

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895.

NO. 38.

JUNE—1895.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	...

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The president on the 7th announced the appointment of Attorney-General Olney as secretary of state and Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, as attorney-general.

BLANKS are prepared at the treasury department at Washington for use of persons who have claims against the government for the refund of the income tax. The refund will be made under section 2220 of the revised statutes, which authorizes the commissioner of internal revenues on appeal to refund all taxes erroneously or illegally collected. Every dollar of the income tax already collected will be repaid to the persons from whom the collections were made.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has denied the application for a pardon in the case of George M. Van Leuven, who was convicted in the North Iowa United States district court of violation of the pension law and sentenced December 15 to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The president said: "This conviction was leniently treated by the courts and I do not think the representations as to his health are sufficient to justify his pardon."

The pension case of Judge D. Long, of Michigan, has been determined by the court of appeals at Washington, the commissioner of pensions coming out victorious. About a year ago the commissioner reduced Long's pension from \$75 to \$50 per month and the district court claimed the commissioner had no authority to do so, but the court of appeals holds that a pension is not a vested right and the commissioner had a perfect right to review the acts of his predecessors.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL statement was received at Washington on the 5th from the leaders of the most influential elements in Cuba showing that the war expenditures were becoming so enormous and the sugar and tobacco industries so unprofitable that they believed a general uprising would result from the hard times caused.

MRS. CLEVELAND and her two children left Washington on the 5th for the president's summer home at Gray Gables.

It is not generally known that ex-Minister Thurston maintained that the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States should not disturb existing social and political relations in Hawaii, so far as the suffrage of certain inhabitants of the so-called Hawaiian republic was concerned. Considerable attention has again been given lately in the state department to the subject, and an investigation conducted demonstrated to the satisfaction of the president that the proposition of certain Hawaiians in favor of annexation was now more impracticable and unwise than ever before.

The statement was published at Washington on the 5th that ex-Secretary Elkins, of West Virginia, had announced Harrison for president and had declared that the Depew harmony dinner in New York was the real inauguration of the boom for the ex-president's renomination next year.

The president removed from office on the 5th C. P. Morton, democrat, of Maine, auditor in the treasury for the navy department, for writing letters to persons in his state reflecting on the president and Secretary Carlisle.

It has been found in the dispute over pensions that the United States supreme court has ruled that the war did not close until August 30, 1865.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY has decided that bidders for government work cannot plead mistaken ideas and withdraw from contracts.

COL. WILLIAM R. KING, of the engineer corps, who has been commandant at the engineer school at Willett's Point, has been assigned by the secretary of war as engineer in charge of the improvement of the upper Mississippi, to succeed Col. McKenzie, ordered to Washington.

The national bank circulation for the month of May showed an increase of over \$4,000,000 over May, 1894.

GENERAL NEWS.

CAPT. CLAVIJO, who shot and seriously wounded Capt.-Gen. Prims Rivera after the latter had refused him the hand of his daughter, was shot on the morning of the 5th at Madrid. The captain was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death on the 4th.

The Crystal Salt Co.'s works at Saltville, N. Y., were burned to the ground recently. Loss, \$100,000; probably two-thirds insured.

BRITISH consuls all over the United States were reported sending home reports of a great revival of business in this country.

A TORNADO swept the district of Motol in the province of Lucca, Italy. Property to the amount of 1,000,000 lire was damaged.

It was said that Maj. McClaughrey, of Illinois, would be warden of the new United States prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

The town of Cameron, W. Va., a place of 1,500 people, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 9th, and the homeless people were camping on the hills that surround the ruins. Many of the inhabitants lost all they possessed. The loss will probably reach \$100,000. A special train which left Wheeling with a fire engine for the fire was wrecked 10 miles from Cameron and the engineer and fireman were killed.

At DAVID, I. T., on the 9th, Col. A. J. Blackwell, the eccentric and wealthy Cherokee who founded the town of Blackwell, in the Cherokee strip, laid the corner stone of Solomon's temple, a structure he is going to build to perpetuate the Indian religion. Blackwell preached the sermon and announced that the structure would be completed within two years, at a cost of \$130,000.

FIFTY masked men, heavily armed, took Joseph Fossati and Robbie Allen, a colored woman who runs a house of ill repute at Walla Walla, Wash., and applied to them a coat of tar and feathers and ordered them to leave town. Although Fossati is a son of a very respectable family he was persistent in living with the woman and recently they were married.

CHICAGO democrats were said to be badly split on the silver question. Secretary Hinrichsen's proposal to provide by law how the party shall select its candidates aroused the indignation of the anti-silver men, who said that such a law would disfranchise them unconstitutionally. From every Chicago district two delegations will probably be sent to the next democratic national convention.

STROICK'S planing mill and lumber yard and nineteen dwellings at Baltimore, Md., were gutted by a fire on the 9th. The property loss was placed at \$125,000. One hundred people were rendered homeless. The insurance aggregates \$50,000.

The John M. Learned silk mills at Northampton, Mass., were totally destroyed by fire. About 150 hands will be thrown out of employment. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000; insurance, \$60,000.

DAN CREEDON, the Australian middleweight, and Billy Hennessy, of Clinton, Ia., were matched to meet at the Suffolk club at Boston on June 18. The men signed to fight twenty rounds at 158 pounds.

THREE boys, Emmet Sweeney, Patrick Morris and Michael Sheridan, were drowned while bathing in Lake Erie at Cleveland, O., on the 9th.

UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN B. GORDON, of Georgia, announced in a card his permanent retirement from politics at the end of his present term of office.

The great relay bicycle race of the red and blue between Chicago and New York, was finished at 1:56 o'clock on the morning of the 8th. The actual time of the race was 65 hours, 53 minutes. This has broken all American records for a relay race.

It was reported by courier from Hayden, Col., that 800 armed cattlemen had started for the Elkhead mountain country with the intention of driving the sheep men out. It was rumored that the sheep herders were accompanied by 150 Pinkertons and would resist.

LEE HARRIS and Abe Mitchell, colored murderers, highwaymen, and thieves, were hanged in the jail yard at Birmingham, Ala., on the 7th, before 2,000 people. Both bodies were turned over to the undertaker who had purchased them for \$18 from the men themselves.

FIRE, which broke out in the grain elevator attached to the Ballentine brewery at Newark, N. J., soon after midnight on the 3d, caused a loss of \$250,000.

Near Strassburg, 50 miles south of Birmingham, Ala., the body of Jim Powell, a negro, was found hanging to a tree recently. Powell entered the residence of John Bussey, a farmer near there, and assaulted a young daughter of the farmer. The father, hearing the girl's screams, went to her assistance, but the negro escaped. Pursuit was given the negro by a posse and he was captured.

Two farmers living 13 miles southeast of Pond Creek, Ok., quarreled over the settlement of pasture rent, and as one by the name of Snider turned around to leave the other man, Henry, emptied a load of buckshot into his back. The murderer was arrested.

The Illinois democratic state convention on the 5th declared in favor of the use of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action of any other nation.

The case against M. J. O'Brien for the alleged embezzlement of about \$75,000 belonging to the Catholic Knights of America while he was treasurer of the order, which has been in the courts for some time, was called at Chattanooga, Tenn., recently, and it was shown that the indictment was faulty and Judge Moon said it would be impossible to hold the prisoner on it, but the judge said he would consider O'Brien as a prisoner who had never been indicted by the grand jury and his bond was fixed at \$100,000, \$50,000 less than the bond he has been under.

SCULPTOR R. H. PARKS, of Chicago, is to make a bronze bust or statue of the late Secretary Walter Q. Gresham.

A BIG fire in the tanning and manufacturing district in Milwaukee on the 10th destroyed property worth \$1,000,000, including the Schlitz Brewing Co.'s plant.

The rains of the 9th were general throughout the north and west. In Minnesota the storm was particularly severe, wind and electricity destroying property in many places.

A passenger engine, while standing in the Panhandle yards at Logansport, Ind., on the 9th, without any person on board, ran away. Only for the promptness of a switchman, who threw her on to a siding, the engine would have struck a passenger train. As it was, she collided with a switch engine, killing Fred Schulz, the engineer, and badly wounding Pat Gray, fireman.

Forty persons perished in the flood at Kobersdorf, and at least thirty persons were said to be missing. Kobersdorf is a Hungarian watering place and the floods, resulting from mountain freshets, were so sudden that in many instances all avenues of escape were cut off.

A SHOCKING assassination and suicide occurred near Harrodsburg, Ky., on the premises of Patrick Higgins. Daniel Warner fired a bullet into the back of Higgins, who instantly fell dead, shot through the heart. Warner then ran about 100 yards, when, seeing that his deed had been discovered, he placed his smoking revolver behind his ear and fired a ball into his own head.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who has returned to San Francisco from the Yosemite valley, denies the report telegraphed from the east that she had resigned the presidency of the National Suffrage league. She says she has not resigned, and does not intend to do so.

FIRE which was thought to have been started by tramps, destroyed Deving & Sons' extensive planing mill, sash, door and blind works and lumber yard, and seven brick and frame stores at Kalamazoo, Mich., on the 9th. The total loss was about \$200,000; insurance, \$115,000.

Four men were suffocated in the Alpine tunnel near Pitkin, Col., recently. An engine had run into the tunnel with a crew of several men to syphon out an accumulation of water held in by a dirty cave. The ventilation of the tunnel was poor and the men soon prepared to leave. As the engine was backing out a man was discovered lying across the track and the engineer reversed, running further into the tunnel where all the men were quickly overcome by suffocation.

The Kentucky republican state convention was opposed to the free coinage of silver, but believed in the use of both gold and silver, provided one dollar was made as valuable as the other. The doctrine of reciprocity was also upheld.

The explosion of a boiler at the Lavernard mines at Nimes, France, on the 6th killed six persons and seriously injured three others.

The failures for the week ended June 7 (Sun's report) were 195 in the United States, against 216 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 40 last year.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

KANE, Pa., was reported surrounded by fires and points that last week's fires did not burn were being burned over on the 10th. A large force of men was at work trying to prevent the flames from spreading to oil and other valuable property. At Sugar Run 1,500,000 feet of logs and 1,000 cords of bark belonging to one man and 3,000,000 feet of logs belonging to another had been destroyed, and the people of the place barely had time to remove their household goods.

The June government crop report, issued the 10th, made the condition of winter wheat 71.1 and of spring wheat 97.8. The condition of oats was 84.3 per cent.

The grocery of J. A. Hutchinson, at Lowell, Me., was entered recently by burglars and \$50,000 in cash, stocks, notes and bonds stolen. The safe was not blown open, but some one who knew the combination opened it and, after robbing the box, locked it again.

GOLD has been reported found in paying quantities on Boggy creek, some 14 miles southwest of Arapahoe, Ok. Hundreds of men were on the ground staking off claims and a mining town has been laid out and planned. The strata of gold was on an average about 7 feet below the surface and very easily gotten out.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR MICHEN, at Denver, Col., received telegraphic information from Santa Fe, N. M., of the robbery of a stage on a lonely road, the Arizona line. It was reported that the stage was attacked by armed bandits. The amount of the plunder secured was not known.

EVERY saloon in Des Moines, Ia., was closed on the 10th by order of Judge Spurrier, of the district court. The judge held that the so-called consent statement lacked sufficient signatures to entitle the saloons to open under the mulct law. An appeal will be taken.

THERE was a fight between union and non-union workmen at the mansion being erected for P. D. Armour, Jr., at Chicago on the 10th. A desperate conflict raged for fully five minutes, hammers, wrenches and all sorts of tools being used on each other's heads, when the foreman waved a white flag, signed an agreement presented by the trades' council and discharged the ten objectionable men—painters—who repaired to a drug store to have their wounds attended to.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The board of regents of the state university has set aside \$1,000 to be used by Prof. Hayworth in conducting irrigation experiments in western Kansas.

George Brown, an employe of the sad-iron factory at Independence, was recently killed by the breaking of a belt of the machinery, which struck him on the head.

Ernst J. Wiley, a wholesale liquor dealer of Kansas City, was arrested at Topeka the other day charged with violating the prohibitory law by selling liquor to local dealers.

Attorney-General Dawes holds that the state live stock sanitary commission has a right to 2 cents a head for the inspection of cattle shipped into Kansas from points outside of the quarantine line.

A. C. Shinn, vice president for Kansas of the American Bimetallist league, has issued a call for a conference of the free silver men of Kansas, irrespective of party, to be held at Topeka Tuesday, June 18.

Pensions were recently granted to James Dalton, of Eudora, and Richard J. McGraw, of the National Military Home. Also to Sarah E. Harris, of Kansas City, Kan., and Lucinda J. Spear, of Chadron, widows.

The Kansas City (Kan.) school board in recently electing teachers for the next term refused to elect a single Catholic. Several of the Catholic teachers who failed of election had held positions in the schools for years.

Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, has been receiving some wonderful accounts of the recent rains, which have fallen in western Kansas. The rains have been particularly heavy in that part of the state known as the arid region.

Dr. Mather, the pioneer druggist of Wyandotte county, died at Kansas City, Kan., the other day at the age of 84 years. The day before he died he completed the transfer, as a donation, of a valuable tract of land to the Kansas City university.

G. W. Hill, for many years a school-teacher, committed suicide at Lyons the other night by throwing himself under a moving train. His head was severed from the body. He attempted suicide at Kansas City three years ago by taking morphine.

John Bull, an old-veteran who had left the soldiers' home on a pass, was found drowned in the Missouri river a few miles below Leavenworth several days ago. When he left the home he had money but none was found on the body. Foul play was suspected.

The Topeka Capital Co. has sued John E. Baker, of St. Louis, for \$25,000 damages for his late suit to have a receiver appointed for the Capital in order to collect a private judgment against Maj. Hudson. The court refused the application for a receiver.

The taxpayers of Pratt county, at a late mass meeting, decided that they will not pay any more interest on \$203,000 worth of bonds which were issued to the Rock Island road a few years ago. They allege that the bonds were illegally issued without being submitted to a vote of the people.

Judge Thacher, as attorney for William Rogers, has obtained an alternative writ of mandamus in the supreme court, commanding Gov. Morrill to restore Rogers to his former place on the board of regents of the state university, or to appear in court July 2 and show cause why he should not.

At noon on the 7th Bruce Lynch, the newly-appointed warden of the penitentiary, and D. W. Nail, his deputy, appeared at the penitentiary and demanded possession of S. W. Chase, deposed warden, but the latter refused to yield until ordered to do so by the courts. Both sets of officers were holding the fort.

The Patriarchs Militant (I. O. O. F.) at their late session at Fort Scott, elected regimental officers as follows: Colonel, J. M. Miller, of Topeka; lieutenant-colonel, W. H. Kemper, of Horton; adjutant, Chris Skedling, of Fort Scott; Capt. Brubaker, of Topeka, was elected secretary of the council and G. W. Katzung, of Fort Scott, treasurer.

Mrs. William Irwin, of Freeport, Ill., who was visiting her father at Wilson, Ellsworth county, committed suicide the other day in a sudden freak brought on by insanity. She had been carefully watched for some time, but her attendant, for a few minutes left her when the unfortunate woman seized a gasoline can, rushed to the cellar, saturated her clothing and fired it. She was burned to death.

The state treasurer's report for the month of May shows that the receipts during the month were \$13,229.13; the disbursements, \$100,815.87, and the cash balance on hand is \$790,237.72. During the month \$13,000 in bonds were purchased by the school fund as an investment, while \$2,100 in bonds were paid off. The bonds now held by the school funds amount to \$6,876,304.72.

The state board of charities recently elected G. W. Miller, of Kansas City, Kan., as superintendent of the blind asylum at Kansas City to succeed Rev. Dr. Todd. Dr. C. S. Newlin, of Labette county, was elected superintendent of the imbecile asylum at Winfield to succeed Dr. Pilcher. G. W. Jones, of Russell county, was elected assistant superintendent of the reform school at Topeka. The new officials will go into office July 14.

NEGROES IN CONVENTION.

A Permanent Organization in Missouri to Advance the Colored Race.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11.—In response to a call from J. Silas Harris, about 150 negro citizens from all over the state are assembled in Turner hall to-day for the purpose of forming a permanent organization which will have for its object the welfare and advancement of the colored race.

Speeches were made, papers read and discussions held this afternoon on the following topics: Negro citizenship; and punishments; how to improve the home; politics and political parties; farming and mechanical trades; education; churches and secret organizations.

Resolutions were passed denouncing the state law prohibiting negroes the right to act as jurors; thanking the general assembly for the liberal appropriation to Lincoln institute; endorsing the work of Miss Ida B. Wells; opposing the increase of secret organizations among the colored people; demanding equal educational advantages for the colored youth with that of the white; opposing the wholesale emigration of negroes from the United States; demanding equal representation in political affairs in proportion to municipal strength, and in favor of a national convention of negroes to be held in Washington in June, 1895.

RAINS IN KANSAS.

The Entire State Visited by the Heaviest Rainfall in Two Years.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 11.—The reports at the headquarters of the various railroads here are that Kansas is wetter now than it has been for two years. The rainfall Sunday and yesterday extended from Kansas City on the east to Goodland on the west, and from Superior, Neb., on the north to Arkansas City on the south, and even Perry, Ok., got wet. The following are the reports as received on the rainfall: Topeka, 1½ inches; Hutchinson branch, Santa Fe, 2½ to 4½ inches; Little River branch, 2½; Great Bend branch, 2 to 4; Dodge City to Oberlin, ½ inch; main line Santa Fe, Kansas City to Nickerson, 2 to 3; Larned branch, 2 to 3; Emporia, 3½; Strong City, 4; Elmdale, 2½; Florence, 4; Hutchinson, 2½; Burton, 2½; Halstead, 2½; Superior, Neb., 1; Concordia, 1½.

WHY PARTIES ARE NOT UNITED.

Reformed Presbyterians Propose a Constitutional Amendment.

DENVER, Col., June 11.—The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church of North America yesterday adopted resolutions in favor of changing the constitution of the United States by inserting "a clear and explicit acknowledgement of Almighty God as the source of all power, of Jesus Christ as the Prince of Kings of the earth and the Bible as the supreme rule in all affairs."

Rev. J. C. McFeeters, of Philadelphia, Dr. H. H. George and other speakers declared the country's financial troubles were due to the fact that the supreme power of God was not acknowledged in our constitution, and all existing political parties were in a state of dissolution because they were not founded on the firm corner stone which such acknowledgment would be.

LATEST CROP REPORT.

Winter Wheat Condition Poor and Spring Wheat Fine.—The Area.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The June government crop report, issued yesterday afternoon, makes the condition of winter wheat 71.1 per cent, and of spring wheat 97.8. The condition of wheat in the principal states is as follows: Kansas, 37; Missouri, 70; Illinois, 51; Indiana, 56; Michigan, 77; Ohio, 70; Nebraska, 37; California, 102; Minnesota, 109; South Dakota, 93; North Dakota, 90; Wisconsin, 97; Iowa, 101; Nebraska spring, 60; Washington, 96; Oregon, 99. The area in the principal states, compared with last year, is as follows: Kansas, 87; California, 115; Illinois, 95; Indiana, 93; Michigan, 99; Ohio, 95; Minnesota, 100; North Dakota, 100; South Dakota, 100; Nebraska, 101; Wisconsin, 107. The condition of oats is 84.3 per cent, and the area 103.2 per cent of last year's.

MANY HEADS BROKEN.

A Fight Between Union and Non-Union Men at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Blood has stained the beautiful marble entrance to the \$1,000,000 mansion now being erected by P. D. Armour, Jr., at the southwest corner of Thirty-seventh street and Michigan avenue. A handful of non-union painters, who have been at work in the interior of the building, was attacked yesterday afternoon by a party of union men, and a desperate conflict raged for fully five minutes. Finally, when peace was restored, four non-union men were led away to a neighboring drug store to have their broken heads patched up. Two other men were thrown down a flight of stairs, and both received severe cuts and bruises. The police were not called to the scene of the fracas and no arrests were made.

Number of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The number of national banks organized in the United States since the establishment of that system of banking has just passed the 5,000 mark. The 5,001st bank, organized during the past week, is the Laredo national bank of Laredo, Tex. Five thousand and two is the Merchants' Laclede national bank of St. Louis, also just organized.

RICH FIND OF GOLD.

Sensational Story From Guthrie of the Discovery of Large Quantities of the Yellow Metal.

GUTHRIE, Ok., June 11.—For several days rumors have been current that gold had been discovered in paying quantities on Boggy creek, some 14 miles southwest from Arapahoe, G county. Last Friday Tommie Bell came to town and stated that some very rich leads had been found; that people were flocking into the mineral region from all points of the compass, and that a company had been formed and was taking the precious metal out in vast quantities. In less than two hours several parties were equipped and on the road to the fields.

Messrs. Lee Wells and Alex Hanshaw returned yesterday and reported very rich fields and that hundreds of men were on the ground staking off claims; that a vein running from Cobb creek in the Caddo country to the head of Boggy, a distance of 40 miles, and ranging from 3 to 11 miles wide, had been discovered; that beyond question there is gold in abundance. Messrs. Wells and Hanshaw brought back some specimens which have been tested by Mr. Cramer, an experienced miner and assayer, who reports the specimens very rich with precious metals. The strata of gold is found on an average of about 7 feet below the surface, very easily gotten out. Several mining companies are now in process of organization and will apply for a charter just as soon as the required amount of capital is subscribed, which is thought will be forthcoming by to-day. A mining town has been laid out and platted under the townsite law.

THE DEADLY GASOLINE STOVE.

A Man Attempts to Light One and He Is Fatally Burned.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11.—Henry Schwartz partially dressed himself and started to fill a gasoline stove while his wife went to the grocer's. When he lighted a match there was an explosion. The blaze set his clothing on fire. In a frenzy he jumped through a window and then threw himself into the middle of the road, madly fighting the fire on his clothing. He then commenced running, the flames leaping 2 feet above his head. Two men then threw him down and smothered the flames. The frantic man then started running again, and the flames again broke out on his clothing. An officer finally caught him and put out the flames. The sufferer was taken to the hospital in an ambulance wagon and died at noon.

REPORTS CONFIRMED.

Horrible Butchery of Christian Missionaries in China Probably True.

SIANGHAI, June 11.—The report of the total destruction of the missions of Cheng Tu, Kiating and Yo Cho Hu has been confirmed. The local officials refused protection to the missionaries until the mob had completed the work of demolishing the buildings. The mission stations at other places have been threatened. About twenty adults, besides a number of children, have taken refuge at Cheng Tu and Yamen. Viceroy Lin is blamed for the affair.

A Block Destroyed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Fire broke out this morning shortly after midnight in the basement of Peter Young's furniture store on Ninety-second street, and before the flames were under control they had swept an entire block on that street between Houston and Commercial avenues. The buildings were for the most part small frame structures and the high wind which was blowing made the work of the firemen exceedingly difficult. The total loss will not exceed \$100,000.

Great Boss at Cameron, W. Va.

CAMERON, W. Va., June 11.—The estimates of the loss by the fire at Cameron early yesterday morning are entirely inadequate. The standing property of the town was probably worth \$450,000 and the latest itemized list of the loss foots over \$300,000. The insurance is but a drop in the bucket, only \$50,000, of which \$30,000 is in three Wheeling companies. Fifty-two houses were burned when the fire finally spent its force. Of these twenty-eight were dwellings and the balance business houses.

A Hurricane in Oklahoma.

PERRY, Ok., June 11.—A severe hurricane passed west of Perry about 10 o'clock Sunday night, going from southeast to northwest, and it is reported a large number of houses were blown down, among them several residences. Several people were hurt, among them a woman, who, so the reports say, will die. This city was visited by a terrible waterspout. It is reported that an Indian papoose was drowned while its father and mother were crossing the river, fleeing from the overflow.

Big Fire at Arkansas City.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., June 11.—At 1 o'clock this morning the Santa Fe roundhouse and repair shops in this city caught fire and, with their contents, burned to the ground. The greatest excitement prevailed, as the volunteer fire department was totally inadequate to cope with the flames. No one knows how the fire caught. There were, it is said, from ten to fifteen engines in the roundhouse, and the best estimate that can be made during the excitement is that the loss will be from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

A STRANGE CASE.

BY WINIFRED SMITH.



Were very busy at St. Alban's hospital. The nurses and doctors were hard at work from morning till night, and from night till morning again. The severe winter was bringing its usual accompaniments of starvation and sickness. Hard times and bad living were working havoc among the poor; the hospital was full to overflowing. An unusual number of casualties, at the same time, brought stretchers after stretchers to the accident room.

The great clock over the entrance was just striking six as I threw my shawl round me and hastened off across the grounds to the dispensary. Running quickly through the snow, I soon arrived at the door, and was greeted by the customary growl which awaited late comers. "I am sorry I am late in coming for the stimulants," I said, as soon as I could get my breath. "I could not leave the ward before. Let me see, six ounces of brandy for No. 20 and little No. 16's port wine; that is all, I think."

"Anything fresh this afternoon, Nurse Deaton?" inquired the dispenser, as I busily packed the bottles into my apron pocket, in order to leave my hands free for my shawl. "Nothing for us," I answered. "A bad case has just gone up to 'Mary' ward. A poor young fellow was brought in this afternoon, found dead in the snow—good evening," and I set off again across the white ground.

"Off duty at six," I said to myself, as I went. "I would not go off, only I am so tired, and sister says I must." At the ward door I encountered Nurse Flemming, my chum and fellow nurse, just emerging from the ward, accompanied by two women, one of whom was weeping bitterly. "Oh, dearie," exclaimed nurse as soon as she saw me. "I am so glad you are come. This is the wife of poor No. 12, who died this morning; she wishes to see him. I know you are off duty, dear, but do you mind taking her? I've just got a fracture in, and Mr. Hooper is waiting to attend to it; thank you."

I nodded a cheerful acquiescence, and she turned back to attend to her many duties. Taking the women with me, I went to the room of the porter, who kept the mortuary keys. With many growls he lighted his lantern and prepared to accompany us, as he was in duty bound to do. He was one of the many male officials of St. Alban's who considered it right to be as disagreeable as possible to the nurses whenever they required his services, so I took no notice of his murmurings, but devoted my attention to the poor woman at my side. While she was telling me of the many virtues of her late husband, and of the dark future in store for herself and her eight children, we arrived at the door of the mortuary. Leaving us standing there, under a lamp which projected from the wall and which the porter lit from the flame of his lantern, the man entered alone, in order that he might bring forward from the large mortuary the particular body we wished to see; presently he opened the door again to admit us.

had flown through the mortuary and into the chapel. Too late! The door was shut and all was in darkness.

In a moment I knew what had happened: the porter, supposing that I had gone and left the visitors to him, had turned out the gas, locked the door, and gone away with them. Oh, it was too horrible! I beat on the door with both my fists! I raised my voice in a fearful scream, but that was worse than the awful silence, for the hollow walls took up the sound, and the mocking echo came back to me, as if the dead were shrieking in their places! I sank on my knees on the damp stones and covered my face with my hands.

The building stood far away from any other; the blustering wind would prevent my voice being heard even had I the courage to shout again, which I had not; no one would be in the grounds in such weather as this; I should not be missed. In the ward I should be supposed, being off duty, to be in my own room. Nurse Flemming, missing me from the supper-table, would imagine that I had gone to bed, and would probably retire without, as she thought, disturbing me. What should I do? What could I do? To remain there all night seemed impossible, yet how much more impossible to get away. I had always been accounted among my fellow-nurses as the most courageous, and I fear I had been wont to boast that nothing could frighten me, but I had never dreamed of anything like this. To sit among friendly faces in the daylight, or beside a cheery fire, was one thing. To be forced to spend a night alone with the dead was another.

At length I gathered sufficient courage to turn round and try to realize my position. Oh, how I envied those fortunate mortals who, in moments of danger and dread, can quietly faint away into calm unconsciousness, to recover their senses only when the horror is past. If I could only lie down on that cold floor and sleep. Aye! even if it was the sleep that knows no waking, how gladly would I have done so. Anything rather than remain terror-stricken with these dreadful companions. I glanced at the lantern: how long would it burn? Could I depend on its light lasting till dawn? I looked at the trolley, with its cold, still burden, then, with a mighty effort, I crossed the chapel, and, seizing the end of the ghastly carriage, whirled it quickly into the large mortuary. With as much strength as my arms still possessed, I sent it into the darkness, and flew back into the dimly-lighted chapel, closing the door behind me.

Now at least I was alone, with nothing more unearthly than white flowers and a large ebony cross which hung against the wall. Sinking down into the corner most remote from the inner door, wrapping my shawl closely round my shivering shoulders, I placed the lantern beside me, and strove vainly to think of pleasant things. I tried to think of the ward, with its cheerful fire and rows of beds with their cozy rugs; of the fun we had had at Christmas with the children and the Christmas tree; of home, with the dear faces I hoped to see when the summer came, and with it the long-anticipated holiday. But all in vain! My eyes would keep glancing round at the horrible door. My ears would strain themselves to listen for sounds from that silent room. Oh! I should go mad! I could not bear it! How wicked! How cruel! that no one came to seek me! What was that? The great clock at the entrance was striking. One! two! but, no, seven! eight! then silence. Only eight o'clock! Only two hours since I ran through the garden to fetch the stimulants!

Almost involuntarily I slipped my hand in my apron pocket. Yes, there were the two bottles, carefully wrapped round with my handkerchief, as I had put them. For a moment a ray of hope darted across my mind; surely, when the bottles were missed from their place, inquiry would be made, and I should be sought for. But a moment's reflection brought back the old despair. It was not an unheard-of thing in those busy times for the dispensary to be forgotten until the door was locked and the dispenser gone. Mixtures and medicines would be left on the little shelf outside, but not the stimulants—and sister, with a sigh at the forgetfulness of her nurses, would serve the patients from the stock bottles, and no thought would be directed to me.

Whether I fell asleep or not I have never since been able to determine, but when I roused from the semi-consciousness into which I had fallen several hours appeared to have elapsed. Instead of the dim light of the lantern at my side, the chapel was flooded with silver moonlight. In spite of my thick shawl I was fearfully cold and cramped with leaning so long against the chilly stones. I was aware that something had roused me; something besides moonlight and discomfort. A glance at the skylight overhead showed me the moon sailing calmly through the dark, blue vault of heaven, surrounded by fleecy clouds; and even as I looked and listened the great clock struck two! For nearly six hours I had lain unconscious in that awful place. The fact did not tend to bring me comfort; I felt sick and ill, my limbs ached; the black cross, touched by the moonbeams, loomed dark, and awful against the wall. Oh, to die and forget everything! What was that? A sound!—a groan! Oh, heaven! coming from the other side of that inner door!

I had risen to my feet, but now sank back, frozen with horror, into the sheltering corner. For a few moments silence, then it came again. I listened—a low long moan—but to my confused brain it was not the hollow, unearthly groan of the stage ghost, such as we are wont to associate with rattling chains and lurid blue fire, but rather the groan of a human creature in pain. As soon as this idea took possession of my weakened mind, my courage returned. All my nurse-like instincts came to my aid. The thought that a living human being was near, much more a fellow-creature who needed help, filled me

with new energy, and I rose and took up my lantern. What I expected to find I hardly know; perhaps some workman who had been assisting with the new building had fallen asleep, or been overcome with drink, and shut in, like myself, through misadventure. How improbable a theory this was did not, fortunately, occur to me till long afterwards, and I opened the door and looked into the dark interior. At the sound of the opening door the groaning ceased, and for awhile I stood uncertain which direction to take.

Presently a movement at the further end decided me, and I made my way slowly round the stone ledges, casting the light of the lantern on the ground as I went. No sign of a human figure could I see. No British workman's recumbent form gladdened my eyes. I stood still, in perplexity. Oh, heavens! what was that? Close beside me, not yet placed in a shell, but lying on the stone slab, lay a long, still figure. Still! Oh, horror! As I looked, unable to stir, I saw the white sheet that covered it move—a long, thin hand pushed itself from beneath and almost touched me. All my former experience was nothing to this. In a moment the fingers had pulled the sheet from the face, and a pair of dark eyes gazed into mine!

How long I stood thus I shall never know. At length, a long, quivering sigh from the white lips called me to myself, and I gathered courage to bend over and touch the prostrate form. Enough! The spell was broken! I knew then that this was no time to hesitate—no time to give way to womanish fears. I took the cold hand in mine.

"Do not fear," I said, in an calm a voice as I could command, "I will do all I can for you!" and taking the shawl from my shoulders, I folded it round the shivering form. Instinctively I remembered the bottles in my pocket, and, drawing them forth, dropped a little brandy between the chattering teeth. After awhile the returning color in the lips, the increasing warmth of the limbs, told that my efforts had not been in vain. Oh, if I could only summon aid; but that was impossible! If I could keep life in my companion, my patient, until help ar-



A LONG, THIN HAND PUSHED ITSELF FROM BENEATH.

rived. Fortunately my shawl was a large, warm one; fortunately, old No. 20 had not got his brandy, but I had it safely here. "Where am I?" asked the man, as he looked round the dim place, his face full of surprise—and no wonder, for his surroundings had, to say the least, an unusual appearance. I did not think it wise or necessary to explain matters more than to tell him he was in St. Alban's hospital, and would soon doubtless be well. He told me what I had already guessed, that in traveling on foot through the snow he had been overtaken by intense fatigue, and being unable to overcome the drowsiness he knew well might be fatal, he had fallen asleep. "It's a wonder I'm not dead," he concluded, and I made no answer.

I had been so absorbed in my work that I had taken no account of the hours as they went by, until now I heard the clock ring out six! Oh, the joy of that sound! We kept early hours at St. Alban's, and at six o'clock we were expected to rise. I should be missed, sought for, and found!

I was shivering and sick. The man had fallen into a doze, from which I could not find it in my heart to rouse him, lonely and miserable as I felt. Oh, how cold it was! My thin cotton dress was scanty covering from the icy air. How long would it be before they found me?

Would they seek long before they thought of the mortuary? Would they think of the mortuary at all? How all these thoughts tormented me, chasing each other through my aching brain until at last, a sound of a key turning in the lock—the voice of my dear nurse companion saying, in bewildered tones: "She cannot be here, porter." Then the whole place spun round, and I saw and heard no more.

It was long before I returned to my work. Pneumonia set in, and for weeks I was too ill to leave my bed. Tenderly I was nursed, and much was I praised for what they were pleased to call my bravery. My patient, I learned, had recovered and was full of gratitude for his strange rescue from an untimely end. The case of "suspended animation" was much talked of among the doctors, and the medical papers took it up with interest. "You saved his life, you know," said the nurse to me, apparently to console me for my unpleasant experience; and the patient himself has told me the same thing a hundred times since that day, for I am now his wife.—Strand Magazine.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Second International Conference to Be Held at Chattanooga.

It Will Be the Grandest Gathering of Methodist Young People in the History of the Denomination—Outline of the Programme.

[Special Chattanooga (Tenn.) Letter.]

The second international conference of the Epworth league is to be held in Chattanooga June 27-30. Our readers, of course, are aware of the almost world-wide extent of Methodism. There are many divisions of the followers of Wesley, but they are essentially one family—differing indeed a little in government, but identical in doctrine and spirit, and even in methods.

Of this unity the Epworth league is a striking illustration. Its function and place in Methodist churches is similar to that of the Christian Endeavor in the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. It is the young people's society of Methodism.

Its object is to promote and cultivate the intelligence and piety of its mem-

bers, organize and employ them in works of mercy and charity, and in every possible service of usefulness in the church and in society.

The league was organized in Cleveland, O., May 12, 1890. Prior to that time there had been a number of young people's societies of different names in the church, each, more or less, independent of the rest, although generally having the same objects in view.

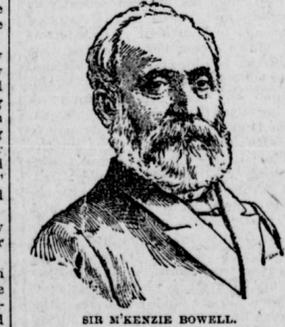
Delegates from many of these assembled in Cleveland to try to harmonize or consolidate them all into one. As might be supposed the representatives were attached each to his own society, and for a time it appeared impossible to effect a union, but at last, on the day indicated, it was accomplished and the new organization was born and christened.

This was within the pale of the Methodist Episcopal church. The next general conference of the church approved and adopted the organization and gave it official standing in the church, with Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald as its president. The local organizations in the individual churches are called chapters. Of these already organized and enrolled the number is nearly 15,000, and the aggregate membership in this one denomination is about 1,000,000 members. The league in its spirit and form has been found so consonant with the genius of Methodism and so well adapted to the end for which it was designed that the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Wesleyan Methodists of England have adopted it. It is therefore now not only interdenominational, but international as well. It is still spreading and growing very rapidly, having organizations in Mexico, South America, England, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Italy; also in Japan, China and India.

The second international conference of the members and friends of the Epworth league will be held in Chattanooga.

The session will begin June 27, 1895, and continue four days. It will embrace the leagues of all the Methodisms of the world. The programme is in the hands of the general secretaries of the M. E. church, the M. E. Church South, the Canadian Methodist church, namely, Rev. E. A. Schell, D. D., Chicago; Rev. S. A. Steel, D. D., Nashville, and Rev. W. H. Withrow, D. D., Canada. It is emphatically a present-day programme, full of the life and spirit of these stirring times.

The general topic is: "The Methodism of the Future." Under this general



SIR MCKENZIE BOWELL.

head will be discussed such topics as the following: "What to Read"; "How to Read"; "Educational Opportunities"; "Entertainments"; "Visiting"; "Church and League Officers"; "The Duty and Privilege of Giving"; "The Lost in Our Cities"; "Spiritual Ministry"; "Christian Citizenship"; "Membership of Children in the Church"; "Junior Leagues"; "Bible Study for Children"; "How to Win Men to Christ," and many others no less practical and full of interest. There will also be department conferences daily for the discussion of the practical work of the league in its several departments. Bishops Joyce, Vincent and Thoburn, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Galloway, Hendrix, Fitzgerald and Hargrove, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Sir McKenzie Bowell, premier of the Dominion of Canada, lead on the programme. These great lead-

ers, with many other men of eminence, as well as a large number of the talented and promising young workers of the various Methodisms, cannot fail to make the discussion of the different topics of the highest interest and profit.

The music will be a special feature of the conference. It will be under the direction of Prof. Rowland D. Williams, assisted by the Park sisters, of Boston, and a chorus of 500 voices. An immense chorus of children from the public schools of Chattanooga will also participate.

Sunrise prayer-meetings will be held each morning in the churches and on Lookout mountain. Sunday morning will be devoted to sermons by the bishops and visiting ministers in the churches of the city and suburbs.

Sunday afternoon there will be mass meetings in the largest churches, addressed by eminent ministers and laymen. The regular conference meetings will be held in the great tent, capable of seating 10,000 people, where the opening sermon will be preached by Bishop Galloway and the closing sermon and consecration service by Bishop Joyce.

The local arrangements for this immense gathering have been entirely in the hands of the young people of the Chattanooga leagues, and they have been managed with a wisdom and skill and thoroughness that would have done credit to veterans in such service. Nothing has been omitted. Every difficulty and emergency appears to have been anticipated and provided for. The best and most extensive arrangements with the railroads have been made, securing half rates from almost every portion of the country. Excursions to the battlefields and points of interest have been provided for, as well as side trips to Mammoth cave and other points en route.

Chattanooga is expecting an attendance of at least 15,000 delegates, and altogether the second international conference at Chattanooga promises to be a most interesting occasion and a very great success. J. A. FARREN.

STEPHEN J. FIELD.

For Thirty-Two Years He Has Been a Supreme Court Justice. Justice Stephen J. Field recently celebrated his thirty-second anniversary as member of the United States supreme court. He was appointed by President Lincoln March 10, but did not enter upon his duties until May 20. He had previously been chief justice of the supreme court of California. He is now in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Chief Justice Marshall's term of service covered thirty-four years, Justice Story's thirty-three years and Justice Wayne's thirty-two years. Justice Field's remaining ambition is said to be to extend his term so as to



JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD.

make it the longest on record. The august responsibilities connected with such a position for so many years can not be put into words.

The creation of the supreme judiciary crowning the entire structure of our national system was a stroke of transcendent political sagacity. Its position is wholly unique. There is no other judiciary in the world just like it. While its functions are distinctively judicial, the bearing and effects of its decisions have often been in the highest degree legislative. If the supreme court cannot make laws, it can unmake them. Our supreme court has, no doubt, made some mistakes, but the wonder is that, on the whole, it has made so few. But, apart from the confirmation of the constitutionality and so the validity of specific acts of congress, there are continually arising occasions for the firm and authoritative interpretation of the meaning, the intent and applicability of particular enactments of congress.

Justice Field belongs to an illustrious family. His father was a Congregational minister of distinction in western Massachusetts. David Dudley Field, his eldest brother, did perhaps more than any other one man to promote the cause of international law and jurisprudence. The name of Cyrus H. Field, as the originator of the first ocean cable, by which, as John Bright said at the time, "the new world was annexed to the old," will scarcely ever be forgotten; among men. And the youngest brother, familiarly known in college as "Parrus Ager," Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, has been for over forty years the genial and accomplished editor of the New York Evangelist. None of the brothers has any children likely to continue the family distinction.

The boys Reaped a Harvest. The town of Sandwich, Mass., recently offered a bounty of twenty-five cents for a muskrat head, while at the same time the town of Bourne offered twenty-five cents for a muskrat tail. The boy hunters sold the head in Sandwich, paid five cents car fare, and sold the tail in Bourne. The Sandwich Solons were irritated when they discovered the game, and changed their offer from heads to tails. Unfortunately, the Bourne rulers the same week changed the offer from tails to heads, and the boys cheerfully sold the muskrat's tail in Sandwich and the head in Bourne. This continued for another month, and then the wise men of both towns put their heads together and agreed to give twenty-five cents for entire muskrats, only. Thus was the ring dissolved.

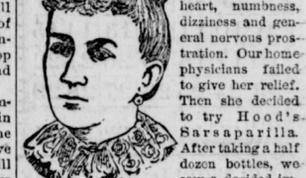
The Strongest Men Grow Weak Sometimes. The short cut to renewed vigor is taken by those sensible enough to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters systematically. It re-establishes impaired digestion, enables the system to assimilate food, and combines the qualities of a fine medicinal stimulant with those of a sovereign preventive remedy. Malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, nervous and kidney complaints are cured and averted by it.

"You used to do a little trading on 'change, didn't you, Hiegs?" "Yes." "Were you a bull or a bear?" "Neither, Blobsb. I was a lamb."—Chicago Tribune.

SMUGLY a somber air and vivacious sallies.—Marcus Antonius.

Nervous Prostration

Is due to impure and impoverished blood. The true way to cure, is to purify the blood. Read this:



"My wife was troubled with palpitation of the heart, numbness, dizziness and general nervous prostration. Our home physicians failed to give her relief. Then she decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking a half dozen bottles, we saw a decided improvement. She has now taken about eighteen bottles and feels the best she has for years. She looks so much better that people wonder at her improvement." O. C. HINES, Cedar Creek, Indiana.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect, 25 cents.

LOOK FOR THIS LOCK

IT IS ON THE BEST SCHOOL SHOE MADE



PRICES FOR CASH

5 to 7 1/2 - \$1.25 11 to 13 1/2 - \$1.75 8 to 10 1/2 - 1.50 1 to 4 - 2.00 IF YOU CAN'T GET THEM FROM YOUR

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO., ST. LOUIS.

DRESSMAKERS

FIND THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS



L'Art de La Mode. 8 Colored Plates, Designed by Our Special Corps of PARISIAN ARTISTS.

Order it of your Newsdealer or send 35 cents for latest number to THE MORSE-BROUGHTON CO., 3 East 19th St., NEW YORK. MENTION THIS PAPER.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH



ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IMPERIAL GRANUM

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS THE BEST FOOD FOR Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS

JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

POWDERED AND PERFUMED. The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disintegrating sticks, closets, washing bottles, paint, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Gen. Agents, PHILA., Pa.

SMALL THINGS.

Shaped a marble statue, the image of a thought...



CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

"That is where he put his foot in getting out. If you can trace him, I should think that Toby will have no difficulty.

"There is credit, and to spare," said I. "I assure you, Holmes, that I marvel at the means by which you obtain your results in this case, even more than I did in the Jefferson Hope murder.

"Pshaw, my dear boy! It was simplicity itself. I don't wish to be theatrical. It is all patent and above-board.

"That you, Watson?" he cried. "Yes." "This is the place. What is that black thing down there?"

"A water-barrel." "Toby?" "Yes." "No sign of a ladder?"

"No." "Confound the fellow! It's a most break-neck place. I ought to be able to come down where he could climb up.

"It was easy to follow him," he said, drawing on his stockings and boots.

"Toby was loosened the whole way along, and in his hurry he had dropped this. It confirms my diagnosis, as you doctors express it."

"The object which he held up to me was a small pocket or pouch woven out of colored grasses and with a few tawdry beads strung round it.

"They are bellish things," said he. "Look out that you don't prick your-

self. I'm delighted to have them for the chances are that they are all he has.

"Your leg will stand it?" "Oh, yes."

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

tance in the cold gray light. The square, massive house, with its bleak, empty windows and high, bare walls, towered up, sad and forlorn, behind us.

On reaching the boundary wall, Toby ran along, whining eagerly, underneath its shadow, and stopped finally in a corner screen by a young beech.

"There's the print of wooden-leg's hand," he remarked, as I mounted up beside him. "You see the slight smudge of blood upon the white plaster.

"I confess that I had my doubts myself when I reflected upon the great traffic which had passed along the London road in the interval. My fears were soon appeased, however. Toby never hesitated or swerved, but waddled on in his peculiar rolling fashion.

"Do not imagine," said Holmes, "that I depend for my success in this case upon the mere chance of one of these fellows having put his foot in the chemical. I have knowledge now which would enable me to trace them in many different ways.

"There is credit, and to spare," said I. "I assure you, Holmes, that I marvel at the means by which you obtain your results in this case, even more than I did in the Jefferson Hope murder.

"Pshaw, my dear boy! It was simplicity itself. I don't wish to be theatrical. It is all patent and above-board. Two officers who are in command of a convict guard learn an important secret as to buried treasure.

"That you, Watson?" he cried. "Yes." "This is the place. What is that black thing down there?" "A water-barrel." "Toby?" "Yes." "No sign of a ladder?"

"No." "Confound the fellow! It's a most break-neck place. I ought to be able to come down where he could climb up.

"It was easy to follow him," he said, drawing on his stockings and boots.

"Toby was loosened the whole way along, and in his hurry he had dropped this. It confirms my diagnosis, as you doctors express it."

"The object which he held up to me was a small pocket or pouch woven out of colored grasses and with a few tawdry beads strung round it.

"They are bellish things," said he. "Look out that you don't prick your-

self. I'm delighted to have them for the chances are that they are all he has.

"Your leg will stand it?" "Oh, yes."

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

"Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell it, Toby, smell it!"

ford valuable indications as to the criminal. Do you follow all this?"

"Very clearly." "Now, what could Jonathan Small do? He could only continue to keep a secret watch upon the efforts made to find the treasure.

England and only comes back at intervals. Then comes the discovery of the garret, and he is instantly informed of it. We again trace the presence of some confederate in the household.

Jonathan, with his wooden leg, is utterly unable to reach the lofty room of Bartholomew Sholto. He takes with him, however, a rather curious associate, who gets over this difficulty, but dips his naked foot into creosote, whence come Toby, and a six-mile limp for a half-py officer with a damaged Achilles' tendon."

"But it was the associate, and not Jonathan, who committed the crime." "Quite so. And rather to Jonathan's disgust, to judge by the way he stamped about when he got into the room.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

"Ah, well, there is no great mystery in that. But you will know all about it soon enough. How sweet the morning air is! See how that one little cloud floats like a pink feather from some gigantic flamingo.

"That was like following the brook to the parent lake. He makes but one curious and profound remark. It is that the chief proof of man's real greatness lies in his perception of his own

had not yet shown. The scent appeared to be much hotter than before, for he had not even to put his nose on the ground, but tugged at his leash, and tried to break into a run. I could see by the gleam in Holmes' eyes that he thought we were nearing the end of our journey.

Our course now ran down Nine Elms until we came to Broderick & Nelson's large timber yard, just past the White Eagle tavern. Here the dog, frantic with excitement, turned down through the side gate into the enclosure, where the sawyers were already at work.

On the dog raced through sawdust and shavings, down an alley, round a passage, between two wood-piles, and finally, with a triumphant yelp, sprang upon a large barrel, which still stood upon the hand-trolley on which it had been brought. With lolling tongue



TOBY STOOD UPON THE CASK.

and blinking eyes, Toby stood upon the cask, looking from one to the other of us for some sign of appreciation. The staves of the barrel and the wheels of the trolley were smeared with dark liquid, and the whole air was heavy with the smell of creosote.

Sherlock Holmes and I looked blankly at each other, and then burst simultaneously into an uncontrollable fit of laughter.

CHAPTER VIII. THE BAKER STREET IRREGULARS.

"What now?" I asked. "Toby has lost his character for infallibility."

"He acted according to his lights," said Holmes, lifting him down from the barrel and walking him out of the timber yard.

"If you consider how much creosote is carted about London in one day, it is no great wonder that our trail should have been crossed. It is much used now, especially for the seasoning of wood. Poor Toby is not to blame."

"We must get on the main scent again, I suppose."

"Yes, and, fortunately, we have no distance to go. Evidently what puzzled the dog at the corner of Knight's place was that there were two different trails running in opposite directions. We took the wrong one. It only remains to follow the other."

There was no difficulty about this. On leading Toby to the place where he had committed his fault, he cast about in a wide circle, and finally dashed off in a fresh direction.

[TO BE CONTINUED.] A MUSICAL GENIUS.

The Remarkable Invention of a French Court Wit.

During the reign of Louis XI. of France there was attached to his court one Abbot de Baigue, a man of considerable wit. The abbot was somewhat musically inclined, and delighted the court with inventions of odd musical instruments.

One day the king, after having enjoyed a hearty laugh over one of these curious contrivances, and desiring to baffle this musical genius, commanded him to produce harmonious sounds from the cries of hogs.

This seemed an impossibility to the king, and he prepared himself to enjoy the disappointment of the abbot. Much to his surprise, however, the abbot readily agreed to produce them. All he required was a sum of money, upon the receipt of which he declared he would invent the most surprising thing that was ever heard.

He scoured the country and secured a large quantity of hogs, trying their voices as to pitch and quality, and finally, having fully satisfied himself, he arranged the animals in a sort of pavilion richly decorated. The day of the trial arrived, and the king and his court entered the pavilion prepared for something, but greatly in doubt as to the success of the abbot with the hogs.

However, there were the hogs, sure enough, and much to the surprise and delight of the king they commenced to cry harmoniously and in good tune, rendering an air that was fairly recognized.

The abbot had arranged a series of stops that were connected with the hogs, and upon pulling one of them out caused a spike to prick the hog it connected with, making him squeal his note.

The rest was easy, for pulling out the different stops he produced the tune. The king and all his attendants were highly delighted with it.—Harper's Young People.

Editorial Perils in China.

A newspaper published in Pekin is said to be the oldest in the world. It dates from a period 200 years prior to the Norman conquest of England.

Naturally its prolonged existence in an autocratically governed country like China has been marked by many vicissitudes, not the least of which is the fact recently announced in its columns that during the 1,000 years of its existence 1,900 of its editors have been beheaded, or, roughly speaking, two per annum.

Not a Baron of High Degree.

Mr. Park Hill—Were you aware of the fact that the gentleman who sat beside you at supper was a baron?

Mr. Harlem Hites—No, but I judged from his conversation that he was—barren of ideas.—N. Y. Ledger.

The less we parade our misfortunes, the more sympathy we command.—O. Dewey.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

STRAIGHT RAIL FENCE.

This Method of Building Has Been Successfully Used for Years.

I send design of a way to build fence from old rails which I have used the past three years with success. Some of the points of merit are: 1. That the rails all lie edge-wise and will last longer and make more fence. 2. That it is built with less material than any other rail fence. 3. That it can be put up faster than any other straight rail fence. 4. That the fence is very solid, and the more it settles the silder it gets. 5. That the rails are all held solid, yet can easily be replaced.

I build as follows for each panel of fence: I cut two stakes, either new or from broken rails, one 6 feet and one 6 1/2 feet. Now lay these down in the line of the fence (the short ones always under, so as to make the fence symmetrical), cross about 15 inches from top and nail with one No. 13 nail. Now (see diagram No. 1) raise up the cross and place top rail in the fork of cross which will hold it in place.

Next you need two sticks 3 1/2 feet long to hold second rail up on the short stake against the under side of long stake till you can wire fast. Pass the wire up over the second rail to the left and bring around the cross and under the second rail to the right of stake (so the wire will engage the long end of rail where they lap). Now twist end of wire around main wire, take out your 3 1/2-foot stake and throw forward, bring main wire to bottom of short stake and fasten around it 6 inches from bottom (see diagram No. 2). This forms a long loop, in which build your rails, placing the heaviest in the bottom. The fence is built on the outside of short stake, is 5 feet high, has a slope of 1 foot, while the brace stake has a slope of 3 feet. I use five rails to a panel, put a wire

around top of stakes and twist tight (diagram No. 3). Always stand on lower rail while doing this, as it settles the fence and makes it very solid; also wire around stake and long loop half way up stake; brace stake every three or four panels for 100 panels besides the rails are 100 nails and 40 pounds No. 13 black wire. One man can tear away old rail fence and put up fifty panels a day.—B. A. Stratton, in Ohio Farmer.

HAULING BIG ROCKS.

Description of a Frame Which Makes the Work Reasonably Easy.

The best gear possible for hauling big rocks is a rough wooden frame slung at the rear of an axle by chains so it will just clear the ground. The forward end rests on the ground when being loaded. When the rock is in place the forward wheels are backed up and the pole raised high in the air so as to hook on to the forward end of the

frame. When the poles are brought down the end of the frame will, of course, be lifted. The tongue or pole of the rear wheels can then be lashed to the forward axle and the load driven away. The frame can rest wholly on the ground when being loaded by making the same arrangement for raising the gear as for the forward end.—Farm Journal.

The Real Object of Plowing.

The object of plowing is not merely to turn over the soil to bury the surface trash and soften and pulverize it for seed. It has a deeper purpose than this shallow one. It is certainly to fit the land for the seed and to afford a good covering for it. But it is not to bury the surface, with the accumulated matter of the previous crop, where it cannot be of use until it is turned back again. The so-called "cut-and-cover" kind of plowing should be made a penal offense, for it is detrimental to all concerned in the good culture of the land. On the contrary, it is the sloping furrow slice, laid on edge at about 45 degrees with the surface, and the manure with it lying in layers from the top to the bottom of the furrow, that is really plowing.—Rural World.

Sheep, Cattle and Hogs.

Sheep will "dress out" 48 to 54 per cent, 50 per cent being a fair average. In other words, live animals weighing 90 pounds should furnish about 45 pounds dressed mutton, tallow, etc., the remainder being pelt and offal. Good native cattle will dress 54 to 60 per cent of their live weight in beef, the remainder being hide, fat and offal generally. Prime hogs cut into pork, hams, shoulders and lard will dress out 75 to 78 per cent, or a materially larger proportion than sheep and cattle. It cuts into ribs instead of barrel pork they will dress about 70 to 72 per cent. Hogs not in prime condition yield a net percentage of 65 to 70.—Rural World.

SOD POULTRY HOUSE

It is Healthy, Convenient and Can Be Built at Small Cost.

The sod house shown in the illustration, I have found healthy, convenient, and large enough to accommodate 75 to 100 hens. In a bank sloping southwest, I made an excavation 13 feet east and west by 23 feet north and south. At the southwest corner the excavation was on a level with the surface of the ground; at the north side it was 2 1/2 feet deep. Around the edges I built a sod wall making its upper edge 5 feet above the floor. I roofed the north half with boards and covered with tar paper. A border of sod was placed all around the edge, then the whole overlaid with 6 inches of gypsum taken from a pit nearby. In the south half of the roof I put two hotbed sashes 2x9 feet and covered the remain-



SOD POULTRY HOUSE.

der of the space the same as the north side. In the walls were placed two glass windows and a door with glass in the upper part. In the north wall there is a window level with the roosts 18 inches high and 5 feet long. It is used for ventilation in the summer. In winter it is covered with boards and banked with earth. The windows are hinged and covered with heavy wire netting. I have an extra lattice door for summer.

The walls were given two coats of gypsum or poor man's plaster (very abundant in the southwest), and when dry a heavy whitewash was applied to fill all cracks. Roosts occupy the north half. The south half under glass is reserved for nests and a feeding ground during stormy weather. The floor under the roosts is made of gypsum, cement and sand. From this the droppings can be readily taken. I feed boiled wheat in the morning, dry wheat at noon and a feed of meat at least once a day in winter. I have kept 75 to 100 single combs Brown Leghorns in this house for three winters without having a frozen comb. The hens lay well also. The bank feature is not essential; walls made entirely of sod will answer.—American Agriculturist.

ENEMIES OF BEES.

Moths, Worms and Ants Wage War Against the Busy Insects.

Moths, worms and ants are the enemies of bees, says the Ozark Mountain Fruit and Farm.

The moth miller slips into the hive at night to deposit its eggs around under the edges of the box hive, where they hatch and then make their way to the combs. The black bees do not defend their hives as well as the Italian bees. If the bees become queenless, they soon get weak and the moths find easy prey, as the bees will not defend themselves. When the queens get old they decrease the number of eggs. They lay daily and they grow weak again. The moths then overpower them. It is then the duty of the apiarist to assist the bees. Get Italian bees, which are almost proof, and have good hives. Do not keep old queens in stock. Re-queen stocks that have four-year-old queens with young Italians. If the bees are black they will soon all be Italians. See that they are strong and will repel the moths.

The apiarist must sweep off the bottom boards and assist the bees in keeping the surroundings clear of weeds, trash and dirt. To get the moth out of the combs, fumigate with burning sulphur in a tight box, or give the combs to a strong colony of bees, one at a time. To keep the ants out of the hive set them on a bed of ashes about four inches deep and three feet square, tramped and saturated with coal oil. If the ants still bother a little, take a swab and rub a little coal oil around the entrance to the hive. Trail the ants to their beds and seal them till you destroy their nests; that is the only remedy. An apiarist cannot work with swarming hives. Bees dislike any motion or jarring about their hive. The proper time to rob the bees is a question the apiarist must answer for himself; he must know the condition of the season and the amount of honey in the hive. The surplus honey can be taken at any time of the year that it is not so cold that the bees would not chill upon opening of the hive. Bees cannot thrive upon scant supplies, therefore do not rob too close. Examine the hives often, and every time a surplus is found take out a reasonable portion without regard to time.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Turnips are an excellent thing for the hens.

Boiler turnips are good for chicks after they get a little age.

Mrs. Tinsor says that seventy-five cents is the very outside cost of keeping a hen a year.

If eggs are turned in the nest or incubator with the naked hand they may be ruined.

Never give poultry brine. In giving salt mix a teaspoonful to a quart of dry meal and then wet it.

From four to five feet of space should be allowed in the poultry house for each hen. Fifty is enough to keep in one house.

Mrs. Moorehead, of Wisconsin, first feeds chicks ground oats dry. They pick out the little white particles. She feeds five times a day.

If early broilers are wanted, the incubator must be brought into use, if enough chickens are expected to make it worth while to go into the business.

One of our poultry breeders always keeps a lump of salt where the poultry can get at it. It is claimed that they will not eat enough to hurt them, and that is probably true.—Farmer's Voice.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher. Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Central Committee of Chase county, Kansas, will hold a meeting on Saturday, June 15, 1895, at 11:30 o'clock, a. m. at the COURANT office in Cottonwood Falls, and as business of importance will be brought before the meeting, it is necessary that every member should be present without fail; and all good Democrats are especially invited to be present. C. W. WHITE, Chairman. A. F. FRITZE, Secretary.

The following is the list of the members of the committee: C. W. White, A. L. Morrison, A. F. Fritze, Falls township; A. Lehnerr, Wm. Hampton, W. H. Shaft, Jr., Cottonwood township, D. McKittrick, S. T. Slabaugh, Levi Griffith, Cedar township; F. M. Gaddy, W. C. Handy, J. P. Martin, Bazaar township; P. J. Heeg, J. T. Myers, B. F. Talkington, Matfield township; Robt. Matti, C. S. Ford, J. R. Pritchard, Toledo township; J. R. Holmes, S. E. Yoeman, J. F. Campbell, Diamond Creek township.

LAW AND ORDER.

In these latter days we hear a great deal said about "law and order," and especially is this the case in Kansas where "Law and Order Leagues" are in full blast, from the School District to the State organization. Now, we have recently been making it a question of serious thought and have become considerably entangled in the maze of our inquiries when we ask ourselves if the "law and order" people of Kansas ever think of it, that it was a "law and order" outfit that forced the condemnation of our Saviour on Pontius Pilate who washed his hands of the blood of Christ, yet, who, at the outcry of the mob, suffered him to be scourged, spit upon, crowned with thorns and nailed to a cross; or if they ever think about it, that it was "law and order" people who condemned St. John to be fried to death, and who turned him over when he told them that the down side had cooked enough; or that it was "law and order" people who gathered in the amphitheaters, in ancient days, to witness the tearing, by wild and ferocious animals, of limb from limb of the early Christians; or that it was the "law and order" people who forced the Pilgrims to leave their native land and seek a home across the billowy deep, in the wilds of America; or that it was the "law and order" forces of King George our Revolutionary fathers had to fight after the throwing overboard of the tea at Boston; in fact, that, ever since the dawn of creation, those who would have liberty of conscience, and conscience covers a broader field than we now wish to discuss, have had to contend against the "law and order" element of society, backed by the strong arm of the existing government; but who ever heard of a single one of these "law and order" people of these later days condemning our Saviour for the cruel and ignominious death he suffered that the world might be saved? or of their condemning the martyrs of Christianity for spilling their blood rather than obey the laws that condemn them to a torturous death? or of their condemning our Pilgrim and Revolutionary fathers for giving their descendants the opportunity to sing their praise and the praise of our country in these soul stirring words: "Land where my fathers died, Land of the Pilgrims' pride, From every mountain side Let freedom ring."

But the question stares us in the face just now: Does the true ring of liberty greet the ears of Kansans? or, in other words, will the future historian group the "law and order" crowd of these days, and especially the Kansas output, with the "law and order" gangs who have preceded them? and will they hang the lives and characters of the opponents of our present sumptuary laws in the picture gallery of the saints and martyrs who have suffered persecution for the cause of human liberty? or, putting it in a nutshell, is every law that is on our statute books one that is just between man and man, and, therefore, should be enforced? or, are not some of them the work of cranks, stirred by boodle, out of dam boodle, and kept alive by running in a pasture of boodle furnished by the peo-

ple of Kansas to certain classes of people within and outside of our borders, and, therefore, should be opposed with a manhood worthy of an American citizen, until they shall have been repealed, and also expunged from the fundamental laws of the State? These are questions worthy of the serious consideration of every citizen of the great State of Kansas, and it is now time to ponder over them before the heat of another general election canvass is upon us.

Colorado Republicans know that no severer blow can be given to silver bullion than to tax the foreign product. - Wichita Beacon.

Dr. Talmage goes to Ottawa again, after his tour around the world, and after the burning of his famous tabernacle, and with all his great reputation, will be heard with renewed interest, at the Ottawa Assembly.

The Democratic party has been through worse spells than the present silver discussion, and it still lives, and will continue to live as long as there are voters opposed to class legislation under any guise. - Burlington Independent.

Silver is being coined regularly at the United States mints although you can't make a good many people believe it. The silver coinage of the Philadelphia mint during May aggregated \$178,462 more than the gold coinage. - Eureka Democratic Messenger.

The turn of the tide has come. Upon every hand voluntary increase of wages is being made. By next year the good results of Democratic reform in national affairs will be so plain that he who runs for President will succeed. - Exchange.

The program for the coming Ottawa Assembly offers a wonderful variety of talent, and appeals strongly to popular interests. The literary lectures of Dr. Gunsaulus will mark an era in that side of Assembly work.

The classes in Physical Culture at the Ottawa Assembly will be conducted by Miss Dorothy Bishop, of Chataqua, N. Y., this lady comes with remarkable testimonials for ability. She has done great work at Chataqua. Her lectures are particularly instructive.

A deplorable tendency exists in the press and people, alike, to assail the courts whenever a judicial decision fails to please. It seems true that the American people no longer have confidence in anybody or anything. Even reverence for the Almighty appears to be dying out. The nation will in the future suffer a severe penalty for this condition of faithlessness. - Eureka Democratic Messenger.

Is not that upon us just now? A strict construction of the Scriptures, if that construction were complied with, would revolutionize woman's attire. Bloomers, shirt waists, etc., are incompatible with Deuteronomy xxii, 5, which says that "The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth to a man," etc. Respecting big sleeves we find that the prevailing fashion is in ill accord with Ezekiel xlii, 15, which says "Wo to the women that sew pillows to all armholes," etc. Who is willing to start the crusade against these fashions? - Paola Spirit.

Archbishop Ireland: - The present silver agitation may check the period of prosperity which it seems is about setting in for us. Without entering into the intricate questions involved in a discussion of the silver phase or craze I will say that so long as there is no international agreement between the great commercial nations an attempt on the part of the United States to return to free coinage of silver would be fatal to our business prosperity.

Wilson County Citizen: - The Republican wabblers, the cuckoos of Coin in Kansas, will weaken before next spring. Some signs of tiredness are already apparent. The advance in wheat is crippling their flimsy leg. Next year the newspapers of the semi or sub-flat kind will be approvingly copying each other's back-downs, which will extenuate lapses by alleging changed conditions and citing inconsistencies of public men and the reversal of their views on political questions. The boomer, the bombast, the bond voter and crop liar are generally all the same, and they are sooner or later let down pitilessly, as all things must settle to depend upon the actual and legitimate. The Coin coyotes are having their howl, are growing hoarse and no score of serious import has been produced by their frenzied, foolish and futile yelps. The windy wabblers are wearied and furious flatist is fatigued.

ROT OF THE CHEAPEST SORT. Grover has issued his orders and democratic postmaster in Kansas are trying to find reason for opposing the silver craze. - Minneapolis Messenger. We are in a position to know that "the Democratic postmasters in Kansas" have never received "orders" nor even a request to oppose the "silver craze," or any other political issue. Further still, more than half of the Kansas postmasters are supporting the cause of free coinage. The Minneapolis Messenger should have too much self respect to publish such rot as the clipping reprinted above. - Eureka Democratic Messenger.

The Supreme Court of the United States has wisely affirmed the right of the government to maintain the freedom of interstate commerce and the transportation of the mails by all the force at its command. The decision is sound and good. The court says: If there were no other way to enforce the freedom of interstate commerce and the transportation of the mails than by prosecution and punishment for interference therewith, the whole interests of the nation in these respects would be at the absolute mercy of a portion of the inhabitants of a single State.

But there is no such impotency in the national government. The entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights entrusted by the constitution to its care.

The strong arm of the national government may be put forth to brush away all obstructions to the freedom of interstate commerce or the transportation of the mails. If the emergency arises the army of the nation and all its militia are at the service of the nation to compel obedience to the laws.

THE FAVORITE PAPER.

There's a little country paper that I love to read, at a quiet hour, and behind the times indeed; With its pages small and narrow and ink in-creased to spread, And here and there a letter gravely standing on his head.

Or caps, a big errand, boldly popping into unexpected places and knocking things askew.

A real old-fashioned paper from my native little town, Each week I hail its coming, and I never put it down.

Till I've read its every column, all the local news, you know, About the dear old folks I lived with long ago, I note with a sigh, painted, whose cattle took the prize, An' how Uriah Foote has raised a squaw of wondrous size.

How Farmer Martin's daughter takes the school another year - At this I pause and smile a bit and feel a little queer.

Remember how, in bygone days, when life seemed made for mirth, I thought this school mat' an' mother was the sweetest girl on earth.

And now and then, perchance, I read that one I knew is dead, Or find again some boyhood chum the second And so it goes, and none can know what memories sad and sweet Come back to me when'er I read this homely little sheet.

WINFIELD CHATAQUA ASSEMBLY.

The ninth annual session of the Winfield Chataqua will open, Monday evening, June 17th. An elaborate platform of the most distinguished lecturers of the country is secured. The departments of instruction are under the direction of persons of high standing as specialists in their lines of work. The summer school under the direction of Dr. Richardson, of Wichita, will include in its faculty some of the ablest teachers in the west. Season tickets have been reduced to \$1.00 and tent rental to \$3.50. An open rate of one fare for the round trip has been made on all the railroads leading to Winfield.

Rates for board, meals, rooms, provisions, can be found in the Assembly Herald or by addressing the Secretary, Winfield, Kansas.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

There is already a split in the ranks of the silver fanatics of the West, and according to a Washington dispatch, there are indications of trouble among the miracle-workers of the South. Says the dispatch: "Free coinage Democrats are about to split. Ex-speaker Crisp and some other leaders, especially in the South, are beginning to raise objections to the 16 to 1 movement. They say that they are for free coinage, and are ready to commit the party to that principle regardless of other nations, but they are opposed to a declaration of the old ratio. It looks as though this opposition would develop much strength. Within the past few days some of the most prominent Democrats in the South have been in Washington, and have conferred much upon the silver question. They are agreed that it is the great issue now, but they have also agreed to stand against the Western movement to commit the party to the old ratio. A declaration binding the party to 16 to 1, they argue, is wholly in the interest of the silver producers, and calculated to bring ruin on Democracy. It seems rather curious that it looks very much as if these Southern Democratic leaders will express their preference for a declaration very much like that adopted by the Missouri Democracy at Kansas City last year - free coinage, with the question of ratio to be determined by the course of events.

"This conservative movement for free coinage without stipulation of ratio promises to acquire great strength, and especially in the South, where free coinage Democrats have begun to look with suspicion on the 16 to 1 movement. The leaders are giving out the lieutenants this advice: 'Concentrate all efforts in a fight against gold monometallism, and not in a plea for coinage of silver at a fixed ratio.' There ought to be no squabble over the ratio. If the policy of free silver can make silver equal to gold at one ratio it can do it at any other. The wonder is that professing to believe in the miraculous powers of their policy, the silverites should be so liberal as to allow a ratio of 16 to 1. According to their doctrine a ratio of 1600 to 1 would be just as effective and result in oceans more of good silver money than could be coined under ratio of 16 to 1. - Louisville Courier Journal.

THE GOOD OF ADVERTISING.

Every man doing business in any town should have a card in the local papers, even if it is only \$5 or \$6 a year. Hundreds of papers are scattered every week all over the country, far beyond the confines of the locality or county wherein they are printed. People in the east particularly take a great interest in Washington and Washington towns. If a Washington paper falls into their hands they examine it all over, read everything, advertisements and all, and count up how many blacksmith shops, wagon shops, grocery stores, dry goods stores, shoe-makers, and harness shops, agricultural implement stores, butcher shops, secret societies, etc., there are, and then form an opinion of the town and its business. If they see only a few scattering home advertisements and the space filled up with foreign ads, and the editor "squealing" for wood, vegetables, etc., and forever dunning delinquent subscribers, the opinion formed of that town is not very flattering. By advertising in their local papers merchants gain a double object. They bring their wares prominently before the public and also build up a good credit for the town. - Washington Standard.

What the Standard says of the State of Washington is true of every other State.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE

for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 12, 1895: Miss Katie Dickson, Elmer Sigler. All the above remaining uncalled for, June 26, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

Notice to the Public.

I am authorized by the Chase County Fish Protective Association to offer a reward of \$10.00 for any information given me which leads to the conviction of any party for violating the State Fish Laws. JOE ARNOLD, Warden. May 26mo Strong City, Kansas.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the Probate Court in and for said County, STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the matter of the estate of C. A. Mead, Sr., deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the above 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, State of Kansas, on the 8th day of June, A. D., 1895, for a full and final settlement of said estate. P. A. MEAD Executor of the estate of C. A. Mead, deceased. May 11, A. D. 1895.

Ordinance No. 218.

An ordinance amending an ordinance No. 162. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas: SECTION 1. - That section six of ordinance No. 162 be amended to read as follows, viz: The proprietor of any place licensed under the provisions of this ordinance shall not allow any person under eighteen years of age or any person intoxicated to be in or around the premises, and shall not sell anything to any minor under eighteen years of age in such place; and any person convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and committed until fine and costs are paid. SECTION 2. - This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication in the Chase County Courant. T. M. GRUWELL, City Clerk. W. W. SANDERS, Mayor. Passed the Council June 3, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas. Peter N. Campbell, plaintiff, Leora R. Wright and W. J. Jones were Defendants. By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit: South half of section thirty-five (35), township twenty (20) south, of range nine (9) E of 6 P. M. C. P. reserved at time of sale. Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale, and costs. J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas. Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, May 28, 1895.

A \$1.00 BOOK FOR 25 CENTS. THE GREAT WAR SERIES.

SHENANDOAH.

A STORY OF SHERIDAN'S GREAT RIDE.

By J. P. TRACY.

This is one of the most fascinating stories ever emanating from the pen of an American author, and is hailed with delight by all who have read it. It is rapidly becoming very popular and is creating a furor wherever introduced. It is a love story pure and simple - founded on the great achievements of Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley during the late civil war, and the descriptions of the battle of Winchester and of Sheridan's Great Ride are here given as seen by an eye-witness. This is truly a wonderful book. The next number is still better and more good things are to follow. All old soldiers, their wives and children will read this great book and enjoy it. The book contains 224 pages, printed on fine paper, handsomely illustrated, and bound in illuminated cover. Published by the Novelty Publishing Co., 61 Beckman St., New York City, and sold throughout the United States and Canada for the low price of 25 cents. All newswriters handle it.

THIS PAPER

is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. A. YER & SON, one authorized agent.

TO BE.... CLOSED OUT ...AT ONCE!

The entire stock of Geo. B. Carson has been purchased by W. A. Morgan, John McCaskill and R. B. Evans for the purpose of closing it out as soon as possible. Everything will be SACRIFICED!

The only idea being to turn the goods into money as soon as possible.

GREATER BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND HATS

Will never again be offered in this city. You can now get twice the amount of goods for your money. Come in and make us an offer; you are sure to get the goods. TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.

MORGAN, McCASKILL & EVANS.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - KANSAS.

RAZOR GRINDING AND HONING

on short notice, and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect. NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.

I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Straps, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc. DORRING'S FACE CREAM - An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials. Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the

STAR BARBER SHOP,

Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DORRING, Prop.

FREE SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR For the PIANO or ORGAN.

ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY. IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY AND ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginners and a ready-reference to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but if you will take it up and show it to your neighbors we will mail you One Copy Free. Send twenty-five cents to defray expense of mailing. (Postage stamps or silver) Address at once, The Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Our Simplified Instructor for the Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin beat the World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one mailed on receipt of fifty cents. Mention This Paper.

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



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

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

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

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

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for station names (Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Strong, etc.) and times for various routes (A.T. & S.F.R.R., C.K. & W.R.R.).

Chase County Normal Institute.

Opens July 1, 1895, and continues four weeks, in high school building, Cottonwood Falls.

To the Teachers of Chase County and all Friends of Education, Greeting:

It is with pleasure and bright hopes that this announcement is presented to you. The demand of the times is for the best teachers, and we know of no means whereby teachers may so easily gain that reputation as by a regular attendance at our County Normal Institute, coupled with careful, earnest work in the school room. We trust and believe every wide-awake teacher in the county will make a special effort to attend.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS.

Prof. L. A. LOWTHER has been secured as Conductor, and Prof. B. D. VAN OSTRAND as Instructor.

Prof. Lowther's excellent work as Principal of our city schools and in our Institutes of former years, is a sufficient guarantee of the work we may expect under his management. Prof. Van Ostrand, who is a graduate of Cornell University, N. Y., comes to us highly recommended by the best educators of the state. His school work in Kansas covers three years as Principal of the Marion city schools, six years as County Superintendent and about ten years as Normal Institute work. He has recently been re-elected as city Superintendent of Marion city schools. Our instructors are both young, wide-awake, progressive, up-with-the-times men, who can always be found in the front wagon of the procession.

COURSE OF STUDY.

A new Course of Study has been prepared, and copies can now be had at the county superintendent's office. The state will not furnish them as has been the custom, and they will cost ten cents each.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bring all your text books and such other books of reference as you may have at hand.

TUTION.

One dollar will be required in advance as registration fee; also one dollar at the close of the Institute for each one taking the examination.

LENGTH OF SESSION.

It has been found best to have morning sessions only, and to devote the afternoon to preparation of work for the next day. All sessions will begin promptly at 7:30 a. m., as you will notice by the programme.

LECTURES.

A course of lectures is being arranged and we can definitely announce that State Superintendent Stanley and John Macdonald, editor of the Western School Journal, will each deliver one. Others will be announced later through the county papers.

SCHOOL BOARDS.

School officers are cordially invited to visit us often and note the work of the teachers, that you may be better able to supply the needs of your schools for the coming year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Friday and Saturday, at the close of the Institute, will be devoted to an examination for teachers' certificates.

BOARD AND LODGING.

The county superintendent will gladly assist students wishing to find a boarding place or to rent rooms during the Institute. He would also like the names of parties who can accommodate teachers.

IN CONCLUSION.

Let me ask each teacher in the county to help with your presence and in every way you can to make this the best Institute we have ever had. With this end in view, and seeking to help such as help themselves, and to make the schools of Chase County second to none in the state,

I am, sincerely yours, T. G. ALLEN, Co. Sup.

EXCURSIONS VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

Denver, Colo., June 11 to 14, American Medic Psychological Association. 14 fare, certificate plan. Denver, Colo., July 4, 5, 6, 7, to Sept. 1, National Educational Association. One fare for round trip, plus \$2. Ottawa, June 18 to 29, Chautauqua Association. One fare for round trip. Cleveland, Ohio, June 19 to 21, Annual Convention Republican National League. One fare. Denver, Colo., August 14 to 24, Annual Meeting, American Pharmaceutical Association. One fare. Louisville, Ky., September 10 to 14, National Encampment, G. A. H. One fare.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Ice cream at Bauerle's. Mrs. Geo. W. Holsinger is very sick. Fishing has been excellent since the rise in the river.

Wm. Stubenhofer, of Elmdale, has gone to Colorado.

Dr. E. P. Brown left, Monday, for a visit at Louisiana, Mo.

Mrs. J. W. Griffin has gone on an extended visit in the east.

Miss Katie Gross returned home from Kansas City, Saturday.

The penalty goes on the last half of all taxes not paid by June 20.

Mrs. Frank Lee and Mrs. J. C. Comer were at Emporia, yesterday.

Gen. Shurtliff, of Oberlin, Ohio, arrived here, Saturday, on business.

Mrs. W. P. Martin, who is now at Rialto, Cal., will start home, to-day.

Willie Romigh add Philip Hornberger went to Argentine, Monday.

Take your leather work to John Glen, the harness maker, at Strong City.

The colored Baptist Association will meet, the last of this month, in Strong City.

Clearance B. Gruwell is now carrying the mail between here and Strong City.

Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, of Emporia, was here the fore part of the week, on a visit.

Last week, Miss Luella Pugh purchased the famous \$100 violin, at Emporia.

W. Y. Morgan has sold the Emporia Gazette to W. A. White, of the Kansas City Star.

Miss Tot Carter has come home for the summer vacation, as has also Herbert A. Clark.

The Drummonds Bros., of Elmdale, took a car load of hogs to Kansas City, last week.

The Stubenhofer Bros., of Elmdale, took a car load of hogs to Kansas City, last week.

Don't fail to take your best girl to Bauerle's and treat her to some delicious ice cream.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, were down to Emporia, on Wednesday of last week.

Little Alma Holz, of Lansing, is here visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Fredaraka Holz.

Drs. C. L. Conaway and J. M. Hamme were down to Leavenworth, the latter part of last week.

The Rev. J. A. Sankey, of Emporia, is now the pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city.

Mrs. T. H. Grisham and her sister, Mrs. Josie Gardiner were down to Emporia, yesterday.

Dr. G. Dary and G. W. Newman, of Strong City, were at Emporia, Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, Kansas, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scribner.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, visited in this city and Strong, the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Josie Gardiner came in, Monday, from Colorado, on a visit to home folks in this city and county.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Farrington, of Strong City, visited Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Laney, of Ipeka, last week.

\$13.50 will be the fare from Kansas City to Louisville and return during the national G. A. R. encampment.

There is always a variety at the bakery and confectionary store of E. F. Bauerle, from which you can select.

If you need anything in harness or shoe work, go to John Glen, at Strong City. He guarantees satisfaction, ap18

E. P. Allen, of Elmdale, has returned home, from a visit in the east, accompanied by his niece, Miss Griffin.

The late rains have started all the streams to running, and now there is plenty of water for stock on the range.

A stranger, charged with being insane, was brought over from Strong City, this morning, and lodged in jail.

Mrs. Chas. Klien, of Elmdale, went to Liberty, Mo., last week, to attend the commencement exercises at that place.

Mrs. John Hendley, of Oklahoma, who was visiting friends and relatives in this city and Strong, has returned home.

Ice cream furnished for Sunday dinners and suppers, by Mrs. Ida E. Watson, on orders handed in on Saturday.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. jy20tf

Mrs. Wm. Rettiger and daughter, Miss Mary, of Strong City, visited friends and relatives at Leavenworth, last week.

Twin girls were recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon Warren, formerly of this county, but now of South Pasadena, Cal.

Ray Blackshere, of Clover Cliff ranch, near Elmdale, has come home, for the summer vacation, from the State University.

Mrs. Grove H. Swope and baby, of Kansas City, are visiting friends in this city, while Mr. Swope is on a business trip in Texas.

Mrs. Barbara Gillett will go to Plymouth, Lyon county, this morning, for a two weeks' visit with her brothers, M. A. and Neal Campbell.

A regular old fashioned, free-for-all Fourth of July celebration will be had at Matfield Green, on the next anniversary of our nation's birth.

J. B. Smith and W. F. Rockwood played with the Strong City base ball team, at Florence, last Thursday. The score stood, Florence, 1; Strong City, 3.

Last Saturday, C. B. Hager moved his house he bought of Jules Kemy to his lots on Kaw street, between Friend and Pearl, and attached it to his residence.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bell returned home, Wednesday night of last week, and will now be found at home at Mrs. Bell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Coe.

Large advertisement for 'Lorillard's Climax Plug' chewing tobacco. Text: 'It sets people chewing Lorillard's Climax Plug. It is prepared with the utmost care and skill from the choicest leaf grown; possessing a flavor and substance that makes it dear to the heart of every tobacco chewer. It is made by the oldest tobacco manufacturers in America, and the largest in the world, and cannot be excelled. Try it. You'll agree with the many thousand discriminating chewers who use it exclusively, and pronounce it much the best. It's Lorillard's.'

MISSING COPIES OF THE COURANT.

From some cause the copies of the COURANT, during the months of July, August and September, 1892, are not now on file in our office, and if any one will furnish us with any or all of the missing copies, we will pay them ten cents each for the same.

Frank Dale, of Emporia, was arrested, last week, by Fishwarden Joe Arnold, of this county, taken before Squire Geo. W. Crum, of Strong City, pleaded guilty of violating the fish law, and was fined \$10 and costs, making a total of \$25 he paid for catching and keeping a small bass he caught in the Cottonwood river, near Saffordville.

There will be a Sunday school picnic in C. F. Pilager's grove, Saturday, June 22, and an invitation is extended to Union and Elk and all friends of Sunday school work, to come and bring baskets well filled. Ice cream will be served free to all children under twelve years. Come and enjoy with us a good time. Invitation by order of Com. A. F. HOLMAN.

Geo. B. Carson having sold his stock of dry goods to W. A. Morgan, John McCaskill and B. B. Evans, who, under the firm name of Morgan, McCaskill and Evans, are now closing out the same, we wish to say, this people deeply feel the loss of Mr. Carson from the ranks of the merchants of this city and hope that in whatever business he may engage in the future a well deserved prosperity will attend it.

Messrs. Julius and Jules Romy, having sold all their property in this city, including their household effects, left, last week, with their families, for Kansas City, where they will make their future home. They are most excellent citizens, with most estimable families, and, while their society will be missed here, the best wishes of this people go with them to their new home, and the COURANT will be a visitor to them every week.

Mrs. Emma Chappell, of this city, and Mr. Wm. Blosser, of Strong City, Kansas, were united in marriage in this city last Sunday. The Derrick, of that place, is authority for the statement that the groom is one of the most influential and prosperous men of Strong City, well known throughout the vicinity. The bride, Mrs. Chappell, is a sister of A. H. Barard, of this city, a pleasant lady, eminently worthy to adorn her new station of life.—Litchfield, Ill., Evening Monitor, June 3.

The Republican County Central Committee has called a convention for Saturday, August 31, 1895, to nominate a county ticket, and the primaries for electing delegates to the same will be held the Thursday previous, in this city. The committee recommends that the voting in the convention be by townships, and that the delegates from each township be seated together. Chas. Sayre has been elected chairman of the Committee, vice J. F. Kirker, resigned.

A delegate convention of the F. S. A., of the Fourth Congressional District, will be held at Leroy, Kans., June 14 and 15th, 1895. All local clubs auxiliary to the State Association are entitled to one delegate for each ten members, in accordance with the constitution. In places where no permanent association has been formed the president and secretary of the campaign club, or their alternates, will be accorded seats and votes in the convention. It is essential that a complete organization of this district be effected. The friends of the cause must be roused to active and systematic work. We should be prepared to present our petitions to the next legislature which will probably meet in special session next winter. To discuss these and other important matters will be the business of the convention, and full representation of the district is imperative.

KATIE B. ADDISON, Pres. Fourth Dist.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR RALLY.

The Endeavor Societies of Chase county will hold a rally on Friday, June 14, 1895, at the Congregational church, in Strong City. The sessions will be held from two o'clock to five, in the afternoon, and from 8 to 9:30, in the evening. Each society will be given a place on the program. All interested in Christian work are cordially invited to be present.

P. C. JEFFREY, Co. Pres.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Pupils of city schools will have an opportunity to get their report cards Saturday, at 9 a. m., or 2, p. m.

POSTPONED.

Owing to the rain, last Sunday evening, the M. E. Church Children's Day program at the Homestead school house was postponed until Sunday, at 8 p. m. to which all are invited.

J. B. MACKENZIE, Pastor.

NOTE OF THANKS.

On behalf of the Cottonwood Falls High School Alumni Association, the Executive Committee desire to tender a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sanders for the elegant and hospitable manner in which they entertained the Alumni, at their pleasant home, on the evening of June 8.

L. M. GILLETT, Pres.

RIDA M. WINTERS, Ast. Secretary.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Fourth of July Celebration at Cottonwood Falls, has appointed the following sub-committees:

On Reception:—W. E. Timmons, Dennis Madden.

On Finance:—H. P. Gillett, W. J. McNece, C. M. Gregory, J. B. Mackie.

On Reception:—F. M. Gaddy, Bazaar; B. F. Talkington, Matfield Green; D. C. Allen, Saffordville; J. H. Martin, Elmore; J. S. Pettford, Toledo; J. Maule, Strong City; S. E. Whitney, Hymer; W. H. Holsinger, Cottonwood Falls; B. S. Wheeler, Clements; C. H. Klein, Elmdale; H. A. Bantz, Wauveva; Geo. Boucher, Birtley.

On Music:—E. F. Holmes, E. D. Replogle, J. H. Herzer, J. B. Smith, Geo. E. Toomey.

On Amusements:—J. L. Kellogg, John McCallum, Dr. C. L. Conaway.

On Grounds:—L. W. Heck, Geo. M. Hayden, Will Beach.

Marshals for day:—J. M. Kerr, E. A. Kinnite.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

Last Friday evening, Music Hall was filled to its utmost capacity with people from this city and the surrounding country to witness the commencement exercises of the High School of this city. The handy work and good taste of the "middle class" were made visible in the decoration of the stage and auditorium, and the pleasing arrangements of pictures, plants, flowers and other decorative beauties. The work were Messrs. H. F. Gillett, J. H. Doolittle and W. J. McNece, the School Board; Prof. L. A. Lowther, Principal, and the graduating class.

The salutatory, by Miss Bessie Howard, contained many excellent thoughts and logical conclusions, and was very well spoken.

The class history, by Miss Eva Tuttle, being filled with witicism, was very entertaining.

Frank Yeager's "Conservation of Energy," was handled in a masterly way, and much proof was adduced that proper energy, almost anything can be accomplished.

The "cranks" were turned into most excellent things by George Lucas, by most convincing proofs.

The oration of Roy Wood, on the Constitution and the necessity of its perpetuation, was both entertaining and instructive.

"The Poet's Insight" by Ival Clark, was a very good production very well rendered.

Miss Anna Hackett handled the subject "Nature in Poetry" very skillfully, both in thought and delivery.

In the guise of a prophet, D. M. Smith disposed of the class of 1895, in a sedate and eer-like manner, bringing the house down with laughter.

"The Outcast" was recited by Miss Bella Sanders, of the alumni, with much pathos and eloquentary effect.

Miss Jonnie Baker, the valedictorian, performed the duty of speaking the farewell that separated the class of 1895 from their teachers, classmates and schoolmates in a very pathetic and effective manner.

The Rev. H. E. Mills, of Strong City with a few choice words of advice and congratulations to the class, presented them with the diplomas.

The exercises were interspersed with vocal selections by Miss Mira Tuttle, Mrs. S. F. Ferrigo, Prof. Geo. E. Tocmey, E. F. Holmes and J. H. Mercer, and choruses and trios by the pupils of the school, all of which were well rendered.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. E. Howell & Co's Newspaper Ad. Publishing Bureau (103 Spruce St.), where advertising instructions may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc. OFFICE and private dispensary in the Madden building, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

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. 4527-11

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-11

THOS. H. GRISEAM. J. T. BUTLER.

GRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts

DENTIST.

S. E. NORTINGTON, of Emporia, will be at his branch office in COTTONWOOD FALLS, on Thursday of each week for the practice of his profession. Does bridge and crown work. Teeth extracted without pain.

The Oldest Wholesale Whisky House in Kansas City. STARDARD LIQUOR CO., OLIVER & O'BRYAN. Established by H. S. Patterson 1808. 614 BROADWAY.

KANSAS CITY, MO. Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon. Penn. of Md. Rye, \$2.25, \$3.11, \$5 per gallon. Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum. Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge F. O. B. Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list.

THE ART AMATEUR. Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine. (The Art Amateur) is published weekly at the World's Fair. Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful. FOR 10c we will send to any one mentioning this publication a specimen copy, with superb color plates (for copying or framing) and 8 supplementary pages of designs (regular price, 25c). OR FOR 25c we will send also "Painting for beginners" (100 pages). MONTAGE MARKS, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

Greatest Retail Store in the West. 105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES.

Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candies—New Tea Room. Why You Should Trade Here—The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out complete. We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest. Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once. Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail.

Come to the Big Store if you can, You'll be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., SUCCESSORS TO Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co. KANSAS CITY, MO.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY. Made a Well Man of Me. THE GREAT 30th Day. FRENCH REMEDY, Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. For Sale by W. B. HILTON & CO. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Field.

If any one has an impression that communications to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo the editor's ideas he is mistaken. Articles on any aspect of taxation will always be welcome, if they are decent, well written, within reasonable limits and to the point, except that we do not discuss the tariff. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Address this office, or 10 Lock street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CORBIN ON HOUSEHOLDERS' WOES.

Pays Taxes to Get Things Done and Does Them Himself—Fined for a Chimney Fire.

Austin Corbin, who lives in the district where the experiments with ash laws have been conducted, has addressed this letter to Col. Waring: "Geo. E. Waring, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, New York City, N. Y.

"DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor. A man called at my house Wednesday morning, as I understood, to see me about purchasing some apparatus which the department had decided should be used in the handling of ashes.

"It will give me pleasure to do almost anything that you ask me to do in this direction, and if you will kindly send me a circular, stating what is desired, I will take the matter up at once and endeavor to meet your wishes. I certainly have no desire to pay a man to carry away my ashes and garbage if the public authorities will do it for me. Heretofore, in order to get anything promptly and satisfactorily done, I have been obliged to pay for everything that the taxes, assessed against me, were supposed to provide for.

"If the street is cleaned, I must contribute for that. If my house is watched and protected from burglars, I am supposed to put up something for that. If I want to get rid of my ashes promptly and comfortably, I must pay a private cartman to do that. The removal of the manure from my stables must be provided for in accordance with some rule of some department, and which requires me to pay twice as much for the cost of handling it as I should if I could handle it to suit myself. I intend to have everything neat, sweet and clean around all the properties I have anything to do with. I am more interested than anybody else that they should be, and, naturally, would keep them clean. I am obliged to clean my sidewalk myself, and that, I assume, I should be required to do; but I am obliged to do it with a small bucket and broom, and, as I have about two thousand square feet to clean every day, under any other government on earth except this one I should be permitted to use water enough to do it decently, provided I was willing to pay for it, which I have always been willing to do. There are millions of gallons of water wasted in the city, for which the city receives not a cent, but when I want to use a hose a little while to clean the sidewalks around my house on the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, I am pulled up and punished for it. My chimneys are cleaned thoroughly twice a year. Unfortunately, however, a short time ago one of the flues accidentally took fire and threw out a little smoke and flame at the top of the chimney, and my house was immediately deluged not only with the city fire department, but with the insurance corps; and after climbing up and down stairs to and from the top of the building and making a general muss in the house when there was no need of their going, for no damage could come from the burning chimney, I was fined five dollars because the flue accidentally took fire.

"If I roll my carriage out into the street and let it stand for five minutes I am fined for that, and properly, for streets are not made for that purpose. But if I want to drive through a side street at night, I must run the risk of breaking my carriage and my neck in a stockade of trucks and wagons which are allowed to stand there free; and if I break my carriage and my neck I have no remedy for me; that I have no business to have a carriage, and, if I want to be protected under the laws, I should either own or drive a truck, and not a carriage.

"All these comforts the citizen of New York has, besides many more that I have not at this moment time to enumerate. It is not, however, in some respects quite as bad as it is in Paris, where, if a poor devil is run over by a hackman, the hackman is discharged and the man is arrested and punished for being run over. We may possibly arrive at that condition of things soon.

"Meantime, my dear commissioner, I am ready to second any effort looking toward reform, and whether reforms come or not, I am, at any rate, always very faithfully yours.

"AUSTIN CORBIN."

Supposed Effect of Single Tax.

The reduction in land values would cause a corresponding reduction in rents, so far as land is concerned. Landlords, however, would find a substantial compensation in the fact of fewer vacant houses and fewer bad tenants. Tenants, of course, would be benefited all around. Whilst probably paying the same rent for the house which the landlord put there, they would not pay so much for the spot of ground that he did not put there. They would also largely get the benefit of the lessened taxation on improved property.—Ex.

An Expensive Tax.

The total amount of inheritance tax collected during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1892 was \$1,881,082.79. From this was allowed and paid as a cost of collecting the same, legal fees amounting to nearly ten per centum of the entire tax, viz: \$181,772.21.

TAX LAND VALUES

And an Immense Impetus Will Be Given to Capital and Industry, So We Are Told.

To the Editor of the Advocate: I have read with much interest the single tax letters, and your comments on them, which have appeared in your valued journal.

It seems to me your charge that M. W. Norwalk's views as to the effect of the single tax on land values are opposed to the views held by single taxers generally must have been without a careful reading of his letter. To my mind he made it clear that it is the actual and economic value of land and not its speculative value or price which will be enhanced by the action of the single tax. In other words, its value in use and not its value in exchange, to which latter the passage you quoted from "The Free Land League" undoubtedly refers.

The selling price of land is increased or diminished within certain limits just in proportion as taxation upon its value is diminished or increased, but the value remains attached to the land whether its rental go to the landlord or to the public in taxes.

Now, the gradual increase in land value taxation, all other taxes whatsoever being abolished, must inevitably set in motion two opposing forces bearing upon the market value of land, aside from the deduction from that value just noted as coming directly from the imposition of the tax. On the one hand, great areas of unused land held on speculation—because low assessment of vacant land even in choice locations now permits the owner to hold in anticipation of advance in value—would be put upon the market when increased assessment should compel the owner to use or permit others to use it in production, thus adding to the supply of available land and so tending to lower its price.

On the other hand the immense impetus which capital and industry would receive from the new and easier access to natural opportunities, and relief from the taxes, which now vex and oppress all production and improvement, must surely tend to increase the demand for land and consequently add to its value. This value, created directly by the presence and industrial activity of the community, is obviously the fittest source of public revenues.

Those who urge that the farmer would suffer an injustice by the single tax think only of his interest as a landlord. In nineteen out of twenty cases the farmer's interest as a landlord is almost nothing as compared to his interests as a worker and a producer. Give him relief from the taxes which now take so large a share of his produce, taxes upon his buildings and all his improvements, taxes upon personal property, taxes upon nearly everything he uses from the cradle to the grave—give him relief from all these and he can snap his fingers at all the single tax will take, even if he be nearly all the rental value of his bare land. In more than nineteen out of twenty cases he would be a direct gainer and he of all men should move for the single tax.

HENRY BROUGHTON.

Troy, N. Y.

MORRISVILLE, Pa.

Editor Tax Reform Studies—Dear Sir: Economic rent certainly exists, and would exist under conditions of freedom, but for several reasons the community should take it away from those who gather it.

- (1) It amounts to so little that it would scarcely bear the expense of collection.
- (2) The evils attending the collection of it would be greater than the evil of allowing it to remain in the hands of those who gather it.
- (3) It has a tendency to vanish of its own accord.
- (4) To take away the economic rent discourages enterprise in developing new points of vantage.
- (5) The community can find no good excuse for taking away economic rent. They do not give it; their presence gives it. Even if the community did give it, that would not be a good reason for taking it away. There is no foundation for the claim that economic rent belongs to the community. It plainly belongs to the man that gets it without interfering with the equal freedom of others to control themselves and the results of their self-exertion.

But there is a kind of rent that is given by the community through its titles allowing vacant land to be withheld from use. Single-taxers continually make Henry George's mistake of supposing that rent, as it exists to-day, is all economic, whereas probably ninety-nine one-hundredths of it is speculative and monopolistic. Such rents are not created by the mere presence of the community, but are founded upon unjust titles. Mr. George has started a great movement to restore speculative and monopolistic rents to the community that gives them, but it is a better proposition not to give them.

Yours truly,

EDGAR D. BRINKERHOFF.

For Union.

A new Canadian order, claiming to be in the interest of labor (farmers, we believe), want to tax everything in sight, while the labor organizations of Canada are unanimous for the single tax. The Toronto Star therefore suggests that they unite on the proposition of local option in taxation, as that would bring the matter to a full, clear and square test of relative advantages.—San Francisco Star.

Potato Patches and Shin Plasters.

The money question is mainly an outgrowth of restriction. If growing potatoes were a government or national potato bank monopoly, we would soon have potato corners and an insufficient per capita of potatoes. Such a monopoly could be easily established by taxing all state grown potatoes ten per cent.

This department always gives credit for clippings. Editors quoting it are requested to send marked copies to the editor.

DESPICABLE DOINGS.

Infamous Assaults of Republicans Upon Secretary Gresham.

The general commendation now being given the character of the late Secretary Gresham has in it an instructive lesson. A few weeks ago it was difficult to exceed the abuse of him in partisan quarters. He was actuated by bad motives, in which personal spite and resentments had prominent part; he blundered inexorably in his foreign policy, and involved the administration of which he was a member in odium as well as himself; he was by instinct and by purpose unpatriotic; disposed to truckle to European powers in his foreign policy; was bringing shame to Americans and contempt to our country by his lack of appreciation of what was denominated true Americanism, and his weak or worse yielding to foreign aggression. This latter charge was made against one of the most gallant American soldiers that the late war produced. No responsible person professes to believe any of this now. Secretary Gresham's death has brought to his memory instant justice as far as there is open expression. Simple and credulous people, who are always eager to believe any wrong of a man provided he differs from them in politics, probably still hold to their prejudice, though they have the grace not to declare it. The nearest that comes to its appearance in the press is found in the insinuation that, though Secretary Gresham had patriotic and right impulses himself, he was prevented from acting on them by President Cleveland, which is really only another form of attack on the secretary, though covert and cowardly instead of openly abusive.

These accusations have been exposed in their insincerity, and the subject of them is righted in the minds of the American people. He would have been compelled to wait much longer for this, however, had he not met a premature death. They are withdrawn partly because there is no political end to be gained by continuing them, and partly from a sense of decency in the face of death. They are by no means an isolated instance in American politics.

The republicans sham reformers, making the face of a public which would not tolerate their defamations. So it has been now with Secretary Gresham. He was a more tempting mark because he occupied a public station where, if he could not be personally assaulted, poisoned arrows might be directed at him by misrepresentation of his official acts. It is the penalty that is paid for independence. It is hard to bear for the time being, but, as in this instance, there is the consolation that it is sure to be set right in the minds of the people in the end.—Boston Herald.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Its Duty Shall Be to Expose Republican Shams and Trickery.

Democratic readers of newspapers express a jubilant gratification that republican misrepresentation of political issues and republican falsehoods and calumnies regarding democrats in office are no longer to go unanswering and unrebuked. Democratic principles will have a voice in public discussion. The other side have been having their own way and a monopoly of public attention for a wearisome length of time. This is no longer the case.

Democratic faith does not waver when it is without a newspaper or other public organ for its advocacy and defense. It is accustomed to snuffer under the assaults of liars and slanderers and to be silent and patient. But the faith of the democratic masses is more cheerful and hopeful—it is more aggressive and a proselyting faith when it has public defenders and advocates, and when it can give blow for blow in encounters with enmity and evil.

It is an emphatic fact of the times that the despondency of democrats at the close of last fall's elections has measurably disappeared. The victors of 1894 have quite as many troubles of their own as those which afflict the vanquished. Their success at the polls has been followed in every state and locality by factious strifes, by notorious and disgraceful quarrels over the distribution of the spoils, and by the jealous rivalries of cliques and candidates for future promotion.

The republican sham reformers, making the face of a public which would not tolerate their defamations. So it has been now with Secretary Gresham. He was a more tempting mark because he occupied a public station where, if he could not be personally assaulted, poisoned arrows might be directed at him by misrepresentation of his official acts. It is the penalty that is paid for independence. It is hard to bear for the time being, but, as in this instance, there is the consolation that it is sure to be set right in the minds of the people in the end.—Boston Herald.

THEORIES VS. FACTS.

The Wage Record of May 1892 Compared with That of May 1896.

Wages advanced, new mills opened, old mills enlarged and greater demands for labor and materials are the evidences of prosperity pouring in from all directions. The list of wage advances is getting too long for publication in an ordinary newspaper. Advances have been reported since April in over 200 different mills, factories and mines. Over 150,000 laborers are getting better pay than they were getting two months ago.

All of this has occurred under a tariff law that was guaranteed by McKinley to ruin American industries and to pauperize American labor. His prophecy in regard to lower duties seems to have been as far astray as was his prophecy in regard to higher duties. His bill was to benefit all industries and to uplift American labor. It did both with a vengeance. During the whole McKinley period wages were declining in all industries. Practically no advances were reported. The short list of twenty-three purported wage advances, collected at great cost and effort by the Protective Tariff League, was soon dispelled by the Reform Club. More wage reductions were found at the places named than of wage advances.

Somehow actual conditions do not adjust themselves to the McKinley theory. His bill, which was to open mills and to give employment to millions of laborers at increased wages, had the very opposite effect, and now, as if to mock him and to show him that his theory does not work either way, reduced duties are doing exactly what he said increased duties would do. The banner McKinley year, according to all predictions, was 1892. To contrast the effects of low and high duties the following records are given of wage reductions for two weeks of McKinleyism, and the advance of wages during two weeks of tariff reform.

The record of news items giving reductions for two weeks—May 1 to May 14, 1892—under the McKinley law, follows:

Wages of 2,500 employes of Black Diamond Steel works at Pittsburgh, Pa., reduced.

One hundred employes of Andrew Carnegie at his Lower Union mills in Pittsburgh, submitted to a 20 per cent. reduction in wages.

Fifty molders in Iron City foundry, Pittsburgh, accept a 20 per cent. reduction of wages.

Two Chenango valley furnaces bank down to restrict production.

Twenty men and boys employed in the spring factory of Wolf & Co., New York city, strike against a 10 to 25 per cent. reduction of wages.

Weavers in Delaware woolen mills at Newcastle, have wages reduced 5 cents per cut—from 75 to 70 cents.

Brickmakers in Philadelphia have wages reduced from \$3.25 to \$2.50 per day.

Spider-makers in Thompson-Houston Electric Co.'s factories, Lynn, Mass., strike against a 20 per cent. reduction of wages.

Two large iron furnaces at Sharpesville, Pa., close down indefinitely.

Boonton (N. J.) rolling mill shuts down owing to refusal of employes to accept a reduction of wages.

Reading foundry at Reading, Pa., shuts down because employes refuse to accept lower wages.

Molders in employ of Cassidy & Adler, in New York city, reduced 25 per cent.

Keating hosiery mills, at Galena, Ill., suspend operations.

Pioneer Chair Co., at North Paris, Mo., shut down indefinitely.

Haverhill, Mass., iron works close.

Carpet mills at Palmer, Mass., shut down.

Cap makers of Harris & Co., New York city, strike against 25 per cent. wage reduction.

Kathadin iron works move from Maine to Nova Scotia.

Puddlers in Hoovert's rolling mill, at Norristown, Pa., have wages reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.50 per ton.

Mahoning & Shenango Valleys iron manufacturers agree upon a scale of wages which makes a material reduction in the price of puddling.

Wages of mule spinners at Narragansett reduced.

One hundred and seventy employes in Union Silk mill, at Catsqua, Pa., thrown out of work by strike of fifty weavers.

Contrast the foregoing doleful exhibit with the following for two weeks of prosperity—May 1 to 14, 1896—under tariff reform legislation and draw your own conclusions:

Five thousand employes of the National tube works and rolling mills, McKeesport, Pa., have wages increased 10 per cent.

Over 2,200 employes of Riverside Iron Co., Wheeling, W. Va., have wages increased 10 per cent.

About 3,800 employes of Wheeling Steel & Iron Co., Wheeling, W. Va., have wages advanced 10 per cent.

Employes of Peabody mills, Newburyport, Mass., informed of 10 per cent. increase of wages.

Tanners in Sheboygan, Wis., get an increase amounting to one-half of reduction in 1892.

Over 560 employes in Carrie furnaces, near Bradock, Pa., get a 10 per cent. increase of wages.

Four thousand coatmakers in Baltimore get an increase of from 20 to 30 per cent.

Fifteen hundred men in iron works at Sharon, Sharpesville and West Middlesex, Pa., get an increase of wages.

Puddlers in employ of Spang, Chalfant & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., have their wages increased to \$4.00 per ton.

Five thousand garment workers in Philadelphia, employed in fifty-eight establishments, have wages increased.

Over 125 men in Phoenix iron works at Meadville, Pa., get a 10 per cent. advance.

Nearly 15,000 men employed by the Carnegie Steel Co., limited, in Pittsburgh, Pa., have had their wages voluntarily increased 10 per cent. The notice informing them of this advance states that it is made because "the present business outlook will justify

higher wages." The unexpected good news has caused much rejoicing amongst the employes.

Employes in Nut & Washer Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., have their wages advanced 10 per cent.

Puddlers in employ of Moorehead Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., have wages advanced 40 cents per ton.

Puddlers in employ of Sligo iron works, Pittsburgh, Pa., have wages advanced 40 cents per ton.

Employes of Denison & Co., knit goods, Stillwater, N. Y., get a 5 per cent. increase.

Employes in Ashland mills, Jewett City, Conn., get a 10 per cent. increase.

Employes in Springvale cotton mills, Springvale, Me., get a 6 1/2 per cent. increase.

Five hundred molders in foundries in Cleveland, O., have wages advanced 10 per cent.

Employes of D. Cummings & Co., shoe manufacturers, South Barwick, Me., get a 10 per cent. advance.

Employes in Woodstock woolen mills, Norristown, Pa., are offered an increase of 10 per cent. They are on a strike for 20 per cent.

Two hundred employes of Norwich Mills Co. (woolens), Norwich, Conn., have the old scale restored.

The Iron Manufacturers' association, of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, decide "to increase voluntarily the wages of blast furnace laborers to the rates prevailing in 1893. The advance amounts to about 10 per cent. Notice of an advance of from 15 to 20 cents a day was posted at all the furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys on May 3. Several thousand men are affected.

Notices of wage advances were posted in the Berkshire cotton mills, Adams, Mass.

Weavers in Stafford mills, Fall River, Mass., have gained concessions from their employers.

Employes of Thomas Furnace Co., Niles, O., get a 15 per cent. increase.

Six hundred men in iron furnaces in the vicinity of Newcastle, Pa., have their wages restored. "The total reductions have aggregated 30 per cent."

Puddlers in Oliver Iron & Steel Co.'s works, Pittsburgh, Pa., have their wages advanced to \$4.00 per ton.

Two hundred employes in Waltham bleaching, Waltham, Mass., have wages advanced 10 per cent.

Employes in Cleveland hematite iron mine, Michigan, who got the 10 per cent. advance some weeks ago, are on a strike for 10 per cent. more.

Large increases of wages in all branches of the oil industry in Pennsylvania are reported.

In the vicinity of Pittsburgh alone over 10,000 workmen received an advance in wages during the last week.—Pittsburgh Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune.

Two hundred men in Delaware iron works, Wilmington, were surprised by a 10 per cent. increase in wages in their envelopes.

Color mixers and printers employed in the wall paper factories controlled by the National Wall Paper Co., have won concessions from the company and the strike is declared off.

The "Home Market" Fallacy. Almost the only argument on which the trade restrictionists have relied to catch the farmers' votes, has been the pretense that high tariff taxation would create "home markets" which would make the farmer prosperous.

And in spite of the fact that the prices of farm products are fixed in the foreign markets, farmers have been found foolish enough to believe that something, far off, protection would give them a home market for all their produce. At the same time that they have been crediting high taxation with the development of this country, the protectionist press has been steadily harping on the alleged decline of agriculture in Great Britain, under a low tariff. "It is true," they say, "that by abolishing restrictions on commerce, England has vastly benefited her manufacturers and workmen. But look at the farmers. Within forty miles of London there are thousands of idle acres, and foreign competition in all kinds of food stuffs has greatly reduced the rents of Londoners throughout Great Britain." Admitting that the farmers in the neighborhood of London are not prosperous, the natural question is: What is the matter with their "home market"? With a city of over four millions of people almost at their doors, why are they not rich? Come, Messrs. High Tariffites, explain how it happens that with enormously increased population in the cities, the British farmer has not received the benefits which are so glowingly promised, but never bestowed on the American farmer.

A Great American Game. We were seated round a table in a room back of the office of a country hotel playing a rather dull game of "penny ante," when a Swedish friend of the proprietor came in. "Ah! and for what you call that game?" he asked. "Oh this is Mississippi eucher," replied one of the players, "the game at which everybody wins." "Everybody wins? and how can that be? If somebody wins don't somebody lose? But in America I find many strange things. And this too, is strange, a game in which everybody makes something." We explained that the game was modeled after the bunco game in which everybody got rich by taxing themselves and neighbors, popularly known as McKinleyism. "Ah, and that Maginley Bill, he too must be a great man. Everybody gets rich and nobody loses what they pay for taxes. Yes, America is a great people."

Comforting Facts. The Carnegie Steel Co. declares "that the present business outlook will justify higher rates of wages." This declaration is comforting. More comforting is the 10 per cent. unasked and unexpected advance in wages which accompanies and accentuates the declaration of improved business prospects. One such piece of news blows into smithereens whole columns of doleful dumps that are printed from day to day by our esteemed but sorrowful protectionist contemporaries.—Philadelphia Record.



PHOTOGRAPHER—Now, just keep your eyes on that and look pleasant.—N. Y. World.

files. They are an illustration of a treatment that is sure to follow a man who has the courage to declare himself independent of party. Such a man is pursued with a virulence and a malignity corresponding to his importance and to the amount of influence he is supposed to exert. Secretary Gresham was a great loss to the republicans, a great gain to the democrats; hence the unusual bitterness evinced toward him.

We have intimated that there are people of sincere intentions who really believe these lies upon those who do not agree with them in politics. They detest independent men even more than they dislike those who have always openly opposed them. They cannot believe in independent men's sincerity. Yet were they capable of calm and intelligent reasoning, they would see that independent men are as sincere as they are themselves, though in a very different form of manifestation. They would appreciate that it is just as natural for some men to be independent as for others to be unswerving followers of party. There was a prominent democrat in New York years ago who openly declared that he would vote for the devil if his party nominated his Satanic majesty; there are republicans to-day who believe that any democrat is next door to the devil. Both were likely very sincere in this, more's the pity. But why, we ask, is not a man who takes a different view to be accounted equally sincere? Is it not possible that a man may be so constituted as to be capable of seeing both sides of a question, as to be in the world with a capacity of seeing only one side? And why is one to be abused for following his instinct and his reason in the first case, more than one who persists in clinging to his prejudices in the second?

Here is the reason in the case. If offended partisans who are enraged against one of their party for leaving their association would exercise it, their bitterness would be sensibly abated. They too often yield to a vulgar prejudice in its place. No extent of evidence is sufficient to convince them. When the great secession from the republican party of eleven years ago took place, no man exercising ordinary reason could fail to see that there were ample grounds for it. In our own state of Massachusetts it comprehended nearly every man of prominence and distinction then living who had been active in forming the republican party; in the nation it comprised men of such absolute purity and transcendent intelligence as George William Curtis and Carl Schurz. Yet the abuse of these men was, only limited by

chine leaders, gang politicians, fairies and hoodlers are in control of that party. Their schemes of selfish ambition, corrupt aggrandizement and factious malignity have developed rapidly since they were placed in power, and have become of record before the people. The voters are able to see plainly the impudent and glibly false, the deception and masquerade of the republican campaign in the name of honesty and reform. They can appreciate the extent to which they were deceived and betrayed.

These facts define the mission of the democratic press. It shall expose and denounce the monstrous imposture by which republican success was attained at the polls in 1892, and will seek to attain success in 1896. The faithful fulfillment of this mission will be the greatest help to a democratic revival and will help to render possible democratic success in the next national election.—Chicago Chronicle.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—The republicans are doing all the talking now and the democrats are "laying low." Very often the man who lays low gets there first.—N. Y. World.

—Democratic good times are coming along so rapidly that strikers have difficulty in keeping up with the voluntary advances in wages offered by employers.—Chicago Chronicle.

—Gov. McKinley now ridicules the idea that there was any fight between himself and the pyrotechnic Fowler. So far as results indicate it would be perfectly safe for the governor to say that he simply forfeited.—Detroit Free Press.

—Secretary Gresham's administration of his high office under singularly trying conditions has been in every sense a great administration—great enough to do his duty upon all temptations to deflect it to popular prejudice and clamor—great enough to do right by the weak, and to force the strong to do right by us.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The praise of Secretary Gresham since his death has been as generous as the abuse of him during life was unreasoning. The truth is that the late secretary was as honest as he was courageous, and if he never reached the highest standard of greatness he never fell below a very respectable standard of ability. He was a man of lofty impulses and kindly nature and his dominant idea was patriotism. His place can be filled, but it will require a man of the best type to perform the duties as he performed them.—Kansas City Times.

CABINET CHANGES.

Olney for Secretary of State and Harmon for Attorney-General.

The Appointment of the Cincinnati Lawyer a Surprise—A Short Sketch of the Career of the New Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The president late yesterday afternoon announced the following cabinet appointments: For secretary of state, Richard J. Olney, of Massachusetts; for attorney-general, Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati. This announcement made late yesterday afternoon the transfer of Attorney-General Olney to the head of the state department, created no surprise here, as it has been well understood for several days that Mr. Olney would succeed to the first place in the cabinet, made vacant by the death of Secretary Gresham. It is probable Mr. Olney will take the oath as the head of the state department to-day. The president at one time contemplated other changes in his cabinet, and the rearrangement of several portfolios, and in this connection consideration was given to the transfer of Secretary Smith to the department of justice, but this and other transfers were finally abandoned and the president concluded the simplest plan would be merely to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Olney's promotion.



RICHARD J. OLNEY.

The appointment of Judge Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, as attorney-general came in the nature of a surprise. His name had not even been canvassed as among the probabilities. Mr. Carlisle knew Judge Harmon personally, and both admired and respected his ability. It was he, probably, who first presented his name to President Cleveland. Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, a close friend of Judge Harmon, also warmly supported him, and the president also secured from ex-Gov. Hoadley, of Ohio, who is now living in New York, and whose law partner Harmon was, most favorable reports as to his ability and standing.

THE CAREER OF JUDSON HARMON.
CINCINNATI, June 8.—When the appointment of Judge Judson Harmon became known here yesterday afternoon attorneys from the courts and their offices rushed to the office of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadley to congratulate the new attorney-general, and ask for a date for a farewell dinner from the bar. Judge Harmon said he received a letter from President Cleveland and replied to it by wire, but he had no knowledge of his appointment till advised by the press. Judge Harmon is not only recognized as one of the foremost lawyers and jurists of this state, but also as one of the most popular citizens. He was born near this city forty-nine years ago, has always lived here and is known by all. His father, Rev. B. F. Harmon, was a Baptist minister. Judge Harmon graduated at Denison university, a Baptist institution at Granville, O., in 1866, and began the practice of law in Cincinnati in 1869. He was a republican till 1872, when he Greeleyized. As a democrat he was elected common pleas judge on the Tilden ticket in 1876. He was elected superior judge in 1878, re-elected in 1883, and when ex-Gov. George Hoadley went to New York in 1887, Judge Harmon resigned from the bench to become the head of the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadley, which represents several railroads and other large corporations, and with which firm he will continue his connection.

TO PERPETUATE PEACE.

The Conference on Arbitration Declares Its Principles.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., June 8.—The conference of arbitration concluded its session at the Lake Mohonk house last night with the discussion of the question of enlisting an education in favor of a peaceful settlement of international controversies. A declaration of principles was adopted and a request was preferred that our government take steps looking to the consummation of a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

Struck by Lightning.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 8.—During a heavy shower lightning struck the house of James Barry. The dwelling was set on fire. The family of James McCall occupied the second floor. All members of both families, thirteen in all, were knocked insensible. Neighbors saw the house in flames and rushed in. The fire department turned out, and by great effort the inmates were saved. The house was burned and both families are homeless.

Graduates at Annapolis.
ANAPOLIS, Md., June 8.—Graduation exercises were held this morning at the naval academy. The battalion marched to the chapel, where Chaplain Royce offered a prayer and ex-Senator J. B. Henderson, of Missouri, delivered an address, in which he complimented both branches of the service and gave the graduates some good advice. Secretary Herbert, in delivering the diplomas, congratulated the cadets on the abolishment of hazing. Among the graduates were J. P. Orlin, of Missouri; C. B. Barnes, of Oklahoma, and D. E. Merritt and P. P. Baldwin, of Iowa.

DROWNED IN A LAKE.

Two Young People at Kansas City Go Down to Death Together.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—Miss Nellie Neff, the young daughter of A. J. Neff, of 520 Walron Avenue, a member of the recent graduating class of the high school, and Albert L. Schabacher, of 637 Garfield Avenue, were drowned while boating in Washington park lake Saturday night. They were together in a rowboat and, it is supposed, attempted to change seats and thus capsized the boat and were thrown into the water and were drowned within sight of several boating parties. Neither could swim, and those within distance to make a rescue were too horrified or confused to save them.

SMOTHERED IN A TUNNEL.

An Engine Crew Expires Trying to Save a Comrade Near Pitkin, Col.

PITKIN, Col., June 10.—News reached here that four men were suffocated in the Alpine tunnel yesterday afternoon. An engine had run into the tunnel, which is 1,775 feet long, with a crew of several men to syphon out an accumulation of water held in by a dirt cave. The ventilation of the tunnel is poor and the smoke and gas from the engine made the air so stifling that the men soon prepared to leave. As the engine was backing out a man was discovered lying across the track and the engineer reversed, running further into the tunnel, where all the men were quickly overcome by suffocation.

MINISTER FOUND DEAD.

A Clerical Convict Escapes from Jail and Succumbs to Exposure.

GUTHRIE, Ok., June 10.—J. P. Smith, the Baptist minister who was convicted at the last term of the district court at Stillwater of larceny and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, was found dead in the woods near the village of Wharton yesterday. After receiving his sentence Smith broke jail and made good his escape. There were no bruises on the body, and death was probably due to exhaustion and exposure. Smith was a wealthy preacher in Pennsylvania in 1880.

JAPANESE IN CONTROL.

The Natives of the Island of Formosa Readily Submitting to Japanese Rule.

HONG KONG, June 10.—Advices from Formosa indicate that chaos is rapidly giving way to order now that the Japanese troops have reached Taipei and established headquarters at that point. The natives of Formosa are submitting readily to the rule of the Japanese. The Japanese losses during the military movements in occupying the island amounted to only eight men. The Chinese carried away millions of dollars' worth of property from the Chinese fortifications.

A Fund for Mrs. Gresham.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—No sooner was it known in Chicago that Secretary Gresham left no fortune than some one proposed to raise a subscription for Mrs. Gresham, asking that those contributing should each give \$1,000 until the limit of \$50,000 should be reached. The proposition was so favorably received that in practically no time the whole amount had been subscribed. Many others asked to be allowed to give smaller sums—\$500 and less—which will materially swell the total.

A Dreadful Massacre of Christians.

LONDON, June 10.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says it is almost certain that a massacre of all the persons connected with the English, French and American missions at Cheng Tu has occurred. Neither men, women nor children have been spared, according to the report. It is admitted telegrams have been intercepted by the government, the object being to conceal the news of the massacre. A French gunboat is en route to Wuen Chang to investigate the report.

Awful Tragedy in Kentucky.

HARRISBURG, Ky., June 10.—A most shocking assassination and suicide occurred 1 mile from Harrisburg, on the premises of Patrick Higgins. Daniel Warner fired a bullet into the back of Higgins, who instantly fell dead, shot through the heart. Warner then ran about 100 yards, when, seeing that his deed had been discovered, he placed his smoking revolver behind his ear and fired a ball into his own head. He lived but an hour after shooting himself.

Fire at Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 10.—Fire yesterday afternoon, which is thought to have been started by tramps, destroyed Dewing & Sons' extensive planing mill, sash, door and blind works and lumber yard and seven brick and frame stores. Dewing's loss will reach \$150,000; insurance, \$100,000. The total loss is about \$200,000; insurance, \$115,000.

Forty Persons Drowned.

OLDENBURG, June 10.—It is now known that forty persons perished in the flood at Kobersdorf and at least thirty persons are missing. Kobersdorf is a Hungarian watering place near here and the floods, resulting from mountain freshets, were so sudden that in many instances all avenues of escape were cut off.

Two Young Ladies Killed.

GUTHRIE, Ok., June 10.—Two daughters of Rev. Eckels, riding near Chandler, were thrown from a buggy Saturday night. One was killed outright and the other fatally injured.

Blast Furnace Wages Restored.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 10.—At a meeting of the blast furnace operators of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys held here it was decided to advance the wages of all employes 10 per cent. to take effect June 15. This restores wages to the basis of July, 1898, and makes a total of 20 to 25 per cent. advance since May 1.

Chicago's Population.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The city directory which will be published within a few days will give Chicago a minimum population of 1,165,000, 60,000 more names than last year.

CRUELTY OF TURKEY'S SULTAN.

Nestorian Christians Will Be Starved to Death by Order of the Pagan Ruler.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A Press correspondent, writing from Djulea, Russia, says: The Turkish government, it is claimed, has just taken the preliminary steps in what may result in a massacre of Nestorian Christians in the mountains of Kurdistan. It is asserted the government has given orders to starve the independent tribes of Nestorians in the mountain region immediately west of Gawar, which may be described as laying about midway between Mosul and Lake Van, about 50 miles west of the Persian frontier. The orders, it is stated are that no food supplies of any kind shall be allowed to enter the territory of the independent tribes, and that measures are said to have been taken to enforce these orders to the letter. This action is apparently taken as a means of compelling the independent tribes to submit to the Turkish authorities, and to pay the taxes demanded by the Turkish government, and is regarded as the first serious attempt that the Turks have made to extort taxes from the independent tribes. The present course of the government is taken in some quarters as an indication that the sultan has set on foot a systematic persecution of Christians in all parts of the empire.

MURDEROUS ACTOR.

J. K. Emmett Makes a Desperate Effort to Kill His Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—J. K. Emmett, Jr., the German dialect comedian, attempted to murder his wife Saturday night, and was only prevented from executing his design by the forcible interference of neighbors. Emmett had been about town all day, and in the evening returned home in a drunken condition. He and his wife had an altercation and the woman fled from the house. Emmett pursued her into the street and fired a pistol at her at close range. Then he caught the unfortunate woman and beat her about the face with the butt end of the gun. Two young men pulled the maddened actor from his victim and turned him over to the police. Mrs. Emmett was taken to the receiving hospital where she refused to allow her wounds to be examined. She had a violent attack of hysteria and the surgeons could do nothing with her. She insisted that she had not been shot and said her husband was too big a coward to shoot her. There was a slight wound in her temple and the police said the bullet glanced from the bone and lodged under the scalp. Mrs. Emmett is a California girl and is known on the stage as Emily Litton. She married Emmett about three years ago.

THE REVENUE.

A Tax Proposed on Beer, Tea, Patent Medicine and Cheeks.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The administration realizes thoroughly that more revenues are needed and must be raised. It is believed to be the purpose of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, next December, the one in his annual message and the other in his annual report, to outline a revenue bill which will be intended to meet the deficiencies without touching the tariff. The law embodies many of the administration's ideas of tariff reform, and it is not at all likely to recommend anything that would increase the tariff upon any articles of import. It is the purpose of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, so it is stated in high places, to propose to the next congress that it impose \$1 additional tax on beer, place a duty on tea, also an internal revenue tax upon cosmetics and proprietary medicines, checks and other business paper.

A TOWN ALMOST DESTROYED.

Cameron, W. Va., Suffers from a Disaster of Unprecedented Magnitude.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 10.—The town of Cameron, W. Va., a place of 1,500 people on the Baltimore & Ohio road 28 miles east of Wheeling, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night, and the homeless people are camping on the hills that surround the town. The fire broke out about 10 o'clock in Fitzgerald's livery stable and spread rapidly. The town was without fire apparatus, and help was asked from Wheeling. Many of the inhabitants have lost all they possessed and are entirely destitute. The loss will probably reach \$100,000. A special train which left Wheeling with a fire engine for the fire was wrecked 10 miles this side of Cameron and the engineer and fireman were killed.

Not Responsible for Fire.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 10.—In the case of Lambert returned to Chicago & Northwestern railway, Judge Hastings instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant. The suit was one of twenty for damages for destruction of property by fire which it was alleged was started from sparks from a locomotive. A verdict for the defendant was ordered on the ground that the plaintiff failed to show that the fire originated as charged.

Strikers Being Evicted.

WELCH, W. Va., June 10.—Striking miners in the Pocahontas region of Virginia are being evicted from the houses they occupy in large numbers and the excitement there has been intense. The officers chop their way through the barricaded doors and removed the furniture to the street. It is thought that serious results may be the outcome.

Will Be Turned to Charity.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Rev. Dr. John Hall has contributed the \$1,000 that his income tax might have been to the fund for home missions asked for by the general assembly. It is said many persons of wealth have thought of giving an amount of money equal to that saved by the death of the tax to charitable organizations.

Senator Gordon to Retire.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10.—United States Senator John B. Gordon has announced in a card his permanent retirement from politics at the end of his present term of office.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention Adopts Strong Resolutions in Favor of Silver.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—The democratic state silver convention adjourned last night after a session in the course of which there was little dissension. Resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any other nation, also endorsing the action of the democratic state central committee in calling this convention and instructing the committee to carry out the will of the convention by inaugurating a campaign of education and thoroughly organizing the democracy throughout the state on the lines laid down in the resolutions. The democratic members of congress and senators are also instructed to use all honorable means to carry out the principles enunciated. Resolutions were also adopted in favor of a national silver convention, to be held not later than August, and delegates-at-large to such convention, if one shall be called, were selected.

The preamble and resolution on the currency subject were as follows: Whereas, silver and gold have been the principal money metals of the world for thousands of years, and silver money is recognized and used as honest money between individuals and between nations, notwithstanding the varying ratio between silver and gold; and

Whereas, the demonetization of silver has deprived the people of the free use and benefit of an invaluable and original money metal, and has increased debts and added to the burdens of the people by lowering the value of labor and labor products; and

Whereas, the constitution of the United States prohibits any state from using anything but gold and silver coin as a legal tender for the payment of debts, thereby recognizing that coin composed of silver or gold is honest money and to be used as a legal tender; therefore, be it

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

W. O. Bradley Nominated for Governor—Free Coinage of Silver Opposed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 6.—The republican state convention convened at 2 p. m. yesterday at the Auditorium, seating 5,000. The planks adopted on the currency question and the tariff were as follows: We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, believing it would involve the country in financial ruin. We believe in a sound currency and in the use of both gold and silver for coinage, provided always that a dollar in one is made precisely as valuable as a dollar in the other.

We favor a tariff so regulated as to protect the interests of all classes of our citizens upon articles that may be successfully manufactured or produced in this country, thus insuring good wages to the laborer and a home market to the producer, and in connection with this we favor the re-establishment of the doctrine of reciprocity. We believe that such a system would deprive every governmental expense, gradually liquidate all indebtedness, restore public confidence and relegate to the rear the undue excitement now prevailing concerning the currency.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Corn Growing Well—Winter Wheat Nearly Ready for Harvesting in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The weather bureau in its report of crop conditions for the week ended June 5 says: The warm weather has been beneficial to corn, replanting of which over the greater portion of the corn belt is about completed and it is coming up and doing well. Reports from southern states indicate that corn in that section is in excellent condition. In Nebraska the crop has grown well during the week, and is in excellent condition.

Winter wheat is in a less promising condition in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Missouri, and rust is appearing in Illinois; it is nearly ready to harvest in Kansas and is heading in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Tobacco is growing nicely in the Carolinas, and planting is progressing favorably in Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland. In Ohio plants are dying from drought.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRES.

A Downpour of Rain Quenches Them—The Total Loss Estimated at \$2,000,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Pa., June 6.—A downpour of rain yesterday afternoon quenched the forest fires in this vicinity and everything is quiet. Knapp's Creek, the town that was threatened with destruction, escaped with a loss of three dwellings and 150 oil rigs, and two tanks of oil. Between Duke's Center and Knapp's Creek 200 rigs were destroyed together with a large amount of standing timber. The oil fire at West Branch, 3 miles from here, was extinguished by the rain and all fires in that direction were under control last night. The total loss is estimated at \$2,000,000.

Boy Sentenced to Hang.

UNIONTOWNS, Pa., June 6.—Frank Morris, the murderer of Bernard Loker, was yesterday sentenced to death by Judge Ewing. Morris is only 16 years of age, but he received the death penalty without flinching. Bernard Loker was an aged German, who lived with his wife in a lonely part of the mountains. Morris was a friend of the Lokers, and spent much of his time at their house. On the day of the murder he crept stealthily up behind his victim and fired a bullet into his brain.

Criticized the Administration.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The president yesterday removed from office Mr. C. P. Morton, democrat, of Maine, auditor in the treasury for the navy department. The difficulty which culminated yesterday began several months ago, when information, it is said, reached the department that Mr. Morton had, both during his former and his present term of office, written letters of a highly improper character to parties in his native state, reflecting upon the president and Secretary Carlisle. The officials, it is said, took the trouble to verify this information, and his summary removal is the result.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Dun Reports the Tide of Business Rising with Surprising Rapidity.

NEW YORK, June 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The tide of business is rising, even as it was falling just two years ago, with surprising rapidity. The gain has gone so far and so fast in some branches that the more conservative fear it may not be maintained. But the period of dullness which comes in each market after an unusual rise brings as yet nothing like a corresponding decline. Industries gain much, but fall back a little and then gain once more. The demand for consumption is steadily increasing as the employment and wages of the people increase. Demand for money expands, one bank reporting 29 per cent. larger in the discounts for the country, and another 23 per cent. more commercial loans than a year ago, and all but two report some gain.

The serious question remains whether the crop will be full enough to sustain a large business. But the worse reports to-day are better by far than the estimates recently current. Wheat rose 2 cents, fell back 2 with realizing, and has again risen 3, with a western estimate of a crop 80,000,000 bushels smaller than last year. It is pertinent to remember that official and most unofficial reports, down to a late period last fall, put the yield about 80,000,000 bushels lower than it is now known to have been. Western receipts were 264,000 bushels more than last year, and in five weeks have been 7,071,031 bushels, against 6,991,650 last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, 670,000 bushels for the week, have been in five weeks 7,738,728 bushels, against 11,945,478 last year. There is neither holding back by farmers nor anxious haste in purchasing by foreigners to support belief in scarcity.

Iron pushed upward like the great buildings into which so much of it goes, and the advance in finished products has become general. Of structural steel, 12,600 tons were turned out in May by the Homestead works, breaking the record, and prices rose 1.3 cents for beams and 1.2 for angles.

Failures for the week have been 195 for the United States, against 216 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 40 last year.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Three Men Killed and Thirty Cars Wrecked on the Reading Railroad—Fatal Wreck in Arkansas.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 8.—Elwood Moyer, engineer; Elias Botts, conductor, and William Klease, fireman, all of Tamaqua, and part of the crew of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad freight train No. 86, were instantly killed by a rear-end collision near Locust Dale early yesterday morning. The freight train ran into a train load of soft coal cars. The wreck occurred on a heavy grade and at a sharp curve in the road, and is one of the worst wrecks that has occurred here for many years. About thirty cars were piled on top of each other, blocking both the north and southbound tracks. The body of Klease was recovered shortly after the wreck, but the wrecking crews did not reach the bodies of Botts and Moyer until several hours after the accident. Both men were beneath tons of wreckage and their bodies were terribly mangled. It is thought that the freight train was running away when the crash came. The trucks were torn up for quite a distance at the point where the wreck occurred.

WRECK IN ARKANSAS.

CAMDEN, Ark., June 8.—A wreck occurred on the Mill road of the Little Bay Lumber Co., near what is known as "Happy Hollow," in Calhoun county. The engine jumped the track and caused the wreck. Those killed outright were: Melvin Rutherford, Frank Sloan, Joe Airson. The wounded are: John Colby, John Chambers, Ed Hopkins and Jim Wagner. A stranger whose name was given as Deaton was also injured. Several others received slight injuries.

THE INCOME TAX.

Preparations Being Made to Return Every Dollar Paid.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Blanks are prepared at the treasury department for use of persons who have claims against the government for the refund of the income tax. The refund will be made under section 220 of the revised statutes, which authorizes the commissioner of internal revenue on appeal to refund all taxes erroneously or illegally collected. Few claims have as yet been filed, probably because the claimants have been waiting for official information on the subject. Every dollar of the income tax already collected will be repaid to the persons from whom the collections were made.

CHINA'S EMPEROR GRATEFUL.

President Cleveland Thanked for His Efforts in Restoring Peace.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Chinese minister here in company with Acting Secretary of State Elihu Root, accompanied by his secretary of legation and interpreter waited in person upon the president yesterday afternoon and presented to him a letter from the emperor of China, thanking him in grateful terms for the kindly offices exercised by the United States in behalf of the restoration of peace between China and Japan. The imperial communication was in the Chinese language handsomely encased in royal yellow silk.

Fifty Deaths from a Cloudburst.

STUTTGART, June 8.—It is officially announced that the fatalities from the cloudburst Wednesday evening in the Wurtemberg portion of the Black forest amounted to fifty. At Balingen alone thirty houses were demolished by the rise of the waters of the river Lyach and many other buildings were damaged.

The Haymarket Bomb Thrower.

TEGUCIGALPA, June 8.—Fugitive Schnaubelt, alias Rindskopf, the man who threw the bomb at the Chicago Haymarket riot, was badly wounded in a fracas at Pinalajo. He will die.

FILIBUSTERING BUGABOO.

The Spanish Minister Seeks Danger from Cuban Sympathizers in This Country.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Mr. De Lome, the Spanish minister to the United States, has called the attention of the state department to allegations that filibustering expeditions against Spanish authorities in Cuba are being fitted out in the bayous of the lower Mississippi river. The communication also states that armed citizens of some of the southern states often paraded with arms, with a view to joining some of these outgoing expeditions, or at least to give encouragement to the Cuban insurgents. Some of the statements made covered facts of which the United States government cannot take official notice or were too meager for present official action. It is believed at the department that there is little truth in the reports which reach here from the south of the fitting out of war-like expeditions against Cuba, but should it be shown that expeditions are being organized which come within the prohibitions of international law and our treaties with Spain, there will be no delay in bringing the parties concerned to justice. It is learned that the Spanish officials are keeping a close watch on several supposed expeditionary movements, for the purpose of furnishing information on which to request action by the United States government. One of the expeditions is believed to have started from Philadelphia. The suspected ships, it is said at the Spanish legation, are the George Childs and the Bridgeport. The Spanish officials connect the movement of these ships with suspicious operations at Dauphin and Cat Island, off the mouth of the Mississippi.

A PENSION CASE.

The Commissioner of Pensions Can Review His Predecessors' Acts.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The pension case of Judge Charles D. Long, of Michigan, which has been before the local courts in one form or another for some time, was finally determined yesterday by the court of appeals, the commissioner of pensions coming out victorious, though the probabilities are that the case will now be taken to the supreme court of the United States. About a year ago Commissioner of Pensions Lochren caused the pension of Judge Long to be reduced from \$75 to \$50 per month. Subsequently the case came before Judge Bradley, of the district supreme court, and he decided in effect that the commissioner of pensions had no authority to reduce the pension. The court of appeals yesterday reversed that decision, holding that a pension is not a vested right, except in a very limited sense, as shown by the act of December 1, 1893; that the courts cannot interfere in matters of this kind, and that the commissioner of pensions had a perfect right to review the acts of his predecessors.

RESCUED FROM THE SEA.

Seventeen Survivors of the Colima Wreck Arrive at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Seventeen survivors of the ill-fated steamer Colima arrived in port yesterday on the San Juan. When she docked hundreds of friends and relatives of those who went down on the Colima were assembled awaiting the landing of the passengers. Groups of women with tear-stained faces and knots of anxious men, implored everyone on board for tidings of the lost, all hoping against hope that there might have been some mistake in the dispatches and some name omitted among the saved. Their disappointment was keen, even in the face of the inevitable assurance that there was no hope. On the upper deck of the steamer were a few happy people, whose pleasure contrasted sharply with the grief of the bereaved. These were the friends of the survivors, who were embraced and congratulated at their miraculous rescue.

Killed in a Rush.

GUTHRIE, Ok., June 7.—A sad sequel to the wild rush into the Kickapoo reservation was viewed in this city Wednesday, when a man named Valchester, from southwestern Kansas, drove through the city en route to his old home there, and having in his wagon a coffin containing the bodies of his wife and 5-year-old child, who were both killed in the rush for claims at the recent opening. In the first wild dash from the line near the southeastern point of the reservation Valchester's wagon struck a stone and was partly overturned, throwing out the wife and little one. They were trampled to death by a score or more horses which dashed over them, their owners being unable to stop them, so great was the pressure in the rear.

Marti's Corps Identified.

HAVANA, June 7.—In reply to direct inquiries the acting captain-general says that there is no truth whatever in the recent reports that Marti, the Cuban rebel leader, is still alive. He says that the corpse of Marti has been identified beyond the slightest question. No news concerning Maximo Gomez has been received since May 30, the day of the fight where Marti was killed, and Gomez was reported as wounded. The acting captain-general says that the reports that Marti is alive are being circulated by Cubans for the express purpose of keeping up rebel courage.

Unpaid Workmen Desperate.

MORGANSHIELD, Ky., June 7.—T. M. Jyer, sheriff of this county, went to Sturgis to protect the coal company's property there from destruction by the workmen. It is said that some of them have not received any pay for months, and the delay has made them desperate.

Robbed While Asleep.

CRESTON, Ia., June 7.—John Miller, of Aurora, Ill., while en route to Creston was robbed on the train of about \$3,000. He went to sleep after leaving Ottumwa and when he awoke he was minus his pocketbook.