COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893.

NO. 3.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Owing to a new rule adopted by Mr. Cleveland, it is now a difficult matter to gain access to the chief executive's

EFFORTS are being made to have the commercial relations between this country and Mexico improved by a revision of the tariff.

A BANKRUPTCY bill making about seventy changes in the old Torrey bill has been reported favorably by the judiciary committee.

THE total amount of public lands dis posed of during the fiscal year just ended was nearly 12,000,000 acres, which almost 1,500,000 were sold for

It has been decided by the post office department to establish post offices at Santa Fe and at Starr in the strip.

THERE is talk among members or both houses about a two weeks' recess before November 1, and there can be no such recess while the silver question is still before the senate.

THE McGarahan bill, which has been before congress in form during the last thirty years, has again been reported to the house.

THE department of state has a dispatch from Secretary Fishback, now in charge of the legation at Buenos Ayres, stating the revolution is at an end and peace prevails.

FIFTY-SEVEN employes of the census

bureau have been dismissed. Mr. BLOUNT'S report recommends that the questions involved in annexation and establishment of a protector ate should be submitted to a vote of all natives as well as foreigners, and upon their decision rests the future policy of the United States respecting the Ha-

By decisions from Washington 150 settlers on the so-called Omaha railroad lands and others on the Central's lands in Wisconsin lose their homes, the settlers having squatted before the lands were opened for settlement by the gov-

SENATOR BLACKBURN has proposed a compromise plan, by the terms of which Americ Alver shall be coined under ce ain restrictions.

THERE were offered for sale to the treasury department on the 6th 285,000 ounces of silver at prices varying from 73.9 cents to 74.25 cents an ounce. whole amount was declined at the prices asked and a counter offer made of 73.7 cents an ounce.

Оню's representative, Mr. Harter, was before the banking and currency committee in advocacy of his bill for the extension of the national banking

THERE are several vacancies in the consular service of the United States Brunswick, Ga., on the 3d. in South America, China and Russia. So far no names have been mentioned for the places.

HARDMAN, PECK & Co., New York, dealers in pianos, with three stores there, have assigned.

THE new cruiser Montgomery ran on Black Ledge off Newport and was badly damaged

THE New York express ran into the rear of a freight train on a switch at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The engine. engineer and fireman went into the river. It is reported that no one was killed but a number badly injured.

MRS. MARIE NEVINS-BLAINE-BULL was seriously injured at New York by being thrown from her carriage by unmanageable horses. Young Blaine was with her, but was uninjured. A DESCENDANT in the sixth generation

of Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," has turned up at New York in the person of a cook on board a British bark.

An attempt to wreck and rob a fast express train on the Pensylvania railway, near Homewood, Pa., was frustrated by a track walker.

As a result of the recent hazing at Princeton, N. J., six sophomores were suspended temporarily and more sus-

pensions will probably follow. THE republicans of New York numinated Edward Bartlett for justice of

the supreme court. The democrats renominated Maynard. THE household effects of the late Dr. Thatcher Graves were sold at auction

at Providence, R. I. THE WEST.

A REPORT received at Helena, Mont., says that Deputy Marshal Jackson made an attempt to capture the Northern Pacific train robbers and that seven of his posse were killed.

An important meeting of the Associated press was held at Chicago. The capital stock is to be largely increased and a guaranty fund provided to meet any emergency for full and complete newsgathering.

CHILDREN under twelve years will be admitted to the world's fair on and after October 10 for 10 cents. The inmates of orphan asylums will be admitted free on certain days to be named by the council of administration.

LILLIAN LEWIS, the actress, created a sensation at Springfield, Ill., by firing two shots at herself after a quarrel with her husband. She was only slightly injured.

THE Locke faction was successful in

the Choctaw council. JOHN BELL, a prominent attorney of Norwalk, O., has left for parts unknown, and is accused of leaving his ereditors \$45,000 out. Part of amount is borrowed money and the

THE twelfth annual convention of the International Funeral Directors' association was held at Detroit, Mich.,

with about 200 members present. An elevator and contents were burned at Wabash, Ind., involving a loss of

BARRETT SCOTT, the defaulting treasurer of Holt county, Neb., who was captured in Mexico, is en route to his old home in charge of officers. He got away with \$100,000.

A. QUACKENBUSH, a well-known newspaper man throughout the west, died in Portland, Ore.

JUDGE CHARLES L. LONG, of Detroit, Mich., a member of the supreme bench of that state, filed a petition in the district supreme court for mandamus to compel the commissioner of pensions to pay plaintiff's pension, which he holds was illegally suspended.

Ar the regular monthly meeting of the Ohio commandery of the military Order of the Loyal Legion, at Cincinnati, its newly elected commander, ex-President Harrison, was installed.

THE first session of the world's congress of the Y. M. C. A. was held at Chicago on the 6th.

THE steamer Norma, owned by the Ohlemacher Lime Co., was caught by the severe weather off Huron, O. The deck load was lost and two of the crew were washed overboard and drowned. THE Santa Fe has had very damag-

ing washouts on the Canadian river in Oklahoma, two bridges having been taken out by the high water. An unconfirmed rumor is out that the

Colorado Midland passenger train was held up west of Leadville by a band of men who obtained but little money. The officials denied the truth of this rumor.

A STRIKE is now on among the tonnage men at the Springfield, Ill., rolling mill, caused by a 10 per cent. reduction in wages. The men in the other departments also threatened to strike if the demands of the tonnage men were not acceded to.

THE union miners on Canon creek, Idaho, have decided to go on with the strike and not accept the tender of the age decrease of 30.1 compared with the mine owners for \$3.50 for the miners and \$3 for the carmen and shovels. The Butte union, which has loaned the miners' unions there considerable money, sent delegates and they demanded that the strike be carried on.

THE SOUTH. AT the Louisville, (Ky.) conference of the M. E. church, south, Rev. S. J. Winfrey was dismissed bec sisted in running for the legislature.

GOV. MACCORKLE, of West Virginia, is being severely criticised by the democratic press of that state for appearing before the ways and means committee at Washington in favor of a tariff on

MANY married couples in Bowie councial decision that the marriage licenses was arrested in Paris recently. they secured were void.

A sox of Judge Gilbert, a noted Ken- lodgings and they will be analyzed. tucky lawyer, shot and killed a police-

man at Paducah. ADDITIONAL news indicated that the late gulf storm in Louisiana was an almost unparalleled horror. Grand isle and other low-lying places were swept over by a huge wave from the sea. was thought that two thousand of the

people were drowned. THE superior court of Kentucky dis-Co. vs. Charles G. Christian. This was a suit for libel for the publication of Christian's shortage in his business accounts as clerk, and for which he got judgment for \$2,000. The dismissal af-

firms the judgment. A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD boy sneaked into a bank at Chattanooga, Tenn., and

BARTLEY, JOHNSON & Co., one of the best known whisky firms in Kentucky, has suspended. The amount involved is about \$400,000.

JAMES BLACK GROOME, ex-United States senator and ex-governor of Maryland, died in Baltimore of Bright's disease.

NEAR Courtland, Ala., three gin houses, whose owners refused to stop technicality. ginning cotton until the price reached ten cents, were burned together with

their contents. THE sheriff and posse were summoned to Dolmite, Ala., to protect the Woodward Iron Co.'s property, where the miners, it was said, refused to work for

reduced pay. Trouble was feared. In an accident on the Louisville & engineers were killed by a train fall- doors October 23. ing through a bridge.

THE total number of lives lost by the storm below New Orleans, as revised, 4th inst. Twenty-two of the twentywas 2.041, with about 300 yet to be heard from. The fishing and oyster in-

dustries were destroyed. An International & Great Northern railroad struck and killed two unknown train was wrecked near Taylor, Tex., men near South Charleston, O.

by running down a steer. Two escaped convicts from the Georgia penitentiary were captured by a posse near Rome, Ga., after one had

been mortally wounded. An ex-assistant postmaster at Bir- ing his wife, who was being whipped this way the amount of money which mingham, Ala., has been arrested on a by whitecaps. charge of retaining \$1,870 belonging to the federal government.

having murdered her husband, John taken the stronghold of the rebellious Turner, has been taken to the peniten- Pumwanis in Vitu. The Pumwanis tiary at Rusk, Tex. She is only 14 were routed. There was no loss of life years of age and says she killed her among the British force. husband because he was jealous of her A BIG strike in the woolen mills at when the wheat is delivered let each and cruel to her.

balance is due estates he was settling up. | with dyspepsia, committed suicide.

Ir is declared that the French government asked a syndicate of Paris bankers to take \$10,000,000 3 per cents. on which a certain sum was to be advanced, and the proposition was as-

AT a meeting of the Amnesty association in Dublin it was resolved to appeal to all Irishmen in England to pool their voting and other powers in order to procure the release of the Irish pris-

INFANTRY barracks in the province of Smolensk, Russia, burned recently. Forty-three soldiers lost their lives.

STRIKING miners have been rioting at Charleroi, Belgium. THE first of the series of contests for

the America cup was abandoned under the time limit when the British yacht Valkyrie was a mile ahead of the American yacht Vigilant. Lack of wind was the cause. THE Iron Trade Review says the iron

market is summed up in the statement that while there is very little if any more business going on than at the same time last week there were more producers in operation anxious to get what there is.

THE British steamer City Camp, from St. Johns, was off the coast of Cork, waterlogged, having encountered a terrible storm September 26. Her cabins were filled with water, and all on board had been living on the poop deck of the vessel ever since.

A KISSINGEN dispatch says Prince Bismarck is decidedly better. SEVERAL hundred colonists were

killed during an attack on Santa Fe, Argentine. THE United States ship Bennington has arrived at Gibraltar from Cadiz.

RETURNS from the various viticultural societies of France show that the wine crop of the country for the year amounted to 36,000,000 hectolitres. PALLAS, the Spanish anarchist who

attempted to assassinate Gen. Campos, was shot at Barcelona by soldiers CLEARING house returns for the week ended October 5 showed an aver-

corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 32.8; outside, 27.3. Police of Prague have discovered a Czech plot to assassinate several high officials of the government of Bohemia.

The conspirators belong to a secret society called Onladina. The leader of the conspiracy escaped to Paris. THE president of Venezuela has re

President Alvarez. THE Russian government has ordered two more cruisers and four torpedo

boats to increase the Black sea fleet. THE Paris Temps says that Prince Augustus, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a FOURTEEN new cases of yellow fever grandson of the late Dom Pedro, emand three deaths were reported at peror of Brazil, has embarked for Bra-

ANARCHIST LE CUYER, alias La Garde, ty, Tex., have been informed by judi- who escaped to England in January, quantity of chemicals was found in his

THE LATEST. FRANK ELLISON, the man about towr and former Wall street broker, who was convicted of assaulting William H. Henriques, at New York, was sentenced

to five years' imprisonment. CHICAGO day at the fair more than exceeded all calculations and expectation from every standpoint. Three missed the case of the Courier-Journal quarters of a million passed through the gates and a wonderful programme

was carried out without a hitch THE Denver & Rio Grande Union Pacific lease has been readjusted for another four years.

A gang of cowboys terrorized the town of Blackwell, Ok., on two nights, and trouble is expected to grow out of it. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, the eminent French engineer, was said to be dying on the 9th.

M. DE GIERS, Russian minister of foreign affairs, whose health has long been declining, has had a fresh relapse and is growing weaker.

THE Iowa prohibition republicans cannot get the ticket nominated by them on the official ballot through a

SENATOR WOLCOTT, speaking against repeal, on the 9th criticised the action of President Cleveland in attempting to influence legislation.

THE second of the yacht races beween the Vigilant and Valkyrie resulted in another easy victory for the American yacht.

Ir is announced that the St. Paul Nashville near New Haven, Ky., two German-American bank will open its THE sailing vessel Synou Maru was

> eight passengers were drowned. WESTBOUND train No. 25 on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis

THE Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern employes have agreed to accept the reduction.

AT Dresden, Tenn., Bob Hudson, colored, was shot and killed while defend-

a detachment of British sailors rein-MRS. MAMIE TURNER, convicted of forced by a force of Zanzibarians have

WILLIAM McCREARY, Baltimore, a R. I., has been inaugurated. Probably coal dealer, who has been suffering 6,000 people were out of work, and the amount of money paid for it. with dyspepsia, committed suicide.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Hon. Thomas Ryan, late minister to Mexico, has returned to Topeka.

Quite a heavy frost appeared in many portions of the state on the morning of the 3d. Elmer Coiner was killed at a dance

at Toad-a-Loup, near Argentine, the other night. The state fair at Topeka was a great success. A large crowd attended on big Thursday.

A Junction City man took his wife to he world's fair and lost her. She ran off with a "handsomer man."

Ex. Gov. Glick, recently named by the

president as pension agent at Topeka, has gone to Washington to answer charges made against him by Thurston. J. R. Gilfer was horsewhipped on the streets of Salina the other day by Mrs. Susan Robinson, because, she declared,

he circulated slanderous stories about The weather report of Chancellor Snow, of the state university, for the month just closed, says that it was one of the five warmest Septembers on the twenty-six years' record. The highest temperature was 99 degrees on the 13th; the lowest, 41 degrees, on the

The executive committee of the Kansas bar association has arranged the programme for the annual meeting of the association, which will be held at Topeka, January 26. Judge Henry Wade Rogers, president of the Northwestern university, of Chicago, will deliver the principal address.

Herman Banner, of Denver, Col., was found hanging to a tree on the border of the Cherokee strip, directly south of Caldwell, at noon the other day. He had been dead about ten hours. Some promissory notes and other papers were found in his pockets, which, with his general appearance, indicated that he was a well-to-do German. Foul play

was strongly suspected. A negro brute called at the residence of E. C. Barr, in Fort Scott, just before noon the other day and asked his daughter, a young lady of 18 years, for omething to eat. She was alone at the time and refused him, wherenpon he assaulted her in a brutal manner and fled. The whole town was aroused and hundreds of men were looking for the villain with the determination of ching him.

et Noltemeyer, a German immisigned and has been succeeded by Vice grant, arrived at Wichita the other day, and when he was preparing to leave the train his valise was missing, which contained \$900, \$600 of which was in German money. There was no clew to the robber. Noltemeyer was on his way to the Cherokee strip and stopped off at Wichita to meet some acquaintances who could give him information relative to the new country.

He could not speak a word of English. It is stated that there was a serious mutiny at the penitentiary some time since. One of the guards reproved a convict for some misdemeanor, when sprang upon him and attempted to get ssession of his arms. At the same time a convict struck another guard down, and the revolt became general in that part of the prison. Another guard sounded a general alarm, bringing on all the force, and by a great effort the mutiny was quelled.

It is said that Labor Commissioner Todd will invoke the law if necessary to aid him in collecting statistics concerning farm laborers in Kansas, which he desires to incorporate in his report to the governor. The county officers are said not to be supplying the labor office with this information, as is required by law, and at Commissioner Todd's request the attorney-general has rendered an official opinion to the effect that they can be compelled to comply with the state law under penal-

ty of removal from office. Requests are still being received by the state board of railroad commission ers for seed wheat for destitute settlers. and for free transportation of the same to the needy localities. The several counties where no crop was raised this year are making independent efforts to secure seed by sending soliciting committees into the more favored sections of the state. The response to these appeals is very encouraging and it is thought an ample quantity of grain will be donated. All the railroad companies are co-operating generously in the matter of transportation.

The secretary of the state board of agriculture is trying to devise some plan whereby western Kansas farmers will be enabled to get seed wheat this wrecked off the coast of Japan on the fall. He suggests that in each county needing seed wheat the county clerk in the name of the board of county commissioners, call a meeting of the citizens, and that the people in mass convention authorize and direct the county commissioners to ascertain in whatever way may seem best to them the actual number of persons who are unable to furnish their own seed in their respective counties and the number of bushels each should have. In is necessary to buy the wheat needed A DISPATCH from Zanzibar says that may be determined. Then let the people authorize and direct the county commissioners to draw the amount of money needed from the county treas-ury and appoint one or more suitable persons to buy the wheat wherever it can be secured on the best terms; and Olneyville, a suburb of Providence, man receiving wheat give his note on one year's time to the county for the FREE SILVER.

Close of the Convention at St. Louis-The

Resolutions Adopted.
St. Louis, Oct. 6.—The last day of the Pan-American free silver convention opened an hour late. The committee on resolutions presented a supplemental report unfavorably passing upon a proposition by Thomas W. Harren to take action looking to indorsement of the removal of the national capitol further west; also favoring the printing and circulation of the address by Walter N. Allen, of Kansas, upon the 'exception clause" of the silver law. The report was adopted without dissent.

The question then came upon the adoption of the report of the committee on resolutions. Delegate Waterbury, of Kansas, moved an amendment to the report by the addition of a proposition presented by H. M. Taylor, of Mexico, favoring the increase of the volume of currency by the issue of legal tender

otes secured by land values. Delegate Cochrane, of Missouri, opsed the motion, and to any and all efforts to say or do anything in this nvention upon the money question other than fully and entirely indorse

he free coinage of silver. Mr. H. M. Taylor, of Mexico, replied in defense of his proposition urging that money based upon such security was as safe as the money based upon

the honor of our government, as are the \$346,000,000 greenbacks. Delegate Waterbury, upon a text of \$571 per capita, public and private debt, pleaded for an increase of the volume of currency with which to meet it by the means proposed in the minority

For the majority of the committee on resolutions, Gov. Tillman, of South

Carolina, spoke briefly. After further debate the minority report was withdrawn, the majority report adopted and the convention adjourned.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The producing, manufacturing, percantile, financial, transportation and other usiness interests of the United States are paralyzed by a patent and universally confessed lack of sufficient actual money to meet the re-quirements of legitimate trade; and,

Whereas, We believe in giving full and equal legal tender power to every dollar bearing the stamp of the government which alone gives a money value: and, money value: and.
Whereas, The gold and silver produced in the mines of the United States are necessary for the requirements of the country for coin, it is essential that congress take such action relative to the coinage of the two money metals, as will restore silver to the position it held in 1873; and.

Whereas, The present deplorable condition of the producing and all other industrial and commercial interests is the legitimate fruit of a vicious financial system, established by and maintained in the interests of a plutocracy

which threatens our liberties; and, Whereas, United action is necessary between the parties to any common interests to secure important and lasting results: and. Whereas, By geographical position, diversi-ty of God-given agricultural, industrial and western and southern states and territories of the United States are happily fitted for mutual intercourse and dependence, responding alike to the same beneficent or detrimental incial or commercial, it is the sense of this con the convict knocked him down, and vention that in view of these facts and of the continued flagrant disregard of the vi-tal interests of the great producing states by the dominant influences in national centers. financial and political, that a closer alliance between the inhabitants of the west and south is imperatively demanded for the purpose of mutual protection and advancement along all legitimate lines. We assert that while this is true of the southern and western states, it is also true that the manufacturing states of the east cannot enjoy prosperity while the south nd west are depressed and are not provided with the money with which to purchase the product of their factories: and we declare that in all material matters which affect the general

prosperity of our country, the several states are and must of necessity be inter-dependent; Whereas, The coinage of silver upon the ba sis herein demanded has repeatedly been in-vited and is conceded to be necessary to the upbuilding of trade relation of incalculable magnitude between the United States and our sister republics of North and South America.

It is, therefore, Resolved, That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the established ratio of 16 to 1, giving to such coin equal legal tender powers with gold. Second—That we are unalterably opposed to the repeal of the so-called Sherman law, ex-

cept by the passage of a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the es-tablished ratio of 16 to 1. Third-That our representatives in congress instruct the chief executive to issue a call for an early convention of all nations interested in and favorable to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 for the purpose of establish ing closer commercial and financial relations with them

Fourth-That the total amount of gold now

in existence or capable of production under the stimulus of its increased value is totally inadequate to supply the demands of the world for money, and the adoption of the single gold standard will result in universal bankruptcy and ruin, and we declare that such on the part of our government would be a flagrant viola-tion of the constitution of the United States, in that it would impair all existing contracts and double the obligations of all debtors, and we declare it to be the duty of all patriotic citizens to resist in the courts and at the ballot box, its adoption and enforcement, if adopted. Fifth-That we are opposed to the further issue of government bonds, and declare that the real purpose of the proposed issue of bonds is the perpetuation of the national banking system, to which we are unalterably opposed, for the reason that it enables a few selfish individuals at their pleasure to contract or ex-pand the volume of the currency to the great injury of the masses; and we demand a financial system which will prevent the congestion of money in the financial center of the east.

Sixth-That we urge the speedy improvement by the national government of all the great waterways, and particularly those which drain the vast agricultural region of the south and west, and we invite the active co-operation of the great mercantile interests in securing the creation of more direct routes to the ocean, in order that our products may reach the markets

of the world at a minimum cost.

Seventh—That we send greetings to the representatives and senators in congress who have stood by their pledges made before election and are contending for the rights and interests of the people who elected them. We thank them in the name of American liberty, and we hold in undying contempt those who seek to betray as and mut e this country a financial depend-ency of Great Britain.

CONGRESS. The Week's Proceedings in the Senate

House.
THE senate met on October 2(the ninth week of the session) with only a few senators pres-ent. A quorum was finally obtained. After routine business, Mr. Kyle (S. D.) addressed the senate in opposition to the repeal bill, and Mr. McMillan (Mich.) favored it. At the con-clusion of these speeches the house bill ex-tending the time for completing the eleventh census was passed. Mr. Dolph (Ore.) occupied the floor discussing financial matters when the senate adjourned.... The house had a tame session debating the federal elections repeal bill. The speech of the day was made by Mr. Clark (Mo.) in favor of the bill.

WHEN the senate met on the 3d there was a lively, time getting a covern but, it was final

lively time getting a quorum but it was finally secured. A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury giving a detailed statement of the export of silver for the months of July and August. Mr. Morgan (Ala.) offered an amendment to the silver repeal bill declaring the act of January. 1837, to be in force. Mr. Dolph then concluded his remarks in support of the bill. Mr. Palmer (Ill.) also favored the bill. The debate was continued (in "running" order) until adjournment... The house continued debate on the federal elections repeal bill. Mr. Northway (O.) opposed in a lengthy speech. Other speeches for and against the bill kept up the interest until adjournment.

WHEN the senate met on the 4th only seven members were present. A quorum was soon brought in, however, and Mr. Morgan reported from the foreign relations committee a bill making appropriations to enable the secretary of the treasury to enforce the Chinese exclusion act. After other routine business debate on the repeal bill was resumed. The only feature of the debate was the speech of Senator Blackburn (Ky.), who made a long argument in de-fense of silver, but announced that he would not enter into any filibustering scheme to defeat a vote on the bill. Mr. Call (Fla.) held the floor against the bill at adjournment....In

the house, after routine business, the federal elections repeal bill was further debated and was under consideration at adjournment.

BUT little was done in the senate on the 5th.

When the repeal bill came up Mr. Call had the floor, but yielded for an executive session which continued until adjournment The house passed a bill putting the secretary of agriculture in the line of presidential succession, and also a bill disqualifying United States judges from sitting in cases where they had been interested as attorneys or by ties of conbeen interested as attorneys or by ties of con-sanguinity. A bill restoring property of the Mormon church now in the hands of a receiver to the church in accordance with the Edmunds-Tucker act, also passed. The federal elections repeal bill was then debated until adjourn-ment, the speech of the session being made by Mr. Murray, the colored member from South Carolina, in opposition.

arolina, in opposition.

In the senate on the 6th Mr. Blackburn (Ky.) submitted an amendment to the silver repeal bill striking out the Voorhees substitute, leav-ing the bill as it passed the house and then providing for the free coinage of silver of American production, the secretary of the treasury to establish the seigniorage each month, which seigniorage is to be sold for gold to be used to maintain the parity of gold and silver. Debate maintain the parity of gold and silver. Debate on the bill was then resumed, Messrs. Call (Fia.) and Butler (S. C.) speaking in opposition to it. Mr. Peffer's resolution for a committee to inquire into the banking system was discussed and referred, and Mr. Morgan's resolution of inquiry as to whether any of the provisions of the coinage act of 1837 are in force was agreed to.... The house put in seven hours debating the elections repeal bill, a number of members speaking for and against it.

In the senate on the 7th Mr. Voorbees gave

In the senate on the 7th Mr. Voorhees gave otice that on Wednesday he would ask that the senate remain in continuous session until the repeal bill was disposed of. Mr. Wolcott offered a resolution, which went over, directing the finance committee to report a bill for the oniage of gold and silver, in accordance the policy of a bill reported August 28, 1893. Mr. Harris offered a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the Ford theater dis The repeal bili was then further de-Mr. Roach (N. D.) spoke against unbated. Mr. Roach (N. D.) spoke against di-conditional repeal, although he favored repeal with limitations in favor of silver coinage. He favored an international conference. Mr. Allen (Neb.) held the floor against the bill at discovered. There was a very small attendadjournment.... There was a very small attendance in the house. Debate on the elections bill was continued and at times was quite

A PRETTY PICTURE.

But Not Realistic the Least Little Bit in

Such romantic pictures as one sees in art galleries of demure, Watteau maidens strolling through the loveliest meadows in costumes fit for a reception or ball! The artists quite revel in satin and silk, tinted slippers, elbow sleeves? and falls of lace and it makes the rabid individuals who go in for realism almost foam in helpless rage.

"Look at that picture! Look at it, I say!" shouted one of these indignant critics one day, pushing me in front of a poetical dream from some aristocratic brush. "Isn't that enough to make a person lose faith in his fellow-mortals? Why, that artist ought to be 'skied' clear through the roof up to the starry canopy for preaching such a lesson of extravagance to the women who look at his work! What if they all rush off and array themselves in flowered rose brocade, Venetian point, dancing slippers and silk hosiery and then prance through a country meadow? Why, great Scott, the bank failures would not be in it! If country meadows were all as Moquette-carpet-like and clean as this painted one, it would be all right, but trailing over wet clover was never known to improve brocade, and the wreck those pink slippers would be in after a half-acre jaunt, quite shocks

"Brambles have no more consideration for point lace than if it were fivecent cotton, and while torn flags of flounce waving from various mullein stalks might be considered ornamental by the cows, their appreciation is not quite educated enough to warrant such extravagance. It's absurd-pooh!" the enraged critic spluttered. "And do you suppose any right-minded girl, with hands as soft and snow-like as this piece of folly, would expose her arms to her elbows in the sun to be freckled and tanned? Why, you know she's have on long gloves an inch thick, now, don't you, and a broad hat and a veil, and a sunshade and a powder-puff in her pocket, and be trying to remember that splendid recipe for sunburn. Oh, I want to go off and die hard when I run up against a picture like this -it disturbs my uttermost soul!" And the desperate person walked hurriedly off to a still-life study of brass kettles.

But, oh, it was such a pretty picture, girls, anyway!-N. Y. Recorder

THE POWER OF LOVE

O, what can have happened to Willie, to make him so good all at once?
At home he's no longer a terror; in school he no more is a dunce;

Out doors he is gentle and quiet; before he was noisy and rude, And as for his dress, you won't know him—he's anged to a regular dude.

To make him wash even his fingers required a wrestle intense, But now for the soapsuds he's showing a love

ill the wonders to pass

which is simply immense;

out being told any more; He minds like a soldier and gladly he does any errand or chore; He's grown several inches in stature because he w stands so erect

And in his bearing's so manly that all have to show him respect. O, what can have happened to Willie to make thers agreed to give us the time after

him this angel complete? He cannot be going to be one like little boys do

if too sweet?
O no! I've discovered the reason that's making him so like a dove,
And a marvel of boyish perfection—the dear little fellow's in love. One morn in the garden I found him selecting a

"Ah, who is it for, Willie, darling?" I asked in a motherly way:
All blushing as red as his roses and modestly

hanging his head,
"I-don't-like-to-tell-anybody; not even
you, mamma!" he said,

At noon I saw Willie returning from school with a dainty, wee maid, Who held in her pink, dimpled fingers those flowers-which never should fade:

I noticed his tender attentions bestowed on his partner in bliss,

And watched the sweet sorrow at parting and glances shot back at the mis

Yes, Willie has now his first sweetheart and that's why he sings like a bird,
And keeps himself spotless in raiment and gentle in action and word,
And noble and manly in bearing. Ah, yes!

there is nothing like love To make either young or old people as good as -H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.



thousand six hundred prisoners were confined. My newspaper required of fetch him."
me three "feature" articles a week, the I looked at the man, and he was as subjects to be taken from the lives and one in agony. His face was drawn, and crimes of the men and women so im- a pallor was there which added to the

tentiary and proceeding to the desk ty years, had sunk into a hoarse whisthe press, I found there this slip:

"No. 18,600, Edward Washburn, life prisoner, sentence commuted to twenty-

eight years and six months." Here was something to be investigated. On making inquiry I found that Edward Washburn had been received on a life sentence in 1870, and that now, after a lapse of over twenty years, the board of pardons-the eternal source of hope for all prisoners in that statehad acted upon his case with the above result. Even in prison good behavior pays. Each convict has a certain number of days deducted from every month of his term according to the length of his sentence if he demeans himself properly. Thus it lies in the power of "long-time" man to gain years of freedom. Allowing Washburn the deduction each month for good conduct during his entire twenty-eight years' sentence, it caused his time to expire on the following Sunday.

The next thing to do was to see Edward Washburn himself. The sensation of a man who has been a convict for twenty years, who has been as completely isolated from the outside world as if he were dead and buried, and who is then resurrected, called back to life and liberty, cannot be devoid of inter-



A JOB HE HAD HELD FOR 17 YEARS.

est to the most indifferent. I found my man wheeling ashes and refuse from

The long years of prison life had had their effect. The prisoner was an old man, broken in body and mind, although he told me his age was forty- didn't understand it. I only knew two. I explained that I had permission | they wanted me to say I murdered to talk with him and would like to Jase in a racket. I warn't going to say hear about his history. He smiled the I done a thing when I didn't. I flared man drove over to White Plains to inweak smile of enfeebled intelligence, up, and wouldn't listen to nobody. I quire regarding the health of his sistersat down on his wheelbarrow and began with pitiful obedience, which

plainly bespoke the prison discipline: 'How did I feel when I heard I was pardoned? Well, it was so suddent except that I didn't mean anything I diately and in the most emphatic manlike I jus' had to sit down. I had give just shot to scare him. I didn't care mer the woman cried out: "I want none up all hope of ever gettin' out long ago, but Mand; was true grit, she was; she never give un.

His next words were unusual: "I ing' here," he went on. Whoever heard himself the blame for being in the innocent victims of villainous conspitheir lives, and especially they never even dreamed of committing the crime for which they are serving sentence. Such a virtuous, upright and deeply wronged set of men can be found nowhere else in the world as in prison.

"It was all along of my own bullheadedness; but I guess I'd better go back to the beginnin' of my story if you want to hear it all. When I was about nineteen years old Jason Scott and me took the job of clearin' eighty He brushes his har till it glistens while eyeing himself in the glass—

O, what can have happened to Willie to bring a clearin' with a few log shanties. Jase now. In them days the town was only was a couple of years younger than me. He keeps his teeth whiter than snowdrifts with. His father an' mine had come west from Columbianner county and settled in Pauldin'.

"We was the only boys in them parts then—the only young folks, exceptin' Mandy Pilcher. We figgered on clearin' our land winters, as our fa-



LYING IN THE DOORWAY.

corn-huskin' was done, providin' we helped them good summers. Jase an' me built a cabin, and there we intended livin' while we was doin' our choppin' and clearin'. There was lots of snow that winter, and it came early. Oh, how I hate the winter. The snow lyin' out therein the prison yard brings the hull thing back to me, and how happy Jase and me was, workin' and talkin' about what we was goin' to do. I can most see the cabin now, with the door open and the snow all around, as it looked that winter mornin'. Jase and me was goin' out huntin' that mornin'. I took my gun and started out, leavin' Jase to follow. I walked out a little ways, and then looked I few years ago around to see if Jase was conin'. He was that of a warn't, and I waited and hollered unthe I got all out of sorts with him. A crazy idee struck me, and I jus' thought worked a large I'd shoot toward the cabin for fun, and part of my time mebbe that would fetch him. God in a peniten- knows I didn't mean to do any harm. tiary, where I was jus' a great big foolish boy, and wore than one I got tired of waitin' and I thought I'd shoot for fun, and mebbe that would

prison tan and made it ghastly. His his task. One morning, on entering the peni- | voice, peurile from the disuse of tweneyes. He seemed oblivious of everything and kept repeating: "I didn't mean any harm. I only thought I'd shoot for fun, and mebbe that would fetch him."

I have looked into murderers' faces on the verge of eternity while the death warrant was being read, in order that I might tell the public next morning whether the lip quivered or the eye grewdim, but as I gazed at this picture of weakness and misery on the wheelbarrow in front of me, it made me sick. The victim of an act done in the name of "fun"-and this was fun!

The man presently came to himself and went on:

"As I shot, Jase come into the door, and when the smoke cleared away I saw him lyin' just outside in the snow, face downward. I'member pickin' him up and carryin' him inside, and then startin' out to Pauldin' for help. After that I don't remember nothin' until I found I was lyin' down on the ground and a crowd of men standin' around me. I heerd one of 'em say: 'He must have tripped up on that dry grapevine and hit his head on the root of the tree. It 'pears as if Washburn and Scott must have had a racket-over that gal, most likely-and Washburn killed Scott.' I found out afterward that a huntin' Dispatch. party had stopped at the cabin and found Jase lyin' on the floor, dead, with my bullet through his heart. They looked for me, and finally saw my tracks in the snow and followed them. They found me a couple of miles away in the woods, lyin' at the foot of a tree

where I fell. "Some believed my story and some didn't. Them as didn't b'lieve it said twarn't likely if what I said was true that I would 'a' tried to run away. All I know is I meant to set out for Pauldin', but it 'pears as if I'd gone wrong

some way. "The jedge, as he said, wanted to low me a fightin' chance and give me the privilege of enterin' a plea of manslaughter. I said it was all along of my bullheadedness that I am here now, and so it was. My lawyer wanted me to plead guilty to the charge the jedge the cookhouse. In this occupation he had been engaged for seventeen years. meant. He said that it meant that I killed Jase in a racket, and then give me a long lingo about malice aforethought, or something like that, but I couldn't see things right. Well, the trial didn't take long. Everythin' went crossways for me. I told my story, and pleaded guilty to nothin'

was found lyin' in the snow miles from don't blame nobody but myself for be- Pauldin', as if I hadn't been goin' for help. Then they got witnesses who of a convict before who attributed to swore as how Jase and me were jealous bout Mandy, how I'd asked her to go penitentiary? Most convicts are the to a gatherin' with me and she'd gone with Jase. It warn't so, I knowed it: racies. They never did any wrong in but it wouldn't do no good for me to be found all over the grounds of the say it warn't. Mandy and me understood one another, though there warn't much betwixt us then. I s'pose she might have told what she knowed about it on the stand, but I wasn't going to have her mixed up in the thing. I 'lowed they couldn't convict me because what I said was true.

"The jury fetched in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and accordin' to law that meant for life.

"They carried Mandy out of the court-Seems as though she thought it tricity could and would reproduce was her fault some way or 'nother. a clearin' with a few log shanties. Jase | Mandy's been tryin' to get me out ever since. She said if it hadn't been for her they couldn't 'a shown no motive, and couldn't 'a' sent me for life. I don't see what good that would 'a' done when see what good that would 'a' done when

they was all agin me. I made a note of Mandy. She was good material from a reportorial standpoint. When I went out I asked the

warden who Mandy was. "So you've been talkin' with Washburn, have you?" said he.

"Well, Mandy is his girl. They say she has been coming down here from Paulding once every year with petitions and signatures to place before the board of pardons. Yesterday Washburn's sentence was commuted, which, by the way, you will find by looking on the press hook.

A picture of a faded little woman, who had asked me the year before in the capitol if I would please tell her the subtle fluid and Prof. Elisha Gray's what time the pardon board met, rose telautograph creates a greater amount respect. Dr. Lamborn has offered a in my mind. I said to myself: "That was Mandy."

As a rule the world does not throw open its arms to released convicts. It sees that all the windows in the house are well secured at night, and that all the doors have extra strong fastenings on the day the papers announce a new list of releases. The people have not time to go down to the prison and watch the men pass out through the big gate. They pay a small sum each them by big burly policemen. The to the Union depot and see them off on their trains. It would be such a pity to have them go alone.

The morning of the day Washburn went out there was one other person present beside the policeman and re porters. It was the worn little woman who had asked me a year ago in the capitol if I would please tell her what time the pardon board met.-Kate Field's Washington.

HEROIC BUT COWARDLY.

Some Things That Will Take the Conceit Out of a Brave Man.

A man can take his life in his hand and go boldly into the trackless prairie transmitter anything can be written to meet a herd of savage buffalo, or he or drawn and the recording stylus of can traverse the horrors of an African he receiving instrument follows the jungle without a shudder in his body, movements of the transmitting stylus but he cannot enter a fancy wool shop or pencil and thus produces an exact to match a special hue without breaking into a violent perspiration and ing. The importance of this invenfinally rushing away without fulfilling tion cannot be overestimated. It may

which contained the routine items for per. He was staring at the great stone the press, I found there this slip:

wall in front of him with dull, vacant chest without shricking aloud for ticipated. The newspaper man at a start of the press of the press of the start of the press of the start of the press mercy.

A man can bear the deprivation of his wealth with the calmness of a stoic, but he cannot lose his collar stud on the bedroom floor without a violent outburst of temper. A man can smile grimly under the

tortures of the rack, but he cannot tread on a tack with his bare feet without a bitter howl. A man can walk forty miles a day

and arrive fresh and bright at the end of his journey, but he cannot nurse a baby half an hour without complaining that he is utterly worn out. A man can calculate to the uttermost farthing the cost of the Suez canal, but

he cannot estimate the price of a woman's bonnet without egregious errors. A man can possess the physical strength of a Samson, but he cannot help to take down the pictures for the annual spring cleaning without feeling completely exhausted with his labors.

A man can suffer death at the stake with the dignity of a martyr, but he cannot chase after his hat in a public road without looking ridiculous. A man will go through fire and water

to win the girl of his heart, but he will

not allow her to see him with a four

days' growth on his chin.-Chicago Mistaken.

Modesty as well as ambition should come into the field when a young man or woman is choosing a profession.

A pretentious youth who would have done better to stay in the hay field, where he seemed to be in his proper sphere, told his father that he was about to leave, in order to "preach the gospel to every creature.'

"That's all very well," said the old gentleman, "but Scriptur' don't say every creatur' shall preach the gospel. A good old lady once said to her nephew, a poor preacher whom nobody wanted to hear: "James, why did you

enter the ministry?"

"Because I was called," he answered. "James," said the old lady, anxiously, as she looked up from wiping her spectacles, "are you sure it wasn't some other noise you heard?"-Youth's Companion

She Wanted No Nonsense The following story is told of a citizen of Port Chester, N. Y., whose education is somewhat superior to his wife's, a fact regarding which she was very sensitive. On one occasion the in-law, who was dangerously ill. Upon returning he was met by his wife, who asked of her sister's condition. "She is convalescent," replied the man. Immejust shot to scare him. I didn't care ner the woman cried out: "I want none much what they done with me for that. of your soothing words. I want facts. The other side showed how Jase had You tell me this minute, is my sister been found dead in the cabin, how. I dead or alive?"-N. Y. Herald

THE TELAUTOGRAPH.

It Transmits Writing Over Electric. Wires -An Invention Quite as Important as the Telegraph and Telephone-A Sample of the Writing-The Instrument Described.

There are many things of interest to world's fair, and the visitor who fails to investigate the galleries will miss many an object of interest, and will particularly miss some of the most startling exhibits of new inventions. This is particularly true of Electricity ouilding, for some of the finest exhibits in that line are to be found therein on the gallery floor.

Prof. Graham Bell first showed at the centennial exposition that elec-



SAMPLES OF TELAUTOGRAPH WRITING.

speech at a distance, and, although his efforts at that time were mainly directed to establishing the fact that the feat was possible, it is now known that there are theoretically no limits to the distance to which articulate sounds can be transmitted. The World's Columbian exposition is not behindhand in its showing of new uses for

of interest, perhaps, than any other prize for the best method of waging feature at the great fair. Situated in the west gallery of Electricity building, near one of the grand | feeder" destroys the mosquito, but it staircases, is a handsomely decorated structure in blue and silver, and therein is exhibited this latest invention of one of the most fertile minds of American inventors. From the days of Morse, who in 1837 showed an instrument which would write in ink ceryear to have that office performed for from a distance by means of electricity, the development of the telegraph policemen accompany the convicts down has been steady, and Prof. Gray has, more, perhaps, than any other man, been one of the most prolific inventors along that line. The telautograph, his latest invention, is an instrument which will at any distance transmit accurately and to the smallest detail in exact facsimile anything that may be written or drawn on the transmitting device. Two instruments are used, one to transmit and one to record. Both are nearly identical in form, size and general arrangement, and each carries a wide strip of paper controlled by a synchronizing device which causes the one to follow the movements of the other. On the facsimile of the writing or drawnot, perhaps, supersede the telephone A man can suffer the amputation of a limb in a heroic manner, but he canticipated. The newspaper man at a distance can send his copy direct to the office and it will be received in his exact handwriting, exactly as if he were present. Diagrams and sketches to illustrate the mater can be sent instantaneously, thus opening a new field in newspaper practice. The factory owner can transmit orders from his office and if needs be illustrate his ideas. There can be no misunderstanding, no confusion of spokwords. The order is written by the sender and he can rest assured that it is reproduced exactly at the recording instrument. A telegram might become confused in transit. Spoken words

over a telephone might be misunderstood. A business man in one city can sign a check in another city and his signature will be as exact as if the slip of paper were under his own hand. Taken altogether the telautograph is a distinct and valuable addition to the list of late electrical inventions and one which will rapidly assume its place in the commercial field and make people

without it before. Phytoline for Obesity.

wonder how the world ever got along

An excessive amount of fat, says Dr. I. N. Love, M.D., of St. Louis, is not only unsightly, but is unhealthy; in fact, as an evidence favoring the thought that fat is a low grade tissue, we speak of other tissues degenerating into fat. Certainly, the tendency toward the accumulation of an extra, unnecessary amount of fat favors a dangerous fatty degeneration of the heart and the tissues forming other important organs. The proper selection of diet, with exercise, can do much to-ward the diminishment of fat; but the profession and the laify have long looked for some remedy which could be depended upon to assist toward the consummation devoutly to be wished. In phytoline we have such a remedy. It is prepared from the active principle of the berries of the phytolacca decandra after having been touched by the early frost .- Scientific American.

Unlucky In His Feet. Bald-I know one man who thinks thirteen an unlucky number. Yonge-Why does he think so?

Bald-He wears a No. 13 boot.-N.Y. Herald.

A Brilliant Outlook. Broke-Just saw the moon over my right shoulder.

Soke-Tha's nothin'. Jus' saw sheven moons over ri' shoul'er.-Chicago Record.

A Great Trip. Briggs-I took Jagway on a fishing trip last week.

Griggs-How did he act? Briggs-We had to bring him home in a cab. -- Detroit Free Press.

THE MOSQUITO'S FOE.

the Dragon Fly Is Entitled to

Everybody's Protection The most important family of the order of the neuroptera is that of the libellulide and its members present the characteristics of the group in the highest degree. On account of the long, slender body peculiar to the insects of this family they are sometimes called the devil's darning needles, but more commonly dragon-flies or snake feeders. In Scotland they are known by the name of flying adders; in England as horse stingers; in France as demoiselles, and in Germany, for the reason that they hover over water and live during their first stage in water, wasser jungfern (virgins of the water).

They have a quick sight, and fly with great rapidity backward, forward, sideways, upward and downward, and without turning. Their mouth is strengthened to the utmost; their jaws are strong and end in sharp points. The mandibles are provided with keen teeth and the lower lip is very large. Thus armed they chase kill every fly, moth and butterfly which they come across. They eat these delicate creatures, but frequently they appear to kill for killing's sake.

Dr. Henry C. McCook, the author of various books on strange actions of ants, discusses the question in the North American Review. It has been proposed before to use dragon-flies as police to keep down that blood-thirsty foe, the mosquito.

When we consider that mosquitos prevent the population of some parts of our country and actually kill domestic animals, it is very evident that any project that tends to discourage the breed should be received with war upon the mosquito by aid of the dragon-fly. No doubt the "snakeis to be feared only in the absence of larger game. It is commonly supposed that the devil's darning-needle will sting, and children and even grown people draw back when it stops suddenly in front of them-as suddenly as if shot; but without dropping to the earth it remains poised in mid-air. much in the manner of a fish in an aquarium tank. There is nothing of the wasp about it, and it has only the ability to pinch a little with its jaws. It never intentionally approaches human beings, and when its buzz is heard against the ceiling, that means an evidence to man that the poor insect has followed some fly or mosquito into the house and is immediately hunted out or put to death when his presence should have been most welcome.

There is no reason why the dragonfly should not be propogated by the



A GROUP OF DRAGON-FLIES. can be taught to sweep the ponds of larvæ, and grow them in any quantity. They are splendid creatures with bright wings, great air chambers for breathing through and really enormous muscles in comparison with their bodies. They have been observed on the ocean hundreds of miles from land, sailing along very much at their ease. The same marsh that propogates the mosquito can be used for a nursery for a new cure for mosquito bites-namely the destruction of the mosquito by the devils darning-needle.—Once a Week.

FLUIDS WITH MEALS.

The Use of Water and Other Liquids Is Not Always Harmful.

The arguments presented by many writers seem to prove that the moderate taking of fluids with the food at meals is not without benefit. But, says the Youth's Companion, the importance of the thorough mastication of food before it is presented to the stomach must never be overlooked. If this is interfered with in any way by the use of liquids we must promptly prohibit their indulgence.

Fluids may be taken ad libitum during meals by those whose digestive powers will allow it, but such persons should keep in mind that the strongest stomach may be abused too far, while those whose stomachs are already unequal to a severe strain should be especially careful as to the quantity of fluid imbibed with the food.

The saliva is the best lubricator for the food while it is in the mouth, both because of its starch-digesting powers and because its alkalinity serves to s imulate a copious flow of the acid secretion of the stomach.

Any habit, therefore, which permits the entrance of food into the stomach before it is thoroughly incorporated with saliva must be pronounced pernicious in the extreme. If we cannot afford the time neces

sary for masticating our food properly and incorporating it thoroughly with saliva it would be better to take noth ing but broths and similar foods. The use of water and other liquids as lubricators is not to be tolerated.

On the other hand, if we bear in mind the whole mechanism of digestion it will readily be seen that in cases of weakness or want of tone on the part of the muscles of the stomach, when every part of the food cannot be properly presented to the action of the digestive juices, the introduction into the stomach of a moderate amount of water may be of no slight benefit. The mass of food will become more pliable, and so more easily operated upon by the weakened muscles.

Hood's Cures



Saved From the Grave

Scrofula in Face and Neck-**Blind at Times**

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Health

"I have been a very great sufferer from scrofula. First, a large bunch came in my neck, growing as big as a good sized apple. The doctor lanced it, and we succeeded in healing it up. but the disease began to appear in my face, which would swell up and affect my eyes. Every morning they were so inflamed and swollen. that I was blind. I was in this condition for about a year. I began to take Hood's Sarsapa-

Hood's spin Cures

rilla, and when I had used a bottle and a half, the swelling in my face had entirely gone down.

I Have Been Perfectly Cured and am now in good health." WM. ERICK, West: Duluth, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

August

"I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was induced to try August Flower, which gave immedaite relief. We cannot say to much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.

The Greatest Medical Discovery

of the Age. KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.. Has discovered in one of our common

pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of

Boston.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is war-ranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver of

Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Read the Label. Send for Book.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ELY'S CATARRH **CREAM BALM** Cleanses the CATAPRH HEAD HAY-FEVER O' & Nasal Passages Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste

TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVE A particle is applied into each nostril and agreeable. Price 50 cents at Drugsists, or by ma ELY BROTHERS, 58 Warren St., New York

and Smell.

"About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life

on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering RECUEATISM four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was antirely cured and able to resume work.

Is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

By special arrangement Mr. Bolton Hall will continue to edit these columns. Mr. Hall is a son of Rev. Dr. John Hall, the well-known Presbyterian Divine. He is a lawyer, a gradu--What is true of the evil such the social cellar is almost equation of the Day Series." Mr. Hall has been a leader in plicable to the sub-cellar; Tax Reform for some years.

[This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

TAX MEETING.

Personal Property Tax Discussed at Grand Rapids, Mich.

A Lively Debate Between George F. Richardsen and Wm. M. Hathaway-The Meetings Proving to Be Very Entertaining.

The Grand Rapids Single Tax club held another interesting meeting July 28. The subject, "Resolved, that the tax on personal property is absurd and against good public policy," was ably handled by Messrs. Wm. Hathaway and Luten for the affirmative; while Hon. George F. Richardson and M. J. Kolts negatived the idea. Mr. Hathaway began by defining the meaning of a tax and explained why it was necessary to have a tax, that it was for the support of government, and protection of its citizens; that the citizens were supposed to pay a tax for the O. Flower, in the Arena. benefits received by all. He considered the best way to raise the tax was in such a way that it could be strictly enforced and not dodged or escaped as is extensively the case with the tax on personal property thereby compelling those who are least able to dodge it to bear the extra burden, and generally this was the poor man, while the rich man escaped. That the tax on personal property (and it was generally admitted) was burdensome for the poor while it was scarcely felt by the rich. The tax on personal property did not come up to the requirement for which it was designed. Jay Gould paid tax on personal property but his assessed value did not amount to one-twentieth of his personality and yet those who were many times poorer than he must make 'up the deficiency. The percentage of personal property was growing less annually by reason of the tendency to hide or escape the tax and thus in the thickly settled counties and in the rural the percentage of tax on personal property was greater and the farmer was thereby the looser, all of which went to show that a tax on personal property was absurd because the tax was a tax on industry that should not be paid by the individual; because there was a national fund which belonged to the people as a community and that should be taxed before taxing the product of the laborer's toil.

Land values were created by the peo ple and were the common property of all the citizens. Personal property tax is sometimes a double tax, as when a man buys a piece of land for \$2,000, and gives a mortgage back for one-half the land and both being taxed. There is no such thing as personal property in land.

Mr. Richardson began by giving his ideas of what governments were for, i. e., to provide for the comfort and convenience of its people and to protect them in the enjoyment and exerdifferent things for what a tax may be collected. There is the general or federal government, the state government, the county government, the township government, the city government, the ward government, and the village government, and probably twenty separate governments for which a tax must be collected. All these different governments were supported at an enormous expense for the benefit of those who lived therein and that it did not seem just to propose to exempt any one from contributing his share of the tax necessary when most all of his possessions consisted of personal property that the man who held mortgages and made his living in that business needed and expected as much profit from the government as any other man, and in some cases provisions were made for his special benefit, such as a register of deeds which is necessary so that deeds may be recorded and a true history kept so that he may see that the titles are all right and safe as an investment, that he may be sure in his property rights. He drives over the same roads, sends his children to the same schools. and receives the same protection of the laws and benefits of the courts as other citizens, and why should his securities be exempt from taxation? On the contrary, should he not contribute his share of the tax? He referred to a man of his acquaintance who lived in a township and had all of his property in securities in mortgages and was drawing seven per cent and as high as

The personal tax on mortgages was for the protection of the home lender against the foreign lender with whom he must compete.

Taxes and Causes.

I now come to notice a few basic causes of the appalling increase in crime, an idea of the tropical growth of which may be gained by noting that in 1889 the number of murders known to have been committed in this country were over three thousand five hundred. In 1890 there were over four thousand two hundred; and is 1891 this mania for human life had so increased that the records show over five thousand nine hundred murders known to have been committed—an increase in two years of more than two thousand three | Evening Post. hundred murders. Now, it must be evident to the most casual observer, that there are certain potent causes operating in such a manner as to increase the borders of this commonmy touching upon more than three or ple of the vicinage. four which seem to me to be most immediate in their baleful effects.

1. The decline in integrity, lacident to the rise of the present speculative age, and the ascendency of the aristoc-

racy of the dollar. 2. Unjust Social Conditions, Espec-IALLY AS THEY RELATE TO TAXATION. -What is true of the evil suffered in the social cellar is almost equally apcrowding of people in squalid dens brutalizes and criminalizes; and so long as landlords have comparatively low rents to pay for old, rickety, disease-laden, and vermin-infected rookeries, they will not replace them with clean, healthful, or more commodious buildings; and while vacant lots, adjacent to a city are lightly taxed, land speculators will hold them out of the reach of the poor. Thus, our present system of taxation acts as a two-edged sword; it encourages the landlord to preserve as long as possible the most wretched old buildings, and it practically bars the poor from securing homes near the outskirts of the city. A recent writer on social problems has pointed out the important fact that, frequently wealthy people buy tracts of land on which live poor tenants, tear down the buildings, and leave the land vacant, because they do not want the poor near them. Thus the gulf is even in environment widening day by day between the rich and the poor; and as one author suggests, Fifth avenue loathes the slums, and the slums hate Fifth avenue. The present system of taxation is essentially unjust; it places a fine on industry; it favors the avarice of landlords; it adds to the misery of the slums, and increases our criminal population. - B.

Organized Labor.

Whereas, The pool tax is a tax on man's existence, and does not, even in theory, bear equally on all, because not laid on all: is still worse in practice, because impossible to collect of all on whom levied, is therefore an unjust tax

and ought to be repealed; and, Whereas, Taxes laid on personal property are a burden on both labor and capital, a fine upon enterprise and industry, bear with unequal and grievous severity on the poor, operate as perjury to conceal property from the sessor and as a punishment for making true returns, are therefore iniquitous, unjust and burdensome, are everywhere falling into disrepute, in many places into disuse, and ought to

be repealed; and, Whereas, Taxes on improvements are a fine laid on industry and enterprise, operate as a special inducement to hold land out of use for speculation, to the incalculable detriment of the community, and ought to be repealed; and,

Whereas, Some, though not consenting to the entire repeal of these taxes, still hold that improvements to the value of from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000.000, and personal property to a like amount, ought to be exempted from taxes, and Whereas, All these are fixed in the

constitution, by Article XIII, beyond the jurisdiction of the legislature to modify or repeal; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend and respectfully ask the legislature now in session that an appropriate constitu-tional amendment be submitted to the people, giving the power to act in the premises, to adopt such exemptions as are outlined above, or to abolish such taxes altogether.

Resolved. That we heartily endorse the report of the late grand jury of San Francisco, to the like foregoing effect.

Adopted by San Francisco Barbers' union, January 10, 1893. F. H. STANIE, Secretary. Adopted by San Francisco Labor

Council, February 3, 1893. M. McGLYNN, Secretary. Adopted by Sacremento Council Fed-

erated Trades, February 6, 1893. H. N. BAUMAN, Secretary.

farmer-What do you produce? Earth Owner-I produce houses. F .- Oh, no; the builder produces

Taxable Product.

E.-Well; but I pay him, don't I? F .- Yes, with the money we give to be allowed to occupy your earth; I guess it's we produce those houses.

E.-Well, I produce rent receipts anyhow. F .- Yes, and as you tax our product, we are going to tax yours. But what do you produce on the vacant land?

E.-No! I produce; that is, I-ahwell, I hold it-I produce speculation. F .- Well, as it wouldn't run away if you didn't hold it, I guess we will have to tax that product, too, seeing, we are in the majority.

E .- What! tax rent and vacant land? Sir, that is anarchy and socialism and Anthanasianism and confiscation! Why, simply because I take rents for my own good, you propose to take a part of them for the good of the communityand to tax unused land. It's downright communism in land, nothing else, sir, I won't have it.

F .- Won't have the land, you mean?

An Appropriation for the Unemployed.

What the Herald is saying is, that it is right for men out of work to take the property of their fellows. It does not put it on charitable grounds, asserting that it "is not a matter of charity but of simple justice to the toiling masses." If it is just to take money, wrung from the citizens of this country by taxation, and throw it as a gift to the unemployed, it is also just to take money in all other ways for the same purpose. Taxation is only one way of taking money from its owners by force. It would be a very stupid anarchist who would not see that it was logically the same thing to get what he needed by dint of torch and bomb.-

In Local Taxation, Too.

Chicago Platform: The democratic party believes in home rule and the wealth of social night. Space prevents control of their own affairs by the peo-

So is the Republican party. - [Editor

"DON'T MEAN ANYTHING."

Old High Tariff Is a Dalsy, But He Cannot Fool All the People All the If there is anything on earth, or in the waters under the earth, more dis-

onest than protection itself, it is the nethods by which protectionism seeks to make its case and reach its ends. Old High Tariff is by turns a bully and a beggar. He can coo like a dove and howl like a wolf. To-day he may be seen booted and spurred, riding down every one who comes in his way. To-morrow he is found in rags and tatters, a very tramp upon the roadside. In one breath and in a lordly voice, he exclaims: "Make way for American industry!" In the next breath, and in plaintive, tremulous tones, we hear the old scamp feebly murmur: "A little room for charity." And so on to the end, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera!

At the present moment the two strings on which old High Tariff is playing are the hardness of the times and the cowardice of the democrats. Of course the hard times are the direct result of the threat to repeal the McKinley bill. The bill itself has nothing to do with them. And, of course, the democrats do not intend to repeal it because they do not dare to; the plain words of the president's message to the contrary notwithstanding. So runs the protectionist account of it.

The Ohio democrats meet and nominate Larry Neal, the very embodiment of tariff reform. That is nothing. The democrats of Iowa meet and reiterate the national tariff plank, of which Larry Neal is author. That is nothing. And now comes the appointment of William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, to the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, and, of course-to the cunning attorneys of monopolythat will be nothing. Meanwhile, all the imps and pimps of the painted harlot of protection are agreed upon being greatly amused by the extreme loueliness and isolation of Dana and Watter-

son. * * * * * Now, then, to the recapitulation: First-Speech of Hon. William L. Wilson.

Second-Tariff plank of that convention, Wilson, chairman of the national democratic convention. Third-The election of Cleveland and

Stevenson as president and vice presi-Fourth-The organization of the new government with John G. Carlisle as secretary of the treasury.

Fifth-The words of the message to the extra session of congress. Sixth-The appointment of Hon. W.

L. Wilson as chairman of the ways and means committee. Oh, no. We don't mean anything, don't we? We are afraid to do anything, are we? And the Courier-Jour-

nal is lonely, is it? Alas, so lonely, so isolated, with old Grover Cleveland sitting up there in the White house, and old John G. Carlisle sitting up there in the treasury, and old Billy Wilson sitting up there in the ways and means, and old Larry Neal running for governor of Ohio! He wanted to sing "Sweet Violets," did he, and the band played "Annie Laurie," did it? Poor old High Tariff! He is blind in

one eye and can't see out of the other. His hat is caved in and there is dust of his coat collar. He talks through his McKinley Is Still Butting His Head whiskers and interviews his hat. He Against a Stone Wall. ought to go out and hire himself as a freak to some of those fake shows in the Midway Plaisance. "A wet sheet and a---"

Hurrah for Cleveland and Carlisle, for several years past. Larry Neal and Billy Wilson, free trade and sailor's rights:-

There's a good time coming, boys, A good time coming; There's a good time coming, boys, Wait a little longer.
—Courier-Journal.

M'KINLEY'S QUESTIONS.

Shots that Larry Neal May Fire Back at

During his speech at Akron, O., on September 12, Gov. McKinley, in one

of his flights of sarcastic eloquence, called upon his "distinguished and able" opponent-"the very author of the tariff plank of the last democratic national platform itself, to advise the country exactly what the party now in power will do with the tariff." wants everything "in detail and with particularity." And then he began with Schedule A and went through each schedule asking "what will he do" with this or that article.

His astonished audience will probably be suprised to learn that Mr. Neal was not rendered speechless from the stunning effects of these categorical questions. Undoubtedly, Mr. Neal can defend himself; but suppose he plays "turn about" with McKinley and asks a few similar questions of the great tariff expert-the very author not merely of a tariff plank, but of a whole bill, and the far-famed McKinley bill at that.

"Mr. McKinley in the spring and summer of 1890, you were engaged in making your great bill. If I had then asked you "what will you do with tin plate," what could you have told me? Only this: "Mr. Cronemeyer is fixing up paragraph 143 to suit himself: I really can't tell you what he will dc.'

"How about cutlery; what will you do with it?" "I can't tell you. Mr. W. Rockwell's wishes must be respected; you know he is a big manufacturer of pocket knives.

"Surely, major, you can tell us what will be done with table cutlery?" 'Sorry, but Mr. Charles S. Landers, who represents the makers of table cutlery has not yet handed in his corrections and amendments. We shall undoubtedly print his memorandum word for word "Can you tell me what will be done

is unless the manufacturers want us to adopt the duties they proposed when they appeared before this committee.' we may expect on woolen good?" would gladly do so if I could. I must who will adjust duties in behalf of the

dress goods. "That seems strange. Certainly, you ity.

can give the farmers some idea of what you intend to do with wool." "My intention will not develop until Judge True Significance of the Candidature of Lawrence and his National Wool Growers association make known their de-

"Just one more question, major: You are of course able to say what carries with it no element of special inrails, will be done with steel structural steel and other articles in Ohio, nor is it particularly thrilling to the great metal schedule? "I'm glad the people of the Buckeye state itself. you're going to let up on these annoy- Ohio is a republican state, or at least ing questions. How can I tell what has been since before the civil war; and conclusion Mr. James Swank, Mr. Henry W. Oliver and other members of the American Iron and Steel association will come to? Undoubtedly we will about Ohio politics at all. give them just what they want. You see, as Mr. Dingley says, we want to long and rather dull speech with which make a bill which shall be consistent, he opened his canvass, quoted from his comprehensive and complete, with all the different parts properly and justly related. To make certain that all will be perfect we have decided to let the manufacturers who are to be prois entirely proper as they have been the financial backbone of the republican party in the past and we hope they will be in the future. Their wishes are entitled to the greatest consideration. You see how it is-I would like to oblige you, but under the circumstances I can't answer your questions." -B. W. H.

A SAMPLE.

A Kick Against Reciprocity-Only One Case of Its Benefit to This Country. In the report of the comptroller of ustoms at Georgetown, Demerara, for 1892-93, we find several tables relating to the operation in British Guiana of the McKinley reciprocity clause. They are summed up by the comptroller him-

self as follows:

"If they prove anything, it is that the conditions of our commerce are such that, with the single exception of cotton-seed oil, trade has not been fostered between this colony and the United States by the operation of the McKinley stipulations for reciprocity. In certain articles such as flour, kerosene oil, lard, and pickled beef and pork, the Americans had already a practical monopoly of our market. Increased consumption of these and similar articles can only follow upon an increase of population or purchasing power, such as may be expected to attend the development of the gold industry. By submitting to the terms imposed by the Washington agreement the colony was enabled to continue to send its sugars into the American market; but it does not appear that the retention of this right has been productive of any material increase of trade. However vital the retention of this right may have been to a few individuals, the opinion seems to be gaining ground that, to the colony in general, it was not the absolute necessity that at one time it appeared to be."

What is thus true of British Guiana s true in general of all the countries with which reciprocity arrangements were made under the terms of the Mc-Kinley bill. The main course of trade does not appear to have been sensibly affected in any direction by these vaunted "treaties" which were going to revolutionize commerce on this hemisphere. N. Y. Evening Post.

STILL KICKING.

Gov. McKinley formally opened his campaign for re-election in Akron, O. His speech is the familiar one which he has been making, with few variations,

He is threshing old straw, and to no useful end. He still insists that the foreigner pays the customs duties and not the people who buy the taxed goods. He is still persuaded that the manufacturers contributed \$2,000,000 to perpetuate the rule of the republican party with the philanthropic motive of compelling themselves to pay higher wages and sell their productions

Apparently that part of his speech which relates to the present crisis was composed several weeks ago. It takes no account of the fact that industries are reviving in prospect of repeal of the Sherman law, while tariff reform

is as imminent as ever. But of what avail is such a campaign? The nation has twice emphatically condemned and repudiated McKinleyism. That national verdict was in spite of the Ohio fogies and cannot be reversed by them. There is a democratic president and a democratic congress, and these conditions will not be changed for three years certainly. McKinley is simply kicking against the pricks. He must do it. We may pity his fate, but it cannot be helped.—N. Y. World.

Give the People a Chance.

Let the committee on ways on means if it is to have "hearings," widen the scope of investigation which has usually characterized "hearings" by that body. The selfish interest of protected manufacturers will prompt them to solicit audience. They will expend time and money to secure it. There are other men in the country whose opinions are of more value. They may not offer their testimony, or make a gratuitous tender of their advice to the committee, but it should not be impossible for the committee to give them at least equal opportunity with those who have selfish interests to serve. If this is done it will be better for the committee, and it will be better for the country. When this is said, it is not meant that only such tariff reformers as favor reductions in the lines they are interested in shall be called. Let the consumer be heard. Free raw material is well, but where is its advantage to the mass if it does not result in reducing the prices of products? Give the people a chance. -St. Louis Republic. with fire arms?" "Not just yet-that

Ready to Pass Sentence. Some of the good democratic editors are restless about the "hearings" which "Would you kindly inform me what the ways and means committee is granting to sundry people on the tariff. But it is always customary, after the verdict refer you to Mr. Isaac N. Heidelberger, of guilt has been returned, to hear whatever the defendant may have to wholesale clothier manufacturers, who say why sentence should not be passed will frame the two clauses prescribing upon hin. The people have returned the taxes on women's and children's the verdict, and congress will pronounce the sentence after due formal-

WHAT IT MEANS.

The candidature of William McKinley for reelection as governor of Ohio is not of itself particularly important. It terest to the people who reside out of were it not that its people have a lucid interval about once in six years, the outside world would not concern itself Gov. McKinley, in the course of the

opponent the statement that "the voice of Ohio will be held, with universal acclaim, the voice of the nation," and said that he accepted the issue thus tendered. As usual, Gov. McKinley was teeted fill in their own clauses. This unfair. The voice of Ohio in favor of tariff reform, which was what Mr. Neal was speaking of, might well be accepted as the voice of the because Ohio has so long nation, been a steadfast and bigoted advocate of spoliation by means of protective duties. Her pronouncement in favor of an honest tariff for revenue might well be accepted as the voice of the nation. To reverse the case, if the protectionists would come over into Kentucky and get a verdict in favor of the robber baron, they might well call it the voice of the nation, but they have never been willing to accept our devotion to the star-eyed goddess as representing anybody but ourselves. Mr. Neal may well say that Ohio's declaration for tariff reform would be equivalent to the voice of the nation, since it she reverses herself on that issue, every other protection state might be expected to do likewise. On the other hand her adherence to the heresy of a tariff for spoilation would mean nothing more than a repetition of the old the demand is only that its generosity lesson that "Ephraim is joined to his shall not be abused. If a pension is to be idols; let him alone." Gov. McKinley should know that we long ago made our arrangements to reform the tariff without the aid of Ohio. Should she, however, decide that she wishes to have a share in the great and glorious work without the hope of fee or reward, her assistance will not be rejected. Her repentance will have come too late, but

who shall set bounds to saving grace? Nevertheless, there is something picturesque in the candidature of Gov. McKinley. The serenity with which and a disregard of important requirehe bobs up with the most delightful unconsciousness of the fact that he has wrecked his party is without a parallel in history or fiction. Perhaps the young gentleman mentioned in "Great Expectations" who fought Pip in Mrs. Haversham's back garden, without the faintest suspicion that he was outclassed, in spite of a dozen knockouts, may afford something like a suggestion of Maj. McKinley's state of mind; but that guileless youngster involved nobody but himself in defeat, while McKinley called down the displeasure of the greatest nation on earth, not only on himself, but on his party also. That he dares again to raise his head high enough to be shot at shows a curious unconsciousness of the mischief he has done, or else a wonderful confidence in the ignorance of the Ohio electorate. Perhaps both these reasons cooperate to make possible the candidature of the putative author of the most foolish and abominable tariff law that ever encumbered the statute book of any enlightened nation .- Louisville Courier-Jour-

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

-The ways and means committee of the house is said to have decided not to give any more "hearings" on the tariff question. Such things as they heard had neither the merit of truth nor nov elty.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Portugal has reduced the tariff on wheat because the crop is short, and bread is dear in that country. The motive of this reduction does not "gee" at all with the claim of McKinley and his disciples that the foreigner pays the tax.-Detroit Free Press.

-Mr. McKinley, who recently failed for more than he was worth, is discussing the silver question before the people of Ohio. He should have Charlie Foster of the same state as a side partner. Such a pair could hardly fail to enlighten the country as to safe financial policies .-- St. Louis Republic,

-Instead of denouncing the democratic administration for investigating pension claims with a view to throwing out the fraudulent, the G. A. R. should have denounced the cormorants who have abused its protection to procure undeserved favors from the nation, and whose greed made necessary the present scrutiny of the pension list. The in-Quence of the veterans should be on the side of honest pensions. - Louisville

Courier-Journal - Asked about tariff revision George A. Macbeth, the Pittsburgh glass manufacturer, said: "I am willing to go before the ways and means committee of congress and show where the tariff is a detriment to the glass business." Thomas A. Atterbury, the tableglass manufacturer, said: "Andrew Carnegie does not care a farthing whether the McKinley tariff or free trade is in vogue." David B. Oliver, the iron manufacturer, said: "Congress was pledged to change the tariff and should do so quickly so that labor and capital can get settled."-N. Y. World. -Of all pressures, the money pres-

sure is quickest to make itself felt. The American farmer, who sees everything once more that "the south is in the he has to sell priced in a free trade market, and everything he has to buy taxed to the moon, is afflicted by a pecuniary stringency, which, too often, the fact is that, if the skies should rain | trol of the federal government most money, if the vaileys should be filled of the time, does not affect the plarm-with it, so that the boys could go and ists. They must have a buraboo of fill their sacks and baskets with it and some sort. cart It away, under the McKinley bill and/any kindred fraud which might be patched up by a combine of traitors and nounced success compared with the atcowards, raseals and fools, it would go poverished many .- Louisville Courier- of the senate completely to disappear.

THE PENSION ARMY.

Leose Methods of the Prulligate Harrison

The annual report of Commissioner Lochren shows that in another year the number of pensioners is likely to exceed a round million. It is the boast of this country that the people are not burdened with the support of a standing army, but here is a body of men more or less dependent upon the government for support which exceeds in number and in annual cost any effective standing army in Europe. It is not wholly maintained in idleness or entirely withdrawn from the work of production, but the drain of \$100,000,-000 a year upon the resources of the people is equivalent to the burden of supporting a vast standing army never-

Of this there would be no complaint if no one received a share of the people's bounty who was not fairly entitled to it, even under the over-generous legislation of congress, but in that case the expense would be much less than it is. The disability act of 1890, which added so enormously to this burden of expense, was based on a false principle, for it took from the people at large a share of their earnings for the benefit of a class whose ability for self-support had not been impaired by the services they rendered to the country in time of war. They were in the same condition in this respect as a much larger number of their fellow-countrymen who could make no elaim upon the government for support, and the distinction of patriotism in their service was taken away by making it a matter of pecuniary reward. But the worst effect of this law is to be found in the encouragement to avowed pauperism and the stimulus to fraudulent claims to public support which it involved.

But the disability act is now generally accepted as beyond recall, and granted to every veteran who can prove that he is no longer able to support himself by manual labor, though the disability is in no measure due to his service in the army or navy, he should at least be required to show that his disability is real and his claim not fraudulent. The policy pursued under the act of 1890 by the last administration has been distinctly shown to have been one of encouragement to fraud and false pretense on the part of claimants and of agents. By loose methods ments of the law, pensions were granted by thousands to persons in no way entitled to them, the purpose apparently being to swell the rolls and increase the expenditures as rapidly as it could be done.

This policy has entailed upon the present administration a difficult and delicate task which fidelity to the interests of deserving pensioners and to the people at large requires it to per-form with strict integrity. Neither the secretary of the interior nor the commissioner of pensions has shown the least desire to deprive any man of a pension who is honestly entitled to one under the present laws, but they are determined to purge the rolls of fraud and clear the bureau of scandal, and in this effort they will have the encouragement and support of the people and of every patriotic veteran. The army of pensioners, if large and expensive, should be maintained in honor and in the respect of the country.-N. Y. Times.

HARD UP FOR A SCARE.

Theatrical Politics of the Calamity Howling Republicans. We cannot help feeling a degree of commiseration for the organic republican editors. They are so hard up for a political scare. For twenty-five years they have been conducting their campaigns with a terrible spook of some sort as the center piece of their politico-

theatrical properties.

The "rebels" served them admirably for a decade and more after the war was over and all the swords had been beaten into plowshares and the spears into pruning hooks. Even as late as 1884 many of their leaders thought there was "one more president in the

bloody shirt." Then the British bugaboo was pressed into service. Every proposal to reduce the tariff bounties enjoyed by the promoters of republican campaign funds was met by the cry of "British gold." Other variations of the "free trade" scare were invented and played with great ingenuity and no little success.

Finally the people refused to be frightened any longer by campaign spooks and elected a president and a congress commissioned to reduce the

Fortunately for the scare-workers, but most disastrously for the country, a genuine panic set in over the tendency of the republican silver purchase and paper inflation law to force the finances to a cheap silver basis. "See what comes of electing a democratic president," shouted the authors of the disaster.

The strong vote in the house in favor of repeal in response to the president's recommendation stopped the panie, and business and industry began at once to revive right in the face of republican declarations that tariff agitation had caused the trouble. The battered old free-trade spook having failed to frighten anybody, the organs have, with ludicrous inappropriateness, revived the older cry of the "rebel brigadiers," and proclaim saddle" and that a "free ballot" is in danger. The fact that the south has remained peaceful, prosperous and democratic for a dozen years under he ascribes to a dearth of money. But home rule, with the republicans in conists. They must have a bugaboo of

A stage tragedy that makes everybody roar with laughter is a protempt of the calamity-howlers to get just where it now goes, to enrich the up a scare that will really frighten any. privileged few who fatten upon tribute | body, to take the place of the republiclevied through the tariff upon the im- an panie, which awaits only the action

-N. Y. World.

Issued every Thursday.

Democratic County Ticket.

For County Treasurer, C. S. FORD. For Sheriff.

For County Clerk, A. LEHNHERR.

For Register of Deeds,

For County Surveyor, For Coroner.

W. M. RICH. For County Commissioner, 1st Dist.,

FALLS TOWNSHIP TICKET.

ward politicians to invade our hones for the purpose of distracting wom an's mind from her legitimate and lovely sphere and th ow-ing a bone of contention in our otherwise happy homes.

It is pretty hard to learn how much truth there is in the reports that come from Washington by special correspondence to Kansas City and Kansas papers concerning matters pertaining to Kansas appointments. But if the one be true which says that a man named Thurston is bringing charges against ex 9 verner Glick to defeat his confirmation as pension agent the Democrats of Kansashoud demand that this man be at once removed from the place he holds in the printing bureau under appoint ment of the present administration and credited to Kansas. Thurston is the man who tried to kill D R. Anthony some years ago and was sentenced to three years in the state penitentiary This was during Mr. Glick's term as Governor of Kansas Thurston made application for pardon and the governor declined to grant it. The prisoner served out his term and has vilified and traduced Mr. Glick eyer since. It would be singular if his charges should have any weight with the senate in the matter of con firmation of the appointment of Mr. Glick as a pension agent. But it is still more singular how such a man could secure an appointment in the government service. Those who Ga., Constitution, June 4th. 1893. tion he holds in the printing bureau should speedily demand his removal, if he is to use the influence that position gives him to traduce a man beloved by the Democracy of K near as Governor Glick is - Popeka Press

WILL LOSE THEIR VOTES. One very important question to the

A man who filed a homestead claim

The News has brought a test suit in Quinn's court against F. M Whitlaw on a subscription account B. L. Strother claims that Whitlaw has

been taking the paper two years and eight months and then refused to accept it longer or pay for it. Whitlaw says he never ordered the paper and Model class Divise. Mrs. W. G. Patten says he never ordered the paper and

HOW TO VOTE.

To O tain Bal or—After giving your name and residence, if you are a voter, you will receive a ballot from one of the judges with his initials endorsed thereon. Retire at once, alone, into any vacant voting booth to prePare your ballot. You will find printed on the bellot, in a lumns side by side, all the cand dates of all the parties to be vited for at that election. At the top of cach column you will find the name of each parry ticket or list of candidates, as "People's party," "Republican," "Democratic," "Frohibition." etc.

FALLS TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Trustee,
S. D. Breese.

For Treasurer,
WM. MARTIN, SR.

For Clerk,
W. P. RETTIGER.

For Constables,
GE / McDonald, L. W. Heck.

DEMOCRATIC C UNITY PLAT
I We heartill endorse the administration of our Presist in Grover Cleve and, and believe that judging from his p stofficial acts, that he will recommend only such measures as are of real and issting value to the people of these Clinted States.

2. We congratuate the country that it is now under thorough by temo ratic ue, and express our sorrow at the fact at b, and sufforces on combination of creaming direct expression to their set timents.

B. We stand setting sold and sitrey as dwithout mental reservation upon section seven (7) of the chick patients of the set that found a lection, from giving direct expression to their set timents.

B. We stand squarely and without mental reservation upon section seven (7) of the chick patients of the country, and to the chest national election, from giving direct expression to their set timents and spire in the mining of the set of hot by and and siter will hout described by the voter. No intoxic ted persons the fort is a board to the set of hot gold and siters will hout described by the voter. No intoxic ted persons will insure the agrity of the two cits as shall insure the agrity of the two cits as and the equal power of any dollar at it times in the markets and in the agrity of the two cits and exchangeable value, or he so all justed as shall insure the agrity of the two cits and the favor of such all just each of the former in peziting of Wide Awake, the leading article in the started in the research of the form of the second of the count y, and to the standard of board and sires wil hout days of both me as must be of equal intensity of the two cits as and the equal power of any dollar at it messages the second of the second o To Prepare Your Ballot-To the left of

debts. And we do mand that he per monebe kept at parity and redeemance in such
coin."

4. We are in favor of such aljust nears of
railroid rates, as shall se just both to te
public and railroad cornorations, and was e
opposed to any legislation or delision weigh,
shall be the occasion for the serious crip dement of either the railroad cornorations or
the commonwealth of Kansas.

5. We believe that the labo er is wortry
of his hire and therefore are more than willing that every deserving exsoldies of the
Union shall sely y such a tension as will
adequately enabled mountains on ditheirals in peace and comfort, but we are opposed to
that interpretation of our pension lives
which would mak the acceptance of a pension a shall selve the content of any sumpuary laws and especially the hoperial
prohibition law of this it teles of any sumpuary laws and especially the hoperial
prohibition law of this it teles of any sumpuary laws and especially the hoperial
prohibition law of this it teles of any sumpuary laws and especially the hoperial
prohibition law of this it teles of all shall be wiped from the bow of our
otherwise fair and bout la Kansa

7. We demonstration by the most of all our county affire the laws of all the first development
of cain shall be wiped from the bow of our
otherwise fair and bout la Kansa

7. We demonstration by the most of all our county affire the laws of all the tisted possessing the selection
of all our county affire the development of our public schools. In joint and the common development of the fair of the people.

8. Through the defeat of the Re unlies a
first and attractive variety for all ages. The "American Literature

the people.

8 Through the defeas of the Re u lies n party and no order to recover their 82 00 majority teey have decided he the women of this State shall be the instruments of recovering to them the irost pressige. We the Demograte of Case constly place ourselves upon record as being opposed to endorse he efforts of a few fem le agita ors and adro t ward politicians to invade our hones for the recoverage of distracting women's mind from people—and their elders, if there be any who know him not. The lovers of Pansy's stories—and there are many—will find her serial increasing in interest. There are other bright stories and poems by well known authors. The magazine is, as usual.

The Democrats of Falls township met in mass convention in City Hall. very attractively and profusely illustrated Ten cents a number; \$1 a year D. Lothrop Company, Publish ers, Boston.

A HUGE PILE OF CONFEDERATE

MONEY. The huge pile of genuine Confed erate money was shipped here from Richmond, Va., the former capitol of the Confederacy, and is now the prop-erty of Mr. Chas. D. Baker. No. 90 South Forsyth street, this city. The money is of every denomination is sued by the departed nation, and in the big collection are bills of the rar est type. There are bills issued during very year of the war. Thou sands of them are very valuable as relies, but the great number of them Mr. Baker has on hand will make them so common as to bring but little on the market.

This \$80,000.000 of Confederate money has been all along supposed thave been destroyed. This is undoubtedly the largest lot of Confederate money in the world Atlanta.

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN.

The October issue of this attrac tive little magazine is as full of time ly and striking matter as the maga zince designed for the o'der folk The delightful little people in "A Little Columbian Grandpa" go to the World's Fair and see Phronsie Pep will have upon their citizenship to this state. It has been asserted that they do not lose their right to vote land filed upon, but such is not the case. The State supreme court has ruled upon the question in a case taken from Company, and this is the decision;

Instructive but of Natural History is made as attractive as a fairy tal, and the illustrations are charming Clearly the days have gone by when doll little 'primer' literate was good lit per and some of their other favorite

This dainty little magazine, sacred to the babies, is full of most fascinat state of K near. A man who filed a homestead claim on land in Oklahoma territory and made a settlement and improvement June, 1892, and intended to make said claim his home, and who returned to his former residence in Comanche county, in this state, for temporary purpose, intending to go back to his claim in Oklahoma, was not a legal voter at an election held in Comanche county on the 5th day of November, 1892, 46th Kansas, p. 359. – Wichital Beacon.

To the babies, is full of most fascinat in glittle stories and thy mes and pictures. The illustrations are this month so extremely beautiful that they would seem to be enough not only to delight, but to develop the held in Comanche claim in Oklahoma, was not a legal voter at an election held in Comanche county on the 5th day of November, 1892, 46th Kansas, p. 359. – Wichital Beacon, 1802. The babies, is full of most fascinat in glittle stories and thy mes and pictures. The illustrations are this month so extremely beautiful that they would seem to be enough not only to delight but to develop the held in his obove out on the plaintiff above, in the above entitled only to delight fully airy and graceful, and "The Tenth Egg" is a thrilling little tale in verse. Five cents a number; 50 c. nrs. a year. D. Lethrop Company, Publishers, Boston, Clerk of the District Court, chase county, Kans.

Reacon.

S. S. CONVENTION. The following is the program for Bazaar Township Sunday School convention, to be held at Bazaar school

house. October 14 1893: Song service led by township president Model Class
Dinner.
Song and prayer service, 1 d by
Levi handle

Question box Election of officers.

EVENING SESSION. Opening with anthem Bazaar M. E. Cheir Song and praise service ied by k. F. Ingram Address on Sund y school work Duett. One Day Nearer,"

Missiouie Patten and Mamie'h ndler
One minute talks on Sundays hool work,
led by Mis Mattie Upton
Anthem Bazzar Quartette

Benediction.

ANNUAL CONVENTION Of the Chase County Sunday School association to be held in the Presbyterian church, at Cedar Point, Kans., October 23 and 24, 1893

Let us make the convention helpful practical and spiritual.

Rev. A P. George, general secre-tary of the Kansas State Sunday School association, will be present and conduct the normal work.

Others from abroad are expected to The citizens of Cedar Point send a cordial greeting to all the Sunday

school workers and will accord them a hearty welcome. LOCAL COMMITTEES On arrangement, A. L. Seamans.

On entertainment, Mrs. Lutie Ward. chairman. On music Rev McKenzie, chair

> PR GRAMME FIRST SESSION-MONDAY I VENING

'rayer and praise service, he by ... w. G. Patten. County superintendent. The Sunday School a Civilizing and En-th ening Power," by P. George, general secretary, of Hut bisson Whee -heald M ssions and Ten perance be

Taught. by Rev C t Hoffmeister, tot onwood Falls Business—ppoin ment of Committees on onen tions and Res dutions. SECOND DAY-TUE DAY MORNING.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

TUESDAY EVENING.

Pra se se vice, led by

Nev J B. McKenzie, Cedar Point
The International and World's C mantion, by

Mrs E. chriver Cedar Point

Address to Pa ents by

Rev Thomas Lidzy Cottonwood Falls

JESSIE F. SHAFT, Cor Secretary.

W G. PATTEN. President.

WHO ARE INVITED greatest of poets among the young and women, that they may catch the

met in mass convention in City Hall. Strong City on Saturday, October 7, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose nominating a township ticket.

The convention was call to order by J. L. Cochran, Chairman of the Town

ship Committee, W. E. Timmons was elected Chair man and M. R. Dinan Secretary. Following are the nominations: Trustee, S. D. Breese.

Treasurer, Wm. Martin, Sr. Clerk, W. P. Rettiger. Constables, Geo McDonald and L W. Heck. Road Overseers-District No 1, 2

Hoad Overseers—District No. 1, J.
I Johnson; 2 Archie Miller; 3 Frank
Howard; 4 Wm Daub; 5, John Easter;
6. George Mishey; 7. George Love
camp; 8, W T. McDonald, 9, Richard
Cuthbert; 12 B F. Mealey; 13. Chas. Simmons.

REPUBLICAN TOWNSHIP CONVEN-

The Republican township conven tion was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m , last Saturday, by W. H. Holsinger, Chairman Township Commit-

Matt McDonald was elected as Chairman and E. D. Forney Secre fne fo'lowing are the nominees of

the convention:
Trustee, David Biggam.
Treasurer, G. K. Hagans.
Clerk, ferd Yegger

Constables, L. W. Heck and George

SUBSTANTIAL REWARDS FOR THOSE WHOSE ANSWERS

ARE CORRECT.

A man once entered a prison where was confined a condemed c iminal on making a request to be conducted into the pesce c of the doomed man, the visitor was informed that mone but relative were permitted to see the prisoner. The visitor said "Brothers and sisters have I none, but that man's (the prisoner's) father is my father's son."

Ho was at once taken to the prison Now, what relation was the prisoner to the visitor?

The Agriculturist Publishing Company will give \$60 a year for life to the person sending the filst correct at swer; \$500 to the second, the the next prize, and so on.

The Agriculturist Publishing Company will give \$60 a year for life to the person sending the filst correct at swer; \$500 to the second. The Galiculturist Publishing Company will give \$60 a year for life to the person over 1000 other rewards, consisting of pianos, organs, ladies and gents gold and selver watches, silver services diamond rings, etc.

The prison sending the list correct answer; \$500 to the second, the prison sending the list organs ladies and gents gold and selver watches, silver services diamond rings, etc.

The prison sending the list correct answer; \$500 to the second, the prison sending the filst correct at swer; \$500 to the second, the prison sending the filst correct at swer; \$500 to the second, the prison sending the filst correct at swer; \$500 to the second, the prison sending the filst correct at swer; \$500 to the second, the prison sending the filst correct at swer; \$500 to the second, the prison sending the filst correct at swer; \$500 to the second, the prison sending our circulation.

The Galiculturist is an old established concern and possesses ample means to enable it to carre out all its aromiss. (Send for print distor for mer orize winners.)

JUDGES The will be a visceted to a sist the service of the correct and so on.

W. Robertson, Pres din the prison of the correct and so on.

W. Robertson, Pres din the prison of the correct and possesses a

IF YOU CAN'T COME

In person to Louisville, to buy your Dry Goods from the New York Store, then all you have to do is to drop us a line on a pos tal card. Tell us just as near as you can, what you want and we will give you the same low prices that you would get if you were buying it yourself at the counter,

Don't get us mixed up with any other store by a similar name in some other town. We have no branches and Louisville, Ky., is our only place of bu iness. So when you want anything of any description then write to us for samples and prices

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A Mad Love... Bertha M Clay
A Life's Kemore ... The 1 uchess
he H Rider flaggard
Mora's Choice Hertha M Clay
A Life's Secret Retha M Clay
Aunt triana... Ross N Carey
The Qu en's Necklace ... Alex, Dumas
A Troublesome Girl he Duchess
20.100 eagues Under the Sea J'ls erne
The Knight of Red Castle, Alex, Dumas
Clouds and Sunshie ... Charles Reade
Dora Pherne Bertha M Clay
M rie's Crusade Rosa N Carey
The Counters of Charny ... Alex, Dumas
Loys Lord Berresford The Fata' Marr age M. E. Braddon

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With the aid of our perfect system you can shop by letter as easily and s satisfactorily

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in person.

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If you want o buy anything at any time, write to us for it. Every order is filled and every letter is answered on the same day received.

OUTNN MICHAEL

(SUCCESSOR TO J. M. WISHERD), THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building and is fully prepared to furn-ish everything in his line.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!! The firest in the city. All flavors. Any quantity.

MILK SHAKE, LEMONADE & POP

to quench your thirst these hot days.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS, For yourself and " Best Girt."

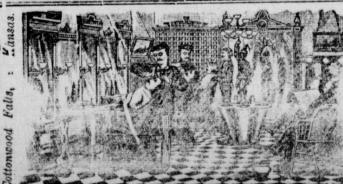
CIGARS AND TOBACCO. For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls Kansas.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Har dware, Stoves. Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills. Pumps. Pipe, Hose and Fittings

KANSAS COTTONWOOD FALLS.



ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffics box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton

THOS. H. GRISHAM

WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS AT LAW Will practice in all State and Federal

Office over the (base County National Bank. COTTONWOODFALLS HANSAS.

F P. COCHRAN.

AITORNEY . AT . LAW COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Feder HON. J. JAY BUCK, JOSEPH F. BRUCE.

BUCK & BRUCE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over Emporia National Bank.

Will practice in all Courts—Federal, State and U. S. Courts. EMPORIA. KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the plactice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting

OFFI E and private dispersary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gliete's.

Cottonwood Falls. - - Kansas

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M D.

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T Morgan's

BRI ADWAY. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, ill buy of sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANSAS

A SCHOOL OF Shorthand and Typewriting

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NOW is your opportunity to get a thorough knowledge of this useful an important study for the small sum of \$8.00, without leaving your home.

Our system is the best now is use and we guarantee that all who complete our course of two mon hs will be in a position to make of themselves expert stenographers.

A special lass will be organized July 6th, at 8 p m., in the U. P church. Teachers joining the class can complete the course before the school year begins.

Those interested will please call on or address,

CEO. W. SOMERS,

Sheriff's Election Proclamation

STATE OF KANS S, Ss.

Treasurer.
Register of Deeds.
Clock.
Surveyor.
Coroner.
Commissioner of 1st District.
A'd all of the proper township officers whose terms expire annually, and also two Justices of the Peace to fill unexpired terms in 1 amond reex Township. And votes of electors for said officers will be received at the Polis of each Election District in said County.
In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office at Cottonwood Falls, in said county, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1893.

J H. MURDOCK. Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.. CHICAGO.
THE PANSY FOR JUNE

GOD'S CIFT, ELECTRICITY

Cures Others, 😂 🤣 🥞 S Why Not You? The B. B. Blisa Electric Body

superior to all others. Thousands have been cured of

0 Complaints, all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, by their faithful use.

Tonsorial We handle the only Electric invention that is successful in curing Deafness when caused by Cararrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc.

Chase county Land Agency,

has been established at GEO. W. SOMERS.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

County of Chase, { 8s.

County of Chase, { 8s.

The S are of Kansas to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, That I, J. H. Murdock, sheriff of Chase county. Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do by this proclamation give public notice that on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, the same being Tuesday, Nov. 7th, A D. 1893, there will be held a general County and Township e ection and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wir:

Sheriff.

WANTED.— A Representative for our Family Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168 Another \$136,00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address and communications to

Notice for Publication. Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN.,
eptember 26, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make flual proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk, of the District court of chase Coun y. Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, on ov. 11, 1893, viz: Gustav Palles H E'24 522 for the northwest ½ section 25. Township 20, south of Rang 7, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Joseph Behwilling, of Birley, Kan.
Joseph Hensler, of Birley, Kan.
Joseph Hensler, of Birley, Kan.
Joseph Langendorf, of Birley, Kan.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express.

Bits and their Attachments are RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarib, General Debisity, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female

DEAFNESS.

Send 10 cents for our 100-page Catalogue, which describes treatment. Please mention this paper.

B. B. Bliss, Iowa Falls, Iowa,

SHOP

the Shade County Courant. THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1893.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop. 'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; w to the line, lett he chips fall where they may "

Terms per car \$1.50 cash in advance; af-er three mouses, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00, for six months. \$1 00 cash in advance.



ME TABLE. WAST. NY.X. Col.X. Chi.X. MRX KC X edar Grove 107 11 01 1 26 11 59 10 13 **Safford ville. 6 12 5 42 2 16 8 13 1 21 Elithor.... 6 17 5 47 2 22 3 22 1 26 5trong ... 6 25 5 55 2 28 3 10 1 08 Evans ... 6 32 6 02 2 36 3 49 1 49 Elimbale ... 6 36 6 66 2 10 3 55 1 54 Clements... 6 47 6 17 2 51 4 10 2 10 Cedar Grove 6 55 6 55 2 59 4 21 2 21 Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going

C. K. & W. R. R. Gladstone Bazaar ... Pas-. Frt. Cottonwood Falls. Strong City 3 50 m 8 30 m 5 20 Evans ... 4 00 8 45 Hymer ... 4 19 9 15

We must insist on having the names of correspondents not for publication, but as a guarantee of their good (aith, as we will not publish any litems, no matter how im orisin they are, unless we know who our informant is; therefole, write your name at the bottom of any items you send in for publication, and write whatever cognomes you want to appear in the paper.

DOAL SHORT STOPS.

Harry L. Hunt is in New York city. Henry Fink has returned to Hymer. Master Jasper Steadman, of Bazaar.

J. L. Ellis, of Rock creek, is in the Strip. Walter White, of Toledo, is visi -

in Indiana. E. D. Replogle went to Kansas City Friday last.

Miss Cora Park is now Assistant Postmas ter at Elmdale Mrs. James Thompson, of Strong City, is quite ill,

Chas. Johnson, of Emporia, has gone to the Strip.

The Bazuar school has an enrollment of 30 pupils. John Thorps and son came in, Sun-

day, from Colorado. Mark Hackett, of Lawrence, is visiting his home folks.

Chas. Baker, of Florence, was at Strong City, last week. Mrs. Zadok W. Davis and daughter

are visiting in the east.

C. R. Simmons returned, Saturday, from a visit at Wichita. The Norton creek school is charge of Ed Rockwood.

H. J. Sager and family have gone Dave Koegoelihn, of Strong City, is

sick with malarial fever. Horace Drawbaugh, of Fox creek, was at Emporia last week.

M. A. Richards went to Emporia, this morning on business. Mr and Mrs. Wit Adare, of Stro g

were at Kansas City this week. L. Franz, of Strong City, has

ished building his new barn. Dress-making by Mrs Ida E. Watson, at the Hinckley House.

For sale, at J. A Bielman's, some fine pigs, cheap if sold soon.

David Biggam, of Strong City, is at-B Hunt's, Mrs Orr's parents tending the races at Topeka.

F. B. Hunt and Miss Alice Coleman are visiting the World's Fair. Geo. Jernigan, o Kansas City, was visiting friends her last week.

Mrs. Wm Wood, of Fox creek, was visiting in Emporia last week. The residence of E. W Tanner is receiving a fresh coat of paint.

A, P. McMinds and Miss il ttie Perrigo, of Strong City, are at the World's Fair. Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, was

the COURRNT office a pleasant call. visiting at Emporia, last week. W. H. Spencer is driving the ex

press wagon for Geo. George. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, of Bazaar, will soon visit the World's Fair.

A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, was at Emporia, last week, on business Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Conaway are

visiting the fair at Kansas City. Mrs. Gillman will leave. Monday, for a year's visit in New Hampshire.

E. O. Trask, of the Matfield Mirror, went to Oklahoma, Monday night. W. C. Handy returned last Friday from his visit to the World's Fair.

Mrs. Baldwin, of Hymer, enter-tained Mrs. T. J. Stiver last week.

Mrs. Dick Hays, of Bazaar, has gone on a visit in Sumner county. A. Veburg, of Birley, left, Saturday, for a visit to the World's Fair.

W. C. Giese, E F. Bauerie and Wm. Norton were at Emporia, Tuesday. Geo. George and Geo. W. Crum are attend ing the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F, at Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, were at Emporia, Satur

Mrs. J. K. Warren has gone to Cal-

ifornia to spend the winter with her

Mrs. Spray and daughter, of Colo-rado, are visiting at Mr. David Grif.

Mrs. W. R. Richards, of Strong City, was visiting at Emporia, last week.

Over Sixty car load of stock were there. shipped from Bazaar in one day last hipped from Bazaar in one day last veek.

Round trip tickets from Strong City l'alls, Kansas, who also does paper-

to Chicago for \$1320, via Santa Fe hanging.

Mrs. Judge T. S. Jones left, Satur

Ina Jackson.

World's Fair.

cently purchased.

Garfield University.

the boarding house.

10 cents; vehicles, free.

vacated by Mr. Coe and family.

week, have returned home.

of E. F. Holmes, at that place.

Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

which you would do well to call and

quarry, east of this city, and will run

Fair Grounds, October 26. Admission, 25 cents; children under fifteen,

Township nominees do not have to

be published under the new election

law--none lower than county nomi-

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Byrne and daughter, Miss Sadie, of Strong City.

left, Monday, for a visit to the

day, for her home, at Guthrie, Okla-Street Commissioner Henry Erret

is repairing the culvert on Union Mrs. H. N. Roberts, of Strong City, who was quite ill, last week. is im-

proving. Wm. Brandley and John McCabe, of Bazaar, returned from the Strip

last week. Miss Nettie McCallum, of Strong City, was visiting friends in Clements

Mrs. Callie McCombs. of Osage City was visiting her parents in Strong City

On Tuesday last the street car leaving this city at 7:30 and 8:30 p. m., was

Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, she will take a course in music at and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere. The Rev. S. W. Richards and fam-

ily, of Strong City, moved, last Saturday, to Olathe. W. H. Winters and D. M. Reifsny.

der, of Strong City, were at Kansas City last week. Do you wear pants? If so, step in erected in that city.

and get a pair at Talkington & Son's. Matfield Green.

Mrs. L. A. York, of Denver, Colo., has been paid, and se is visiting at her grandmother's, Mrs. think we need money. H. Hornberger. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Mason Young, of Toledo township, died, October 10, 1893.

John and Hart Leonard brought 1000 head of cattle from Butler county to Bazaar last week.

Eli Goodreaux, of Strong City, was sick, last week, with chills and fever, but is now better. Mr and Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of Ba-

zaar, rece ved a visit from Denver friends, last week. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hilton returned, Wednesday, from their visit

to the World's Fair. The ladies of the Congregational church, Strong City, will give a din-

ner on election day. Bert Chamberlain, of Topeka, formerly of Strong City, was visiting his old home last week. John Burke, clerk at the Bank

Hotel, Strong City, is off for a couple of weeks' recreation. G K. Hagans, of Strong City, is entertaining Roy Howell, of Nebraska City, Neb., this week.

Charlie Shulthies and Bob Roberts, of Council Grove, were visiting at

Strong City last week. Mrs. W. H Stover, of Hymer, has returned home from the Strip. She

reports her mother ill. Wm. Wood and Jeff Dougherly, of Fox creek, were visitors at the Kansas City fair last week.

Miss Emma Goudie, of Strong City, left, last week, to take charge of her school near Homestead.

Born, on Saturday, September 30,

tested by the recent high water.

the merry-go-round at that place.

Judge Lucien Earle, of McPherson,

After a pleasant visit with her parents, Mr

feed about 150 head of cattle for the

Hack to all trains, day or night, and will deliver trunks to and from trains.

Leave orders at S. J. Evans' Livery must fi Henry E Lantry of Strong City returned, Saturday, from Chicago, and left for Arizona, Sunday.

D. K. Cartter's Sunrise Prince, four Stable, Main street, east of Broadway. years old, king of the Kansas turf, aug 17 tf The sad news of the death of James will trot at Emporia, to-day.

Mrs H. A. Line dn, of Matfield Green, left.

R. Burgess, of Baltimore, Md, was received last week by Mrs. Ed. Wil by her niece, Miss Paulive Roy. liams, of Spring creek, a niece of Mr. Mrs Stella Orr and son, of Win-Burgess. field, are visiting at Mr. and Mrs. C.

Dave Knapp, of Strong City, was in attendance at the Priests of Pallas, at Kansas City, last week, and will visit the World's Fair before return The dam has been completed, and, proof of the good work done on it was ing home.

H. N Simmons, of Strong City, is J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, re building an addition to his house ceived a visit from his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kirker, last week. Denison Bros are doing the carpenter work, while Jeff Dougherty has charge A. O. Shaft, of Strong City, has of the masonry. gone to Americus to take charge of

Will Pugh. who has been attending to business at the Corner Drug Store during the absence of Mr. Hilton, is soon to go on the road again; this

was in town, last Thursday, and gave time in Missouri. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats James Plummer, of Strong City, an which they wish to close out at cost I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W BROWN,
Strong City, Kans.

John H. Horner, Republican can-didate for County Surveyor, gave this office a pleasant call last Saturday. lively appearance on Saturday last, who have the sympathy of the entire teams being hitched to nearly every community in their sad bereavement. post on Broadway, and a large num-Wm Martin and Geo McDonald, of

ber on side streets and alleys. Strong City, returned. Saturday, from their visit to the Kausas City Fair. Mrs. S J. spray, of salida, Col., wto had left, Saturday night, for a three week ' visit and beautifully illustrated with por-

Fred Langendorf and wife are now living with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Langendorf, on Prairie Hill. Having erected on the site of their Music Hall, this city, this week, open James Robertson, of Fox creek, will buildings recently destroyed by fire.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of

S. Stay, of Fox creek, is preparing to feed about 300 head of cattle for the Matadore cattle company this win- G. Furlow, of Chautauqua county, N. Y whom he had not seen for twenty-

delivered at your door. Perfection Oil, night.

12c per gallon. Gasoline, 13c. per gal.

The 2c per gallon. Gasoline, 13c. per gal-on A. C. GATES.

The Republicans of Diamond The Noble Outcast; E. D. Newman Creek township will meet in mass who took the part of the sailor lover, Fred Cunningham and Fred Win-convention at Elmdale, at 2 o'clock and who was always on hand in time fitts.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Uhl, of Prairie ters, of Strong City, were in attendHill, left, Monday, for a visit in Illi

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Uhl, of Prairie ters, of Strong City, were in attendance at the Kansas City fair last purpose of nominating a township Fiske, as "Lawyer Bruce," who proved himself to be more than a "pocket" ticket.

John Campbell, of Middle creek, is Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Lantry reat Leavenworth, serving as a juror in the Federal Court now in session turned, Saturday, from a visit at Prairie du Chien, Wis., accompanied by Miss Nellie Lawler, sister of Mrs. Lantry, who will visit with them for

a while The thermometer registered 85° in the shade at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, but Monday was the hotest day Prayer services will be held at the we have had for some time, the mer residence of Mrs. Chas. Fish, Strong cury marking 92° in the shade at 3 City, on Saturday evening, led by Miss

James Jackson, of Sedan, Kan., a brother of John Jackson, of Matfield Green, is trayeling with a stereoptican show and gave an entertainment at the latter place and also at Bazaar

Wm. Wilson and sons, Arthur and Everet, of Fox creek, have returned Republicans and People's party candidates should recollect that it costs but a V for them to let Demofrom the Strip. The boys each secured a town lot. Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Conaway and crats know, through the Coutant, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and son, Dudley, that they would be pleased to have

left, Sunday evening, for a visit to their votes. the World's Fair. Wm. Wood, of Fox creek, while A. L. Morrison and family are now living in the Mrs. E. Porter residence standing near a stove one morning, last week, at his home, fainted and fell against the same. He was quite in this city, which Mr. Morrison rebadly burned, but is now able to be

J. G. Atkinson lost his fine stallion, about again. last Saturday night, by lung fever.
and he has another fine horse that will
die in a few hours.

Miss Minnie Chandler, of Bazaar.
will soon leave for Wichita, where

L. L. Clay and Trim Foraker for a last Saturday night, by lung fever,

couple of weeks. Dr. E. P. Brown, dentist, who left Henry Clay, of Strong City, has this city, about June 1st, last, and moved to the Rettiger Bros', stone who is now at Phoenix, Arizona, expects to soon return here and again Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, was practice of his profession.

at Topeka, last week, and put in a | Thad Scribner has returned to Grisbid on a large building soon to be wold, Iowa, where his wife has been Please to look at the date to which will live in the future. They have your subscription for the COURANT many friends here, whose best wishes

has been paid, and see if you do not go with them to their new home. The new election law provides that certificates of all county and town-Remember the bicycle races at the ship nominations, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the caucus or convention, shall be filed with the County Clerk not later than Tuesday, October 17th.

The Reveille was sold, last Saturday nees require publication.

H. P. Coe and family are moving into the S. F. Perrigo residence and S. F. Perrigo's family are moving into the house being vacated by Mr. Coe and family.

The transfer was staticated was calculated and the Reveille Printing and Publishing Company, with \$1,000 capital stock, and W. S. Romigh, J. H. Murdock, Dr. F. T. Johnson, J. S. Doolittle and W. P. Martine Printing and Publishing Company, with \$1,000 capital stock, and W. S. Romigh, J. H. Murdock, Dr. F. T. Johnson, J. S. Doolittle and W. P. Martin as Directors.

Mrs. P. P. Schriver and mother, Mrs. Doughtery, of Cedar Point, who were visiting friends in this city last Wm. Pierman, at one time a resident of this county, but who is now head clerk in a large grocery store at Tacoma, Wash., was at Strong City, O. Grimwood, of Cedar Point, who last week, for a few days' visit with old friends. Mr. Pierman was on his way home from a visit to relatives in went to the Strip opening, has re-sumed his duties as clerk in the store

the east. Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Raymond Mitchell, of South Worcester, Otsego county, N. Y., and J. P. McMorris, of Davenport, Delaware county, N. Y., are the guests of W. H. When you want a good dish of Ice Cream or a glass of Lemonade, go to M. A. Richards' one door south of J. P. and W. H. McMorris are broth-M. A. Richards', one door south of Mercer's, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. ers who have not seen each other for B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield seventeen years. Green, have many bargaius in the dress goods line, as also in other lines.

The fore part of this week was very warm, with a strong south wind blow-ing constantly, until yesterday after-noon, when the wind whipped into the southwest, and the weather turned

Strong City, a daugnter.

Mrs. A E. Knox. of Hymer, who had been topping with her mother, at Emporia, during the absence of her husband in the Strip, has returned any further nominations. See the home.

Democrats, don't forget that you must file with the County Clerk, not |30, 1893: later than Tuesday, October 17th, a Frank R Allison, certificate to each township's nomina tions signed by the Chairman and the ohn Drumings, Secretary of the caucus or convention that nominates the candidates. Call on the County Clerk and get blank certificates and have them filled out

and filed in time. Married, on Thursday, October 12 1893. at the home of the bride's parents. Mr and Mrs. Jacob North, on South Fork, in this county, by the Rev. Thomas Lidzy. Mr. Charles G. Bennett, of Hutchinson, and Miss Fannie North, one of Chase county's fairest and most accomplished daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett will be home at 423 Avenue A East Hutch inson, Kansas, afcer October 28.

Died, at his home, near Cedar Point last Sunday morning, October 8th 1893, after a lingering illness, Mr. W. James Plummer, of Strong City, an employe of the Santa Fe company, laid off a couple of days, last week, and Brakeman Moore, of Emporia, worked in his place.

The streets of our city presented a lively appearance on Saturday last when the sympathy of the entire county and a highly respected and distinguished citizen. He leaves a wife and daughter, Miss Hattie M. Pinkston, to mourn his death, and lively appearance on Saturday last contact the county of the entire county.

Part 3. of "The Book of the Fair," has been received at this office. been visiting her sister. Mrs. David Griffitts, contains forty large pages profusely will pay cash for butter, eggs. poultry, hides and furs.

at chicago after which she will return here traits of the officers of the Fair and others who were instrumental in others who were instrumental in making the great Fair a success, be-Married, at Yankton. South Dakota, sides numerous cuts of the various on Monday, October 9, 1893 Mr. Geo. buildings and scenes in the White son, of Colorado, left, Monday, for Chicago.

Master Harry Hegwer will leave,
Saturday, for Denver, Colo., where he will make his home with his father.

On Monday, October 9, 1893 Mr. Geo.
C. Johnson, of Sharp's creek, Chase City. The book will be issued in twenty five parts and the price of each part is \$1, and is well worth the

ing on Tuesday evening with the laughable comedy, The Little Ferrett, James Cunningham, of Fox creek, is putting up an addition to his house.

Geo. W. Somers returned, this morning, from a short visit at Wich
Matadore cattle company this winter.

Lee Clay and family, of Strong City, or and Mrs. C. L. Conalarge and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, nearly way, Miss Jordan and Dr. J. M. large and appreciative audience, Outcost, a heavier play, was given, on Wednesday evening, to a house equal-B F. Beach, of Buck creek, is en ly as large. The company is comwho is a born actor; Henry Litts who played dual parts in The Little Ferrett, Best Oil and Gasoline in the market. five years, and who arrived here, last who did some clever acting in that piece, and also as "The Villian" in The Noble Outcast; E. D. Newman

Tabules. Ripans

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when

neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous. IT YOU UFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TABULES. DISORDE ED LIVER. or have A RIPANS TABULES IT YOUR COMPL XION IS SALLOW, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE RIPANS TABULES.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsis, habitual constipation, offensive breath and head che. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, bill usners, dizzmesss, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved

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One Gives Relief.

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McPIKE & FOX. Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if a quested

They are easy to take, Quick to Ac and Save Mary Doctor's Bill.

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POTURES

Send for FULL CIRCULARS or write to BFI FORD'S MO THEY CHICAGO, for FREE COPY of this WACAZINE BEDFORD'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY -



edition of Blackstone;" H. F. Beale. a promising young actor; J. P. Mc Millen and J. Blackman, who are not strangers to the stage: Misses Josie Rozeffe, Lida Crist and Grace Bel mont. Miss Crist, as "Nana Lee" in The Noble Outcast, proved herself see.

Mrs. C. M. Gregory, Mrs. W. S. Romigh, Mrs. B. F. Talkington, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gamer, Leo Holz and F. B. Hunt are visiting at the World's Fair.

Clint Breese, who has been clerk ing at the store of E. F. Holmes, at Cedar Point, for some time past, is now with T. M. Gruwell for a short time.

Mrs. C. M. Gregory, Mrs. W. S. Romigh, Mrs. B. F. Talkington, Mr. and the weather turned the solution with the wind whipped into the wind whipped into the solution with the weather turned quite cold, turning into a drizzling rain this morning, with in termission of no rainfall.

At the adjourned meeting of the Democratic County Central Commit tee, of which a quorum was present, held in the parlors of Central Hotel, last Saturday afternoon, it was decid strong one and should meet with strong one and should meet with

crowded houses wherever they play. To-night they give The Old Homestead, LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice

at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Sept. Miss Tames Harrison Eph Harris, J L McDowell, Thomas Ellis, Wesley H Evans, George Ellis, Mrs La Martin, Mrs Annie Y Ross, Call Box 56, Mrs Rebecca Gordon, D S Patton. All the above remaining uncalled

for. November 1, 1893, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

THE MILD POWER CURES. **HUMPHREYS**

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the recole with entire success. Every single Specific city of the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

1.—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. 25
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2.—Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness. 25
4.—Disprehen, of Children or Adults... 25
5.—Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic... 25
6.—Cholera Morbus, Vomiting... 25
7.—Coughs, Colds, Bronchits... 25
8.—Neuralgla, Toothachs, Facuche... 25
9.—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 25
10.—Dyspeysia, Biliousness, Constipation. 25
11.—Suppressed or Painful Periods... 25
12.—Whites, Too Profuse Periods... 25 1—Supepsia, Billousies, 25
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods. 25
13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarsenes. 25
14—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions. 25
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains. 25
15—Piles, Bilind or Bleeding. 25
17—Piles, Bilind or Bleeding. 25
18—Ophthalmy, Sore or Week Eyes. 25
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. 25
20—Whooping Cough. 25
21—Aathma, Oppressed Breathing. 25
22—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing. 25
23—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling. 25
24—General Debility, Physical Weakness. 25
25—Dropps, and Scanty Secretions. 25
25—Bropps, and Scanty Secretions. 25
27—Kidney Discanses. 25
29—Sore Month, or Canker. 25
30—Urinarry Weakness, Wetting Bed. 25
31—Painful Periods. 25
34—Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat. 25
35—Chronic Congestions & Eruptions. 25
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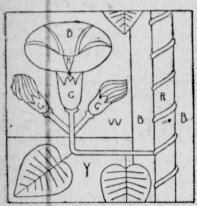


WOMAN AND HOME.

WILD MORNING GLORY.

▲ Handsome Figure for a Quilt and How

to Form It. One of the most beautiful designs for a quilt that I ever saw is the wild morning glory, originated by myself, and a sketch of which I send you. Directions given are for one square, twelve of which with a six-inch border make a quilt. The ground is composed of five pieces; one piece of white, 12x 12 inches; one piece of yellow, 6x12 inches; one piece of red, 2x18 inches, and two pieces of blue, 2x18 inches. Sew the ground together, putting a red strip between two blue ones. Sew a yellow piece at bottom where the leaves are, and a white one where the morning glory is; then sew all together, the yellow piece toward you, and



WILD MORNING GLORY QUILT.

red and blue strips to the right. The red strip forms a pole for the vine. The vine leaves and flower cups are of green, and the flowers and buds of red and blue.

To make the flower take a blue piece, 6x8 inches; fold it four double; round off the corner so as to make an oval; cut five strips of red, and sew on as shown in sketch. Cut a piece of red about 3 inches square. Sew an oval, letting it lap over the red piece; then cut flower cup and sew on, letting it lap on red piece also.

For the buds cut pieces of blue the shape of an incandescent lamp, and sew red stripes on. Cut flower cups and sew on, letting the cup overlap the buds. Cut six pieces of rine, and sew on red strip as indicated; then cut and sew on flower stem and Beaves. Cut a piece, 18x18 inches, of white for a lining, put cotton batting in and quilt by the piece. All the work on this quilt can be done on any ordinary sewing machine. Make machine tension very tight when quilting, to give an embossed appearance to the flowers.—Mrs. R. W. J. Stewart, in Household Qu

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

BREAD crumbs cleanse silk gowns. GLOVES can be cleaned at home by rubbing with gasoline. Corks warmed in oil make excellent

substitutes for glass stoppers. THE fumes of a bramstone match will remove berry stains from the fingers. MILE, applied once a week with a soft cloth, freshens and preserves boots

and shoes A LUMP of camphor in your clothespress will keep steel ornaments from

tarnishing. WEAR spots in a black silk waist may be strengthened by "sticking" court plaster underneath.

You can drive nails into hard wood without bending them if you dip them first in lard.

LIGHT scorch marks may be removed by simply moistening them with water and laying in the sun. A NICKEL'S worth of whiting and a

bottle of ammonia will keep silver forks, spoons and other table ware always bright and shining.

Gum arabic and gum tragacanth, in equal parts dissolved in hot water, make the best and most convenient mucilage you can keep in the house.

A CREAM-WHITE jacket of cloth trimmed as the wearer may see fit, to make it appropriate for the use for which it is designed, is called the Eulalia.

IF a little cornstarch is put into the salt for the table it will keep it from lumping, and the pretty little shakers will not have so hard a scolding in damp weather.

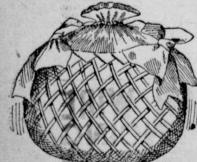
by covering the spot with powdered French chalk, laying a soft brown paper over the chalk and covering with

If one wishes to cool a hot dish in a hurry, it will be found that if the dish be placed in a vessel full of cold, salty water it will cool more rapidly than if dry and warm, simply moisten them it stood in water free from salt.

NICE SEWING BASKET.

A Charming Novelty When Properly Made and Ornamented.

illustrated may be either bronzed or left the natural color. It is lined with a strip of soft silk as long as the largest circumference of the basket. It should be wide enough so that when the lower edge is gathered to fit the



bottom and the lining is tacked in place the upper edge will project far enough beyond the top of the basket to form a cover, allowing for the amount turned down to form a casing or the two gathering strings. The basket is ornamented on opposite sides with bows and ribbons matching the lizing in color .- N. Y. World.

LAUNDERING CURTAINS.

Work That Requires Great Care and Con siderable Patienc

Clear white and cream or ecru curtains must be washed separately, to get the best results. Shake out the dust thoroughly and put in a warm, strong suds, made of pearline, or any good laundry soap, and soft water, laying in first those that are the least soiled. If they are old and tender, pat and squeeze carefully with the hands, but if strong they can be rubbed lightly on the board. Tears should be carefully darned before wetting the articles. Holes may be neatly mended by appliqueing under them bits of blond lace, using very fine white thread. Now run the curtains through the wringer into clean water, changing this and repeating the wringing several times, until clear; put all in a pillow case, or muslin bag, and scald in clean, hot suds. Be particular to use soft water throughout, or to soften the water with ammonia or borax, as hard water contains lime, which yellows and shrinks the thread. If you wish them white, blue in two waters, and use a little blue, also, in the thin, clear starch. If they are to be gream or ecru, get some yellow ochre, which dissolves readily in warm water, and add a little of it to the starch, to give the desired tinge. After starching, run them several times through the wringer, to get them as dry as possible. Tack a couple of sheets securely and smoothly to the floor of an unused room, and pin your curtains down carefully to the sheets, putting a pin through each scallop, and seeing that they are absolutely without crease or wrinkle. Two curtains of the same size may be pinned one on top of the other. If the weather be mild, open doors and windows, and the curtains will dry in a single night.-Edna Lee, in American Agriculturist.

TO CLEAN DRESSES.

Follow Directions Here Given and You

Will Not Be Disappointed. Get five cents' worth of soap bark from the druggist (about a teacupful). For one dress take half of it and steep in about one quart of boiling water for about half an hour or more, then strain through a cloth.

For a silk dress, while the liquid is warm take piece of white flannel and dip into it at intervals, and rub the silk or satin with it until it seems cleansed. When done, pull the material straight and hang it to dry. Do not iron oither the silk or satin. If the dress is very much soiled, use clear water for silk, or it will not stiffen up

For a woolen dress, dip the part to be cleansed, or the whole of it, if needed, into the liquor. This can be rinsed in the same after washing, or in clean, warm water. If very dirty, put the dress to soak in a tub in the liquid with more water added before cleaning or washing. The woolen goods should be pressed until quite dry.

Water in which potatoes have been boiled will cleanse delicate-colored woolen or worsted goods. The dress should be wet all over. Use no soap. Rinse in clear, warm water. Press while still damp. This will not injure the most delicate colors.

Best Number at a Dinner Party.

A well-known and popular diner out as popular with one sex as the other, was asked what he considered to be the best number for a dinner party. His characteristic reply was: "Two; or if not, four, three of them being ladies." He then conceded that eight was the outside limit diners should reach. It offered advantages all round, socially and domestically speaking. Socially, because the eight ests could be chosen to form a pert octave as regards knowledge of erch other, reciprocity of tastes, personal regard and the rest; domestically, because the household staff would be equal to the demands made upon it, and no outside element need be introduced to disturb the precision and order of the whole .- St. Louis Republic.

Lotion for Painful Swellings.

No matter in what disease they may oceur, or what their cause may be, the heat and pain of inflammations and swellings can almost be miraculously subdued by the following lotion. Mothers and housekeepers should note that this is included in their list of ounce of sugar of lead, one-half gallon of water and one-half pint of alcohol should be thoroughly mixed together, and kept in a stone jug ready for use. When it is to be used shake well, then saturate cloths with it, and lav over the affected parts. When they become with a small quantity of the lotion. This truly "acts like a charm."

Hickory Nut Cookies.

A very simple recipe for hickory nut cookies is to take one pound of sugar, The large, round Japanese basket one-half pound of butter, two eggs, one pint of hickory nut meat chopped fine and some flour. Cream the butter and sugar together, add the eggs and hickory nuts, and then mix in enough flour to make the dough stiff enough to roll out. Sprinkle each cooky with granulated sugar and bake in a moderately quick oven. . Hickory nuts can be used the same as cocoanut in icing and filling for layer cakes, if the meats be pounded into a paste.

> Awkward. Crummer-I always hate to go to a

party at Murdison's.
Gilleland—So do I. Mrs. Murdison works so hard to make people feel at ease that she makes everybody uncomfortable.-Truth.

As to Hands.

Large hands give great attention to detail; small hands to the general ef fect; small hands plan, large hands

Plainness in Table Linen.

Plain cloths, like a heavy satin cover in their damask sheen, are much af fected now on fashionable ainner ta

THE FARMING WORLD.

WON FIRST PRIZE.

Miss Pretty, Queen Victoria's Famous Aberdeen-Angus Cow. The list of officers and members of the Royal Agricultural society of England is always headed by one name, "The Queen." Whatever changes may occur from year to year in the society, Victoria remains its gracious patroness. Nor is it a merely nominal patronage, for she manifests a constant and active interest in everything that pertains to agriculture. Her dairy at Windsor is a model one. She is a very successful exhibitor of pure-bred animals in the leading agricultural fairs of the United Kingdom, her shorthorns being especially conspicuous as prize-winners. later triumphs in these classes were won by shorthorns of Scottish origin. The queen's taste for North British stock is still more emphasized by her

herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. This

sturdy and peculiarly Scottish race has

obtained much favor south of the

Tweed, and the intelligent interest



MISS PRETTY, THE FAMOUS ABERDEEN ANGUS COW.

shown by the queen has contributed much to this end. The accompanying illustration is a portrait of the queen's Aberdeen-Angus cow, Miss Pretty (12,313), which won the challenge cup last year. As will be seen by the engraving, the cow is a model of symmetry as a representative of a beef breed. Her full crops, massive quarters, fine bone and neat head, all proclaim her "a queen of the doddies." American Agriculturist.

ENTOMOLOGICAL HINTS.

THE grub is often the cause of the flower plants turning yellow. Tobacco is a valuable insecticide against greenhouse pests, used dry, as smoke or in the form of decoction.

If discarded apples are removed from the orchard and fed to pigs or other stock or the animals allowed to pick them up in the orchard, many injurious insects will be destroyed.

EXAMINE flocks of sheep and if ticks are still found on them, destroy by dipping in tobacco decoction or in some of the prepared dips, before they are confined in barns and sheds again.

ONE pound of paris green to 300 pounds of water, with about 15 pounds of soft soap, is said to be good for spraying for the codling moth. It should used several times about fifteen days apart.

HEAVY losses occur annually in the United States from the parasitic insects which infest animals. They can usual ly be destroyed readily if given attention at the right time. Stockmen should learn their habits and be ready to com-

Dust white hellebore on the cabbage plants to prevent the attacks of the cabbage worm; or, powdered pyrethrum can be used and is said to be less dangerous. Use 1 part dry pyrethrum to 5 or 8 of flour, or 1 ounce to 3 gallons of water.

Novel Device for a Silo.

success for the past four years. I have trays, which consist of shallow pastea bay in my barn 25x35 feet with 18- board boxes, each prepared to carry foot posts. I cut out of the center of the bay of solid hay a hole of 15 feet, that number of sockets in the top of which will leave 7 feet of solid hay on the box, each made by cutting a dozen the sides. I also leave about 2 feet of slits radiating from a central point, and hay in the bottom of the hole. The then bending down the points slightly. hay taken from the hole can be put on the top and around the sides, or, if a with a lot of small holes. It is estipress is handy, may be baled. I then mated that the improved quality of the set boards all around the inside as close | fruit at the end of its journey and the as I can get them together and nail GREASE may be taken out of carpets handy household remedies: One-half them to a board put in crosswise. I am more than pay the freight from the Pathen ready to fill. I put my corn in cific to the Atlantic coast .- N. Y. Tribwhole as I think it is just as good and une. a saving in the buying of machinery for cutting. I use a horse fork for unloading and have a man in the hole to lay it straight, preferring to have it laid lock fashion. Otherwise I proceed as others do with regularly built silos. The corn invariably comes out all right and affords a cheap ensilage.-M. B. Spencer, in Farm and Home.

Water for Washing Butter.

There is no absolutely best temperature for the water used in washing butter any more than there is an absolute ly best temperature for the cream when put into the churn. It varies with the season. Creamery men should bear this in mind when tempering the water. A temperature of 56 degrees is a good one to take as a guide, going below it in final washing. The proper tempering of the butter is secured by suiting temperature to the conditions, and the conditions vary with the season, the feed of the cows, and the length of time since the calf was dropped.-Orange Judd Farmer.

Cows Need Rich Food Now.

Dairymen should feed corn and pumpkins freely now. They are far too carbonaceous to agree with the standard laid down by the German scientists, but they agree with the standard as fixed by the cows of America. As the weather grows colder cows need to fortify themselves against the cold, and they require an excess of carbonaceous foods to do it with. The standuct. Feed corn—stalks and all—and of rye invariably injures the milk for a practical use. pumpkins liberally,

WORK FOR THE IDLE.

The Present Is a Grand Opportunity for Road Improvement

Officials of the National League for Good Roads have issued the following circular from the world's fair office in which they call attention to the present opportunity for improving the roads: The earnest attention of members of the league, its coworkers and all committees, and persons seeking relief for the unemployed is respectfully called to the present favorable con-dition for making road improvement, both for its own sake and as a means of giving employ

ment and of stimulating business in general.

Capital as well as labor is idle, and bankers are expecting an era of cheap money, bringin a quick demand for such investments as town and county bends. Many county and town boards in various states are already authorzed to begin road making and to issue bonds herefor, others only require the sanction of a Men enough could be put to work by these

bodies without waiting for legislation to give sensible relief to the labor market and materially ease the hard times in their localities while the roads would be built at a minimum of cost and of interest charges. Those states that have not adopted the modern ideas would hasten their legislation to avail themselves of the same advantages and the whole country be lifted out of its temporary difficulties by means ertain to promote its permanent prosperity.

To enforce these considerations upon the atention of the boards having power to act and

pon the people having the right to vote such ower is the practical work of the hour. Those who are willing to join actively in this work in their localities are earnestly requested to com-municate with the league at these headquarters and to give full information regarding local

FATTENING GEESE.

Sell the Birds Just as Soon as Appetite Begins to Fail.

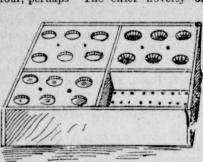
Geese are altogether different trom ordinary fowls or even ducks in one respect, they are sociable. A mistake is ometimes made in the final fattening off, by getting each bird into a separate compartment. Geese never thrive in this way, and instead of getting fatter actually pine away. They appear to be miserable without company. Kill each lot together, or the one left behind rapidly loses flesh. Some birds fatten more quickly than others, and as they are seen to get into ripe condition, which can best be decided by the state of their appetite, they had better be killed. As soon as they are as fat as they will get, the desire for food begins to slacken, and then it is that they should be dispatched, or they will lose flesh instead of gaining it. Goslings have been known to feed up to fifteen and eighteen pounds in weight, but these are exceptions, and a dozen pounds are nearer the mark, so that all must not be expected to turn out exexactly the same. To go on feeding in the expectation of increasing the weight after the fowl has shown the symptoms already mentioned is a losing game.

FOR PACKING FRUIT.

Trays for Carrying Delicate Pears and Plums a Long Distance.

The beautiful peaches, pears, plums and other choice fruit now sent across the continent from California are already packed so as to bear the journey well. But a special carrier has been invented, and is about to come into use, which will provide better ventilation, and prevent bruising. It affords an improved method of transportation, therefore.

It is proposed to insert in every crate several trays; two or three layers or four, perhaps The chief novelty of



My plan for keeping corn has been a the scheme lies in the form of these about six pieces of fruit. There are The bottom of the box is perforated reduced quantity of ice required will

The Destruction of Forests.

The United States sells its forest lands at \$2.50 an acre, lumber coman average profit of \$2.50 an acre anan expert forester to study the timbers of the United States, who stated: "In fifty years you will have to import your a preference for American kinds we shall now begin to grow them, in order to be ready to send them to you at the proper time."-Century.

Cows Have Cranky Notions.

Every cow has her own individuality, that is, her own tastes, whims or cranky notions about her feed. Some of these can be safely indulged-others not. Some cows have a taste for weeds that chances incurred in pasturage. When week or two. -Colman's Bural World

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

HOW TO PLAY GOLF.

Rules of the Game as Played by American Experts. For centuries past the game of golf has been the national pastime in Scotland. It is also very popular in England and Canada, and Americans are slowly learning to weild the golf club. Golf grounds are called links, and are open downs bounded on each side by rough country. Three miles is a popular length for a golf course, although some courses are five miles. They are usually circular, like a race course, so that several games may be played at



lowing another with sufficient interval between them so that they will not

A small gutta percha ball and from three to seven clubs of different styles are used by each player. These clubs are carried by the player's caddie, or attendant, who also officiates as adviser. The necessary clubs are two wood clubs, the driver and putter, and one iron club, the cleek or lofter, for

heavy work on rough or sandy soil. The starting point on a golf course is called the teeing ground, and is designated by two marks drawn across

the course and at right angles with it. The tee is the slight elevation from which each side strikes its ball at the opening of the game. From nine to eighteen round holes, lined with iron and 4 inches across, are sunk in the course from 100 to 400 yards apart. Eighteen holes is the usual number. but nine may be used if the course is a short one. These holes are placed in the center of a level stretch of green about 60 feet square, called the "putting green," and the location of each hole is indicated by a flag, which is taken from the hole when the players approach.

In golf singles one person plays against another, in foursomes persons contest against an equal number of opponents, the partners playing alternately. In golf matches an expert player contests against two or

more opponents. Golfing is begun at the teeing ground, near the first hole, by each side striking its ball toward the second hole. The club alone may be used in moving the ball, and stroke after stroke is made by one side after another until one or the other puts its ball in the first hole. The player or the side that puts the ball in with the least number of strokes wins the hole. If both sides hole their ball with the same number of strokes, each is credited with one-half the hole. The players then proceed from hole to hole until a circuit of the course is made, when the side that has won the most holes is declared the winner

MOTHER GOOSE PARTY.

Some Excellent Suggestions for a Juvenile

Entertainment. A pair of clever little girls, the chilcharming Mother Goose party the other day. The invitations were very inspiriting and suggestive, and for the this sign over his doorway: benefit of youthful readers who might like to give a similar entertainment an illustration of this invitation may be presented. On a folded sheet of paper



(the fold being indicated on the sketch by the dotted lines and the letters A A A), a spirited little sketch was made, in outline, of old Mother Goose herself. panies indirectly acquiring a square in outline, of old Mother Goose herself. mile of land for little over \$1,600, while This was then colored and cut out with the timber on it is often worth \$20,000. a pair of sharp scissors, leaving the The French government forests return points, A A A, attached to the under fold, so that when opened a blank facnually from timber sales, or two and a simile of paper was ready on which to half per cent. interest on the value of inscribe the invitation, the outside adthe land. The United States now owns dress being written on the goose itself. only enough forest land to provide a The guests, of course, wore costumes continual timber supply to its present appropriate to the occasion, all being population, if forests are managed and taken from the characters of nursery lumber used as in Germany. The United rhymes or old fairy tales. It was a States is exactly in the position of a motley and delightfully picturesque man making large drafts on and using crew when marshaled into line for up an immense idle capital, which, if the grand march before supper, after properly invested, would return an in- which they filed into the dining-room terest sufficient for his expenditures. to find every delicacy mentioned in summer and above in winter for the In 1885 the government of Bavaria sent | childish lore. The piece de resistance was a huge pie in the center of the table, which was presided over by the tiniest and sweetest little Jack Horner timber, and as you will probably have ever seen, who drew out plums galore for every child present. These plums consisted of mysterious packets containing thoughtfully chosen presents for every boy and girl.-N. Y. Tribune.

One of the Oldest of Bibles.

A family in Utica possesses a Bible which was printed in London in 1630, and which is consequently 263 years old. There are old Bibles, but this one is remarkable from the fact that it has been in the possession of the same famspoil their milk, and that is one of the lily for generations. It is a small book, six inches long, five inches wide and cows are soiled their food can be conard rations apply to warm conditions, trolled much better than when in the caliskin. The heavy leather oinding In getting ready for winter cows store pasture lot, woods or swamps. The is worn away in several places, showup fat, and fat is a carbonaceous prod- growth of ragweed that follows a crop ing that the book has been put to a

A QUEER-PANTRY.

How the Butcher Bird Lays Up His Store

of Food "Come out, Aunt Kitty, please!" cried little Jeff and Polly Hale. "We

want to go a-fishing." "You may, sure," replied Aunt Kitty. "Oh, we can't go unless you go with us. Ma says you can hang on to our frocks so we can't tumble into the

"Well, that is an idea. But as your frocks are so short, I propose to tie some strong cords about your waists, then I can read and hold you at the same time. You can be my span. Get up, Dobbin! Hi, Nero!" Away the span pranced down across the pasture, giving Aunt Kitty quite too lively a run over the curdle-knolls.

Then Aunt Kitty baited the hooks and sat down under a shrubby fir-tree. Within the next half hour Jeff had pulled up nearly every root in that part of the pond. He came within almost nothing of hooking Polly's ear. At last he got the hook so firmly caught in the back of his own jacket that Aunt Kitty had to cut it out with her scissors.

Then a great black bass tugged at Polly's hook. What shouting! Jeff lent a hand. Up went the pole, and away sailed the black bass into the top of the fir tree under which Aunt Kitty sat!

Jeff tried to climb up to it: but before he got far the bass wriggled off the hook, fell among the leaves and flopped over the bank into the water.

On the edge of an alder thicket stood a large thorn-bush, and impaled on a sharp thorn near the top was a poor little pee-wee. He had plenty of company, too. There were four field-mice,



EXAMINING THE THORN BUSH.

a wren, two tiny frogs, and a small green snake still wriggling.

"Who did it, Aunt Kitty?" cried Jeff, angrily. Just then the owner of the storehouse, an ash-brown bird, fluttered

overhead. "It's a butcher bird, Jeff," said Aunt Kitty. "He lays up his store of food on thorns and sharp sticks. He is afraid

we've come to rob his pantry." "Cruel thing!" cried Polly. "Let's drive him off." "St ly he is cruel. But that's his

way or saving his food. You know you hooked the black bass," Polly looked serious. "I didn't think of that. I'm glad it got off, anyway. Then Aunt Kitty and Polly and Jeff hurried avery, leaving the butcher bird scolding in his queer pantry.-Christine

THREE CLEVER TAILORS. The Third One Got the Better of His Elo-

Stephens, in Our Little Ones.

Those were three clever tailors a London weekly publication tells about. dren of a beautiful home, gave a They each had a shop on a certain London by-way, and one of them, anxious to influence passing trade, put up

*..... ! THE BEST TAILOR IN THIS TOWN.

When tailor number two saw this, he made up his mind that something had to be done to keep his neighbor from outdoing him in securing work, so. after much cogitation, he had a sign erected over his window, which read:

THE BEST TAILOR IN THIS WORLD.

Number three all this time was keeping very still. He was too busy to think much about signs, but when the second sign went up he winked his eye, laughed in his sleeve, and very likely in several other sleeves, for he was the cleverest man of the lot, and he knew it. He showed it, too, when, a few days later, his sign went up. It read:

THE BEST TAILOR IN THIS STREET.

Freaks Among Gold Fishes.

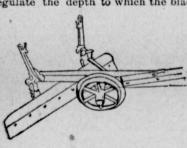
That monstrosities among certain kinds of fishes may be produced by violently shaking recently fertilized ova is well known among fish culturists. In a paper, published in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Prof. Ryder holds the belief that it is in this manner that the Orientals accomplished the production of doubled-tailed forms of fishes. They would thus get some complete double monsters, some with two heads and a single tail, and some with double tails. Those having double tails only would be likely to survive, and these being selected and bred, would, in all probability, have the tendency to reproduce. this freak, and by judicious selection it is quite possible that the variation would become fixed.

The gold fish, which is distributed over nearly all parts of the world, is one of the most interesting members of the finny tribe. It apparently is very susceptible to atmospheric changes, and anyone who takes the trouble to note its actions in the aquarium will be astonished to find that the beautiful little fish is a true prophet in matters relating to changes in the weather. When an area of lower temperature. with rain or snow, is approaching, the gold fish remain near the surface of the water, while if clear, sunshiny weather is expected they will almost always be found near the center of the reservoir. This seems very strange, but a little observation will prove the state ment to be correct.

A New York Man's Substitute for the

Heavy "Horse Killers." Regardless of the compulsion of the law, self-interest in every rural community demands good roads. They increase the facility for marketing produce, save in horse flesh and wagon repairs, attract money-spending summer visitors and enhance the value of property. The macadam and similar systems are unquestionably the best, although rather costly at first. But unfortunately in many country towns the usual method of roadmaking consists of plowing up the loam, clay, gravel and turf and scraping it up toward the center of the highway, with more or less bungling attempts at smoothing. Special machines for this purpose have been devised, some of them heavy and cumbrous, weighing from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds, needing from four to six horses or oxen to operate them, and so expansive as not to be turned around easily on a narrow road. They are costly in more ways than one, not merely to the town or district which buys them, but to the owners of horses which are hitched thereto in service. Hence the road machine invented by a Stockport (Columbia county, N. Y.) man and represented herewith, may, perhaps, fill a long-felt want in many parts of the country. Only a single sample has been built, but it has been practically tested. Its weight is only 400 pounds. It needs only a pair of horses, can turn easily anywhere, and the inventor claims that it does better work and does it more easily than anything else of the kind.

As will be seen from the accompanying picture, the machine is mainly supported by one wheel, the axle of which secured to a section of anglo-iron that serves as a continuation of the pole, and resembles a plow beam. The wheel is flanged, in order to make it ditch filled with broken stone and one run exactly in the line of draft. A or two pipetiles for carrying off all the tendency to shift to one side results water which runs down from the ditch from the angle at which the scraperblade is set with the beam. A stay-rod, shown herewith, maintains this angle; and it may be used, in cooperation with the beam, to sustain a driver's seat. The scraper-blade is six feet long, and tapers from nine to twelve inches in slant to give the ditch. The ditch E width. Bolted on to the lower half of its front surface are two cast-iron plates, or shears. The rear lever is used to prevent the main wall from falling to change the level of the surface of till filled .- Country Gentleman. the road, grading up from side toward center, and also to lift the blade entirely free from the ground when going to and fro or turning around. A small wheel, not visible in our illustration, is placed under the "nigh" or forward end of the blade, to carry that part of the apparatus when not in use, and also at times, especially in soft soil, to regulate the depth to which the blade



the blade set at an angle is merely crowding the dirt forward.

construction and efficiency which are marked how different this from bunch said to be among the merits of this ap- or staked grapes, at six feet apart each paratus, its cheapness is also to be con- way, which, we believe, is the distance a large profit and retail for \$25, which dozen scuppernongs will cover an acre; is from a quarter to one-tenth the price | while it takes thousands of the Euroof machines now in use.-N. Y. Trib-

A FREAK OF NATURE.

The Most Remarkable Curiosity Among Apples Yet Recorded.

Although the effect of the root-stock on grafted fruit is well known generally, yet there is continual inquiry on post. The grapes were gathered by the subject. The freak of nature, or probably the natural result of grafting, the vines over it with the back of a referred to here, may be interesting as rake; five men could thus gather 100 well as instructive.

On a "greening" tree was grafted some scions from a "sweeting" tree. Not an apple from the scions was all sweet or all sour, but every apple was both sweet and four in nearly equal proportions. Half of an apple might sweet and the other half sour; or there might be several sweet parts and alternately as many sour parts, the skin of the latter being green and that of the former yellow.

The sweet and sour parts of every apple were shaped like the parts of an erange, and it was possible to cut a slice of sweet and then a slice of sour apple until the whole apple was divided into equal parts. In cooking the apples -baking them for "apples and milk"the sour parts of an apple were cut out and slices from another sweet apple inserted, and the whole when baked was like an apple originally all sweet .-George Appleton, in Farm and Fireside.

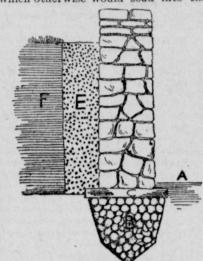
Sulpher for Tacks in Cows.

Speaking of the screw worm the Mississippi station says that nearly onehalf the cases in cattle occur when ticks have been crusked. The great kerosene, sulphur or tobacco requires more time than the average stock raiser can give, and when the ticks are desulphur with the salt. A covered trough is made in one corner of the pasture, and in this is kept a quantity of sulphur and salt, about half and half. When the supply is nearly exhausted turist. the trough is refilled and thus the cattle can get it whenever they may wish. Some claim this will cause rheumatism | two cents a pound and two cents a during wet weather, but no such re- pound will be added to the price. Better sults have ever been noticed, and when cows is a step in this direction. Many thus given the sulphur will keep the a scrub eats just as much as a better cattle free from the ticks.

DRAINING THE CELLAR.

How to Prevent It from Becoming Wet or Even Damp.

A wet cellar is one of the worst objects which an owner can place on his farm. It can be of little value in any case, and will cause disease among the animals. It is therefore worth much labor to make it dry. This may be done by cutting a ditch around the whole building, and deeper than the bottom of the cellar. This ditch must extend from the surface of the ground down below the bottom of the cellar. It must be made by removing all the earth from the outside of the cellar wall, so as to make it a foot or more in width. This ditch, being a foot or more below the cellar, and having sufficient slant, will carry off all the water which otherwise would soak into the



cellar. The accompanying figure rep resents a cross-section of the wall and ditch. F being the earth outside the whole building, and E the ditch filled from bottom to top with broken stone or coarse gravel. It is in contact with the cellar wall. Below the whole is a E. This bottom ditch must be wide and deep enough to receive and convey away all the water which otherwise would enter the cellar. C is a heavy flagstone on which the wall rests. The owner will of course know the proper remaining open while digging, must be braced with heavy blocks if necessary,

ABOUT THE SCUPPERNONG.

Experience of a German Viticulturist in the South

Upon the subject of fruit growing in the south the Farmer and Fruit Grower says: The southerners are just beginning to learn that handsome profits may be made by the skillful cultivation of fruits. Some who have been aware of this for several years have not had the means to change from the old routine of raising cotton, cane, etc. A German writer states that he was born and raised in one of the best wine districts on the Rhine, and had worked in vineyards twenty years before his re-moval to the United States. Over here he engaged in the energetic cultivation of the scuppernongs, and had had twenty years' experience in this before he wrote. Comparing these with the vines cuts. One of the advantages of having of Germany, he states that the latter vielded only one fine crop in five year used as a rut scraper, it sweeps the and that two crops out of five would loosened earth sidewise to some extent, be poor. He began planting fifteen and thus fills up the ruts instead of feet apart, and increased the distance to twenty-five; then to thirty-five, and Besides the lightness, simplicity of lastly to forty-five. It may be residered. It can be made so as to yield in the vineyards along the Ohio. A few pean grapes. He found that the greater distance he gave the better for the vines, the quality of the juice and the quantity produced. He fertilized only every other year, and this was done by a trench a spade deep and two spades wide, just outside of the reach of the branches, and filling it with a rich comfour men holding a canvas and shaking bushels in a day when the vines had been well trained from the beginning.

A NEW ENGLAND DEVICE.

Convenient Yoke for Carrying Heavy Pails and Baskets.

In the region of the Vermont and New Hampshire sugar maple orchards a convenient yoke is in use for carrying the heavy buckets of sap. Such a yoke is shown in the engraving, from a



CONVENIENT CARRYING YOKE.

sketch by W. Donnell, and may be found very convenient upon a farm for the carrying of heavy pails of milk, baskets of fruit or vegetables, or other burdens which otherwise would fall upon the unaided arms. Two-inch strips of ash or other pliant and tough wood are bent and secured by a bolt and nut at either end, these bolts securing also to the ends of two swinging rods of iron, three-eighths of an inch in trouble is that cattle are not kept free diameter, with hooks at the ends, or a from these pests. The old manner of light chain, or even a rope with a hook killing the ticks by the application of at the end can be used instead of the iron rods. Across the yoke are stretched two bands of canvas, or webbing, four inches wide, and secured to the wood. stroyed in this way it is but a short If stretched completely around the yoke time before they are again abundant. the latter can be used on one side as The method of combating with ticks well as the other. These bands rest practiced by this station is by feeding upon the shoulders and support the weight of the articles being carried. The yoke, when completed, should be about four feet long and very light, yet strongly made. - American Agricul-

> REDUCE the cost of making butter cow would.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Corn oyster griddle cakes.-One pint of grated corn, three eggs, cup of milk, cup of flour, salt to taste. Fry as griddle cakes in part lard and part butter.-Woman Kind.

-Baked salmon trout-Brown in oven, in pan with very little water. Pour over it one cupful of heated eream, pepper, salt and chopped and serve. -Good Housekeeping.

-Stirred graham bread .- An excellent rule for graham bread is two and one-half cupfuls of sour thick skimmed milk, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one cupful of sugar, four cupfuls of graham flour: let rise two hours, bake three-fourths of an hour in a moderate oven .- Rural New Yorker.

-A Delicious Combination Ice.-One of the most delicious ices of all can be made by putting together the juice of one quart of red or white currants and one quart of red raspberries. To these add one and one-half pints of sugar and rather less than a pint of water, and freeze.-Farm, Field and Fireside.

-Fish Cakes. -A very nice dish may be made by removing the bones from cold, boiled codfish, either fresh or salt, and mixing it with two-thirds as much mashed potato as you have fish; then add a little butter and enough beaten egg to make the whole into a smooth paste. Season with pepper, and if too fresh, a little salt. Make it into cakes about an inch thick, sprinkle with flour and fry in hot butter .-Prairie Farmer.

-Root Beer.-Take a handful each of sarsaparilla, burdock, yellow dock, dandelion, the leaves of wintergreen. princess pine and sweet fern. Put them in a porcelain kettle, cover with

them stand for an hour after peeling to drain; remove this juice. Put the plums in a kettle with the sugar, which should be in the proportion of pound for pound; place in the kettle in alternate layers. Pour the juice over the top and bring slowly to a boil; when boiling hot remove the plums and place upon large dishes in the sun. The plums will need the utmost care in handling, and a perforated skimmer should be used to remove them from the kettle. Boil the sirup until rich papers with the sirup until rich papers with the sirup until rich papers. Papers twine used.

In which the machine was run in gear over the tops of the stubble just cut, known as the "colling draft' i'est, showed an average draft of only 207 pounds. The tops of the bicycle be the kettle. Boil the sirup until rich

had reached the age of ninety that he MR. APPLEBY SURPRISES THE COMMISSIONERS.

boat maker. When he was eleven years old he built a small boat with cork in the bow and stern; and this boat is said, very likely with truth, to have been the first life-boat built in America.

Joseph Francis has been called the inventor of the life-boat, but he had no claim to the title. Before his birth lifeboats, made after the design of Lionel Lukin, patented in England in 1875, and fully described in a pamphlet of great palrymple farms at 4 p. m., where

American Francis found. Though a over the wonders they had seen. considerable number of life-boats had been built in England by the year 1803, public interest in them was not aroused until 1823, when the Royal they are stingy." Life-boat Institution was formed and

boats were built. The use of the invention has developed, until now this famous institution keeps nearly three hundred boats manned on the British coasts, and every years saves directly several hundred lives from wrecks, besides saving annually twenty or thirty ships whose would become hopelessly excrews hausted but for the opportunity of es-

cape afforded by the life-boat. Joseph Francis was celebrated more for his corrugated iron water-tight lifecar than for his life-boats. With this invention he achieved a great success in 1850, when the british ship Avrshire went ashore on the coast of New Jersey with two hundred people on Francis' life-car made forty trips to the vessel, and with one exception brought off all on board.

Comparatively few life-boats are used by the life-saving stations in the United States. On our shores, which for the most part are low, good surf-boats are more easily launched and handled, and serve the purpose even better in many cases than the more buoyant life-boats would do. - Youth's Companion.

Loose English. Editor-What do you mean by using such an expression as "A Murder Mys-

Reporter - What's wrong with it? Editor-It's tautological. All murders are mysterious nowadays. - N. Y.

HISTORIC AMERICAN TRIUMPH.

Notable Visit of the Foreign World's Fall Commissioners to North Dakota to View Harvesting Machinery at Work.

Forty-five Deering Twine Binders, form ing a procession baif a mile in length, and steadily moving through a waving sea of wheat-such was the sight that greeted the Foreign Commissioners to the World's Fair during their recent famous visit to the bonanza farms of North Dakota. This imposing spectacle was witnessed on the great Elk Valley farm at Larimore, North Dakota, a farm comprising 12,000 acres or nearly 18 square miles, 10,000 acres of which formed one unbroken fenceless field of wheat. To witness this sight the distinguished spectators, comprising fifty foreign diplomats, World's Fair Commissioners and representatives of the foreign press, together with an equal number of Americans, eminent in World's Fair, Railroad and Commercial circles, had undertaken the discomforts of a thousand mile journey from Chicago; and the exclamations of delight and surprise, and the cries of "bravo" that rang out on the air showed that their expectations were vastly more than realized. Sent here to study all things American, these gentlemen had been especially desirous of witness in the property of the contractions of the sent nanza farms of North Dakota. This impos vastly more than realized. Sent here to study all things American, these gentlemen had been especially desirous of witnessing the methods in vogue on the much talked-of "bonanza" wheat farms. Four days before they had left Chicago as guests of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad, along whose route from Chicago to St. Paul they had received one continuous ovation. From St. Paul through Minnesota and North Dakota they traveled as guests of the Great Northern Railroad, and the farther north they traveled the warmer and more cordal was their reception. Here at Larimore they found the climax of interest and the height of hospitality. They were met at their train and escorted to carriages by what seemed to be the whole population of the little city of Larimore, headed by O. H. Phillips, the Mayor, Gov. Shortridge, and N. G. Larimore, the proprietor of the great farm which they were to see. Silently and almost breathlessly at first they viewed the mighty phalanx of machines; then quickly alighting from their conveyances they followed the machines on foot, eagerly peering into their mechanism as if bent on finding the secret of their mechanism as if bent on finding the secret of their perfoot, eagerly peering into their mechanism as if bent on finding the secret of their perfect, automatic, almost noiseless action. For an hour or more they followed the them in a porcelain kettle, cover with cold water and boil; strain into a three-gallon stone jar. Cover the roots again with cold water, boil, mash them to get all the juice and strain. Fill up the jar with lukewarm water, sweeten with sugar, add one tablespoonful of ginger and one dissolved yeast cake and let stand two days. Then pour into strong bottles and set in the cellar for a few days when it will be fit to drink.— Housekeeper.

—Preserved Plums.—Weigh the fruit and scald with boiling water to facilitate the removal of the skins. Let them stand for an hour after peeling to drain; remove this juice. Put the plums which the machine was run in gear over the tops of the stubble just cut, known as

received the honor of a gold medal from congress, acknowledging and commemorating his services in saving the lives of his fellow-men.

This was the more remarkable from the fact that Francis was but a small boy when he did his work as a lifeboat maker. When he was eleven years old he built a small boy built a small boy when the fact that beat with a sale from the fact that Francis was but a small boy when he did his work as a lifeboat maker. When he was eleven years old he built a small boy when the Deering Company made

Lukin, patented in England in 1875, and fully described in a pamphlet of about that date, had been launched in England. These early life-boats were made on the principle still in use, of extra buoyancy obtained by means of water-tight air cases in the sides and ends.

The English inventor had the same apathy to contend with in bringing about the adoption of his boat that the American Francis found. Though a

"When we do not spend our money," says an old gentleman. "we are economical;

New Through Sleeping Car Line

From Chicago to Seattle via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Great Northern Milwaukee & St. Paul and Great Northern Railways, has been established and first-class sleeping cars will hereafter run daily from Chicago at 11:30 P. M., arriving at Seattle 10:30 P. M., fourth day. This is un-doubtedly the best route to reach the North Pacific Coast.

For time tables, maps and other infor-mation apply to the nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. H. Heafford, General Pass. Agent, C., M. & St. P. R'y, Chicago, Ill.

Cholly—"And—aw—he said I couldn't get an idea into my head." Miss Cutting— "That was a cruel slander; there is cer-tainly roomenough."—N. Y. Press.

Vital Energy Is Renewed,

When strength and health have run down, by a timely resort to the helpful, bracing tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, particutonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, particularly adapted to the wants of nervous, dyspeptic, bilious invalids. If worn out by mental strain, the care of business or overwork, seek its prompt and benign aid. It annihilates malarial complaint, and is an efficient remedy for incipient rheumatism and neuralgia. and neuralgia.

No MAN will wake up in the morning and find himself famous unless he has worked hard the day before.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c. Wno was the first wheelman? Father ime. From the beginning he has gone by

on cycles. It is only the women who can lawfully hold up a train.—N. Y. Journal.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Baking Powder

MAY — "Well, she's a perfect enigma, anyway." "What is her latest?" May—"Why, she actually has cried for two or three days because her rich uncle diad."—Inter Ocean.

Miss QUIDNUNCE—"Do you think that genius is hereditary?" Praxytelles Bean—"I can't tell; I have as yet no children."—

It takes four years for a college to turn out a good student, but it frequently turns out a bad student in less than three months.

It's no use to ask the man who is going to have a tooth pulled whether he doesn't think that this is just a perfect day.—Somerville Journal.

"George, father has failed." "That's just

like him! I told you all along, darling, that he was going to do all he could to keep us from marrying."—Life.

In this enlightened age you have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets — better because they're the smallest, easiest to take and easiest in their action; better because they do lasting good.

They have a tonic effect on the lining membranes, and permanently cure Constipation, Biliousness, Nervousness, and every derangement of the liver, stomach, and bowels.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir — My whole system seems to have undergone a changesince taking "Pleasant Pellets." My nerves are wonderfully improved and I no longer have atacks of "the blues." It is wonderful, the good the "Pellets" have done my liver complaint.

J. B Colton

KILLS ALL PAIN 25 C A BOTTLE

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your

covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Do buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass

The Best

Waterproof

Coat-

BELONGS TO A PAST AGE

-the great, griping, nauseating pill. In this enlightened

-Texas Siftings.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHEN a domestic leaves an intelligence office she is seldom permitted to take away with her any perceptible amount of intelligence.—Boston Transcript.

"I've done so little work," said the policeman, "that my licens are getting flabby. How I would like to meet a good, clubable fellow!"—Washington Star.

SMALL Boy (leading in a tramp)—"Oh, mamma, this poor old gentleman says he hasn't had a thing to eat for eight months, so I've invited him home to lunch with us."

"Why does Snagsby keep his hair cut so short?" "Because he's getting bald, and he won't have it long."—Philadelphia Rec-

HARD.—"Miss Bigstoree is very fond of fancy work, is she not?" "Yes; she even carries it into her conversation."—Truth. Ir all would think twice before they act

However it may be with other lines of trade, the burglar is actively engaged in opening various business establishments.

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gen-tle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufac-tured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A wise editor wants to know why peo ple say a man "feels his oats" when he only feels his rye.—Siftings.

If you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Love is said to be blind, but it usually gets there ahead of the old man just the same.-Gaiveston News. STIR up the liver, remove disease, promote good cheer and good health, by the use of Beecham's Pills.

If "it goes without saying," why do peo-ple persist in saying it!

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	and bring slowly to a boil; when boil-	remarkably low draft-about half the draft	KANSAS CITY, Oct. 9.
	ing hot remove the plums and place	of ordinary machines-shown by these fig-	CATTLE-Best beeves\$ 3 75 @ 5 40
1		ures for both machines was carefully noted	Stockers 2 00 @ 4 121/4
	upon large dishes in the sun. The	by the astonished visitors as demonstrating	Native cows 2 20 @ 3 00
	plums will need the utmost care in	the practicability of the bicycle bearings.	HOGS-Good to choice heavy 4 25 @ 6 671/4
•	handling, and a perforated, skimmer	The same Pony binder, drawn by two light	WHEAT-No. 2 red 56% 57
r	should be used to remove them from	mules, cut an acre of wheat in twenty-two	No. 2 hard 531/2 to 54
-	the kettle. Boil the sirup until rich	and a half minutes.	CORN-No. 2 mixed 83 @ 331/2
s		PAPER TWINE USED.	OATS-No. 2 mixed 25 @ 26
•	and nearly thick enough to jelly, add	A notable feature of the binder test was	RYE-No. 2 47 @ 471/2
•	the plums and boil ten minutes, again	the use on the Pony binder of the Deering	FLOUR-Patent, per sack 1 75 @ 2 00
	remove them to platters to cool and	"paper" twine, made from a wood fibre.	Fancy 1 80 @ 2 75
1	harden, keep the sirup hot, fill the jars	This twine, patented by William Deering &	HAY-Choice Timothy 7 50 @ 8 50
ı	with the cooled fruit, then pour in the	Co., bids fair to prove a Waterloo to the	Fancy prairie 6 00 @ 6 50
1		twine trust, for it can be made and sold at	BRAN 54 @ 55
	sirup, cover to keep in the heat, and	prices considerably below those now paid	BUTTER-Choice creamery 21 @ 24
	when cold tie up as desired.—N. Y. Ob-	for the hemp and sisal fibres. At the close of these tests the commis-	CHEESE-Full cream 9 @ 91/2
	server.	Sioners, together with a party of spectators,	EGGS-Choice 15 @ 151/2
a		were tendered a good, substantial prairie	POTATOES 50 @ 65
-	LIFE-SAVING AT SEA.	chicken dinner by Mrs. Larimore and her	ST. LOUIS.
e	Apparatus Used by Stations and Crews in	Leighbors. Toasts followed. Gov. Short-	CATTLE-Native and shipping 3 50 @ 5 25
0	England and the United States.	ridge, Mayor Phillips and Rev. J. H. Keeley	Texans 2 50 @ 3 10
		delivered eloquent addresses of welcome,	HOGS-Heavy 4 40 @ 6 8)
	Recently there died in the state of	which were responded to by D. M. De Per-	SHEEP-Fair to choice 4 00 @ 4 25
e	New York an old man who had well	alta, of Costa Rica; Mr. A. Grineysky, the	FLOUR-Choice 2 50 @ 3 10
S	won the gratitude of his fellows. He	assistant Russian commissioner; Don Al-	WHEAT-No. 2 red 62 @ 621/6
r	was Joseph Francis, the first person	bert Gomez Ruano, of Uruguay; Mr. Harry Vincent, of Costa Rica, and Judge At-	CORN-No. 2 mixed
	who made a life-boat in America. He	water, of Minneapolis. Mr. Larimore also	OATS-No. 2 mixed
i		spoke. He said that by using the best	BUTTER—Creamerr 19 @ 21
•	was ninety-three years old; he was	methods and machinery he had reduced the	LARD-Western steam 9 35 @ 9 37%
a	born before the advent of the nine-	cost of raising and marketing wheat to be-	PORK 18 00 @18 25
e	teenth century, and it was not until he	tween \$4.50 and \$5.00 an acre.	CHICAGO.
d	had reached the age of ninety that he	MR. APPLEBY SURPRISES THE COMMISSIONERS.	CATTLE-Common to prime. 4 50 @ 5 30
-	received the honor of a gold medal	Mr. John F. Appleby, the inventor of	UCCS Packing and shipping 4 0) @ 6 75

CATTLE-Common to prime.. 4 50 @ 5 33

OATS-No. 2. 48 % 49
RYE 16 % 22
BUTTER-Creamery 16 % 22
LARD 9 65 % 9 70
ROSK 17 50 % 8 00

BUTTER-Creamery..... St. Jacobs Oil

SPRAINS, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, BURNS.



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Latest Styles

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7 COLORED PLATES.
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THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

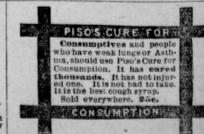
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GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.



DON'T FORGET LOOMIS and Tools for Boring and DRILLING WELLS.

AGENTS WANTED. Can make \$3 to \$20 per day send 25c. for sample, C. H. RUSSELL, Hartford, Conn.



A. N. K.-D

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS THRONGED.

The City's Growth Illustrated by Floats Music, Fireworks and Allegorical Displays-All Nations Honor the Occasion.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10. - At day break there the ticket takers went to their places so dense was the crowd. It is thought | American city. 400,000 paid for admission.

It was 10 o'clock when the Chicago hussars, under command of Capt. land, in which he made some sarcastic Brand, entered the grounds at the west allusions to Dr. Everett, of Massachuend of Midway. As the company made setts, was about to read an extract a tour of the grounds, Battery D, under from James Russell Lowell, which he the direction of Lieut, Russell, was fir- said described the dough face of 1861 ing a salute on the lake front. Flank- and enabled him to throw upon the ing the grand basin and stationed on the peristyle, administration, manufactures, and agricutural buildings, trumpeters in heralds' uniform played a short fanfare of peace, and then in uni | ber of the house. son, "Peace on earth, good will to

hundred musicians, played the air of man from Illinois as the gentleman "All Nations." It was a grand specta- from Maine." cle. The height of enthusiasm was reached, however, when a chorus of rage as he cried: "Do I understand 2,000 voices under the direction of Prof. | you to say that you applied that epi-Tomlins, sang "The Star Spangled Ban- thet to me?" ner." The refrain was taken up by thousands of people, and as the singers executed the notes the united thing," retorted Mr. Boutelle. bands swelled the volume to an extent rarely heard. Then the Springer, striding towards his adversachoir sang southern airs includ- ry with fire in his eye, "that you dare "Dixie Land," "Maryland" and not apply such an epithet to me. "Kentucky home." "Columbia Gem piazza to the west entrance of the ad-Marseillaise" and other airs. The by the Chicago hussars.

The court of honor presented an im- exception to the word mugwump.' posing scene in the afternoon. There was a grand reunion of states represented by youths and maidens, all attired in appropriate costumes, symbolic of the states which they represented. Chicago's guard of honor was comprised of youths representing the thirty-four wards of the city, each bearing a huge shield on which was inscribed the word "Welcome." Following them were thirteen pretty misses, representing the thirteen original states of the Union. They carried each wore a crown which was surfollowed the different states of the union with shields on which were the name and motto of the state and the day of its admission to the union. minutes to the first stake boat, in-Flags, sheaves of wheat and flowers creased this to six minutes at the secgalore were carried by the children.

the World," was the title of the night passed the line at 5:0214 -- over two and pageant in celebration of Chicago day.

The sentiment portrayed in the parade

The victory of the was the growth of Chicago from the was conceded on all hands to have time of the first white settlement to been a most decisive one, and when the present period. Eight floats were she went over the line there was a wild designed and prepared under direction scene of enthusiasm. The finish was of a special committee appointed by witnessed by probably 30,000 people. the city council of Chicago. The first seven of these embodied all stages of advancement made by the city from 1812 to 1893. Each event that stands forth was made a chapter in the spectacular

The following is a brief description of the floats: First float - The genius of music surrounded

a select chorus of fifty ladies, under Prof. Katzenberger's direction. Second-Chicago guided by love and liberty and surrounded by all the states of the union welcoming all peoples of the globe. At the four corners music, sculpture, science and

Literature. Third-Chicago in 1812. Fourth-Chicago in war. Fifth-Chicago in peace. Sixth-Chicago prostrated. Seventh-Commerce.

Eighth-Columbus at the Court of Isabella. nth-Great Britain's early discoveries and first settlers. nth-Sweden, the Vikings and Valkyries

in Walhalla.

Eleventh—Germany, in art, science and in-Twelfth-German-Americans of the United

Thirteenth-Ireland, St. Brandon, the first Scoverer. Fourteenth—Ireland, the genius of Erin. Fifteenth and sixteenth-Bohemia,

science and agriculture paying homage to Bo-

Seventeenth-France, Grand Hermine Eighteenth-France, Marquette landing in Nineteenth-Denmark, Dahia.

Twentieth—Norway 1,000 years ago.
Twenty-first—Norway at present.
Twenty-second—Poland, Washington, Kosciusco and Pulaski. Twenty-third-Poland, Sobieski, the duke of Poland, before Vienna. Twenty-fourth-Poland, adoption of the con-

stitution of Poland, 1791. Twenty-fifth-Poland, Copernicus. Twenty-sixth-Electra, representing the genius of electricity.

The evening fireworks display was devoted to Chicago. The large piece was entitled "The Burning of Chicago," and covered 14,000 square feet and was produced in four scenes-the first, Mrs. O'Leary's cow; second, the kicking over of the lamp; third, the fire starting from thence, giving a realistic view of the burning of the city; fourth, the picture of Chicago in ruins.

Hotel Mesa Burned. PUEBLO, Col., Oct. 10.-The uncompleted Hotel Mesa burned. The hotel was six stories high with a three-story cupola addition. The walls were completed and the roof in place last spring, but the financial panic stopped the work. Boys playing in the cupola started the fire, which burned with tremendous speed through alleged fireproof cement floors. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$20,000.

It is announced that the St. Paul junction in the Topeka club case, German-American bank will open its holding that liquor lockers were not ildoors October 23.

ELECTIONS REPEAL BILL.

some Warm Remarks in the House of Representatives.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Mr. Aldrich,

the representative from Chicago, opened the debate in the house on the elections bill with a vigorous defense of the republican attempt to check the 'democratic frauds" in that great city and put down the alleged "Carter Har-

Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, followed in the same strain. The repeal of the election laws, he said, placed the government in the attitude of disowning the men who defended its life and leaving them without civil rights except by were scores of people about the gates | the grace of state laws, invented to deof the world's fair grounds, and when stroy their suffrage. He then made a vigorous attack on Tammany, an orthe scores had grown to thousands. All ganization which, he said, lived upon morning at all the entrances it was | tithes exacted from the vices, the misnext to impossible to gain admission, fortunes and contracts of the great

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, after delivering a glowing apostrophe to New Engscene of the house a photograph of the dough face of 1893. Suddenly Mr. Springer took exception against applying the epithet "dough face" to a mem-

"It is an epithet," returned Mr. Boutelle, defiantly, "which can be applied Combined bands numbering several with equal force as well to the gentle-

> Mr. Springer's face grew white with "You understood it as well as you

are capable of understanding any-"I want you to know, sir, replied Mr.

"Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from of the Ocean" was then sung, and the Illinois cannot be impertinent to me united bands marched from the grand under the guise of a point of order," replied Mr. Boutelle. "But I withdraw ministration building. Here eight hun-dred voices, directed by Prof. Tomlins arms magnanimously in Mr. Springsang "Die Wacht Am Rhein," "The er's direction, in "order that I may go on with my speech. I deny, however, morning exercises were closed by an that it was unparliamentry. The atexhibition drill in the stock pavilion tempt to make it so was as silly as the attempt in the last congress to take

> Mr. Springer was evidently far from being satisfied with the bout, but he seated himself and Mr. Boutelle read the extract from Lowell.

VIGILANT WINS AGAIN.

Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie Lelt Completely Behind in the Second Contest. NEW YORK, Oct. 10. - In just the weath-

er the British desired the Vigilant beat the Valkyrie to-day in the second of America's cup races and now there is not a person in New York who bestate shields and olive branches and lieves that the British yacht has a ghost of a chance to carry the trophy back to mounted by a large gilt star. Then England, from which it came forty-two years ago.

The Vigilant started in the rear but beat its English rival by over three ond stake boat and passed the finish "Chicago in Her Growth Welcoming line at 2:50 o'clock while the Valkyrie

The victory of the A

Col. Switzler Resigns. BOONVILLE, Mo., Oct. 10. -Col. Switzler, of the Missouri Democrat, has forwarded to Gov. Stone his resignation as a member of the board of curators of the state university, to which position he was appointed some days ago. The law provides that no two members of the board shall be from the same congressional district. Judge Bland. of Phelps, is a curator, and Col. Switzler, of Cooper, being in the same dis-

trict, is ineligible under the law. Won by Australia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Austra lians won the cricket match from Philadelphia begun on Friday last by scoring this morning the twenty-one runs needed without losing any more wickets. Score: Philadelphia, first inning, 119; second inning, 106; total, 225. Australia, first inning, 153; second inning, 73, with the loss of four wickets.

Light and Water Company Chartered. TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10.-The secre tary of state vesterday granted a char ter to the Dodge City Light, Water & Land Co., of Dodge City, Kan. The capital stock of the concern is \$250,000. The directors are H. McCarry, W. H. Pearce, G. G. Gilbert and J. W. Gilbert, of Dodge City, and A. J. Bixby, of

Spearville. Chick's Bank Reopened

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 10.-The'doors of the National Bank of Kansas City, which suspended on July 14, were thrown open for business at 9:30 Two national banks suspended in Kansas City during the flurry and now both have resumed and are doing business on a more solid basis than ever.

No New Trial for Osborn. TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10.-Judge Hazen to-day overruled the motion for a new trial in the criminal libel case against Secretary of State Osborn, and notice of appeal was given. Pending the preparation of the papers in the supreme court case sentence was sus-

pended Ellison Gets Five Years.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.-Frank Ellison. the man about town and former Wall street broker, who was convicted of assaulting William H. Henriques, was to-day sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Recorder Smythe in the court of general term.

Liquor Lockers Legal. Торека, Kan., Oct. 10. - Judge Hazen, of the district court, dissolved the in-

SUSPICIOUS.

A Vessel Arrives at New York with Sus.

pected Cholera Cases. YORK, Oct. 9.-The Atlantic liner Russia of the Hamburg-American line of ships, which arrived at quarantine yesterday morning, has been detained by order of Dr. William Jenkins, health officer of the port. The Russia came into the harbor flying the yellow flag and on being boarded by the health officer, Capt. Schmidt reported that six deaths-some of which were accompanied by choleraic symptomshad occurred on the voyage. The Russia sailed from Hamburg for New York on September 23, and had on board nearly 500 passengers, of which twenty-seven were saloon, the balance being steerage passengers.

Capt. Smith makes the statement that when a few days at sea a female infant of twelve months old died after a short illness. Before her death she was subject to vomiting and diarrhœa. Five deaths occurred subsequently, four of them being steerage passengers and one a saloon passenger. The latter was a young girl named Augusta Thomas, 20 years old. Her death was not accompanied by choleraic symptoms. Herbrother states that she was subject to disease of the heart, and believes that was the cause of death. She died October S.

The Russia's doctor, Dr. Huanneman, is of the opinion that all the deaths were from natural causes and none of them attributable to cholera. The infant, he says, died from cholera infantum and one of the four steerage passengers' deaths was caused by erypassengers is at present in the ship's hospital suffering from vomiting and diarrhoea. The steamer will be thoroughly disinfected.

M'CURTAIN'S SHORTAGE.

It Keeps Growing Larger as Investigation of His Books Proceeds.

TUSKAHOMA, I. T., Oct. 9.-Ex-Treasheard from since he left here Saturday morning. It now turns out that his shortage in the Lease district fund alone is over \$100,000. The treasurer him \$1,545,600. There were 13,749 capita. Out of this number something near fifty failed to draw. If they had all drawn it would have taken \$1,416,-147 to pay them, leaving a balance of \$129,453. To this he has a credit of \$24,727, but it will take about \$5,000 from it to pay the balance of claims | tion of all executive officers who disrethat are registered. There is \$104,727 unaccounted for.

No one knows how he stands on the general fund, as the committee has not examined the books yet. Some of his political friends are trying to explain the matter and ask that public opinion be not expressed until further investigation.

The Locke men are loud in denouncing him and a number of the Jones 000 or \$150,000.

Eight Lives Lost.

DEER PARK, Mich., Oct. 9 .- A disaster on Lake Superior, in which not less severe the conflict, the prohibitionists of this than eight lives were lost, came to light state, without regard to creed or party, will when a drifting fishing boat was picked up by the crew of the Muskalon lifesaving station. The boat was found vesterday morning.

The crew put out in their boat and found the wreck just west of the station. The craft was a fishing boat which had left White Fish Point October 6 for Au Train, 100 miles west. There were on board a crew of at least five men and W. H. Carpenter, his wife and one child.

It is reported that Carpenter had two children on board, but this rumor cannot be verified. No one was found on the wrecked boat, and there is not the slightest foundation to believe that any escaped.

Bay State Republicans.

Boston, Oct. 9.—The republican state convention met at Music hall. Mayor William A. Bancroft, of Cambridge, was chosen president. Attorney-General Pillsbury, who was a leading candidate for the nomination for governor and who withdrew in favor of Frederick T. Greenhalge, was cheered when he appeared to make the nominating speech for Mr. Greenhalge, who was nominated for governor by acclamation. Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott and Secretary of State M. Olin were renominated and W. J. Kimball was named for auditor, all by acclamation. For state treasurer, Col. H. M. Phillips, and for attorney-general, H. M. Knowlton, were renominated.

The Vigilant Defeats the Valkyrie. NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Bowling along under a fair wind, the American cup defender, Vigilant, crossed the line at Sandy Hook lightship at 3:40 Saturday afternoon, a winner in the first of the international races for the America's cup. The Valkyrie arrived home almost eight minutes later and both were at once taken in tow by their respective tenders and hurried to their places of shelter off Bay Ridge. It was a magnificent contest from every point of view and demonstrated for the day, at least, the superior construction of the centenboarder over the cutter, as well as the superior yachtsmanship of the men who handled the English boat.

The Louislana Calamity. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9 .- This city has raised a relief fund of about \$75,000 in all, and steamers, luggers, skiffs and trains have been sent in every direction to extend relief. The only new development is the intelligence from Bayou Sandress leading from Grand Isle district that there are 500 deaths along that section, making about 1,600 deaths between Cheniere and Bayou It is safe now to number the deaths at 2,000 and over, but the loss in deaths at 2,000 and over, but the loss in property will be many millions. It will now take several hundred thou-sand dollars to repair the shell road to the resorts in the Mississsippi sound. KANSAS TEMPERANCE LEAGUE

The Officers Elected and the Resolutions

Adopted at Topeka.
Topeka, Kan., Oct. 4.—This morning, after an informal discussion of various phases of prohibition work, the com mittee on new officers of the Kansas Temperance league presented the following report, which was adopted: President. D. C. Milner: vice president, J. B. McAfee; secretary, F. O. Poppence; treasurer, Mrs. S. T. Harstow; executive committee, J. A. Troutman

of Topeka, S. S. Murphy of Independence, E. Tucker of Eureka, James G. Dougherty of Kansas City, L. R. Elliott of Manhattan, A. S. Embree of Topeka. Miss Brown of Holton, I. O. Pickering of Olathe, Anna L. Diggs of Lawrence, Amanda Way of Pleasanton, S. M. Davis of Newton, S. B. Fleming of Wichta, William Bishop of Salina, George Morgan of Clay Center and J. F. Culver of Emporia. The resolutions adopted cover five

closely typewritten pages. The first affirms the success of prohibition after trial in the state of more than twelve ears, and declares that the future is full of encouragement and hope. The second favors the continuance of agitation and organization among the people. declares that while any reform which is backed by public sentiment may alternate between quiescent lethargy and forceful activity, it will never die and commends the work of D. C. Milner, F. O. Poppenpoe, John A. Murray and J. B. McAfee. The third urges renewed exertion on the field of total abstinence and advocates moral suasion for the drinker and prohibition for the manufacturer and dealer. The sipelas in the leg. One of the steerage | fourth repudiates the doctrine that the duty of an executive officer is to reflect the dominant sentiment of his constituency, holding that it is his duty to obey the constitution, the law and his oath of office. It declares that the fact that prohibition has been steadily enforced in most of the counties of Kansas demonstrates that it can be done all over the state when the right effort is made, and urer Green McCurtain has not been it is a matter of regret that except in Topeka, the police government of the six first-class cities of the state has been placed in the hands of commissioners who are hostile to prohibition. of the United States turned over to The fifth holds that while prohibition is a moral issue, it is none the less po-Choctaws, registered to draw \$103 per litical in character and can only be removed from the domain of politics by the universal acquiescence of the people. Prohibition will be an issue in politics until political opposition

to the law and its enforcement ceases. The sixth urges the prosecugard their plain duty, and condemns any political party which sanctions collusions with law breakers. The seventh asks congress to prohibit the issuance of government tax stamps in prohibition states. The eighth calls upon congress to enact prohibition in the District of Columbia. The ninth

declares: Kansas is a citadel of prohibition. She rises above her sister states in the hope and efficiency of her legislation and the beneficence of men denounce him. His bond is only its results. The constant attack upon the pro-\$30,000. His shortage may reach \$140, hibitory policy of our state is a distinguished tribute to the robust energy of our work, and is only commensurate with our proud position as the conceded leader of this reform. As long as Kansas maintains her position at the front we must expect to meet a relentless and malevolent foe But however long and stand in supporting distance of the moving col-umn of reform until the strife is ended and the cause triumphant.

NO UNIVERSITY FEES.

Attorney-General Little Decides That Library and Like Dues Are Illegal. TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 4.-While Atlast month he gave an opinion to Chancellor Snow, of the state university, that the fee of \$25, taxed upon the law students by the regents upon the opening of the present term, was unlawful. When this ruling became known among the students letters were written to him asking him if they could under the law be required to pay the fees of long established custom for certain privileges of the institution, such as the use of the library, laboratory, etc.

Replying to these questions Attorney-General Little to-day decided that these fees, too, were contrary to law. He holds that the regents may lay a tax upon students who are not inhabitants of the state, but for all others the institution is free.

This decision is a great disappointment to the regent and other friends of the institution, as it deprives it of a source of revenue which has been used to pay special lecturers and other instructors for whom the legislature makes no appropriation.

NO SHOW FOR BOOMERS.

People of Perry, Ok., Find That They Have Been Outwitted.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Oct. 4.—The people of Perry are just beginning to find out that a confidence game has been played on them by a lot of Oklahoma sharpers. Everybody signed a petition to the governor asking him to declare Perry a city of the first-class, but now, when the proclamation is issued and an election has been ordered, the citizens find that nobody can vote or hold office who has not been a resident of Oklahoma for six months. Threefourths of the property owners and residents of Perry are from other states, and the other fourth, who are from Oklahoma, will elect officers from their own crowd and run things to suit themselves. A certain gang of oldtime Qklahoma schemers are aiming to capture the offices, and if they do they will run the new city in debt \$100,000 before another election can be held.

Shocking Stabbing Affray

FAYETTE, Mo., Oct. 4.-Edward Spry, a young farmer, living near Boonsboro, was almost disemboweled and otherwise seriously cut with a knife in the hands of Edgar Robinson, during a dance at Spry's mother's. Mrs. Spry, who went to her son's assistance, was also severely cut. Young Spry will die.

Morris Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.- The senate in executive session has confirmed the appointment of Richard B. Morris, of Kansas, to be collector of internal revenue for that state.

WORSE AND WORSE.

The Gulf Hurricane Resulted in an Awful

List of Fatatities. NEW ORBEANS, Oct. 6 .- It is fair to estimate that between 1,200 and 1,500 people perished in the storm of Monday. The property loss will be several million dollars. There were 300 or 400 erafts engaged in the oyster and fish industry, and half of these have been wrecked, turned bottom up or sunk. The resut is a severe blow to the oyster business, with a scarcity of oysters for

part of the season at least in prospect. The official census of Cheniere in 1890 showed a population of 1,047, and the officials of the parish say there was 1,500 just before the storm. The census of Grand Isle in 1890 showed 500 people. Just before the storm there was 700 people on the island. From persons arriving on the Shell Beach train it is learned definitely the loss of life at Pointe-a-la-Hache has now reached eighty. Fifty-seven bodies were found in the vicinity of Grand Prairie and the old quarantine station, the larger part of whom were Austrian colonists, who were engaged in the oyster business on the bayous near Grand Prairie.

Grand island, with a population of

700, lost twenty-four killed Cheneire Caminda, out of a population of 1,800, lost 1,650. At Bayou Andre seventy-two deaths

out of seventy-five people is the result of the storm.

At Bayou Dufont ten are lost out of seventy-five, making a total of 1,755. majority of the bodies are washed out to sea or washed far into the marsh. The bodies of the unfortunates recovered were found in every conceivable place. Some were lying high and dry inland, where it is supposed they were washed by the water after death had relieved them of their sufferings. Some of the dead were buried under the wreckage of houses which evidently collapsed without warning. The bodies were mutilated and torn in a most horrible manner. Arms and legs had been pulled from the bodies and were soon either floating in the pools in the depressions in the fields or lodged on an elevation where the water had cast them when the waves receded.

Coffins were out of the question, and the bodies not claimed by relatives or friends were interred in trenches, four or five bodies being placed in one trench. Dead bodies are floating around on every side and the situation is unparalleled in the history of the south.

ANARCHY AT RIO.

A Terrible State of Affairs in the South American City-The Bombardment Con-tinued.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 6. - Word has been received from Rio Janiero that the bombardment of the city by the rebel fleet under Mellos, which was begun yesterday, has continued without cessation all day. Shot and shell from the ships are being thrown into the city, while the shore batteries manned by Peixoto's forces are returning the fire of the squadron. The greatest alarm prevails in the Brazilian capital, which is in an absolute state of panic.

Business has been entirely pended. Banks have been closed, the bourse is utterly deserted, work shops and railways have shut down. Proposals have been made to prolong all commercial transactions, and every man, woman and child who can do so is fleeing from the city. Frightful outrages are being perpetrated by Peixoto's solders, who are committing murder and robbery and apparently are beyond all restraint. torney-General Little was in Chicago They have killed many defenseless persons and carried on a general plundering raid on stores and private residences. Their excesses have increased to ferocity during the panic caused by the bombardment of the city. Neither man, woman, child nor property is safe from these lawless bands.

Opportunities for their erimes are offered by the course pursued by their leaders. Squads of armed soldiers are scouring the city in search of recruits. Men of all classes are being pressed in Peixoto's service on all sides. A detachment of Peixoto's troops known to be in sympathy with Mellos have been thrown into jail. All of the English residents of the city have been warned by the British minister to escape from Rio Janeiro, as the fleet has given notice of its intention to continue bombardment.

Postal facilities have been suspended, and Peixoto is searching all the mail that enters and leaves the city. Peixoto is blamed for drawing the fire of the fleet upon the town and the sympathies of the entire city are with Mellos. Peixoto opened fire from the shore batteries on the fleet which replied to his guns. Commanders of the foreign men-of-war in the harbor remain inactive. Decisive battles are momentarily expected in the vicinity of the cities of Rio Grande do Sul. Porto Alegre and Pelotas.

Nebraska Republicans in Convention LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 6. - The republican state convention convened here at 11:30 o'clock yesterday. G. H. Hummell, of Grand Island, was designated as chairman. Three ballots were required to nominate a candidate for supreme judge, when Judge Harrison was selected. A recess was then taken until 3 o'clock, and upon reassembling Henry D. Estabrook, of Omaha, Charles Weston, of Hay Springs, and C. W. Kaley, of Red Cloud, were nominated for regents of the state university on the first ballot.

Allowances for Encampments. TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 6 .- The state military board, which met here this week, made final allowances for the military encampments which have been held during the fall. The encampments cost the state \$6,000. Each of the three regiments had an encampment costing \$2,000. No special appropriation was made for these encampments, but as the number of companies was reduced and the armory rent reduced one-half, enough was saved out of the company expense account to pay the expenses of the encampments. The board had under consideration the equipment of another cavalry company. was reduced, and the armory rent re-

THE RAILWAYS.

Report of the Inter-State Commerce Com-mission—Interesting Statistics as to Railroad Traffic.
Washington, Oct 6.—The fifth sta-

tistical report of the inter-state commerce commission has just been submitted, of which the following is an abstract:

The total railway mileage of the country on June 30, 1892, was 171,563 miles, being an increase during the year of 3,16) miles. This is the smallest increase in railway mileage re-ported for a number of years. The total num-ber of railway corporations was 1,822, being a net increase of 37 during the year. There have been fewer changes in the organization of rail-ways during the year than during any previous year. During the year 9 roads were abandoned, 19 merged into larger corporations, 17 were reorganized and 16 were consolidated.

The total number of lecomotives was 33,135.

The total number of cars reported by carriers as their property was 1,215,092.

These figures show a decided increase in

density of rolling stock over the previous year. The number of passengers carried per passenger locomotive was 63,399.

The number of freight cars per 1,030,000 tons

of freight was 1,627. This is a decrease of 39 as compared with the previous year. The total number of employes in the service of railways was 821,415, being an increase of

37,130 over the previous year.

The capitalization of the 162,397 miles covered by the report was \$10.276,748,134. Of this amount \$1,633,108,763 was represented by stocks and \$5,033,038,655 by funded debts. Mortgage bonds amounted to \$4,302,570,994, as compared with \$4,081,621,675 for the previous year. The above figures show an increase in capitalization during the year 1892 of \$197,273,-

The total number of pissengers carried by the railways during the year was 560,998,211. The average journey per passenger was 23.82 miles, and the average number of passengers per train for each mile run was forty-two. The freight train mileage during the year was 485. 402,309, and the average number of tons per train for each mile run was 181 tons. The gross earnings from the operating of railways during the year ending were \$1.17,407,3.3 The operating expenses were \$780,997,996. From this it appears that the net earnings from operation of railways were \$390,409,347.

The income to the railways from investments was \$141,950,782, making with the net income from operation an aggregate of \$532,370,129. The fixed charges during the year amounted to \$416,404,738. leaving a net income available for dividends of \$115,785,191. Of this amount \$97,-154.745 were paid in dividends, \$4,314.390 in other payments from net income, leaving a surplus over operating expenses during the year of \$14,936,056.

year of \$14,750,050.

The number of railway employes killed during the year covered by the report was 2,551, being less than the number killed during the previous year. The number of employes in-jured, however, was in excess of the number injured the previous year, being 28,237.

The number of passengers killed was largely in excess of the number killed during the pre-vious year, being 376 in 1892, as against 293 in 1891: while the number of passengers injured was 3,227 in 1892 as against 2,972 in 1891. An assignment of casualities to the opportunity assignment of casualities to the opportunity offered for accidents showed one employe to have been killed for every 2:2 employes, and one employe to have been injured for each twenty-nine men in the employ of the railroads. A similar comparison shows one passenger killed for each 1.491,9:0 passengers carried or for each 35,542,22; passenger miles, and one passenger injured for each 12,823 passenger and one passenger injured for each 173,833 passengers carried, or for each 4,140,966 passenger miles. The largest number of casualties to employes resulted from coupling and uncoupling cars, 378 employes having been falled and 10,319 injured, while rendering this service. Of the total number injured, 706 were trainmen.

The accident classed as 'falling from cars' were in this year as previous years, responsible for the largest number of deaths among employes, the number killed in this manner be-ing 611. Of this number 425 were trainmen. Collisions and derailments were responsible for the death of 431 employes, and of this number 336 were trainmen. This class of accidents is responsible also for the largest number of casualties to passengers. Thus 177 passengers were killed and 1,539 were injured by collisions and derailments, during the year. Collisions alone were responsible for the death of 286 em

ployes and 135 passengers.

It is recommended that the express companies, corporations owning depot property, elevators, and the like, used by carriers for interstate traffic and carriers by water, so far as they engage in inter-state traffic, shall all required to make reports to the inter-state

RUSSIAN HOLOCAUST.

Infantry Barracks Take Fire and Many ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 6. - The Newsby infantry barracks at Roslavl burned last night. Before all the men could be aroused the flames had spread through most of the building. About 400 men ran out in their night clothes. Of sixty who were driven to the roof

eleven were killed and eight were injured so severely that they will die. Twenty-three men and five non-commissioned officers were overcome in the halls or rooms by the smoke and heat

and obliged to jump for their lives,

and were burned to death. Many other soldiers are missing, but it has been impossible as yet to learn whether their bodies are in the ruins or they are merely injured and are being cared for by friends in the town.

The fire is believed to have been set by a member of the regiment, as it spread more rapidly than would have been possible under ordinary circum-

THE JUDGE LONG PENSION. Commissioner Lochren Being Sued for Its Payment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—An action of much interest to pensioners was brought in the district supreme court here. The plaintiff, Judge Charles D. Long, of Detroit, a member of the supreme bench of that state, filed a petition for mandamus to compel the commissioner of pensions to pay plaintiff's pension, which he claims was illegally suspended. The commissioner, in suspending the pension, held that while Judge Long was drawing a good salary as a member of the supreme bench of Michigan he could not also draw \$72 per month for total disability. Judge Long contends the commissioner's actions were illegal, and are warranted by no act of congress or rule of the interior department. Judge Bradley, after hearing the petition, granted a rule, returnable October 19, calling upon Commissioner Lochren to show cause why the writ should not be issued.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.-At the regular monthly meeting of the Ohio commandery of the military order of Loyal Legion, its newly elected commander,

Installed as Commander.

ex-President Harrison, was installed. Though suffering somewhat from a cold, he made a brief speech of thanks, taking occasion also to emphasize the duty of such associations as this to teach patriotism to the rising generation and to warmly resent the