate four cleats two inches by three inches. Over these crosswise at top and bottom of crate nail two two-inch by three-inch strips. Through these bore one-half inch holes, dodging



PRACTICAL HOG RINGER.

three inches apart. Into this space insert two movable levers with holes in them opposite those in cleats. When finished the end of the crate will look like this:

Lever No. 1 and 2 are held in place by two bolts without burrs. This makes them adjustable to different-sized hogs. No. 2 is thrown back ready for the hog to put his head in. Set the "trap," we call it, at your pen door, with hogs inside, with one man or boy to chase one at a time into it and as the hog runs his head into the open trap catch him just behind the ears by moving lever No. 2 to an upright position quickly. When you have your hog in the trap you can ring him at your leisure. We have used this kind of a device for ten years. There is no patent on it.—E. D. Hale, in National Stockman.

Cultivating After Rains.

Much the best time to cultivate is after a rainfall which has packed the surface soil, provided time enough has elapsed for the surface to dry. Heavy soils are rich in mineral plant food, and this as the water evaporates is left on the surface as a crust which effectually excludes light and air. When this crust is turned under it is dissolved by the moisture and makes a rich food for plants. Besides, the cultivation opens the soil to receive air, thus drying the soil and turning the air itself into moisture. This enormously increases available plant food in the soil. Besides, the loose soil on the surface which the cultivator leaves prevents too rapid evaporation, and thus makes the soil both warmer and moister than it would be if uncultivated.

Turnip Flavor in Milk.

When cows accidentally get into a turnip patch, or other vegetables that impart a bad flavor to the milk, it can be made as good as ever for cream and butter making if it is heated to a temperature of 140 degrees. This is best done by placing the vessel in water which is quickly brought to a slightly higher temperature. All the odor passes off at this temperature, as it is very volatile. In cooling, the cream will rise to the surface. It also makes the butter come more quickly than from milk not heated.

EXTRAVAGANT MANAGEMENT.

Republican Government Is Always Very Costly.

The result of republican extravagance has manifested itself in unmistakable form thus early in the life of the McKinley administration. July was the first month of the new fiscal year, and Secretary Gage's treasury balance shows a deficit of \$11,000,000. When the enormous anticipatory imports to escape the duties of the Dingley bill are taken into account, together with the unusually heavy payments into the treasury by the brewers to save the rebate on beer stamps, the conclusion is inevitable that the deficit is due to the reckless use of public funds.

The amount paid out of the treasury in July exceeded by \$8,000,000 the amount paid out during July of last year. This excess represents the difference between republican government and democratic government. In other words, republican government costs \$8,000,000 more a month than democratic government.

One of the items of extra cost was contained in the pension account. Pension payments for the month of July aggregated nearly \$15,000,000, almost \$2,000,000 in excess of the amount paid in pensions during the corresponding month last year. When the pension lists reached the \$30,000,000 mark in the early part of Grant's second administration he apologized for the amount and predicted that from that year on the pension account would decrease. A few years afterward Samuel J. Randall as chairman of the appropriations committee submitted a bill to the house carrying less than \$40,000,000 in pensions and explained that the committee believed the high-water mark in pensions had been reached. Instead of decreasing, the amount paid in pensions every year since has increased, and this year the prodigious sum of \$141,000,000 was appropriated by the republican congress. This exceeds the total cost of any of the various huge standing armies of war-scarred Europe. It is more than enough to equip and put in the field an army strong enough to successfully cope with any of the finely-organized and terrible war engines of Europe on land or sea. The absurdity of such extravagance is too obvious to require analysis. Where or when it will stop no man pretends to know. Certainly there is no hope of checking it as long as the republicans hold the purse strings.

National gratitude has its limits. Men who were incapacitated for support in saving the union deserve national aid. This doctrine of Sohon has the indorsement of modern enlightenment. But it is now more than 30 years since the civil war closed. Even if all of the more than 2,000,000 men who fought for the union were alive and entitled to pensions, under a strict and honest interpretation the amount would not be much greater than it now is. Indeed, it probably would not be as large if rigid honesty were applied to the question of pensions. The laws have been so loosely and dishonestly administered that the cost of pensions swells when there should be a steady decrease.—St. Louis Republic.

DEFICIT AND PROSPERITY.

Protectionists Have Been Given the Lie by Events.

The republican organs positively assured us some months ago that we could not hope for any prosperity so long as there was a deficit in the treasury. There is nothing in this wide world, said they, in effect, that will take the starch out of business like a deficit. The merchant might as well expect a rush of trade with a roaring lion standing in his front doors as to hope to dodge the sheriff when there is a deficit in the federal revenues. The catalogue of political ills is a long one, but a deficit is the boss ill and as good as any two among the toughest of the lot. The extra session of congress was called to wipe out a deficit and save the country, and yet we are now in the enjoyment of a high degree of prosperity while the deficit continues to transact its pernicious business at the old stand.

Of course, there are those who say that the prosperity we are now enjoying is all on paper, but they are of the breed called "calamity howlers." They have an interest of one kind or another in hard times; the harder the better. They don't want prosperity themselves and they don't want anybody else to have any, and when there are no hard times they try to deceive themselves and others by howling that the times are simply awful. They are not to be considered. The fact is that we have prosperity in abundance, and in spite of the terrible deficit. Nothing is clearer than that the protectionist organs shamefully misrepresented the deficit, for we are a prosperous and happy people with the deficit still on deck.

If the protectionists are not a little more careful about their utterances they may run the risk of getting popular credit for saying what is not so.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

The tariff "for revenue" does not seem to be filling requirements. The receipts from customs under the new law continue small, averaging about \$200,000 a day, while it will take an average of \$500,000 a day to wipe out the deficit. The whole of the government revenue collected for this month amounts to about \$10,000,000, while the expenditures are over \$18,000,000. Prosperity cannot stand such inequality between expenditure and income very long.—Indianapolis News.

We are told in one breath by the republican organs that the effect of the Dingley tariff will be to restrict importations, and thus insure a favorable balance of trade, and in the next breath that the Dingley tariff will also increase the revenues and keep the treasury full of gold. Unless there shall be large importations there cannot be a large revenue collected from importations. If the Dingley law shall stop importations it will stop revenue.—Philadelphia Record.

WAVES OF PROSPERITY.

Protection Works on the Swell and Fall Principle.

Webster's definition of a wave may be summed up in the term oscillation or instability. Sir Isaac Newton defines a wave as irregularity or unevenness of surface. In the natural world a wave always presupposes an evanescent climax, to be followed immediately by an anticlimax or depression.

Thus we have by their own showing the estimate which the blatant heralds of artificial prosperity place upon their own product. These partisan John the Baptists, going up and down the land telling the people to make way for prosperity, have at least the virtue of ingenuously. They prate of a tidal wave of prosperity that is not expected on their own showing to be lasting. We are to have, according to these heralds, a wave of such prosperity as the country has never witnessed before, and all interested are to make hay while the sun shines, for not being founded on rational economies there is no telling how long the wave may last.

The whole theory of tariff ledger-dmain is based on the alternate swell and subsidence of so-called prosperity. A wave, either in economics or physics, presupposes a depression elsewhere. Following the physical origin of a wave to its logical conclusion, it is the depression that causes the wave, and vice versa. Prosperity for the trusts and monopolies of the United States, which is the real aim of the tariff necromancers, presupposes depression among other classes, principally consumers and the labor element.

Based on robbery, which differs in degree only and not in kind from the piracy of the middleages or the brigandage of modern frontier life, this kind of prosperity always runs its course when an aroused public sentiment considers it time to call a halt. Whatever of real prosperity is in store for the people of the United States in the near future will be a tardy surmounting of obstacles thrown in the way of natural recuperation from hard times by the tariff tinkers. It is to be profoundly hoped that such real prosperity, whose welcome appearance will need no heralds or exploiters, will come to remain with us and not to sweep over the nation with ephemeral touch.

Oscillation from the heights of artificial prosperity to the depths of extreme depression constitutes the most hurtful of experiences for the body politic. Steady growth without these alternate extremes is the only sign of genuine prosperity, and such growth is the nation's assured destiny when the tariff jugglers are suppressed for good.—Chicago Chronicle.

TO BUNKO THE PEOPLE.

The "Sound Money" Scheme of the Republicans.

The great cry of the republican party during the campaign was for "sound money." It declared that the question should be placed beyond controversy. It had dalled for month after month with other questions, and has finally been checkmated in this attempt to enact a parliamentary fraud upon the people. All this, too, in view of the fact that the money question is regarded as the greatest which has come before the country in its century of existence. Even after adjournment of congress, Secretary Gage, speaking for the republican party and as the head of the treasury portfolio, which is the business bureau of the government, declared that the tariff issue was infinitesimal beside the demand for money reform. Notwithstanding this declaration, which is but an echo of what the people have already declared, the country is doomed to a fresh period of disappointment. The doctor who begs to be called to the side of the sick patient and then fails to apply the remedy is a wretch indeed, but what is he compared to that great doctor of political ills who went before the country on a series of false promises and who is unable to redeem a single one of them?

The people of the United States are too intelligent to be further bunkoed by such transparent schemes, and they know now, if they did not know it before, that the republican party is but the creature of corporations, trusts and rings, which have no other purpose but the destruction of personal liberty and the robbery of their substance.—Atlanta Constitution.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

Isn't it odd that Mark Hanna hasn't claimed the Klondike gold strike as a logical outcome of McKinley's election?—St. Louis Republic.

The man with a small salary and a large family, to whom the return of prosperity bringeth only higher prices for the things he buyeth, may rejoice that he holdeth his job.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

Consumers now required to pay higher prices for the tariff-taxed necessities of life are beginning to realize that it costs money to see the elephant, especially the pachyderm of the g. o. p. variety.—St. Louis Republic.

Mark Hanna is quoted as saying some time ago that "no man in public office owes the public anything." In so far as Mr. Hanna has any power in the matter, he has seen that the public gets nothing, except the worst of it.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

The revival of prosperity through the bounty of nature in this country and falling crops elsewhere come despite restrictions on trade for the benefit of protectionists. The "rake off" for the favored few provided for by the Dingley iniquity is merely a fly in the ointment of the country's content.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

When the Dingley tariff was being made up Alabama iron manufacturers declared that they did not want any protection, because they could sell their product abroad without any. They have been shipping iron right along under the Wilson tariff to England and other countries of Europe and they can continue to do so.—N. O. Picayune.

A SONG OF LABOR.

In days of old the saber Gave honor to the hand, And those that did not labor Were princes in the land;

No more are felt the shackles That once held man a slave; The furnace fire that crackles Has melted sword and glove,

O worker! see the beauty You're building to the skies; Along the path of duty You're nearing Paradise!

And Peace shall come, and wonder Shall fill the world anew— Eternal arms be under To waft you dangers through.

CAPTAIN GLOSE

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

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

X.—CONTINUED.

Lambert stood speechless one instant. Then, simply raising his forage cap, he whirled about and left.

The boy was thinking of his own mother when he tripped so lightly up that worn old gravel path on his way to inquire how he could be of service to one whose dignity and sorrow and suffering had so impressed him.

Not ten minutes after his return, discomfited and dismayed, there rode up the muddy, red bridge-path—for it was little more—a broad-faced young fellow who was attired in the clumsiest of "store clothing" and whose lean and long-necked steed looked dejection itself as his vigorous rider dismounted, slung the reins over the gate post, and, after one sharp and warning survey of the silent negroes still hovering about, swung cheerily up the walk.

Lambert, hearing the first heavy drops come thumping on his canvas roof, thought it was the rain that so quickly thinned the group of darkies on the road.

"You can be sure he shall not escape justice, Mr. Potts, though your aunt seems to refuse to see me with regard to the matter."

"I'll explain all that later, sub," said Potts, lowering his voice. "I've simply got to go at once. But I'll see you tonight; and meantime let me repeat what I said. You shan't lack for a friend round here, sub. You treated me like a gentleman when I was drunk and possibly offensive—though I hope not, sub—and you've behaved like a gentleman to my people, and by and by they'll see it. Just you wait. By the bye, you remember Col. Scroggs?"

"I don't think I do. Some of that name were among the prisoners who escaped yesterday, I'm told."

"Yes, sub. The same family, sub; Col. Scroggs' brothers. I can't discuss them just now, but if the colonel should come here to see you before Capt. Glose gets back, if you'll take my advice you'll listen to him. He wants to speak about that arrest and square things; and—well, I know a gentleman when I see one, just as I know a rough—like that soldier you were examining. The colonel was conductor of our train night before last. Now I've got to ride like hell. Good day, sub."

And, pulling off his hat and sticking spurs to his mud-covered steed, Mr. Potts galloped away along the Tugalo road into the gathering darkness.

Soon after nightfall the rain ceased and the wind died away. For the first time since he had turned in the night before Lambert bethought him of the lantern he had purposed buying, even if he had to send to Cohen's on a Sunday. Burns sent some candles over from the company stores and the young German "striker" set two of them alight in his tent, with empty whisky bottles—off which he had deferentially washed the labels—as candlesticks.

One thought led to another. The proposed purchase reminded Lambert that all the money in his possession was now the \$20-bill borrowed of Glose, and this reminded him that he wanted five dollars in small currency—"shipplasters," as the miniature greenbacks were called at the time. Since hearing Murphy's story he better understood the straits to which his neighbors were reduced, and he had determined that the aid he had proffered in one way should, despite madame's high-spirited rejection, be rendered in another.

At eight o'clock he had secured the amount he needed through the good offices of the first sergeant, and he was wondering how soon he might expect the visit of Col. Scroggs and what could be its purpose, when all of a sudden the clatter at the other end of the camp told him of the return of the detachment sent out the previous night; but it was Sergt. McBride, not his company commander, who met him at the tent door.

"The captain's compliments, an' he'll be back by an' by, sir. He stopped court-martial can properly consider. Where is this gentleman?"

"I don't know, sir." "What is his name?" "I—can't tell, sir."

"You know it, do you not?" "I suppose I do, sir, but—I can't tell it."

"In the event of your trial he is the only man who can help you, and the report I have to make of your misconduct is most serious. Drunkenness only aggravates housebreaking and attempted robbery, as well as assault."

"I broke no houses, sir, and attempted no robbery. As for assault, the lady herself will say I meant no harm."

"But your own comrade admits he found you in the cellar entrance at the foot of the steps, on premises you were forbidden to enter, to all appearances stealing wine, and he was striving to get you away when the noise brought Mrs. Walton upon you. The case is flagrant."

Riggs threw his hands forward in a despairing gesture, dropped them again by his side, and stood silent.

"Do you mean you have nothing to say for yourself?—that you cannot disprove the charges?"

"I have plenty to say for myself, sir, but nobody to say anything for me. The worst anyone can ever prove of me is that I've been a drinking man. I'm no thief; I'm no burglar; and I'd burn me hand off before I'd lay it to hurt a woman, old or young. I never knew what I was doing, if I grabbed the lady by the throat. But I'd be a worse man than the lieutenant thinks me if I'd do what he asks."

"This is nonsense, Riggs. What have I asked you to do that would be either criminal or wrong?"

"I tell you, I mean to say for myself, sir, but nobody to say anything for me. The worst anyone can ever prove of me is that I've been a drinking man. I'm no thief; I'm no burglar; and I'd burn me hand off before I'd lay it to hurt a woman, old or young. I never knew what I was doing, if I grabbed the lady by the throat. But I'd be a worse man than the lieutenant thinks me if I'd do what he asks."

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over to have it out with somebody that fooled him."

"Stopped over where, sergeant? Not alone, I hope?"

"No, sir; the sheriff was along, an' two others. They were talking with Mr. Scroggs—or Col. Scroggs—and a young fellow they called Potts, who met us across the track on the Quitman road. The captain said you wasn't to worry about him, but we didn't get the parties the sheriff was after, and the captain thinks he knows who threw us off the scent."

Manifestly nothing was to be done but await the captain's return, and nine o'clock came without him. Lambert had determined to investigate the butter market, however, and time was not hanging heavily upon his hands by any means. Throwing a light-blue overcoat, such as was worn by the rank and file, over his uniform, he sallied forth just after nine o'clock, and made his way around the camp until he reached the road, and followed it to the gap among the rose-bushes whence had rolled the tin pail on the previous night. All was dark and still. Setting the pail just within the hedge, he patiently waited. Presently voices—feminine voices—became faintly audible. "Elinor" had evidently been pushed forward on reconnaissance, and, after her recent nerve-racking experiences, didn't like the detail.

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Each one of the floats in the night pageant, Wednesday night of the Topeka Fall Festival, will cost \$300, and will be drawn four by horses and brilliantly illuminated with colored fire.

Mrs. C. S. Sutton, the Queen of the Fall Festival at Topeka, is having made six royal robes, no one of which will cost less than \$150. She will also wear \$25,000 worth of genuine diamonds—more jewels than has ever been seen on one person in the United States; outside the Bradley-Martin ball.

"The Meaning of Greater New York" is the title of an article in Demorest's Magazine for September which is its own explanation. It is intended to answer all those questions about the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn which people with intelligent curiosity are always asking their friends and which their friends are rarely able to answer.

The Carnival Knights of Topeka number 600 young men, have selected for their presiding genius, as last year, a mysterious woman that they call Lorina. No one knows who she is. She enters the City, heavily veiled, on a train from the east in the evening, is whirled away from the depot in a closed carriage, and appears in the Carnival Knights parade in gorgeous costume in a chariot surrounded by billows of fire. After the procession she disappears and leaves the City before daylight. No one has discovered who the Lorina of 1896 was. The Fall Festival of Topeka ends this year with the Carnival Knights Festivities, Friday night, October 1.

The New York World makes an honest effort to find out how much prosperity there is in the country. Here it is: In Philadelphia, there are no less than 50,000 mechanics idle; in Buffalo, between 24,000 and 25,000 and times are getting worse instead of better; in Indianapolis, there are 5,000 idle, and in the state 25,000; in New Haven, Connecticut 5,900 are walking the streets, the state prison can hold no more, and the army of tramps number 2,800 in the state. In Rhode Island there are more men unemployed than there were a year ago; in San Francisco 15,000 skilled workmen are without employment, and so on to the end of the chapter.

Just now the partisan friends of the present administration in their conventions and other assemblages are industeriously pointing by resolution and otherwise to dollar wheat as one of the beneficent results of the election of McKinley and the passage of the Dingley tariff act. With remarkable inconsistency they at the same time point with pride and rejoicing to the decline in the price of silver. When it is considered that silver is one of the important products of the country and that there are millions of dollars invested in mines, mining machinery and smelters, all of which are about to be rendered unremunerative by the fall in the market value of the white metal, this jubilation can only be accounted for on the theory that it proceeds from blind partisanship.—Topeka Journal.

CURRENT TARIFF INFORMATION.

From Cleveland, Ohio—"President A.J. Moxham, of the Johnson Steel Company, who is now in England, has just received orders for 20,000 ton of steel rails electric roads in Ireland. This is probably the largest order of steel rails for electric railway purposes ever shipped out of this country, and the fact that they are sent to the very door of England is one of the notable features of the affair. Moxham has obtained a freight rate of \$3 a ton from the works of Ireland. The Johnson underbid not only other American mills nearer the sea-board, but the English mills as well."

From Vancouver, B. C.—"Advices from Tokio say that Japan is about to place a contract in America for the rails and material required for 1,200 miles of railroad which it is to construct in Formosa."

From "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," commonly known as the Dingley law, it is learned that to prevent the shipment of English rails to the United States a protective duty of seven-twentieths of one per cent per pound, or \$7.48 a ton, is required.

How curious a thing it is that the only market in which American manufacturers need protection is their home market.

DO THE COURTS HAVE A LIMIT?

In that long struggle at the close of the Revolutionary war to frame the organic act creating the Federal government so that it would be acceptable to the Thirteen colonies, the one principle was never questioned that all power not specially granted to the Federal government was reserved to the states and the people. The duties of the federal courts were specially defined and limited. It was noticeable all through the debate in the framing of that great instrument that the importance of limit and making plain the power of the federal judiciary was paramount to everything else. They had before them the experience of other democracies that had come, flourished for a short time and died of internal strife.

While the government lasts there will be a democratic party to battle with the disciples of John Adams and Alexander Hamilton who sought to destroy the autonomy of the states and build up a strong centralized government with a federal judiciary superior to every other granted power.

The federal constitution was a compromise between the followers of Jefferson and those of Hamilton. It was accepted by Jefferson as the best we could get at the time. He believed that in due time the people would see the importance of protecting their interest and personal liberty against the encroachments of a tyrannical court. Had Jefferson's ideas prevailed a government by injunction would never have been dreamed of. There would have been no Judge Williams to decree against the acts of the Kansas legislature or interfere with the duties of a state officer.

The time has come for the followers of Jefferson to rise in their might and protect the rights of the masses against those of classes. The organized trusts in this country, the favor and advantages extended to the money power is the fruits of a party favoring a centralized power, a party of the aristocracy. It is a growth from the Hamiltonian idea. The republican party is the great grand-child of the old federal party. At heart they prefer a monarchy to a republic. It is against this that the party of Jefferson must continue to fight and the battle is now on for a greater struggle than ever before. Educate the young democrats; teach them the history of political parties since the Federation of the Thirteen colonies with knowledge and understanding. Victory will be ours.—Hutchinson Democrat.

A CHARACTERISTIC APPOINTMENT.

The rottenness of the administration at Washington is so notorious that the press in Europe is criticising the character of the men sent from Washington as representatives at foreign courts. Americans who visit the exposition at Brussels are horrified to find that one of the commissioners from the United States is an ex-convict. He is not recognized by the authorities of the exposition, and though an authorized commissioner, he was refused a pass to the exposition, was snubbed and wholly ignored by the Belgian officers. Henri Bertrand was commissioned by President McKinley, because he was a prominent Philadelphia Republican politician. He served a term in the Belgian penitentiary and had been indicted several times. After his time was up in the pen he emigrated to the United States and settled in Philadelphia with a sort of ticket of leave from the Belgian government.

It was in keeping with his character, of course, to be a Republican, and his thieving propensities were a good recommendation with the President. Everybody must know that from the character of his appointments in Kansas. Is it any wonder that respectable Americans at Brussels were mad and disgusted. This man Bertrand is a sample of many thousands of appointments to honorable positions by President McKinley.

IT DOESN'T COST MUCH.

To go to Denver, Colorado Springs, and a host of other charming places in Colorado, via Santa Fe Route. T. W. Jenkins, agent, this city, will give you rates and other information on application.

THE COURANT

IS READ, EVERY WEEK,

BY OVER 4,000 PEOPLE;

AND THIS SPACE IS FOR ADVERTISERS;

And, if You Really Do Not Believe in Standing Advertisements,

FILL THE SPACE UP,

And don't let the Courant go out every week as

A STANDING ADVERTISEMENT

That There is Neither Business nor Enterprise

IN THE TWIN CITIES.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GISHAM. J. T. BUTLER. CRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-11

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency,

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS sp271-

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches.

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

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

If you want a first-class job

OF

Painting or Paper Hanging

Done, call on W. R. WISEMAN,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

R-I-P-A-N-S

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.



DELAND & CO'S



SODA Best in the World.

WRITE FOR OUR COOK BOOK FREE!

DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y sept. 7-1y

First published in the Chase County Courant, Aug. 26, 1897.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss CHASE COUNTY, ss In the Probate Court in and for said county.

In the matter of the estate of David Sauble, deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county, sitting at the Court House, in Cottonwood Falls, County of Chase and the State of Kansas, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1897, for a full and final settlement of said estate.

CHAS BARBER, administrator of the estate of David Sauble, deceased. Aug. 21, A. D. 1897.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Ripans Tablets: at druggists. Ripans Tablets cure flatulence. Ripans Tablets cure biliousness. Ripans Tablets: for sour stomach.

The Chase County Courant.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1897.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

W. E. TIMMONS Ed. and Prop.

Official Paper of City & County.

No fear shall be put forward by any one to the line, or as ships fall where they may.

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

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Representative.....Dr. F. T. Johnson
Treasurer.....G. A. Cowley
Clerk of Court.....M. C. Newton
County Attorney.....J. E. Perry
Sheriff.....John T. Butler
County Surveyor.....J. R. Jeffrey
Probate Judge.....H. Drinkwater
Sup't. of Public Instruction Mrs. Sadie P. Grisham
Register of Deeds.....Wm. Norton
Commissioners.....John Kelly, C. I. Mauls, W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; J. G. Newton, Secy.
K. of P., No. 60.—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.
I. O. O. F., No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T. C. Strickland, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Sec.
K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

A delegate convention of the Democratic party of Chase county, will be held at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, September 11, 1897, at 11 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers, to be voted for on November 2, 1897: Sheriff, County Treasurer, County Clerk, County Surveyor, Register of Deeds, Coroner, and Commissioner for the Second District, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.
The representation in said convention shall be by precincts, as follows, the same as last year:
Bazaar.....3
Cedar Point.....2
Cedar township.....7
Clements.....7
Cottonwood Falls.....16
Diamond Creek.....1
Elmdale.....3
Matfield township.....3
Middle Creek.....25
Strong.....4
Toledo.....4
Total.....74
The primary meetings to elect delegates to said convention will be held at the different voting precincts of the county on Thursday afternoon, September 9, 1897, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock; and all delegates shall be elected by ballot.
By order of the County Central Committee.
A. F. FRITZE, Chairman.
S. W. BEACH, Secretary.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

School Books, at Hilton's Pharmacy.
100° in shade, last Thursday afternoon.
J. M. Robbins is again up and about.
Fred Jensen is clerking at King & King's.
School Books exchanged at E. D. Replogle's.
Just received a car of feed at Johnson & Co's.
Prof. Kretzing was up from Emporia, last week.
J. M. Wisard was down to Kansas City, last week.
Mrs. A. J. Robertson is again at home, from Emporia.
W. E. ("Bun") Holsinger was down to Topeka, last week.
Ray Blackshore, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, Thursday last.
Call at Kellogg's Feed Store for prices on Flour and Feed.
Rev. D. F. Holtz, of Strong City has gone on a visit to Ohio.
Mrs. Horace Means is again home, from her visit in Colorado.
S. A. Breese was up in the northern part of the State, last week.
Come and see E. D. Replogle, exchange agent for School Books.
Charley Davis will go to Ottawa, Sunday, to attend school there.
C. D. Arnold took three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week.
E. D. Replogle is the School Book Exchange agent in Chase county.
New books for old ones at the exchange agent, E. D. REPLOGLE.
E. D. Replogle is an exchange agent for school books in Chase county.
J. C. McGinley, of Emporia, spent Sunday with his parents in Strong City.
The Santa Fe is putting in the block system of signaling on its line of road.
Jos. Wootring, of Strong City, has gone on a visit to relatives in Pennsylvania.
Henry Prozer, of Jacob's creek, has our thanks for a basket of fine grapes.
Mr. and Mrs. James O'Byrne, of Emporia, were at Strong City over Sunday.
Bring your old School Books to E. D. Replogle and receive new ones in exchange.
This city and Strong were swarmed with gnats, last Thursday night, and on Friday.
The County Fair having been delayed off, there will be three days horse-racing instead.

School supplies of all kinds, at Hilton's Pharmacy.
You can take your old school books to Hilton's Pharmacy and exchange them for new ones.
C. H. White, of the Strong City Derrick, was down to Kansas City, Saturday, on business.
Mrs. Josie Gardener has returned to Rookley Ford, Colo., where she will teach school, this winter.
Hot and cold baths, porcelain tubs, at the tonsorial parlors of Geo. W. Newman, in Strong City.
Dave Rettiger and S. F. Jones, of Strong City, were out to La Junta, Col., last week; on business.
A. W. Handy, from near Mammoth Cave, Ky., is now located with the 101 Cattle Co., at Hymer.
Robt. McCrum and son and daughter, John and Sallie, of Strong City, were up to Abilene, last week.
About all the new school books have arrived at Hilton's Pharmacy. Take your old ones there and exchange.
I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county.
J. C. DAVIS.
Remember our line is complete, our prices are right; all kinds of feed for man and beast. JOHNSON & CO.
Get prices of us on flour, bran, shorts, hay and corn, before purchasing elsewhere. JOHNSON & CO.
Mr. and Mrs. Glennie, of Strong City, are enjoying a visit from their children, Mr. and Mrs. Files, of Arkansas.
If you want a good job of plastering don't call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.
A. J. Houghton is enjoying a visit from his mother and Mrs. Thompson, of Emporia, and Miss Inez Peak, of Salt Lake.
The Rev. R. T. Harkness was at Humboldt, last week, attending the re-dedication of the M. E. church, at that place.
John Bell has purchased of Isaac Alexander the residence property at the southwest corner of Pearl and Pine streets.
Miss Maggie Martin, of Kansas City, who was visiting at her father's, Wm. Martin, in Strong City, has returned home.
J. D. Minick, President of the Chase County National Bank, returned yesterday afternoon, from his visit in Pennsylvania.
Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Butler enjoyed a visit, last week, from their children, Mr. and Mrs. David Bond, of Wau-baussee county.
Miss Nettie Holsinger is now assisting her parents in the postoffice, M. K. Harman having retired from the clerkship therein.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spurgin, of Hartford, Lyon county, passed through town, last Friday, on their way to Oklahoma.
Quite a number of our citizens were up to Council Grove, Monday and Tuesday, attending the Christian Endeavor meeting.
The mother of H. A. Chamberlain, of Topeka, well known here, aged 73 years, fell, a few days ago, and fractured one of her hips.
Prof. D. F. Shirk and family have arrived from Abilene, and are now occupying the Fritz residence on State, near Friend street.
Dr. A. M. Conaway, of Saffordville, has been appointed Surgeon at the Dodge City Soldiers' Home, vice Dr. E. N. Shellaek, resigned.
During the absence of County Clerk M. C. Newton at the G. A. R. Reunion at Buffalo, N. Y., W. W. Austin is acting as his deputy.
T. H. Grisham, M. C. Newton, G. W. Crum and B. Frank Martin were at the G. A. R. national encampment, at Buffalo, N. Y., last week.
Mrs. Plummer, of Manchester, came home with her mother, Mrs. G. W. Crum, of Strong City, who had been visiting her at Manchester.
Mrs. E. A. Kinne has gone to Winnipeg, Manitoba, in response to word received that her brother, H. Ransford, formerly of this city, is very ill.
Parties having keys to the lock boxes in the old postoffice will please to turn them in to W. E. Timmons, the late postmaster, as he is the owner of the same.
Senator W. A. Harris will be here September 11, and give the people a talk. Be sure to hear him as he is the Kansas people's friend in the U. S. Senate.
Arch Miller, Cal Pendegrift, S. B. Wood and W. P. Martin were down to Emporia, last week, attending the railroad freight rate trial before Judge Randolph.
Mrs. S. C. Smith having shipped her household goods to Prescott, Arizona, will soon leave for that place, where her husband is now employed in business.
If we are compelled to place our subscription accounts in the hands of a collector, or to bring suit on the same, we shall do so at the rate of \$2.00 a year.
The papers published in a county are standing advertisements of the business or lack of business of the communities in which they are published. Save?
Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution.
Mrs. Jabin Johnson was down to Emporia, Wednesday of last week, attending the wedding of her sister, Miss Alva Thomas to Mr. Charles Ernst, of Americus.
Mrs. Dothard returned home, Tuesday, from her visit and purchasing trip in the east. Her cousin, Miss Elvora Dittmars will return, the latter part of the week.
All you guess about difficulty in selling Stark Trees may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth drop a postal to Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Ill. Name reference. Cash paid to salesman the year round. Outfit free—takes no money to try the work. Also want CLUB MAKERS get their trees free.

Born, on Friday night, August 20, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Lew Pratt of Diamond creek, a son, and his parents are very proud of the fact that his sisters now have a brother.
Whenever you hear of a man who can not affiliate with a party who sacrifices its principles for a few petty offices, just watch how soon he is seeking office in the other party.
Leo G. Holz returned, Friday, from St. Louis where he had been buying his stock of boots and shoes, which have arrived and are now being put on the shelves in the COURANT building.
It is not necessary for school boards to gather up the old school books. Pupils can bring them in and make the exchange themselves, at Hilton's Pharmacy, school book agency for Chase county.
The Book Companies have not agreed to exchange books before Sept. 1st. Should they arrive before, you will be notified. Books to be exchanged must have their covers and all printed leaves and the difference must be paid in cash.
Exchange Agencies.
5,000 Chickens; Chickens, we want to buy, and pay 5 cents a pound for young chickens, and 4 cents a pound for old hens, and 10 cents apiece for old roosters. Bring in all you have, and we will trade you merchandise for them. We carry a general line. We have added tinware to our line; and, in a few days, will add hardware and millinery. W. A. DOYLE.
Strong City, Kansas.
Word comes from Osage City that Griff Roberts the gentlemanly clerk employed by Johnson & Co. at the Corner Grocery, was nominated for Register of Deeds by the Osage County Republican Convention. Griff made a good race for the same office two years ago and was only defeated by a slight majority. His opponent was a very popular populist running for his second term. There seems to be no doubt that Griff will be elected next November, by a good majority.
Died, on Thursday, August 26, 1897, at his home at LeRoy, Kansas, Mr. Benson Jeffrey, aged 68 years and 1 day, he having been born in Harrison county Va., now W. Va., on August 25, 1829. He came to Kansas 31 years ago, and settled on Diamond creek, in this county. He went to LeRoy 12 years ago. He leaves a widow and seven children to mourn his death, among whom is Mrs. Wm. Norton, of this city, who with her husband, was at the funeral. His brother, Wm. Jeffrey, and Robert Brash, of Elmdale were also at the funeral.
The Silver Republicans who will take part in the Joint Convention to hold in Cottonwood Falls, Sept. 11, 1897, are requested to meet at their several voting precincts, Thursday evening, September 9th, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to said convention. The following number of delegates, as suggested to be elected, are: Bazaar, 3; Cedar Point, 3; Cedar township, 3; Clements, 3; Cottonwood Falls, 10; Diamond Creek, 1; Elmdale, 4; Matfield township, 2; Middle Creek, 1; Strong, 6; Toledo, 5.
By order of Committee.

READ AND REFLECT.

You merchants and other business men who do not believe in standing advertisements, but would rather have something "fresh and spicy" semi-occasionally, will please to read, reflect and ponder—but not too long—on the things we are now going to say. The printer's ink had scarcely dried on the letter of Dr. J. W. Stone, published in last week's COURANT, until the letter, in full, was copied into the Central Kansas Democrat, published at Sterling, the Democrat adding: "The COURANT was established over twenty-three years ago, and is one of the leading weeklies of Kansas, and it is a burning shame that the business men of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City have no more interest or pride than to allow their official paper to appeal to their subscribers to save the home of the editor, when, with a fair advertising patronage, he might be independent. No weekly paper in central Kansas has a larger circulation than the COURANT, and each issue appears with from one to four columns of vacant space. It certainly is a poor showing for the Twin Cities, with a combined population of 2,000, and speaks anything but prosperity." We will add, it is a burning shame that our subscribers do not pay up any faster than they do. There are two postoffices, about twelve miles apart, one in Chase and the other in Lyon county, at which the arrearage on subscription to the COURANT amounts to \$390.00, to say nothing of what is due us on subscription, in this and Strong City and other postoffices in the county, much of which is owed by men who could pay us by check, almost any day, if they would.
Go to business men in these parts for advertisement, and the stereotyped reply is, "I don't believe in standing advertisements," and yet every one of them has a sign, in bold relief, on the front of his store building, also on his delivery wagon, and some on fences for miles around, and on sign boards at cross roads and other places, erected by the merchant, some of which fence and cross-road signs live to haunt the traveler long after the firm or individual who perpetrated such advertising has gone out of commercial existence. If you don't believe it, "Go to Sook's for groceries;" "Go to Caudle's for fine photographs;" "Go to Pratt's for your drugs;" etc., etc., etc., almost without limit. Now, if these men would do their advertising through the newspapers, thus showing to the outside world that Cottonwood Falls and Strong City are good places in which to make investments, how much better off would be the entire community. In looking over last week's issues of the Chase county papers, we believe we can truthfully say there was less than \$12 worth of home, displayed advertisements in the entire four papers; yet if these four papers would, all of a sudden, cease to exist, the merchants of the two towns would be stumbling over each other and breaking their necks in their hurry and rush to get other papers started here to fill up the vacancy. They would even be guar-

BULBS PLANTS SEEDS

FREE Catalogue for asking. Send to-day

Bulbs for planting—out of doors.
Bulbs for Winter blooming in the house.
Plants for blooming during the winter.
Plants for decorating.
Seeds for Fall sowing—out of doors.
Seeds for Winter sowing in the house.
Send us 10c to pay postage and package and we will send you 15 Selected Bulbs, or six packages of Selected Flower Seeds, or six packages (all different) Sweet Peas, or all three collections for 25 cents.

The PAGE SEED CO., GREENE, N. Y.

teeing \$2,000 or \$3,000 a year advertising, to say nothing of subscription, as an inducement to parties to start papers here. Merchants of Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, are you not standing in your own light when you say you do not believe in standing advertisements? Did you ever think of it? Standing advertisements give the newspaper man time and encouragement to praise up the town and county in which he lives.
A GREAT YEAR FOR KANSAS.
Estimates made by the statisticians of the agricultural department at Washington place Kansas ahead of every other state in the Union in the value of her wheat and corn crops this year. The value of these two crops, based on the closing price a week ago, is estimated at \$132,243,125. This amount equally distributed would give to every man, woman and child in the state about \$10.
When to this is added the value of the live stock, the hay, oats, flax and other agricultural products; the fruit and dairy products running well up into the millions, it will be realized that Kansas is in a position to take fairly good care of herself.
The recent rise in wheat alone means a dollar or more per capita to the population.
Twenty years ago it was a unusual thing for a settler in the Golden Belt of Kansas to pay for a farm with the proceeds of the first years wheat crop. This year many of those same people will be enabled to pay off the mortgages on those same farms with the proceeds of the crop already harvested. Having done this, it is fair to presume that they will hesitate a long time before again burdening themselves with a debt of the class which has been draining the state of money to pay interest charges for so many years.
If Kansas once gets in a position to keep at home the money she earns she will soon become the wealthiest state in the Mississippi valley.
She has had a severe lesson and has paid dearly for her schooling. She is now getting in a position to profit by her education.
It is no matter for wonder that everybody is coming to Topeka's Second Annual Fall Festival. The people have earned a holiday and have the money to pay for whatever it may cost them. Topeka will extend them the glad hand and there will be the greatest jollification ever witnessed in the west.
Topeka's jobbing houses are already feeling the effects of big crops and good prices in largely increased sales to the country merchants and the farmers have scarcely begun to spend their money.—Topeka Journal.
ELMDALE BANK LOOTED
At an early hour, last Sunday morning, robbers broke into the People's Exchange Bank; at Elmdale, blew open the safe and escaped with nearly \$2,000 in cash and \$700 in drafts in their possession.
The cracksmen used nitro glycerine in gaining entrance to the vault, and blew open the safe and the money drawer within it. There were three distinct explosions as the robbers forced their way to the bank's treasure. Although they were heard by hundreds of people and the bank was soon surrounded by an excited throng, the safe-crackers escaped and are at liberty. The third charge was exploded even while the street in front was thronged with people bent on capturing the daring man within.
The loss is \$1,700 in money and \$700 in drafts. The vault and safe are a total wreck. Following the custom of small banks, the institution had deposited most of its cash in a larger and more secure bank, patronizing one at Emporia in this instance, and only a few days ago several thousand dollars were taken to Emporia for depos-

A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE.

Kansas will be glad to learn that any book which was used in the State the past year must be taken by the local agents in each county in exchange for the "New Books" in accordance with the provisions of the law, and no books are to be rejected because they do not contain both covers and all the printed pages.
The matter went into court last week and some of the local agents have already quietly had their instructions.
Each pupil in the State is entitled to the same benefit and will get it if demanded, but if not demanded more than half your books are liable to be condemned and rejected.
Our fellow townsman G. G. Burton, deserves great credit for bringing about this just measure and compliance with the law.—Topeka Democrat.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

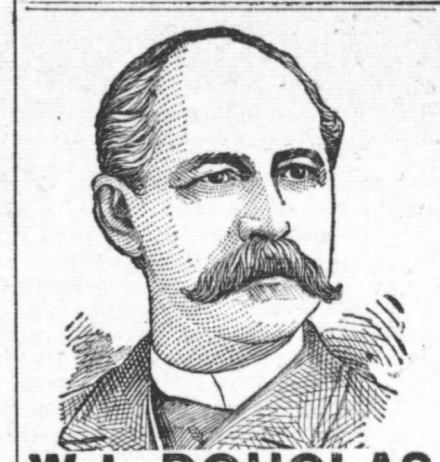
Sealed bids will be received by the School Board of District No. 11 Chase county, Kansas, until 2 o'clock, p. m. Tuesday, September 7, 1897, for the building of a new school-house and out-houses in said district, bids to be separate on stone work, carpenter work, painting, and plastering, or as a whole, bond to accompany all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at the home of the District Clerk and at office of the County Superintendent. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
R. C. HUNTER, Clerk.

TEACHERS PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

The following teachers from the various townships have been appointed to arrange a series of programs for the teachers' association, the ensuing year. J. M. Stone, Miss Beth Bailey, Miss Minnie Myser, B. Frank Martin, Miss Mattie Upton, Frank Riggs, Miss Minnie Ellis, T. G. Allen, H. A. Rose, H. C. Stephenson, Miss Carrie Breese, E. A. Wyatt and Mrs. S. P. Grisham.
They are requested to meet at the school-house, in C. W. Falls, on Friday, Sept. 3rd, at 10 a. m., each teacher to be prepared to suggest at least three for discussion. W. C. AUSTIN, Pres.

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SAXON SWITZERLAND.

One of the Most Picturesque Districts in the World.

Visitors from America Pronounce it a Veritable Paradise, Superior in Some Respects to the Yosemite Valley.

[Special Berlin Letter]

Among the picturesque districts until recently neglected by the American tourists in Europe is that region known generally as Saxon Switzerland. This neglect, however, is now being made up for, as the number of Americans visiting that lovely region is steadily on the increase. I noticed, among the passengers on a river boat going up the Elbe, several charming American bridal parties, and on the summit of one of the finest peaks I stumbled into a group of Americans who hailed from every part of the United States, but who were here, focussed together, as it were, in this tiny paradise.

For Saxon Switzerland is a veritable paradise. It has not the grand air of the real Switzerland, and it lacks glaciers and cloud-piercing monsters of mountains. But of its kind it is more attractive. There is a mixture of idyllic peace and peculiar picturesqueness in the landscape that is extremely charming. The people there are not yet so greedy after the dollars of the tourists; in fact, they are for the most part quite naive and hospitable, and their brook trout and fresh fruit and the products of their mountain industries are as yet

the Bastel rock, for instance, near the town of Schandau (although but about 700 feet over the river) one sees, when the weather is clear, the pillars and spires of Dresden (25 miles distant) on the one side, and the mountain tops of Bohemia (about the same distance or farther on the other). Below, scores of little villages, hills and dales, wooded slopes and rocky formations, with the river separating the whole picture, spread out, checker-board fashion. The whole district, so far as it is worth seeing and visiting, measures but a few hundred square miles, it is true, but within that small territory the tourist, to his amazement, notices more variety in landscape, in type of population, etc., than he would elsewhere in territory 20 times that size.

Beyond the Saxon borders, on Bohemian soil, there are two of the loveliest sights of all, viz.: Prebischthor, and the Edmund's Klamm. The latter is a chasm opening into the steep and perpendicular rock for the length of ten miles or so, the bottom being formed by a pellucid mountain river. Row boats ascend this river to the very heart of this slit into the rocks, and the scenery changes frequently during the trip. Now one passes rocks down which the mountain brooklets trickle with melodious splash, and then again both banks are lined with pine trees, verdure, bushes from which hundreds of singing birds pour their songs, for though men are in close proximity they cannot harm these birds, and the birds know it and are jolly in proportion. There are several rapids, but it is easy to avoid them—at least it is so for the experienced boatmen of the neighbor-



ROCK FORMATION IN SAXON SWITZERLAND.

hood. To right and left of this long cleft in the rocks valleys extend, and in these there are picturesque mills and little chalets.

The Prebischthor, again, is a tremendous rock formation—some 1,200 feet high and standing in the very midst of a magnificent wilderness of tall trees and boulders. The valley from which it rises skyward looks as if giants had played marbles with immense boulders and had left the game unfinished; everything is topsy-turvy. But out of it two enormous pillars of gray, withered sandstone stick up straight into the air—1,200 feet high, and on the top these two pillars have another huge slab of rock lying right across them, thus forming a natural gate. On the side of a rock stand a big terrace, a restaurant and numerous other signs of human civilization, including iron railings, from which the different phases of the outlook can be enjoyed in safety, and galleries have been hewn into the rock itself, facilitating the ascent and making it even possible for donkeys and horses to climb up to the height.

Persons who have ever seen the Yosemite valley, in California, will be struck with numerous points of resemblance between that lovely region and this. This is especially the case as to the peculiar shapes of the rocks and promontories. Here in Saxon and Bohemian Switzerland, too, all sorts of extraordinary forms are noticed—faces of human outline, for instance, are quite frequently met with, with noses and mouths hundreds of feet in extent, and a tall pine or oak for eyebrows. But while these and similar points are of striking resemblance to the Californian landscape mentioned, this one of little Saxon Switzerland is much more idyllic, picturesque and peaceful, and the vegetation, too, is more plentiful and varied. Lovely flowers, not met with elsewhere, are found in the numerous side valleys, and bird life is plentiful and very variegated.

Take it altogether, what with the pure air and water, the stimulating effects of open-air life, the beauties of nature, and the wholesome and well-prepared food had everywhere; perhaps, too, the charming character of the native population in this whole region, the American tourist who has tired of the grander scenes of the Alps and the crowds of sightseers in the large cities of Europe cannot do better than take a trip to this lovely country. His health and temper, beyond doubt, will be improved thereby; his pocket will not much suffer, and he will take away with him a remembrance as of something altogether unique.



IN EDMUND'S KLAMM.

a region of mountains, tall, perpendicular rocks and boulders (some rising straight from the banks of the Elbe to an altitude of 1,000 feet and over, and the summits of the mountains 2,000 to 3,000 feet even) through which the lovely Elbe river winds its way. The rock formations, with their odd shapes, owe their origin to a remote volcanic past, and being all of sandstone, the rock is piled on, so to speak, layer on layer, with needle-like peaks jutting forth in the most unexpected places, often dotted with tall and magnificent trees, often, too, bare and showing the loveliest kaleidoscopic changes, as the light, the sun, the clouds, the weather act upon them.

A sunrise and a sunset, for instance, with the roseate or deeper tints of the orb thrown on the two walls of steep rocks hemming in both shores of the silvery river, are among the finest sights that human eye can behold anywhere—and then again, the view, panoramic and extensive, to be enjoyed from many of these mountain tops, is unique. From

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

Probably. The Butler—Hand heavy night at the hour of midnight the ghost appears and groans and wrings its hands.

American Tourist—Ah! Must have died in the cucumber season.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The New Man. Proprietor—Well, how do you find collections?

New Collector—Simply splendid. Every man I called on promised to settle within a week or two.—Detroit Free Press.

No Exception.

Wife—It does seem to take her woman marries she has to take her husband's name.

Husband—Well, she takes everything else he's got, why leave that out?—Judy.

FARM AND GARDEN.

GERMS IN THE SOIL.

They Preserve Their Vitality and Often Spread Disease.

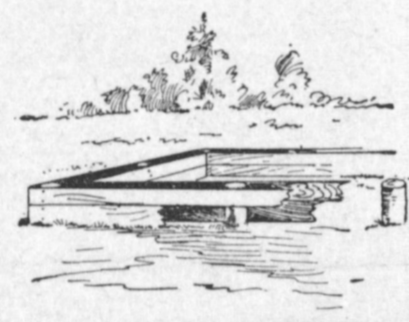
A writer in the Journal of the Franklin Institute calls attention again to the danger of disease germs in soils. He says:

It has been observed in France that, in localities where animals are interred which have died of charbon, the germs of this infectious disease persist in the soils for many years, and that, especially when cereal crops are cultivated upon such soils, there is great danger of contaminating healthy cattle with the same disease. In one case it was observed that many sheep which were pastured in a field in which, two years before, a single animal which had died of charbon was buried, were infected with the disease and died. In like manner, it is entirely probable that the germs of hog cholera may be preserved in the soil for many years, to finally again be brought into an activity which may prove most disastrous for the owners of swine. Every effort should be made by agronomists to avoid infecting the soil by carcasses which are dead from any zymotic disease. Cremation is the only safe method of disposing of such infected carcasses. The investigations of scientists have shown that there are many diseases of an infectious nature due to these germs, and that these germs may preserve their vitality in the soil. Among others may be mentioned yellow fever and tetanus, and the microbe producing the bubonic plague, which retains its vitality in the soil, and thus escapes entire eradication. For the reasons given above, the agronomist, who also has at heart the health and welfare of man and beast, can hardly look with favor upon any of the plans which have been proposed for the use of sewage from large cities for irrigation purposes. There is scarcely a time in any large city when some infectious disease, due to the activity of germs, does not exist, and the sewage is liable at all times to be contaminated therewith.

HINT FOR BUILDERS.

A Cheap, Light Foundation for Small Farm Buildings.

In constructing poultry and other farm buildings it is often desired to make a tight foundation, for the sake of warmth in winter, but not at the expense of a cemented stone or brick



A CHEAP FOUNDATION.

foundation. The cut shows an excellent plan. Cedar posts are set where needed, then boarded up inside and out with matched cedar boards. This gives an air space between the boarding that will keep out the wind very effectively. The building can then be set upon the posts, the whole expense for foundation being small. Other wood that does not readily decay can be used if desired instead of the cedar. A window ought to be put into the foundation on either side, to be kept open in summer, to air out the interior. In this way the inner boarding will be much less likely to decay.—N. Y. Tribune.

SHADE FOR POULTRY.

Wonders Can Be Accomplished with a Little Sunflower Seed.

If one has not natural shade for his fowls, this must be provided artificially, and there are so many ways that it seems unnecessary to mention them, such as the use of bagging stretched on poles, some boards placed on a frame with sufficient slant to carry off the water; planting of vines, etc.; but the one which I have used is the large Russian sunflower, as this produces abundance of shade in the summer and seeds in the fall. It is wonderful how many plants will grow from a five-cent investment in seeds, and I prefer this variety to any other, as the seeds are too large for the sparrow to eat, in consequence of which you are left with a large quantity. If one raises white fowls, or those with any white in their plumage, or buff fowls, it is absolutely necessary to keep them entirely out of the sun and rain if one wishes them gotten into the best possible condition as to plumage, and for this purpose an old shed is about as good as anything, provided everything in it is clean and the roof does not leak.—Rural World.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

When a horse refuses to eat let him rest.

Small farms well tilled are what makes the country rich and prosperous.

Never sell young growing stock when there are older animals that can be spared.

With hogs, cattle and horses especially feed to maturity as far as possible.

For building up poor land sheep are a better class of stock to keep than any other.

As soon as the harvesting is finished see that the machines are stored under shelter.

After the harvest work is finished up is often a good time to do necessary draining.

Too close pasturing at this season of the year is simply robbing the soil of its fertility.

The self-rake reaper is a good implement to use in cutting clover to thresh for seed.

If the pigs are to be fattened early it will be best to commence feeding grain in good season.—Farmers' Union.

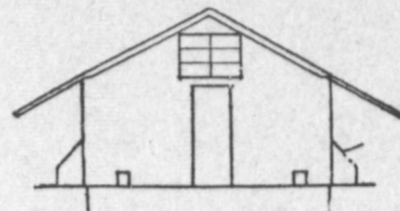
A FARM HEN HOUSE.

It is Quite Convenient and Very Easy to Put Up.

As I have not seen anything in your paper that I think to be quite as convenient in the way of a henhouse as mine, I will send you a description of it.

The house is 12x10 feet set 2 1/2 feet from the ground; the 12 foot sides have 7 foot walls; roof projects over each 12 foot side about 5 feet; door is in one 16 foot side (south side) with window above it; hole on opposite side from door on floor—6 feet by 6 inches, with floor projecting out a little, with sled under to scrape droppings into with board hinged on to close it.

Roosts are made of 1 1/2 inch square stuff 12 feet long nailed onto same sized



CONVENIENT HEN HOUSE.

pieces 18 inches apart, ends of cross pieces hinged to north wall 2 feet above floor, the other ends supported by 2 foot logs so that it all raises easily when cleaning house.

Nests are made on the two 12 foot sides under the projecting roof, holes being cut through the wall 6 inches above the floor 6x8 inches, with sliding doors inside to raise from outside with a string. The boxes for the nests are made fourteen inches square on the bottom, upper part of side next to wall left open to fit over the hole in the wall, top of box made to slope enough to keep the hens from sitting on them and half of lid hinged on to raise from outside, each nest box being separate, can be lifted off and cleaned easily.

On the south under the door is an approach 6 or 7 feet wide, with holes 8x10 inches with doors to close them same as nests, 4 feet each side of door, for fowls to enter.

A small picketed yard is made around three sides, east, north and west, in which hens may run while setting, by opening lid and closing sliding door, and laying hens cannot intrude on them.

This house has saved my wife much worry. I wish every farmer's wife had one like it.—A. J. Harlon, in Western Rural.

BROKEN CROCKERY.

Not Nourishing, But Still Very Good Feed for Chickens.

An excellent way to dispose of broken crockery that at times accumulates about the dooryard is to pound the pieces until they are as fine as grains of corn, and put them into a box or scatter them over the ground where the poultry can have access to them. There should always be a box or bin in the yard—preferably under cover—where the fowls can get to it at all times, into which broken oyster shells, coal, broken plaster, crushed and burned bone, crushed crockery, etc., should be put. The box should never be empty.

A subscriber asks about feeding broken glass to poultry. We have never made a practice of using it, but know of a number of poultry farmers who do and like it. They also claim that no evil effects result from its use. It seems to be an unnatural and unnecessary article to use, especially when gravel, bones, crushed stone, crockery, etc., are so easily obtained and prepared for use.

Most of us know from experience how sharp are the edges of broken glass; how fowls can swallow splinters of it without lacerating their throats and mouths is indeed puzzling. Once in the gizzard, however, it provides awful sharp teeth.—Rural Californian.

How to Cool off a Pig.

A great many breeders upon having a hog or pig over-heated, or very warm, attempt to reduce the temperature by dashing a bucket of cold water over it. Very often the result is a dead pig in a very short time. The proper way to cool off a pig just received in a crate or one that is overheated, is to let it lie still and commence pouring water gradually on its nose, continuing for the space of two minutes on the nose, and up to the top of the head. Then when the head is thoroughly cooled, proceed backward gradually, not pouring too rapidly at first, till you have reached the tail. In this way the hog will be cooled off without danger of any bad effects from the overheating.—Rural World.

Supply Poultry with Grit.

Because a flock has the run of a field is no reason for supposing that a plentiful supply of gritty material is found by the hens. A calculation will show that, when the hens are searching daily over every portion of the range only a short time is required for them to appropriate all the gritty material that can be utilized. It is not every kind of hard substance that will answer the purpose. Round gravel is not suitable. The hens should have sharp cutting material, such as flint, broken china and earthenware, or even glass. When they are confined, it is still more important that the matter of providing grit should not be overlooked.—Western Plowman.

Plowing by Electricity.

A system of electric plowing has been worked out on a commercial basis by A. Borsig, of Berlin. Overhead conductors do not extend into all the fields, but are tapped by temporary wires laid on the ground. It is possible with an electric conductor of 500 meters and a plowing rope of 300 meters working length, to plow 222 acres from one center of operation. Mr. Borsig states that with five plows and fixed engines of 250 horse-power, 5,000 acres of medium heavy ground can be plowed to a depth of 14 inches at a cost of 95 cents per acre. The use of separate engines increases the cost by 14 cents per acre.

Overcome in Durability.

"It isn't at all safe to judge by appearances," said the restless boy's father.

"Yes," replied the mother, "people are very deceptive."

"And so are inanimate objects. You'd never think, merely judging from external indications, that the heavy pair of shoes I bought that boy was only going to wear for six weeks, while his fragile-looking Latin grammar will last him a lifetime."—Washington Star.

A Solution.

This simple rule solves woman's whims—Forget it now you mustn't; The things she hasn't got she wants, And those she has she doesn't.—Puck.

THE PINK OF POLITENESS.



"Really, Mr. Jones, I must say you are about the most original man I have ever met; you haven't said a single word about the weather."

"Well, I couldn't say what I think about the weather in the presence of a lady."—London Sketch.

Gave Him Points.

"My wife and I have been cleaning house. Last night we put down a carpet."

"Both of you?"

"No; I put it down."

"What did your wife do?"

"She—she handed me the tacks."—Judge.



AN UNCLASSIFIED IMPORT. American Heiress (returning home)—What is the tax on an English lord under this new law?

It Made No Difference.

"Is that your wife on a bicycle?"

"It is."

"I thought you said that you would never permit her to ride one."

"I don't permit it, but what difference do you suppose that makes to her?"—Chicago Post.

Rather Unjust.

Young Mother (on the train)—Mommy's—itty—pitty—peshus lammy—angel—dirlie—desdetweetestingatveiyed, atsutitis.

Old Gent (seat in front)—And they blame a man for cursing the mother tongue!—Judge.

A Mistake Somewhere.

Bobby (puzzled)—I thought God made everybody?

Sunday School Teacher—Why, he did, Bobby.

Bobby—Well, anyway, pa calls sis a "tailor-made" girl.—N. Y. Journal.

The First Symptom.

Mr. Saphead (during the honeymoon)—When did my little duckie darling first discover that she loved me?

Bride (sweetly)—When I found myself getting angry every time anyone called you a fool.—Tit-Bits.

She Should Have Him.

Her Father—My daughter has been accustomed to every luxury that money can buy.

Her Young Man—Well, don't you think that I may be regarded as a luxury?—Brooklyn Life.

Depressing Influences. "I never let Henry complain and go on about the hot weather."

"How do you stop him?"

"I remind him how he used to fuss about the coal bills last winter."—Detroit Free Press.

Probably He Did.

"Old Bullionoodle told me that he started out in life by running away with a circus."

"I'll bet he made a success of it, too, unless it was nailed down."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It Disappeared.

"Beg pardon, Grimly, did your wife lose that \$50 with which she started to the savings bank, or was she robbed?"

"Partly both. She collided with a bargain counter."—Detroit Free Press.

Friends.

"I suppose you got to be good friends with everybody on shipboard, going over?"

"No—"

There was in her voice a thrill of regret; regret

"—that resembles sorrow, As the mist resembles rain."

"No," she answered, thus: "I traveled with my husband."—Detroit Journal.

Proof That Fairies Exist.

Little Ethel, having alluded to fairies, the caller asked:

"Do you think there are such things as fairies, dear?"

"O yes, Mrs. Gray," replied the little girl, earnestly. "Only yesterday I heard papa and Uncle George talking about some fairies they saw at the theater, and they didn't know I heard them, either."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Diplomacy.

It isn't always well to look A bulldog in the eyes, If there is any way in which One can do otherwise; Nor is it always best to tell A liar that he lies, Unless you're big and strong and he's Not more than half your size.

—Detroit Journal.

Insult to Injury.

Weary Waggles—Dis is a cold, cold world, Dusty.

Dusty—How so, Weary?

Weary Waggles—Why, because! What d'ye think? I went inter dat house an' asked for some old duds, an' de missus offered me a bathing suit.—N. Y. Truth.

Nothing in It.

"I received a letter yesterday from a lawyer who has discovered that I am one of the heirs to a large English estate."

"Did he inclose a stamp?"

"No."

"Then I don't see how you can make anything out of that."—N. Y. Journal.

Too Bad.

"I'd just like to see Any man kiss me." She said, and then deeply she sighed. But although she was kissed, The seeing she missed For the reason that she was cross-eyed.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Not Lost. Traveler (to the ferryman crossing the river)—Has anyone ever been lost in this stream?

Boatman—No, sir. Some professor was drowned here last spring, but they found him again after looking for two weeks.—Fliegende Blaetter.

According to Custom.

Bank Receiver—The accounts are all mixed up. Can't make head or tail of anything yet.

Reporter—All right. I'll just say that you expect to pay the depositors in full.—Puck.

ELECTRICALLY SPEAKING.



"John, doesn't my bathing suit electrify you?"

"Yes; shocks me, in fact."—N. Y. Herald.

When Signs Go Wrong. "A fortune teller told me to marry a man who had a steady gaze."

"Well?"

"So I married John; but I've found out since that his gaze is the only steady thing about him."—Chicago Record.

An Apt Comparison.

Harduppe—Say, I feel like a bathing suit.

Tomtom—How's that?

Harduppe—I'm so awfully short.—Town Topics.

An Acute Attack.

"I don't see how Lodger can find time for so many secret societies."

"Well, what I don't understand is how he finds time for his business."—Chicago Journal.

ONE HOUR'S CHAT.

BY HELEN BEEKMAN.

TWO young men were seated upon the wide porch of a seaside hotel chatting of things past and present, and finally glided into confidential interchange of experiences, unmindful of the fact that they were within earshot of an open window, whose close blinds were deceptive, inasmuch as they kept out sight, but admitted sound.

One of the men, Roy Somers, had lately returned from a three years' sojourn abroad, and had accidentally met at the dinner table his old college chum and dear friend, Robert Blake, a young lawyer rising in his profession. Of him I will say here that he was yet young, about 26 or 27, a good-looking, manly fellow, with a handsome income. Now let him speak for himself.

Lying upon a wide lounge, just under the window of which I made mention, was a little figure hidden by an afghan, but above this could be seen a face of delicate beauty, with childlike blue eyes, wistful and pathetic in expression, and loose curls of pure golden tint. Over this face was a perplexed shadow, and more than once the pretty lips murmured:

"Oh, how mean, oh, how wicked it is to listen! But I must hear! I must hear!"

The friends had discussed current topics, until, as I have said, they became confidential, when Roy said, rather abruptly:

"I heard some gossip about you as I passed through New York."

"Yes? I did not know I was of sufficient importance to be the subject of gossip! What, if it is not a secret, did you hear?"

"Tell me first, if you are engaged to be married?"

"No!"

"Short, and not particularly sweet. I heard, then, that you were engaged to a hunchback, a little monster!"

The face on the other side of the window grew white as snow, but Robert Blake gathered his brow into a heavy frown.

"Don't be angry, old fellow!" his friend pleaded. "I was foolish to repeat it. I might have known it was false, being well aware of your fastidious love of beauty."

"False, yes! But I would give all I own to make it true! You have heard the gossip, shall I tell you the truth?"

"See here, Bob! I've made a mess somehow. Do forget it."

"Look at that!" said Robert, opening a small velvet case he took from his breast pocket. "Tell me what you think of it?"

"It is beautiful! Lovely! One of the few faces one may call angelic."

"And mind and heart are as beautiful, as angelic as the face."

"I can easily believe it. The expression is pure and sweet as a babe's."

"Yet you just called her a little monster."

"Bob! You cannot mean that she, the original of this miniature, is deformed."

"Yes. She was crippled in childhood—by me."

"She is a connection of mine, a step-child of my uncle, and when we were children we spent our summer together, as I was a yearly guest at Owl's Nest, my uncle's place on the Hudson. She was the sweetest little fairy at ten years old that you ever saw, and I was a great hulking boy of 16, and did not understand how delicate she was. I actually believe I was in love with her then, but I was at the most awkward age for such sentiment, and I covered my actual adoration by teasing her. We were on the hill behind my uncle's house, where there was a steep declivity, and I was, as usual, half romping with her, taxing her temper by my hateful manner, when, somehow, heaven knows how, unintentionally I pushed her over the edge of the hill, and she fell down to the foot. When I reached her she was white and senseless, and I thought, dead. Oh, the long agony of that walk when I took her in my arms to the house, staggered into the room where her mother was, putting her into her arms, only to rush away for a doctor. I was a murderer in my own eyes, and for days while she lay between life and death my misery could not be described. It was some comfort that she lived, but when I was told that the injury to her spine would be a life-long deformity, then, boy as I was, I made a solemn vow to devote my life to her."

"I was sent back to the boarding school before May (did I tell you her name was May Talbot?) was able to see me, and from school I went to college, while my uncle and aunt were in Germany trying the baths for their darling. Every letter was a torture to me, yet I longed for them, watched for them and shed bitter tears over the record of the suffering I had caused. But it was ten years before I saw May again. I went abroad when they came home, but circumstances prevented a farewell visit to Owl's Nest, and I remained, as you know, in Italy, on account of my father's health. Do you wonder, Roy, that I was a reserved, morose boy at college?"

"Reserved, yes, and often very sad," replied his friend, "but never morose. Many times I longed to ask for your confidence, but there was something that told me it was too deep a sorrow you were hiding for any intrusion."

"I could not talk of it in those days. When my father died and I planned to return to my own home, I renewed my self-exacted vows to devote my life to May, but—do not despise me, Roy—it was with an added misery and pain. Remember, I had not once seen her since the day when I carried her home, after my hand had ruined her young life, but I knew that she was deformed.

I was a young man, in the full vigor of health, and, while my conscience told me very plainly that I owed my life to May Talbot, my heart shrank from the only way in which I could offer it. Common sense spoke very plainly. Only as my wife could I give to May the tender care, the love, that might throw some gladness into her life. And I, like a coward, thought of the long misery of my own life tied to a deformed woman that I did not love. So I came home, a slave in my own idea to my duty, and resolved to wear my chains bravely. It was summer weather again when I went to Owl's Nest, and, to my surprise, the house was full of guests, most of them young people. I think that May must have gathered something of my intention from my letters, for she was no longer a child, and suffering had made her womanly even beyond her years. I only guessed this from her manner. I had expected to meet a frank, cousinly welcome, for our correspondence had been like that of an affectionate brother and sister, but May was dignified and even chilling in her greeting. It was soon evident to me that she was trying to thrust other ladies who were her guests upon my care, and to avoid me as far as possible.

"But was she repulsive, Bob?"

"Repulsive! She was far from it, my poor darling. Feeling her deformity, as such sensitive natures do feel any personal defect, she had a morbid idea that she was hideous and yet a craving to be loved, if she could not be admired. Governed by this wish, she had cultivated a naturally fine intellect by constant study, poring over books when other girls of her age would have been seeking pleasure in flirtations or amusements. With a sweet, pleasant voice and a good ear for music, she had cultivated a musical taste till she was wonderfully proficient, and her singing was a pure delight to her friends. But for me she never sang; she never played; never chatted as she did with her other friends, and avoided me so persistently that at last a horrible fear took possession of me. In spite of her natural sweetness of disposition, her affectionate letters, I feared she had never really forgiven me, but was too generous to let me know the truth."

"H'm! Not an unnatural fear. But, my dear fellow, when you found yourself so persistently snubbed, why did you not leave her? You had done all your conscience required."

"But not all my heart desired! One day, when she was not more gracious than usual, I made her a downright offer of marriage. She was furious! She said I insulted her! Nothing could convince her that I was not trying to make amends for the past, at the price of my own happiness. From hot indignation she became pathetic, asking me how I could so wound her, finally leaving me in tears. To say that I felt like a brute gives but a faint idea of my sensations. I left Owl's Nest the same day, trying to comfort myself by my own virtuous intentions. But, Roy, I love her! I love her with all the strength of my heart. Her deformity to me is but a touching reminiscence of the tenderness I owe her, and which I long, unutterably, to pour out upon her. To me she is the one woman in the world, and I cannot imagine a deeper, purer happiness than mine would be could I call her my wife. How to convince her of this, how to overcome her morbid horror that I am unwillingly devoting myself to her service, I do not yet know. But I am resolved to try. Surely such deep, sincere love as mine must at last win its way and force her to believe in its truth!"

"You have my best wishes. Come, shall we ride?"

So they strolled away to order their horses, and May Talbot threw off the afghan, to stand before her mirror, and once more compare her little, crooked figure with the thought of other women's symmetry.

But into the blue eyes had come a radiance that made the whole face joyous. Over the sweet, sensitive lips hovered a smile born of love and such happiness as her life had never known before. For she loved her knight well, this fair maiden who would not accept his pity. To have been his wife, doubting his motive in seeking her, to have thought every tender word a duty wrung from his remorse, would have been torture. To be his wife because he loved her, had won her love, was such happiness that the truth made her dizzy, and she sank into a deep armchair, sobbing for pure joy.

"My dear," said a matronly lady, presently entering the room, "who do you think is here? Robert Blake! I met him as we drove up to the porch steps. Tell me, darling, will it be painful to you to see him? We can go away if it is."

"No, mamma. I want to see him."

But she made no explanation. She met him in the evening promenade, when, leaning upon her stepfather's arm, she slowly walked on the beach. Her smile, her soft words of welcome, invited him to remain beside her, and soon he was alone with her, the older gentleman pleading fatigue.

They were alone, though hundreds passed and repassed in the public promenade. Her voice was low, yet he heard it above the roar of the breakers, when she said:

"Robert, I am afraid I was very unkind to you last month."

"Very unkind, my darling!" he said, all his love in his eyes, as he looked into her face.

"Will you forgive me?"

"On one condition only; that you are kind now and will promise to be my wife."

"I will!" she said, gently; "your true-loving wife, Robert, for I love you with all my heart."

"As I love you!" he answered.

But he never knew that she had heard that hour's chat in which he laid his heart bare for his friend, little guessing who was listening so near to him.—N. Y. Ledger.

AFRICA'S PROFITABLE GOATS.

They Are Angola and Boer Stock, and Their Fleeces Are Valuable.

One of the most lucrative industries in the Karoo districts of South Africa is Angola goat farming, and although it has only been established for less than 40 years, the cape bids fair to become the most important center of mohair production in the world. The early attempts to import this goat from Angola were attended with great loss of money and great disappointment, nearly all the goats dying either on the way to the cape, or very soon after landing; in fact, from the early importations only a very small number survived. But in 1879 a large importation was successfully made by three different firms or individuals, who landed a large number of pure-bred Angola goats at Port Elizabeth, where they were sold at from £100 to £400 apiece. Soon after that the exportation of Angola goats from Turkey was prohibited for a time; but in 1894 Mr. Rhodes obtained the relaxation of this prohibition. Early in 1897 a shipment of 200 Angola goats, after being quarantined, was sold at Port Elizabeth at an average of £50 apiece, some of the rams selling for as much as £300 each. At present there are somewhere about 4,000,000 Angola goats in the colony.

The Angola in the colony is not now pure-bred; the original imported rams were crossed with carefully selected pure white Boer goat ewes, and from the succeeding in-breeding the present flock have sprung, and a fine, glossy, silky fleece secured. Indeed, it is accepted that mohair can now be produced in Cape Colony as perfect in quality and as beautiful in luster as any produced in Angola itself.

The goat itself is a pretty-looking little animal, looking, with its long white, wavy fleece, more like a sheep than a goat. The beard, too, so characteristic of the goat, is almost hidden in the long hair about the neck and face. The head is small and narrow, with drooping or lop ears. Horns, light in color, flattened, twisted slightly and spreading outward—are possessed by both rams and ewes, though they are smaller in the latter.

The small body is thickly covered with a beautiful long fleece of white, lustrous, wavy, silky hair, which in well-bred goats nearly reaches to the ground; and, in addition to this long hair, there is an inferior under coat of hair, or second coat, which has its own separate market value.

The Karoo and higher lands of the colony are the places where the Angola flourishes best. Almost every farmer in the Karoo has his flock of Angoras, some several flocks of several hundred in each. Every morning the flocks are driven out to kraals or sheltered inclosures into the veldt, where they are allowed to wander and graze all day, but at night they are driven back to the shelter of the kraal after being taken to the dam to be watered.

Angoras are sheared about June, when a good fleece will average from five to six pounds in weight, with hair from five to six inches long. About November the goats tend to shed their hair, but rather than lose it the farmer again shears in October. After shearing the wool is packed into large bales, which are fastened securely with iron bands; it is then exported to England for manufacture, a large part going to Yorkshire. In 1895 mohair to the value of £70,867 was exported, and at the present time one-tenth of the total British supply is received from the Cape.

Among the most dreaded foes of the timid little Angola are the jackal, the red lynx and the baboon; the two former kill the kids for their flesh, but the baboons rip open the udders of the ewes in search of milk, and even open the stomachs of the kids for the sake of the curdled milk they may obtain. The first two animals are poisoned and hunted down with dogs where possible, and to keep down the baboon shooting parties are frequently organized. By way of encouraging the extinction of these pests the government pays three shillings a tail for jackals and one shilling a tail for baboons.—Black and White.

Victoria Decorates a War-Horse.

One of the most interesting features of the jubilee procession was a small white Arabian mare, which attracted as much attention as the lord mayor himself. Her name is Tel-el-Kebr, she is 22 years old and was ridden by Field Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord Roberts, who also rode her when he commanded the British troops in the famous battle in Egypt, after which she is named. Around her neck was a broad band of red, white and blue ribbon, from which hung a gold medal of honor and the iron Victoria cross, two decorations which are bestowed by her majesty only as a reward for acts of the greatest gallantry and military service of unusual importance. Gen. Roberts has ridden the mare through three campaigns in Egypt and the Sudan, and she is said to have saved the life of this famous soldier, who is second only to Lord Wolseley, on two occasions. She is a very small animal, and Gen. Roberts is a very small man. For the last four years Tel-el-Kebr has been kept in the stables of the Horse guards, and has received as much attention as the owner. She is the only horse that was ever decorated by Queen Victoria, and it was, therefore, appropriate that she should have a place in the procession.—Chicago Times-Herald.

His Status.

Inquiring Drummer—What kind of a man is that fellow, Slicksmith? Squam Corners Merchant—Well, he is continually bragging that he is as honest as the day is long; but I'd advise all interested parties to keep an eye on him during the night.—Puck.

Done to a Turn.

"Tottie Twinkleton got every cent of Cholly's money before she threw him over." "Yes, she said that she believed that a thing worth doing at all was worth doing well."—N. Y. Truth.

RHEUMATISM AND KIDNEY TROUBLE.

The Result of Sleeping Without Shelter and Drinking Alkal Water.

Out of the Gratitude of His Heart, Mr. John McMillan Tells a Reporter How He Was Cured of Most Terrible Suffering.

From the Capital, St. John, Kansas.

Your correspondent in an interview with Mr. John McMillan, who resides at St. John, Kansas, elicited the following information concerning the wonderful curative properties contained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. McMillan said: "I was, in the fall of 1894, with another man, decided upon a hunting expedition into the Indian Territory. Accordingly, we started south late in the fall. The weather was damp and cold, and we were compelled to sleep on the ground with nothing but a tent for protection. The exposure, coupled with the bad water, which in that county contains a great quantity of alkali and gypsum, caused me to contract a bad case of kidney trouble and rheumatism, something I had never known before. After remaining in the Territory for several months and continuing to grow worse, I concluded the best thing for me to do was to come home, which I proceeded to do, but I became worse.

"I tried several remedies without avail. My nights were spent in sleeplessness and misery, and I became convinced that I must have help immediately. Some one told me the benefits they had derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I determined to give them a trial, which I did, and I can truthfully assert to you that their action was magical. From the first dose I commenced improving and 'twas but a short time until all pain had left me, and I felt entirely well. What is more, I have never had a recurrence of my trouble from the time of my recovery until the present time. I can certainly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as one of the best medicines on the market, if not the best."

In conclusion, Mr. McMillan asked us if we intended making his statement public, and upon our affirmative reply he remarked that he was perfectly satisfied, as he had often contemplated doing so himself, but considered it a duty he owed to suffering humanity.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A Sick Church.

They dedicated a church in a certain New York village a few days ago, and shortly after the incident the daughter of a citizen living over the way was heard to say to her mother:

"I wonder what's the matter with that church, Ma, do you know?"

"No," replied the mother. "Why do you think there is anything the matter with it?"

"Cause I answered the child, 'I heard 'em say it was dedicated.'"—Boston Courier.

Encouraging Statistics.

The Baltimore and Ohio officials are very much pleased with certain statistics that have recently been prepared of the performance of freight trains on the Second division, which handles all the east and west-bound traffic between Baltimore and Cumberland. Before the new freight engines were purchased, and the improvements made in the track in the way of straightening curves and reducing grades, the average number of cars to the train was 28 1/2. Now, with more powerful and modern motive power and a better track, the average is 40 cars per train, an increase of 41 per cent. The average east-bound movement per day for the first ten days of August was 1,123 loaded cars. On the Third division, Cumberland to Grafton, where there are grades of 125 feet to the mile, the engines used to haul 19 1/2 loads to the train. Now the average is 25 2/3 loads per train, an increase of 31 per cent. It would certainly appear that the money spent in improvements on the B. and O. is being amply justified, and that the cost of operation is being very materially reduced.

A Mild Attack.

Beefneck Bill—'Vot's come of your par-der?

Strongarm Jake—I shook 'im. He got religion already.

"O! Quit the business, has he?"

"He always wanted to open a safe with prayer."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

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

When a woman has more than she can hold in her hand she puts it in her mouth.—Washington Democrat.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.

CATTLE—Best beefs.....\$ 4 50 @ 5 20
Stooks..... 2 75 @ 3 50
Native cows..... 2 25 @ 3 50
HOGS—Choice to heavy..... 3 35 @ 4 25 1/2
SHEEP..... 2 85 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 90 @ 91
No. 2 mixed..... 85 1/2 @ 86 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 25 @ 26 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 17 @ 18
RYE—No. 2..... 50 @ 50 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel..... 4 50 @ 4 70
Fancy..... 4 20 @ 4 30
HAY—Choice timothy..... 7 00 @ 7 50
Fancy prairie..... 6 00 @ 6 25
BRAN (sacked)..... 44 @ 45
BUCKWHEAT..... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream..... 8 @ 8 1/4
EGGS—Choice..... 10 1/2 @ 11
POTATOES..... 35 @ 50

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping..... 3 25 @ 4 50
Texas..... 3 20 @ 4 45
HOGS—Heavy..... 3 30 @ 4 45
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 25 @ 3 70
FLOUR—Choice..... 3 90 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 85 1/2 @ 86 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 27 1/2 @ 27 3/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 17 @ 19 1/2
RYE—No. 2..... 51 1/2 @ 52
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 16 1/2
LARD—Western..... 4 60 @ 4 80
PORK..... 8 65 @ 9 00

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime..... 3 90 @ 5 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 3 50 @ 4 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3 25 @ 3 75
FLOUR—Choice..... 4 20 @ 4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 93 @ 94
CORN—No. 2..... 30 1/2 @ 30 5/8
OATS—No. 2..... 19 1/2 @ 20
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 16 1/2
LARD..... 4 65 @ 4 85
PORK..... 8 80 @ 8 85

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 40 @ 5 17 1/2
HOGS—Good to choice..... 4 00 @ 5 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 1 01 1/4 @ 1 01 3/4
CORN—No. 2..... 35 1/2 @ 36
OATS—No. 2..... 53 @ 53 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery..... 12 @ 13
PORK—Mess..... 9 00 @ 10 00

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES WEST

Via Burlington Route.
One fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip to Nebraska, Kansas, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Black Hills, certain portions of Iowa, Colorado and Utah. September 7th, 21st, October 5th and 19th. Ask your ticket agent for additional information. L. W. WAKELLY, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Philosophy at the Zoo.

Two youths looked into a cage of monkeys. Through their nostrils puffs of smoke came forth at regular intervals from white-wrapped cigarettes.

Their heads were nicely balanced by a wealth of hair parted exactly in the middle. Light bamboo canes grasped firmly in the middle showed they were full-grown men.

"See," said one, "what we have descended from."

And they looked into the cage of monkeys and laughed.

The mother monkey called her children about her.

They climbed gravely on the perch to listen to her words.

She pointed to the young men.

"See," said the mother monkey, "what some of our ancestors have degenerated into."

And the children monkeys returned to their corners and wept.—Chicago Record.

Not Worth a D.

Chief Justice Peters, of Maine, has a reputation for telling witty stories. At the recent commencement of the University of Maine he told this one:

"I knew a young man who was seven years getting through another college. Then he went into the ministry, because he didn't have sense enough to practice law. He went into the Episcopal ministry because he didn't have to make prayers and could steal his sermons. Then he went out and got the degree of D. D. from a university. One would have done just as well, and such a degree isn't worth much."—N. Y. Herald.

Do We Need Big Muscles?

By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. Real vigor means the ability to digest and sleep well, and to perform a reasonable amount of daily physical and mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables the enfeebled dyspeptic to resume the allotted activity of every day life, as well as to participate without discomfort in its enjoyments, that it is such a pre-eminently useful medicine.

It Was Taken Awheel.

Mrs. Tenspot—I am so glad that you are engaged to Harold Wolloughby. Was it a long courtship?

Miss Skidmore—Not very. My cyclometer registered about 700 miles.—Judge.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

If a man makes a success in life, he likes to tell how he started with nothing.—Washington Democrat.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

The busy little bootblack never fails to improve each little shining hour.—Chicago Record.

\$12 to \$35 Can be made working

at home. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to the business. Spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts. G. GIFFORD, 11th and Main Streets, RICHMOND, Va.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited, Dorchester, Mass.

SEE THAT THIS NAME IS STAMPED ON EVERY PAIR OF SHOES YOU BUY. IT IS A POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF SUPERIORITY.

Ladies' A. Briesmeyer

Ask Your Dealer for Them. JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

"GOOD WIVES GROW FAIR IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR WORKS," ESPECIALLY IF THEY USE

SAPOLIO

ALL AGES will hail with delight the coming of the most wonderful, meritorious preparation that will lighten the ills of humanity and will do away with the taking of obnoxious, violent purges, inconvenient liquids, and pills that tear your life out. Simple, because in

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

You find just what you want, convenient in form, pleasant of taste (just like candy), and of never-failing remedial action. Although made of the most costly ingredients, they are sold at a price within the reach of all.

ALL DRUGGISTS. From Baby to Dear Old Grandpa.

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

The best Red Rope Roofing for 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144, 148, 152, 156, 160, 164, 168, 172, 176, 180, 184, 188, 192, 196, 200, 204, 208, 212, 216, 220, 224, 228, 232, 236, 240, 244, 248, 252, 256, 260, 264, 268, 272, 276, 280, 284, 288, 292, 296, 300, 304, 308, 312, 316, 320, 324, 328, 332, 336, 340, 344, 348, 352, 356, 360, 364, 368, 372, 376, 380, 384, 388, 392, 396, 400, 404, 408, 412, 416, 420, 424, 428, 432, 436, 440, 444, 448, 452, 456, 460, 464, 468, 472, 476, 480, 484, 488, 492, 496, 500, 504, 508, 512, 516, 520, 524, 528, 532, 536, 540, 544, 548, 552, 556, 560, 564, 568, 572, 576, 580, 584, 588, 592, 596, 600, 604, 608, 612, 616, 620, 624, 628, 632, 636, 640, 644, 648, 652, 656, 660, 664, 668, 672, 676, 680, 684, 688, 692, 696, 700, 704, 708, 712, 716, 720, 724, 728, 732, 736, 740, 744, 748, 752, 756, 760, 764, 768, 772, 776, 780, 784, 788, 792, 796, 800, 804, 808, 812, 816, 820, 824, 828, 832, 836, 840, 844, 848, 852, 856, 860, 864, 868, 872, 876, 880, 884, 888, 892, 896, 900, 904, 908, 912, 916, 920, 924, 928, 932, 936, 940, 944, 948, 952, 956, 960, 964, 968, 972, 976, 980, 984, 988, 992, 996, 1000.

REFEREE'S REPORT.

George W. Clark Submits Evidence in the Stock Yards Case.

His Conclusions Are Regarded by Both Sides as Impartial—Company Will Rely on the Application of the Interstate Commerce Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 25.—George W. Clark, special master in the stock yards suit, has filed his report of findings in the federal court. The report does not enter into a discussion of the legal questions involved, but dwells entirely upon questions of fact without making any recommendations. Clark reports the value of the plant to be \$5,388,003.25, and in addition the company, he says, owns \$1,200,000 worth of real and personal property not used in the operation of the plant. The report suggests that if the stock of the concern was worth par after the passage of the law the good will of the company would appear to be worth about \$750,000. He leaves the court to decide the question of whether the amount expended in construction should be included in the item of operating expenses, which is a very vital question in the determination of the controversy. On a basis of business done in 1896, including the construction account and apply thereto the rates of the new law, the net income would be \$176,333.31 or 3.27 per cent. on the present value of the plant. Excluding the construction account, the net annual income would be \$345,906.96, or 6.42 per cent. on the present value.

After months of arduous and painstaking labor Judge Clark has sifted the vast mass of testimony offered by both sides and has set forth that which he believes pertinent to the question at issue. It is a document framed by a judicial mind and shows no partiality to either side in the controversy. From the master's findings, however, it is apparent that he allows little importance to the interstate commerce contention of the company, scales their claim as to the total value of the plant, shows that profits in the past have been enormous, but not so great at present, considering the market value of the yards.

Should Judge Foster decide, and his decision secure the sanction of the supreme court, that the stock yards business is not interstate commerce, it is evident the whole case hinges upon the question of the power of the state, under constitutional restrictions, to regulate business of individuals and corporations within its borders.

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW.

Draft of a Measure for Adoption in All States Outlined.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 25.—At the meeting of the uniform law commission yesterday, John C. Richberk, Esq., of Chicago, as chairman of a special committee appointed for the purpose, reported a draft of a divorce bill for adoption in all the states, to be submitted to the National Bar association. If the association approves it, the members will urge its adoption by their different state legislatures. The bill is modeled after the divorce law in force in the District of Columbia, which was drawn by committees of congress, which represents the entire country. The bill provides, in brief, that no person shall be entitled to a divorce who has not resided in the state two years before bringing suit, nor unless the defendant shall have been personally served within the state or shall have voluntarily appeared in such action. No divorce shall affect the legitimacy of children of such marriage, except where it shall be declared void because of a prior marriage.

A JUDICIAL DEPARTURE.

Judge Pfost, of Kansas City, Kan., Personally Supervised a Raid on Gamblers. KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 25.—Judge E. B. Pfost, of the north side city court, yesterday established a precedent in the judiciary world by personally supervising a raid on a gambling house. The police department of that city was kept in total ignorance of the proposed raid, and not until a call for the patrol wagon was sent into headquarters did they know that a nest of gamblers had been raided without police assistance or sanction. Judge Pfost landed an even dozen prisoners and secured a wagon load of fixtures and gambling devices. The gamblers were hauled to the city court, where they were arraigned before Judge Pfost, the official who had planned the capture, and were released on \$500 bond each.

REDUCES THE CASH BALANCE.

Slump in the Price of Silver Affects the Government Treasury. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The recent decline in silver has developed still another serious effect upon the treasury. The present available cash balance, as given in the official treasury statement, is, in round numbers, \$223,000,000. It appears, however, that, in estimating this balance on hand, the government stock of silver bullion is reckoned at its original cost, instead of at its present market value. The amount of this silver bullion now on hand is \$114,000,000, giving it the value of its original cost. But, considering the present market value of silver, this bullion would not sell for much more than \$60,000,000. This reduces the "cash balance" at a single stroke to \$163,000,000.

TROOPS ON DUTY.

Honor of an Attempt to Rescue a Condemned Murderer Did Not Materialize. FAYETTEVILLE, W. Va., Aug. 25.—Jerry Brown was hanged yesterday for an assault committed on Mrs. Radford last February. Two thousand people witnessed the execution. Gov. Atkinson ordered a company of militia to prevent an alleged attempt to rescue Brown from hanging. It was said 400 negroes were encamped in the woods where the scaffold was erected with the purpose of preventing the execution. There was no trouble, however.

FROM TOPEKA TO JERUSALEM.

It Would Take a Train That Long to Carry Kansas Grains, Grasses and Potatoes. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 31.—If the grains, grasses and potatoes grown in Kansas in 1897 could be loaded on cars at the same time they would make a train extending from Topeka via London and Rome to Jerusalem in the holy land. If they could be thrown on the Chicago market at this time they would smother the city so that the top of the highest building would not be visible, and sell, at the present prices, for \$104,248,640, or \$34,814,623 more than last year's crop. The state board of agriculture has not yet made its reports, but the figures given are the averages of the returns received by the various railroads based on returns from their agents throughout the state.

Wheat leads with \$1,000,000 bushels, worth \$40,000,000. Some put the figures higher, but based on the prices paid in the center of the state this figure is considered a reasonable and conservative estimate. It is estimated that the corn crop of Kansas this year will be nearly 180,000,000 bushels, or about 40,000,000 less than it was last year. At less than the present price it will sell for \$37,000,000. Corn is not nearly so short as was expected early in the season. Reliable estimates place it at nearly three-quarters of a crop. The entire crop last year amounted to 221,000,000 bushels.

The oats crop this year will amount to between 24,000,000 and 26,000,000, and it is thought will have a value of 4,000,000, according to the uses the farmers will put it to. The value of the oats crop last year was less than \$9,000,000. Rye is valued at \$800,000 and barley at \$250,000. Flax is splendid this year, and the farmers who have raised it will receive for the crop over \$1,000,000.

Sorghum is also a splendid crop in Kansas this year and the men who figure say that the product of the crop would put a pile of silver in every table in the United States and England. Its cash value this year will not fall short of \$2,200,000. Last year there were 380,000 acres of it under cultivation and this year there is a little more.

It is not known generally that Kansas is one of the best Kafir corn states on the continent. There will be nearly, if not quite, 1,500,000 tons of it raised in the state this year and its value is estimated at \$4,000,000. Last year the value of Kafir corn raised in the state was, in round figures, \$3,500,000.

The potatoes of Kansas this year will amount to 40,000,000, and their value is set down at \$3,200,000. The Kaw valley potato is now conceded to be one of the best produced anywhere in the world. Reports from potato centers justify the estimates made here.

The prairie hay of Kansas is put down at a value of \$3,800,000, and the yield is estimated at 1,500,000 tons. There will be 571,000 tons of timothy, clover and blue grass, of the value of \$2,000,000. And the 691,000 tons of millet and Hungarian have an estimated value of \$2,073,581.

Milo maize is estimated at \$7,614. Jerusalem corn at \$71,000, sweet potatoes at \$106,000, castor beans at \$27,750 and buckwheat at only \$4,478. There is also the amount of \$3,146 will be produced, hemp to the amount of \$2,111 and tobacco to the amount of \$19,940.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

The State School Fund Commission Buying Kansas Refunding Bonds.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—The commissioners of the permanent school fund are preparing to buy \$100,000 of new refunding bonds to be issued partly by the city of Salina and partly by Ellis county. The big crops and influx of money to Kansas has had their effect on the school fund, and school lands in western Kansas are selling rapidly. Townships, counties and school districts which have been delinquent of interest or principal or both are paying up and the commissioners have more money to lend than there is immediate demand for. These counties and towns are paying off the eastern money for which they paid six and seven per cent, with Kansas money that costs them five per cent.

LITIGATION COMES HIGH.

The Kansas Contingent Fund Over Two-thirds Used Up in Two Months.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—The litigation of the last few months has almost eaten up the entire contingent fund allowed to Gov. Leedy by the last legislature. The allowance except for rewards for the capture of criminals and special purposes of the like sort was \$8,000. Not quite two months have passed but the amounts drawn from the contingent fund was \$5,347.77. The stock yards fight was the principal, almost the only item. It has cost the state already nearly \$5,000.

COAL COMPANIES NEXT.

Attorney-General Boyle Will Prosecute Operators Under Anti-Trust Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—Attorney-General Boyle is said to be in possession of conclusive proof that the coal companies have entered into a combine or trust and are operating in violation of the Farrelly anti-trust law. He also has evidence that the companies are violating the law prohibiting the payment of wages in scrip on the companies' stores. He proposes soon to begin suits against the companies.

Kansas Cattlemen on Onto.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 30.—The farmers and small cattle dealers of Clarke county are having trouble with the big ranch owners over an organized scheme of the latter to drive out the former and appropriate the entire county to the use of a few big cattlemen. The farmers want the county settled by agriculturists, and are organized to resist every movement of the big ranchmen.

A Man and Wife Under Suspicion.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 30.—The body of Christian Blossom, a veteran of the soldiers' home, was found in a ravine in the Whitechapel district. There were marks of violence on his neck and head, showing that he had met death by choking. A saloonkeeper named Stramski and his wife have been arrested.

A Kansas Girl for Klondike.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—Ex-Senator H. B. Kelly has received a letter from his daughter, Miss Emma Kelly now in Chicago, in which she says she will sail from Seattle for the Klondike September 11. Miss Kelly is a Kansas girl. She was born in Howard, Elk county, 24 years ago.

Italian Women for Alaska.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Anton Dolino has secured the names of 100 Italian women who are willing to go to Alaska and act as packers in getting the goods of prospective miners over the mountains at big wages. His intention is to enter into competition with the Indians.

To Relieve Her Friends.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Aug. 30.—The wife of Black Horse, a prominent Cheyenne sub-chief, living in D county, committed suicide by hanging. She had been sick for some time and committed the act to relieve her friends from caring for her.

A GLORIOUS MARCH.

Forty-Five Thousand Old Veterans Parade Buffalo's Streets.

Led by the President of the Union They Fought to Save—Heroic Warriors Receive the Ovarions of Half a Million People.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Forty-five thousand men yesterday marched through streets gloriously in flags and bunting, receiving the ovations of 500,000 people. The president of the union they fought to save, himself their comrade, was at their head. When the line of the Grand Army procession moved at 10:30 in the morning, the sky had not a cloud. The rainstorms of the night left a clear, bracing air that was like tonic to the marching men. The procession moved for five hours and forty-two minutes. Along the route of march 100 girls, dressed in colors of the flag, scattered flowers in the path of the soldiers. President McKinley rode in a carriage at the head of the procession,

and waved his hat at the cheering crowd. At the reviewing stand he took his position with Commander-in-Chief Clarkson and Gov. Black, and the headquarters' staff passed in review. Of all the throng viewing the procession, no one person was more enthusiastic or more affected by the sight than President McKinley. With his hand on his hat, continually uncovering to the national colors or the salutes of the veterans, the president watched the array of proud veterans march by.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

It was nearly five o'clock when the last of the New York state division, comprising a brigade of Buffalo posts, passed the stand, and after nearly six hours of constant attention the president and Gov. Black were driven to their hotel amid the huzzahs of the old soldiers and the applause of the vast crowd. Throughout the entire day the great crowd was orderly, and there was no intrusion upon the president. The president admitted that he was tired with the day's work, but pleased. President McKinley, after his return to the hotel at night, said of the parade: "Even to a veteran the sight was a most surprising as well as an inspiring one. It is too bad that every child in the country could not see it, for it would surely inspire patriotism and inculcate all the good qualities that go to make up the American citizen. I never had supposed until yesterday that so many brave survivors of the war were capable of following martial music through city streets. Such a display of patriotic courage cannot fail to be of benefit to the entire country."

President McKinley visited campfires during the evening at two of the local churches and the crowds that greeted him were tremendous. He spoke briefly at one saying: "Ladies and gentlemen: The saddest part of the reunion of the old soldiers of the army is that at every annual encampment we miss many of those green tents whose curtains never outward swung. Grant has gone, Sherman and Sheridan and Thomas and McPherson and Logan and a long list beside, rich in precious memories and not only have the great commanders gone, but the rank and file of that splendid army have joined their old commanders on the other shore. They are gone who seem so great; their glorious work is done, and they wear a purer crown than any man can weave them. Speak no more of their renown, but in the vast cathedral leave them. God accept them, Christ receive them. It is our duty, it is our business to preserve and improve and strengthen and glorify the magnificent institutions for which they fought and for which they gave their lives. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for this moment that you have given to me to pay my respects to that noble army of volunteers, the sacred guardians of our national existence."

AN ASSASSIN'S VICTIM.

President Borda, of Uruguay, Shot Down During a National Fete.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 26.—J. Idiarte Borda, president of Uruguay, was killed yesterday, the victim of an assassin's bullet. The crime occurred during a national fete, which was being held here. The murderer was a young man named Arredondo. He was immediately arrested. While the assassination of President Borda is universally denounced, his removal from the sphere of control is regarded as a good thing for Uruguay. He has long been suspected of keeping revolution alive for his own purposes and he was connected with a firm which provided military materials for the government whereby he had amassed a fortune.

Men Who Fleed.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 26.—The first session of the 20th annual convention of the American Bar association was called to order at Association hall yesterday morning, about 150 delegates being present. President James M. Woolworth, of Omaha, Neb., was in the chair. The report of the committee on local education and admission to the bar was presented by Judge George M. Sharp, of Baltimore. It recommended that the period of study be fixed at three years, and that all candidates for admission to law schools shall at least have a high school education.

FOR EX-SLAVES.

Colored Men in Convention Discuss the Home at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 28.—The national convention of colored men, which has been in session in this city in the interests of a home for dependent ex-slaves, adjourned yesterday. Over 500 delegates were in attendance. A plan was adopted by the convention which, it is believed, will insure the erection and maintenance of the home at a cost of \$35,000. It was decided to continue the present method of soliciting funds by sending out cards; to set apart September 23 as "ex-slaves' day" throughout the country for the purpose of raising funds, and to appoint local agents in every village, town and city in the United States. The convention recommended also that an effort be made to secure the names of all ex-slaves in the country together with their former owners.

THE INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Kansas Railroads Restrained from Charging Weight Rates for Stock.

EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 28.—Judge W. A. Randolph, of the Lyon county district court, yesterday granted the injunction asked for by Attorney-General Boyle restraining the Missouri Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas roads from violating the order issued last week by the state board of railroad commissioners regarding the charges for hauling live stock.

The attorneys of the various railroads announced that their lines would obey the injunction. It is the general opinion that the termination of the suit before Judge Randolph knocks out the prospect of a special session of the legislature. In case Judge Randolph's position is sustained by the supreme court, the railroad board will be clothed with extraordinary powers.

BONDSMEN IN LIMBO.

Trustees of a Township in Montgomery County, Kan., Begin Suit for Embezzled Funds.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Aug. 28.—A. L. Wilson, attorney for the trustees of Cherry township, has commenced suit against J. R. Weakley, the defaulting treasurer of that township, and his bondsmen, T. B. Weakley, O. S. Hopping and Isaac Haycock. J. R. Weakley has left the country, and his whereabouts are unknown. Weakley's shortage is \$3,045.95, and each of the bondsmen will have to give bail in double this amount or remain in jail until the next term of the district court. T. B. Weakley and Isaac Haycock have been arrested, and in default of bail were lodged in the county jail here. O. S. Hopping, the other bondsman, has not been arrested yet.

SOCIALIST CALL DELAYED.

Kansas Populist Leaders Will Wait on the St. Louis Conference.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28.—The executive committee of the populist state central committee has decided to delay issuing the address calling for a national convention of populists, socialists and allied political interests until after the St. Louis meeting in the interest of the striking miners, because there is a movement on foot among some of those who will go there to call such a gathering. The St. Louis meeting will, it is expected, be composed of people from every state and a call issued by that gathering would be more effective than a call by the populist party of the one state.

A Crusade Against Joins.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 28.—Sheriff Longfellow and a corps of deputies will today begin a crusade on the jointists of Kansas City, Kan., and Argentine, and by sunset it is more than likely that these two cities of Kansas will be minus from 50 to 75 jointists. The officers will be about their work of confiscation armed with iron-clad writs from the court of common pleas. These orders, in substance, command the sheriff and his crew of crusaders to abate these nuisances or, in other words, confiscate the stocks of intoxicants and haul out the fixtures.

Preferred Her Brother-in-Law.

EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 28.—During the harvest rush in Ellis county Philip Shuck and wife, of this place, worked in the fields. Mrs. Shuck sent her wages back to her brother-in-law, Henry Shuck. Recently Mrs. Shuck told her husband that she loved his brother better than she did him. Philip was willing that Henry should have her and the two have disappeared together.

W. A. White for Congress.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28.—William A. White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, is a republican candidate for congress in the Fourth district. This announcement was made by District Attorney L. E. Lambert, who said: "Lyon county republicans will give him a solid delegation. He will have some opposition, but I believe he will win."

Limboccker Settles Charges.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 28.—J. M. Limboccker, formerly of this place, now of Houston, Tex., for whose return on the charge of embezzlement Gov. Leedy issued a requisition, has settled the case with the complaining witness and he will not be brought here.

Druggists' Permits Revoked.

NEWTON, Kan., Aug. 28.—Five more Harvey county jointists were arrested yesterday and injunctions served upon them. The permits to sell liquor have been taken away from all the druggists in the city by the probate judges.

Attempted Suicide of a Preacher.

MONROE CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—Rev. J. R. Green, pastor of the Baptist church at Monroe City, was found in his bed room at seven o'clock this morning with a gaping wound in his throat. A razor near by showed that the deed was done by his own hand. He was still alive and the physicians think he may recover. Rev. Green came to Monroe City from Boone county five years ago. He tendered his resignation as pastor of the church last Sunday, to take effect November 1. The general opinion is that his mind was temporarily deranged.

GOBIN FOR COMMANDER.

The Pennsylvanian Chosen to Lead the Grand Army of the Republic.

The 1898 Meeting Will Be Held at Cincinnati—In His Annual Report Commander Clarkson Touches on Interesting Questions—Closing Work.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Cincinnati's triumph in securing the national encampment of the G. A. R. for 1898 and Pennsylvania's victory in winning the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army were the features of the encampment. Both battles were hard fought. The first ballot decided the next meeting place, Cincinnati receiving 526 votes and San Francisco 214. For commander-in-chief Isaac F. Mack, of Sandusky, O., J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, Pa., and John G. Linehan, of New Hampshire, were named. On the second ballot Gobin received 358 votes, Mack 249 and Linehan 123. Before the result could be announced the ten Missouri votes that had been cast for Mack were withdrawn and ordered changed to Gobin, who had received the other 12 of the 23 votes belonging to the state. This gave Gobin 368 votes and enough to elect. Gobin's election was made unanimous. He was afterwards given a rousing reception by post 128 of Philadelphia. The president of the United States was refused admission to the Grand Army camp in the morning, although he had come at the special invitation of the veterans, and everything was in readiness to receive him. The incident proved one of great mortification to the Grand Army leaders, and excited indignation among the members of the local committee. The reason for the refusal was that the sentry had been ordered to admit no carriage to the camp.

In his annual report the commander-in-chief said that he had devoted the last year to work for the order, traveled over 35,000 miles and visited every department. He expressed gratification that his reception in the south had been particularly cordial. Owing to the steady decrease in the membership of the organization as the war sank farther into the past, he recommended that the annual per capita be increased from two and one-half to three-cents. The commander-in-chief said that 27,338 veterans had been cared for in the national homes and many more in the state homes during 1896. Of Memorial day Gen. Clarkson said: "I am not one of those who believe that a day established 30 years ago by our beloved Commander-in-Chief Logan and since made a holy day and a holiday by legal enactment in the majority of the states, should be changed simply because a lot of hoodlums and thoughtless men and women desecrate it by games and races. A large majority of our people are observers of the Sabbath day and do not consider parades and public demonstrations worthy upon that day, and their wishes should be respected, for we look to them rather than to the thoughtless for the moral support we need. If games and races cannot be suppressed on such sacred days by moral suasion and the object of the participation in its sacred work by vast numbers of our best citizens, then no change of day could effect such results."

The commander-in-chief said that the Grand Army of the Republic believed in military instruction in public schools, because it was good for the boys mentally, morally and physically, and, above all, patriotically.

For senior vice commander Alfred Lyth, of Buffalo, was elected; F. B. Allen, of Connecticut, junior vice; Dr. David Mackaye, Dallas, Tex., surgeon-general, and Rev. Frank C. Bruner, of the First Methodist church, Chicago, chaplain-in-chief.

The encampment recommended the readjustment of widows' pensions on the line suggested in the Pickler bill; also a service pension for all veterans over 62.

The report of the committee having in charge the memorializing of congress to purchase several of the most important battle fields about Fredericksburg, Va., and connect them by government roads was adopted. Another committee reported favorably the proposition to establish national parks at the battle fields of Vicksburg, Stony River and Appomattox.

The report of the committee on textbooks used in the public schools was adopted. The report deals severely with some of the histories used in the south, charging that they misstate the facts as to the cause of the rebellion and present them from a southern viewpoint.

Following are the western members of the new council of administration of the G. A. R.: Indian territory, Robert W. Hill; Kansas, Homer W. Pond; Missouri, F. M. Sterritt; Nebraska, L. J. Horton; Oklahoma, W. Baker.

Womans' Relief Corps.

The W. R. C. elected Mrs. Sarah J. Martin, Missouri, president; Mrs. Robert Atkins, New York, and Mrs. Kate Jones, Vermont, senior and junior vice presidents; Mrs. Belle T. Bagley, treasurer.

Ida S. McBride, national secretary, reported 85 departments and 55 detached corps with a total membership in good standing of 11,633. In the general fund June 30, 1897, was \$104,401, and in the relief fund \$54,967. The largest number of corps, 287, was in Ohio, and the largest membership, 14,184, in Massachusetts.

The total gains in membership were 85,797 and the total losses 36,317, of which 1,265 were by death and 17,393 by suspension. The total membership, including those not reporting, was 142,883. The total expended for relief was \$164,730, and the total since organization \$1,537,832.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. voted against uniting with the W. R. C. and elected Mrs. Flora Davy, of Duluth, Minn., president; Mrs. Etta Tohey, Logansport, Ind., treasurer, and Mrs. M. D. Cummings, Kingfisher, Ok., chaplain.

Firebugs Burn a Barn.

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 28.—Firebugs burned a large barn and all its contents, belonging to Van Adams, a well-to-do farmer living east of this city. They also attempted to burn the Adams house. They tore boards from the house and stuffed straw next to the lath and ignited it.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Emporia is "dry" for the first time in many years.

W. J. Bryan will speak at the Wichita fair October 1.

Cholera has exterminated several droves of hogs in Rice county.

All the joints in Newton were raided the other day, and the city will be "dry."

W. J. Bryan will speak at Burlington September 8. Gov. Leedy will introduce him.

Kansas will this season contribute 75 car loads of fruit to soothe the internal man of the east.

A Nemaha county farmer has apples in his cave as sound as ever and they are two years old.

The Santa Fe railroad will double-track its line from Emporia to Newton, a distance of 74 miles.

Congressman Case Broderick, of the First district, is mentioned for governor on the republican ticket.

The railroads, smelters and coal companies at Pittsburg pay nearly \$150,000 in wages every month.

Hon. "Dick" Pickler, of Smith Center, is the republican nominee for judge in the Fifteenth district.

Marve Tomblin, of Goodland, has successfully experimented with a vineless potato and has enough seed to plant a patch next season.

The managers of the Huntington hotel in Fort Scott were arrested for selling liquor, on complaint of Miss Dora Judd, an employe of the hotel.

Miss Kate Adams, of Toptka, who was stenographer in Gov. Morrill's office, is now doing missionary work among the poor people at Pittsburg.

Chairman Love, of the democratic state committee, in a recent interview said his party would not fuse with populists next year unless given places on the state ticket.

Business men and others will have to have their envelope advertising printed by home printers hereafter. The government will only furnish stamped envelopes.

The state canvassing board decided that W. T. McBride was legally nominated by the fusionists for judge in the Nineteenth district and refused to put ex-Judge James A. Ray's name on the ticket.

There are 350 cases docketed for trial at the next term of the Shawnee county district court, and only one murder case among them. This is a good showing for a county having 50,000 population.

E. P. Cheney, of Boston, a leading stockholder in the Santa Fe railroad, invested \$8,000 last fall in seed wheat, which was sown along the Santa Fe in Kansas, and Mr. Cheney will realize a profit of \$50,000 from the crop.

Corra Hubbard, the 18-year-old girl arrested at Weir City for helping rob the bank at Pineville, Mo., is said to have been a member of the Dalton gang of outlaws and dressed herself as a cowboy. She takes delight in recounting her notorious escapades.

J. R. Weakley, whose shortage as treasurer of Cherry township, Montgomery county, is \$3,045, has left the county. His three bondsmen refused to pay the shortage and they were placed in jail until they gave bond in double the amount of the shortage.

There is complaint because school-teachers first with positions—secure one and get a better if possible. One board has required the teacher hired to give bond for her appearance, and another made the teacher hired give a \$500 bond that she would not desert the school to get married.

At \$1 per bushel for her mammoth wheat crop Kansas will this year have "money to burn," instead of \$7,000,000 bushels of last year's corn crop left over. Potatoes are yielding about 25 bushels to the acre, which will make a crop of 25,000,000, and potatoes are not a drug on the market right now.

David Herst, a Sumner county farmer, had five quarter sections of land, all heavily mortgaged. Suit was brought to foreclose and the cases were set for the September term of court, but Herst sold his big wheat crop for \$2,000 more than enough to pay all the mortgages, and he will keep his farms.

In 1870 Baxter Springs voted \$150,000 in bonds to build the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad. The road was never built, the bonds were repudiated and suit was begun for the amount. A compromise was recently effected by which the town gets back the \$150,000 in bonds, and in lieu thereof gives \$10,000 in 20-year refunding bonds.

Kingman is now in the throes of a saloon war over the burning of a joint run by Mike Brennan, who has spent half his time in jail since the prohibitory law was enacted, 15 years ago, and has cost the county at least \$1,000 a year. The temperance people are blamed for the destruction of Mike's saloon, and liquor men have threatened the Methodist church and United Brethren churches.

Ex-Congressman Jeff Hudson, of Fredonia, has been employed to fight the erection of a new high school at Independence, under the special act of the last legislature. The law will be attacked on the grounds that a special law to accomplish what is provided for by a general law is unconstitutional. Mr. Hudson will also attack the validity of the general law, which authorizes county high schools after the people have so voted.

Congressman Curtis, after his defeat in the Emporia post office contest, announced that he would make no further recommendations for postmasters. Jewell county will again, as in 1896, be the banner corn county of the state, and the yield will be even larger than last year, when it reached 10,710,741 bushels.

In Pottawatomie and other eastern Kansas counties rats have destroyed a great amount of old corn that was in the crib.

Touch-the-Clouds is the name of the Cheyenne brave who will lead the grand march in the Indian war dance at the Topeka festival.