Chase County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.

NO. 52.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE secretary of the treasury has asked for the resignations of Philip M. Hildebrand, surveyor of customs at Indianapolis, Ind., and Michael E. Smith, assayer of the mint at Denver, Col.

THE "national congress of business men" met at Washington on the 12th with a slim attendance.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY has issued

a statement defining the attitude of the administration with regard to the enforcement of the Geary act.

EXTENSIVE changes among pension agencies will soon be made by Secretary Smith. Consideration has been given to this matter for some weeks and a number of agents have been decided upon for early appointment.

FIRE recently destroyed the office of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at Washington, burning out over 400

A DISPATCH from the mayor of Caldwell, Kan., to Hoke Smith informed the Robert Strehl, a non-union man, at secretary that he had been burned in effigy by boomers who were indignant over the registration scheme.

HENRY N. COLLIER, of Georgia, appointed special agent of the general land office, has been detailed to examine surveys in the Cherokee strip.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S baby will be named Esther. THE acting secretary of war has rendered a decision holding that a dishonorable discharge from the service is an

entire expulsion from the army and covers all unexpired enlistments. THE comptroller of the currency has appointed Mr. John Benton receiver of the Lloyds' national bank at James-

A DISPATCH was received at the navy department stating that the Charleston's steering gear had broken down, and that it would be necessary to coal before leaving for Brazilian waters.

THE state department was notified that Portugal had declared a quarantine against the United States on account of cholera. Secretary Gresham protested against such an unjust action, as there has not been a case of

cholera in this country since August 14.

THE president has sent the nomination of Dr. S. Hazeltin, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States at Milan, Italy, vice W. J. Maynard.

A REPORT to the war department says
the Mexican customs officials have rethe boiler of a threshing machine exon disputed territory. The United States troops will now be withdrawn. and three men were killed outright.

WHILE it is within the possibilities, it is not at all probable that President | make an effort to get congress to au-Cleveland, his wife, daughter Ruth and thorize the keeping open of the gates baby Esther will visit the world's fair of the fair until January 1, 1894. this fall.

CONGRESSMAN GEARY, Senator White and the other Pacific coast members have decided to fight the Everett bill, amending the Geary law, and they say that even if it passes the house they will be able to defeat it in the senate.

FREDERICK L. AMES, the noted mil-

lionaire of Boston, was found dead in his stateroom while en route on a steamer from Boston to New York. TWENTY-SIX buildings in the center

of Spencer, Mass., including a number of the principal business establishments, were destroyed by fire. The loss was between \$300,000 and \$400,000. HARRY MINER, the founder of the "green goods" business, died at Benson, N. Y., recently. Miner, during his career, spent several fortunes, all

gained in his nefarious business. A squad of police and a gang of car robbers had a battle in the railroad yards at Buffalo, N. Y. A number of shots were exchanged in the dark, but nobody was injured. Three of the robbers were arrested.

THE steamer Jason arrived at New York with the captain and three men of the schooner Frank M. Hervers, of Galveston Tex. The schooner was lost during the hurricane of August 21-26, and the mate and one seaman

JOHN SWOPE, of Pennsylvania, stockholder, has begun suit against the Northern Pacific and its directory to recover millions, which he alleges he has been fraudulently deprived of.

A PECULIAR case, wherein a woman just from Russia is practically in pawn, developed at the New York immigrant station.

THE Cincinnati express on the Pennsylvania railroad was derailed at Tyrol, Pa. The train was filled with passengers, but no one was seriously hurt. THE controversy between Bishop

Wigger and Father Corrigan is growing more bitter and is causing much comment among the Catholics of Hoboken, AT a conference at Newcastle, Pa.

between wire nail men and members of the Amalgamated association the men agreed to accept 10 per cent. reduction. The mills there have been idle over six months and over 1,000 men will go to work at once.

THE Sharon Estate Co. was organized at Jersey City, with a capital of \$8,000,-000, to carry on an extensive real estate, manufacturing and mining busi-F. G. Newlands is the principal

Five thousand ounces of gold are missing from one of the reserve vaults of the government at Philadelphia. A great mystery surrounds the disappear-

by the health officers in Madison street,

THE WEST.

A SENSATION was caused in Seattle, Wash., by a report that City Treasurer Adolph Krug was a defaulter to a large

RICHARD MANSFIELD, the actor, was taken ill at the end of the first act of the "Scarlet Letter" at the Euclid Avenue opera house, Cleveland, O. It was announced that his illness was very

THE Ager and Klamath Falls stage, in Oregon, was stopped by a lone high. wayman, who relieved three passengers of their valuables to the amount | ble havoc. of \$600. The express box and registered mail pouch were also rifled. The

robber escaped. THE bankers of Chicago tendered a banquet to Comptroller Eckels. CHICAGO's great technological school,

the Armour institute, has been inaugurated with every prospect of success. C. E. Cook, formerly connected with the now defunct Gillespie (Ill.) bank, returned to that place, when he was suddenly arrested. His bond was fixed

at \$14,700. FRANK H. MATTHEWS, a union machinist from St. Louis, was killed by Mattoon, Ill.

THE trustees of the university of Illinois have sustained the action of the executive committee dismissing Prof. Crawford.

THE world's fair has nearly paid off its floating debt and largely reduced ts other liabilities.

Forest fires were raging all around Oconto, Wis. No rain had fallen there

in months.

THE Coopers' International union, which is in secret session at Milwaukee, has followed the example of the Brewers' National union and passed resolutions prohibiting its members from belonging to the national guard. At the parliament of religions Dhar-

mapala, of India, created a sensation by his speech in defense of Buddhism. Ar the request of the republican excutive committee of Ohio, Hon. Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri, will take the stump for McKinley.

Gov. Hughes, of Arizona, has subthat the smuggling of Chinese continues unabated.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., voted against an appropriation for locating the state fair

THE draw span of the new bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha was swung the other day.

turned to their owners the sheep seized ploded while working at Loyna, just across the Ohio river. Engineer Jones OFFICIALS of the world's fair will

> An express train on the Mineral parture. range railroad was held up by robbers near Houghton, Mich. About \$75,000 clared the regular quarterly dividend

was taken. HEADS are beginning to fall on the new president, Mackey. S. G. McLeish, general passenger agent, was the first. HON. MILTON HAY died while sitting on the lawn in front of his residence at Springfield, Ill. Bright's disease was

THE executive committee of the Chieago Theological seminary has secured Mineral Range train robbery has conthe services of Rev. James Denney, of fessed. Seven men are now under un-Broughty Ferry, Scotland, to deliver a der arrest and a portion of the money course of lectures on systematic theol-

THE consolidation of the two bridge panies was sent across both bridges.

THE SOUTH. MERCHANTS of Alabama have placed

the cause.

a boycott on insurance companies do- in an impressive manner. ing business under the Southeastern tariff rules, because of alleged extortions.

MISS EMMA CLAYTON, postmistress at Pine Bluffs, Ark., has resigned. Much damage has been done by prairie fire east of Victoria, Tex.

Dr. J. J. Buchanan has mysterious ly disappeared from Texarkana, Ark. THE financial situation at Vicksburg. Miss., has so improved that the banks have ceased to issue certified checks to be used as currency.

NEAR Hopkinsville, Ky., Charles Me Kee lost his life by the explosion of the boiler of a portable engine.

A MISCREANT shot into a Louisville & Nashville train between Bowling Green, Ky., and Louisville. The ball struck Editor Bailey Barksdale, of the Tobacco Leaf Chronicle, of Clarksville, Tenn., on the forehead and made a serious wound.

NEWS comes from Pickens county Ala., that a mob broke into the jail and killed three colored men and one woman who were in jail charged with together. murdering a family by poisoning them. Two new cases of yellow fever have been bulletined at Brunswick, Ga. No

deaths occurred. NEAR Millersville post office, Tenn. the residence of Milton Myers was totally destroyed by fire and three children, aged 10, 8 and 3 years, were

escaped. LETTERS to Henry Hotter, secretary of the Memphis Cotton exchange, from various points show that the cotton crop has been seriously damaged and cut short.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., soldiers supposed to be implicated in the lynching of deciding to have Renfro, the former Richard Drummond, a few weeks ago, incumbent, appointed. have been arrested. At the request of county jail, to thwart any attempt on, twenty men by three is one day's recthe part of friends to liberate them.

GENERAL.

FREIGHT traffic is steadily improving from week to week.

THE Santa Fe has met charges of rate cutting by counter charges and a threat of retaliation.

OF 9,000 pilgrims who went to Mecca from Tunis, on May 1, 500 perished in the holy land, of cholera and other diseases. The survivors say that on June 24, over 100,000 Mussulmans, Arabs, Turks and Indians gathered on the sacred mountain, when cholera broke out among them, causing terri-

Two cases of cholera are reported by the health authorities in London.

THE Portuguese authorities have declared New York to be a cholera infected port. THE United States cricket team won

the international cricket match with Canada by four wickets. Scores: Canada, 87 and 236; United States, 177 and 148 for six wickets. The game was played at Toronto.

THE celebrated Campbell heresy case was finished at Montreal and Prof. Campbell found guilty on both charges, to-wit: Doubting the inspiration of the Old Testament, and refusing to

recognize God as a smiter. THE insurgent vessels bombarded Rio Janeiro, Brazil, throwing shells into the city and killing one woman.

THE United States cruiser Detroit has sailed for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, under orders to protect American interests. WITHIN a few days twenty-two flint glass factories throughout the country will be in operation after a shut-down

of nearly four months. DAVID MACKEY has been elected president of the Evansville & Terre

Haute, vice George Grammar. THE Atlas line steamship Alvo, bound from New York to Haytian ports, is believed to have been lost in the hurricane on August 20. EMPEROR WILLIAM has left Stuttgart.

He was enthusiastically cheered. THE senate of Peru has censured by unanimous vote the ministry for suppressing opposition papers. The situation was becoming critical, and was aggravated by the activity of ex-Presimitted his annual report. It states dent Peirota in the southern depart-

ment. PRIVATE telegrams from Kissinger state that the condition of Prince Bis-

marck has become worse. CLEARING house returns for the weel ended September 14 showed an average decrease of 28.6 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 30.5; outside

THE province of Toledo, Spain, was swept by violent storms and much damage done. Large tracts of country were flooded and many lives lost. THE United States cruiser Chicago

has left Havre, a large crowd assembling at the docks to witness her de-THE Rock Island directors have de-

of 1 per cent. It is said that the spirit of mutiny in Evansville & Terre Haute under the the British army is growing day by day.

THE LATEST.

THE Italian government is displaying such hostility towards the pope that there is talk of a removal of the vatican from Rome.

ONE of the men who took part in the has been recovered.

THE question of whether the fair shall be extended is now receiving secompanies of St. Louis has gone into rious consideration, but there is coneffect. Rolling stock of both comsiderable opposition to it. siderable opposition to it.

THE 100th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the capitol at Washington was celebrated on the 18th

THINGS are still in a chaotic condition in the strip and settlers are suffering greatly from heat and dust. Thousands are already lined up in front of the various land offices. LITTLE was done on the 18th by

either senate or the house, both adjourning to take part in the centennial cele-THE Iron Hall case came up again at

Indianapolis, when petitions to cut off the allowance made for a receiver, and also for his removal, were made in the superior court.

ALL the newspapers of Stockholm deny the statement that Sweden will join the dreibund.

THE steamer Shrewsbury, plying between Toledo and Put-in-Bay, was hard and fast aground on a shoal at the mouth of Maumee bay. The passengers were all taken off safely.

At Leitchfield, Ky., five prisoners escaped from the county jail by cutting

through a brick wall and letting themselves down by means of blankets tied Gov. TILLMAN, of South Carolina, says that full control of the relief work for the storm sufferers is in the hands

of the Red Cross society, with headquarters at Beaufort, and all contributions should be sent to the society. A RIOT ocurred at the big Riverside iron works, Wheeling, W. Va., when The rest of the family barely the plant resumed. About 500 Hungarians tried to take the places of Ameri-

cans. A fight with clubs and stones ensued. SECRETARY MORTON has issued an important meat inspection order. SECRETARY HOKE SMITH has settled

the Atlanta postmastership fight by

A gang of crooks is infesting Fargo.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

J. W. German was recently killed by the cars at Neosho Rapids while attempting to cross the tracks.

G. W. Kindel, a blacksmith, was fatally kicked by a horse at Concordia a few days since. His skull was crushed. The president has nominated C. H. J. Taylor, the well-known colored lawyer of Kansas City, Kan., to be minister to Bolivia. The salary is \$7,500 a year.

The county commissioner of Reno county have ordered all judgments to, and many of the illustrious men of be taxed, and as a consequence a great many worthless judgments are being

Ex-Senator Ingalls denies the report that he will be a candidate for governor. It is said, however, that he will contest with Senator Peffer in 1896 for the senatorship. George Gross, a colored mail carrier

who has been in the Lawrence post office since May 1, 1889, has been arrested by post office inspectors on the charge of robbing the mails.

By an official order recently issued from Washington the Larned and Garden City land offices are continued and transferred to Dodge City; the Wa Keeney and Oberlin offices are combinned and transferred to Colby, and the Salina office combined with the To-

peka office at Topeka. Joe Reynolds, formerly a secret service agent of the Frisco, was arrested at Arkansas City the other day on a warrant charging him with complicity in the murder and train robbery at Mound Valley. There are five of the alleged robbers now under arrest, all of whom

had been railroad men. W. H. Fletcher, proprietor of the Hook hotel at Sabetha, hanged himself the other night to a railroad bridge with a bed cord. He was in financial trouble and believed his family would be better taken care of if he was out of the way. Fletcher was 40 years old and leaves a wife and three children.

In the quo warranto case in the supreme court, in which Parry and Cline were candidates for justice of the peace Kansas City, Kan., the former receiving 708 votes and Cline 672 male votes and 61 female votes, Parry being declared elected, Judge Horton recently decided that the laws of Kansas do not confer upon women the right to vote for a justice of the peace in the cities of the state, such offices being township rather than city offices.

* D Lathrop, an old veteran at the soldiers' home, near Leavenworth, was fatally scalded the other day while taking a bath. On entering the bath tub he turned on the cold water and soon after the hot water, when he took cramps and, it is said, was unable to get out of the tub or shut the water off. As the water began to scald him he set up loud yells, which caused some rades to break into the room and rescue him from being boiled alive.

Dudley B. Hulce was found dead on his farm, about ten miles southwest of Lawrence, the other afternoon. The entire top of his head was blown off, and the barrel of a shotgun protruded about fifteen inches past the top of the head. It was supposed he committed suicide. Hulce was a young man, about 25 years of age. He was recently married and apparently lived happily. He owned considerable property, and no cause could be assigned for his act.

Members of the pension boards in Kansas have been appointed as follows: D. D. Brown, at Garnett; for Dickinson county, Thomas Gunn, Edward H. Lafever and Oscar F. Searl; Republic county, William Kamp, W. G. Haning and J. H. Houck; Geary county, M. M. Cloud, P. Daugherty and N. T. Harts-horn; Clay county, D. C. Tyler, Andrew Pearson and Josephus Stewart; Saline county, E. R. Switzer, D. E. Miller and R. Sawtell; Washington county, N. M. Smith and J. H. Hoover.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of W. J. Bond and Alexander Luke for stealing various goods belonging to the state insane asylum at Topeka. The complaint was filed at the request of the state board of charities. Luke had charge of what is known as the "outside gang" at the asylum and on his farm near the grounds twenty-five bundles of shingles, studding to the value of \$40, three tons of coal, a number of spades, shovels and other implements were found, the total value of which is \$148.05.

Prof. L. I. Blake, of the state university, has received notice that the government had accepted his fog signalling invention and requests that he take charge next May of the work of putting the invention into practical use. The invention consists of a method of communicating between lightships and a station on the shore where in turn the message is transnitted to New York and the news pertaining to all incoming vessels is telegraphed to the world twenty-four hours earlier than by any previous method.

The Kansas State Editorial association met in Representative hall, at Topeka, on the 11th, a large number of editors being present by W. The editors were welcomed M. Gleed, who was responed to by Charles F. Scott, of the Iola Register. A number of interesting papers were read, among them one by F. P. Baker, of Topeka, on "Personal Reminiscences of Early Kansas Writers,' and another by W. J. Costigan, of the Ottawa Journal, on "Should a Country Weekly Have Editorial Opinions?" Four cases of small-pox were found Gen. Fite they were taken to the Knox N. D. Two murders and a hold-up of then took a special train for the world's The editors, three hundred strong,

CAPITOL CENTENNIAL.

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anaiversary of the Laying of the Corner Stone-The President's Address and Other

Ceremonies WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- The hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capital was celebrated yesterday with imposing ceremonies. When the corner stone was laid this magnificent city was a village. Escorted by a small band of patriotic citizens and a troop of soldiery, Washington, accompanied by his cabinet his day, rode to the forest-crowned hill on which the capitol now stands to lay the corner stone of that giant structure. Over the same route, President Cleveland was escorted by dash-

ing cavalry, marching infantry, blaring bands and a vast multitude of people. The parade started from the White house. The procession proceeded along Pennsylvania avenue to the east front of the capitol, over the route taken 100 years ago. Gen. Ordway, the chief marshal and his staff, with a squadron of United States cavalry, acting as an escort for President Cleveland in a carriage, led the way. As the chief executive's carriage passed, the crowd greeted him with loud applause. The president was followed by the orator of the day, William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, the governors of the various states, Chairman Laurence Gardner and the

specially invited guests, Troop A, of the District National guard, bringing up the rear. After this escort came the first division proper, composed of civic organizations. The second division included the Society of Cincinnati, Sons of the American Revolution, the Aztec club of 1847, veterans of the Mexican war, the Old Guard, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans and the National rifles. The third division was composed entirely of United States regulars and District of Columbia and visiting militia. The fourth and last division was composed of the veteran firemen of the District of Columbia and similar organizations from other parts

of the country. Arriving at the capitol the parade was disbanded and the ceremonies were begun. Rt. Rev. William Paret, bishop of Maryland, invoked the blessing of God, after which the Te Deum was sung by a chorus of 1,500 voices. Then Laurence Gardner, the chairman, made the opening address. As he concluded, Dr. Gardner turned toward President Cleveland and introduced him as the next speaker. The president was given

a most enthusiastic greeting. The following is President Cleveland's address:

While I accept with much satisfaction the part assigned to me on this occasion, I cannot escape that which these ceremonies suggest.

Those who suppose we are simply engaged in commemorating the beginning of a magnificent which the house adjourned. structure devoted to public uses have overlooked the most useful and improving lesson of the hour. We do, indeed, celebrate the laying of a corner stone, from which has sprung the splendid edifice whose grand proportions arouse the pride of every American, but our celebration is chiefly valuable and significant cause this edifice was designed and planned by great and good men as a place where the nciples of a free representative government

principles of a free persentative government should be developed in particular legislation for the benefit of a free people.

If the representatives who here assemble to make laws for their fellow-countrymen forget the duty of broad and disinterested patriotism. and legislate in prejudice and passion or in behalf of sectional and selfish interests, the time when the corner stone of our capital was laid and the circumstances surrounding it, will

not be worth commemorating.

The sentiment and the traditions connected with this structure and its uses belong to all the people of the land. They are most val-uable as reminders of patriotism in the dis-charge of public duty and steadfastness in many a struggle for the public good. They also furnish a standard by which our people may measure the conduct of those chosen to serve them. The inexorable application of this standard will always supply proof that our countrymen realize the value of the free institutions which were designated and built by those who laid the corner stone of their capi-tol, and that they appreciate the necessity of constant and jealous watchfulness as a condi-

tion indispensable to the preservation of these institutions in their purity and integrity. I believe our fellow citizens have no greater nor better cause for rejoicing on this centen-nial than is found in the assurance that their public servants who assemble in these halls will watch and guard the sentiment and traditions that gather around this celebration, and that in the days to come those who shall again ommemorate the laying of the corner stone of their nation's capitol, will find in the recital of our performance of public duty, no less reason for enthusiasm and congratulation than we find in recalling the wisdom and virtue of those

Following the president the orator of the day, William Wirt Henry, a descendent of Patrick Henry, the revolutionary statesman and patriot, was introduced, and he delivered an eloquent address. When the applause following Mr. Henry's speech had ceased, "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the grand chorus. The next speaker was Vice President Stevenson, who spoke in behalf of the United States senate. The audience honored Mr. Stevenson with a greeting equal in volume and enthusiasm to that accorded the president. When he had finished Hon. Charles F. Crisp, speaker of the house of representatives, delivered an address in behalf of that body. The grand chorus sang "The Heavens Are Telling" after Mr. Crisp had spoken. In behalf of the judiciary Henry Billings Brown, of the supreme court of

the United States, spoke.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 19.—A riot occurred at the big Riverside iron works when the plant resumed work this morning. About 500 Hungarians agreed to take the places of Americans. A fight ensued in which clubs and stones were freely used. Two Huns were seriously hurt and many others were slightly injured. None of the foreigners obtained work.

CONGRESSIONAL

Proceedings of the Extra Session-What

Both Houses Are Doing.
WHEN the senate met on the 11th Mr. Stewart submitted a resolution providing for a committee of five to ascertain and report whether any senator was interested as a stock-holder or otherwise in any national bank, which holder or otherwise in any national balls, was un-Mr. Hill opposed on the ground that it was un-called for and a reflection on senators. The re-solution went over, and Mr. Pugh (Ala.) spoke solution went over, and Mr. Pugh (Ala.) spoke in opposition to the repeal bill... In the house the chaplain prayed for the new addition to the White house, and for the chief executive and Mrs. Cleveland, and that the family in the White house might become a beacon in the wilderness to all the families throught the land. The attempt to pass a resolution appropriating \$209,000 for the relief of South Carolina cyclone sufferers failed, and a resolution passed distributing the public documents issued up to December 1, which the members of the last house had voted themselves. Adof the last house had voted themselves. Ad-

Journed.

In the senate on the 12th Mr. Mitchell (Ore.) occupied most of the time in speaking against the repeal bill. A letter from the secretary of the treasury in relation to the redemption of silver certificates was laid before the senate. The resolution for a committee to inquire into the holdings of senators in national banks again went over. Mr. Hawley (Conn.) spoke in favor of the repeal bill. In the house Mr. in favor of the repeal bill.... In the house Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) vainly endeavored to secure the passage of a resolution calling for information relative to the transportation of goods between

relative to the transportation of goods between United States ports over Canadian territory, and Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) reported a bill having for its purpose a reduction of expenditures in the way of public printing and binding. In the senate on the 13th Mr. Stewart spoke in favor of his resolution that a committee be appointed to ascertain and report if any senators held stock in national banks, etc., and drifted into a long speech on the silver, question. Mr. Shoup also spoke against the repeal bill. Mr. Voorhees made an ineffectual attempt to have a day set for closing debate and the senate adjourned....In the house Mr. Talbert (S. C.) offered a resolution instructing the banking comfered a resolution instructing the banking com mittee to report a bill for the issue of \$150,000. 000 in treasury notes. The bill created some interest. Mr. Curtis (Kan.) introduced a bill appropriating \$15,000 to pay the widows and children of E. G. Hull and J. R. Hagan, residents of Kansas and employes of the government, who were killed in the Ford theater

WHEN the senate met on the 14th Mr. Faulkner (W. Va.) offered his amendment to the house repeal bill providing for the coinage of silver bullion in the treasury, the coinage of \$3,000,000 monthly and making silver dollars legal tender. Mr. Daniel (Va.) then addressed the senate in opposition to unconditional re-peal.... When the house met Mr. Tucker at-tempted to get his bill repealing all federal elections laws before the body but filibustering

elections laws before the body but fillbustering was commenced by republicans and continued for some time. Finally a resolution was passed revoking all leaves of absence and authorizing the summoning of absent members by telegraph and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 15th Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) spoke on the repeal bill. He said the bill contained not a word looking to the discontinuance of silver coinage under existing laws and that it left unimpared the provision of the act of it left unimpared the provision of the act of 1893 for the coinage of silver in the future. He defended Secretary Carlisle from the charge of inconsistency so often made against him, and denounced, as without excuse or palliation, the effort to connect Mr. Cariisle with a conspiracy to bring on the late panic. Mr. Higgins (Del.) spoke in favor of repeal.... In the house filibus-tering was renewed over the calling up of the Tucker federal elections repeal bill and con-tinued until 2 o'clock, when the special order

AFTER some routine business in the senate on the 16th the repeal bill was taken up and Mr. Voorhees asked that the time for closing debate be fixed at the 25th, when a vote should be taken, but the matter was informally laid aside and Mr. Allison (Ia.) addressed the senate. At his conclusion eulogies were delivered upon the late Senator Stanford, of California, and the senate adjourned In the house fili bustering against the Tucker federal elections repeal bill was resumed and the democrats being without a quorum the house adjourned until Monday afternoon.

FLOWER GARDENS IN ITALY.

some of the Effects of Rare Beauty in Various Villas. The Villa Muti had once the mosf varied system of flower gardens of any villa in Italy. The house is literally surrounded by them, all at different levels, and one might walk out of any story of the house and find one's self in a charming garden. The villa has now gone to almost absolute decay, and only the vaguest outlines of the arrangements of these gardens can be discovered. There is therefore very little there which could be so reproduced as to convey any idea of what had been. The "bosquet" is on a terrace resting above the upper garden, and is reached by a fine stairway, which begins in full sunlight and ends in the heart of the grove in the densest shade. The reservoir is above this, and has seats about it. There are two villas in Frascati belonging to the Borghese family, one of which, the Villa Taverna, has been kept up as a family residence, and the other, Mondragone, is now occupied by a Jesuit school. The palace and the scale of the gardens of the latter are of great size; but with the exception of a fine terrace in front of the house, and an avenue of cypresses which leads up to it from the public road, there is nothing left but architectural details. The walls and fountain of the old garden still exist, and also a pavilion and colonnade of remarkable dignity at one end of it; but the razed parterre is now

used as a play-ground for boys. The Villa Taverna has a very charming flower garden, which is reached from one wing of the house. It is raised above the road and is, in fact, inclosed and supported by architecture so that it seems to be literally an apartment of the house. The central fountain here is a very handsome one surrounded by laurels cut in a circular form. There are some interesting fountains let into the wall, and the balustrade which connects the garden and the house is a

very good one. With such magnificent views, and with slopes so delightfully accidented, it seems it would be difficult for an artist-gardener not to produce beautiful results, particularly as the Italians in their construction of summer villas rarely allowed ideas of convenience to interfere with their desire to produce a beautiful effect.—Charles A. Platt, in W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

EDUCATION OF THE NOSE.

The Neglected Sense of Smell May Have Great Possibilities.

With all the developments of human knowledge and the improvements in the methods of education, there has been a strange lack of appreciation of improvement of the sense of smell. The modern systems of education are supposed to be aimed at the bringing to perfection of all the powers of body and mind, and yet one has only to consider a little to realize how limited their recognition of the needs and possibilties of senses really is. The faculties both of taste and smell are particularly ignored by modern educators. The art of gastronomy does something for the of taste, but the sense of smell has not even the benefit of indirect education. It is ignored and neglected as completely as if there was no knowlegd of its existence.

Yet the capabilities of this sense are by no means small. On the merely utilitarian side it is easy to see that if the nose were trained to be sufficiently sensitive it would be able to be of infinite service. The good old-fashioned housewife trained her nose to warn her of fire; to tell her when an accident happened to the dishes cooking on or in the stove which she could not stop to watch with her eyes. In rare instances men in especial lines have trained their sense of smell to assist them in their work. One sees the dealers in dairy products, and in some other goods, determining the quality and condition of their goods by smelling them, but this is an exceptional matter which is far more apt to excite the amusement of others than to call attention to the possibilities which

lie neglected in the nerves of the nose.

The animal kingdom should long ago have given man the hint to cultivate this sense. It is true that animals are often furnished with nerves of far greater delicacy and reach than those of man, but is is after all only the visible ign of what is the result of continued neglect to any functions of the body. If men had given decent attention to the sense of smell they would not now need to be outdone in this particular by the beasts of the wilderness. If a proper amount of systematic training and development of the nerves of smell could be generally practiced by mankind for a generation or two it would undoubtedly be found that the wild animals were in this particular not necessarily so far in advance of man as to make it impossible for him to overtake

The delicacy of the perceptions which ally themselves to the sense of smell has often been commented upon and this in itself should suggest the advisability of making much of it. The mind seems especially sensitive to the suggestion of odors and yet this fact has never been properly taken advantage of. It is time for the recognition of the advisability of developing all the possibilities of the human body. As it stands at present sight and hearing are made to do pretty much all the work of the perceptions and it is time that the other senses were called upon to do their share. Let the sense of smell be trained and its possibilities studied. Who can tell to what important results this might lead?-Boston Courier.

INDIAN HOSPITALITY.

It Proceeds From a Law Made Necessary

by Circumstances.

The hospitality which is so marked a trait of our North American Indians, says Maj. Powell in his late ethnological report to the Smithsonian institution, has its source in a law, the invariable practice of which has had a marked effect in retarding the acquisition by the Indian of the virtue of providence. As is well known, the basis of the Indian social organization was the kinship system. By its provisions almost all property was possessed in common by the gens or

Food, the most important part of all, was by no means left to be exclusively enjoyed by the individual or family obtaining it. For instance, the distribution of game among the families of a hunting party was variously provided for in different tribes, but the practical effect of the several customs relating thereto was the sharing of the supply. The hungry Indian had but to ask to receive, and this no matter how small the supply or how dark the future prospect. It was not only his privilege to ask; it was his right to demand. Undoubtedly, what was originally a right, conferred by kinship connec tions, ultimately assumed broader proportions, and finally passed into the exercise of an almost indiscriminate

By reason of this custom, the poor hunter was virtually placed upon equality with the expert one, the lazy with the industrious, the improvident with the more provident. Stories of Indian life abound with instances individual families or parties being called upon by those less fortunate or provident to share their supplies. The effect of such a system, admirable as it for the pin its plane should be vertical, was in many particulars, practically placed a premium on idleness. Under such communial rights and privileges a potent spur to industry and thrift is wanting .- Philadelphia Press.

Road Respectability.

Hungry Hank-Say, pard, where did you git thim dimes and quarters? Mouldy Mike-Out of a feller's pocket. "Pard, I'm ashamed of ye. Gimme

like you an' me turning footpads. It's enough to make me blush. "I wasn't no footpad. The feller

half. The idee of gentlemen travelers

fainted, and these sort of dropped out of his pockets."

'Well, that's different. Found 'em. That's respectable. How come he to SUBURBAN COTTAGE.

A Neat Cottage That Can Be Built at Moderate Cost.

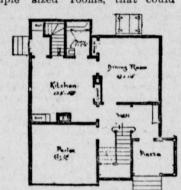
Although Costing But a Little Over Two Thousand Dollars It Would Be a Credit to Any Village or Neighborhood.

It is comparatively an easy matter to plan a large house where the cost limit is not rigidly defined; but to plan a very small house, that shall be con-



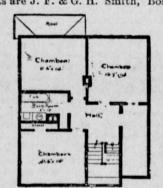
A SUBURBAN COTTAGE.

venient, that may be cheaply built, and yet that will be a credit to any neighborhood, is quite another matter. There is a much greater demand for the latter style of building, and in the design here shown it is the belief of the author that the problem has been fairly solved. The design here shown illustrates a very pretty cottage of ample sized rooms, that could be



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

adapted for a village or suburban home where one has land enough to set off the house. The plumbing being directly over the sink makes a saving and is less likely to freeze. Height of stairs 8 feet 6 inches or 8 feet 3 mines was opened in 1851. inches; finish white wood or elm. Cost \$2,000 to \$2,400. Many additions such as fireplaces, piazza on front, etc., could be made if one desired to pay as high as \$2,500 or \$3,000. The architects are J. F. & G. H. Smith, Boston,



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Mass., and the designs here given are reproduced from the Mechanical News.

TO MAKE A SUN-DIAL.

It Requires Some Thought and Considerable Patience.

In reply to an inquiry, these hints are given for the construction of a sundial. The essential parts are a style, or "gnomon," to east the shadow, and a perfectly level plate, with an arc described thereon, for registering the hours. Nothing need be said about dimensions, for these vary from those of an instrument small enough to be mounted on a pocket compass card, to ten or twelve or even twenty feet in diameter, where a spacious lawn is used for the hour circle, and foliage plants, strongly contrasting in color with the green sward, form the figures. A favorite design employs a metal base two or three feet across.

The shadow may be produced by either a slender pin of heavy wire or a



triangular section of sheet metal. If the former is used it is better not to set it vertically, but to incline it due northward, so as to be parallel with the earth's axis. In north latitude 43 true level should be 47 degrees; in latitude 50 the angle should be 40 degrees, and so on. If a plate be substituted the slanting edge should form the angle with the horizon, just prescribed for a wire, and the edge which is vertical should be set toward the north. When the job is finished the style, like the dial-plate, should be immovably fixed, as a slight change of position would seriously affect the value of the

apparatus as a timepiece. The plate should be placed horizontally. Upon its face, by tools, acid or other means, should be engraven the "hour-lines," which radiate from that point where the pin (if one be used) is inserted in the plate, or where the wedge (if that form of gnomon be preferred) tapers away to nothing toward the south. The same center should be used in describing the hour circle.

advance. But it is easier to locate them by practical experiment. Watch in hand, one should first mark the noon point on the outer circle, using a temporary pin to cast the shadow. Then, in like manner, the points where the shadow crosses the arc at 1, 2, 3 6. 7, 8 and the other forenoon hours, should be carefully indicated. Halves

desired. A sun dial is set up for poetical and ornamental, rather than practical reaought to be added that only on four days in the year would local "mean" time, or clock indications, agree with local "apparent" time, or sun-dial For astronomical causes, readings. there is, during most of the year, a variation of from one to ten minutes; and for a few days in November the departure is as great as fifteen. Moreover, most of our clocks and watches nowadays, instead of registering true local time, are set to accord with a standard meridian east or west of us. From eastern Maine to Cleveland, for instance, we go by the seventy-fifth meridian. East of that the true time is four minutes later for each degree of longitude, and westward four minutes earlier .- N. Y. Tribune.

MINES AND MINING.

Mexico has 350 mines, worked by 100,-

COAL mines were begun in Pennsylvania in 1784. Some of the Australian gold veins are

130 feet thick. THERE are copper mines in every

country in Europe. GOLD was discovered in the Ural mountains in 1745.

THE first oil company was formed in New York in 1854. THERE are now gold mines in every country in Europe.

THERE are gold washings in almost every part of Idaho. THE great Nevada silver mines were

THE tin production of the world in 1891 was 69,963 tons. SPAIN is one of the principal copper

opened in 1859.

producing countries. THE world's coal mines produced in 1889 485,000,000 tons.

COAL mining in the United States began at Pittsburgh in 1784. THE British Mineralogical society was established in 1800.

THE British government school of GOLD in paying quantities was discovered in California in 1849.

In every ton of sea water there is about one grain of pure gold. THE annual production of gold and

silver is about \$200,000,000. THE United States produces 35 per cent. of all the lead in the world. GREAT BRITAIN, Australia and Java are the three leading tin countries.

ITALY has 47,000 miners. The marble quarries employ 20,000 more. THE first iron mine in the United

States was opened in Virginia in 1663.

Paint for Iron and Steel. The invention refers to a new material, called "siderosthen," for the coating of iron and steel surfaces, in the pure-bred sheep to keep the staple with a view to prevent the formation are the tar obtained from works producing fat gas, "goudron," which is a mixture of about 85 parts of refined Trinidad asphalt and 15 parts of refined asphalt oil, or, instead of the "goudron," sulphur may be used. If "goudron" be employed, this is dissolved in the gas tar, in suitable quantities, and this mixture can then forthwith be employed for the purpose in view. If sulphur be used, 8 per cent. of it is mixed with the gas tar, and this mixture is then heated to about 100 degrees C.

French Submarine Boats. Naval science seems to be going ahead about as fast as the romancers can get on in their imaginings. The French, for instance, are doing with submarine boats almost more than their fiction writers have managed to get into their books. A new submarine boat has just been launched and sent sculling about under water which contains a crew of twelve men. Hitherto the number of men accommodated in these under-water craft has seldom if ever gone above five. This boat is in the shape of a fish, and it carries a tor pedo at its head. How it discharges the torpedo forward without coming to

board is worked by electricity. The Cost of Railroad Cars.

may be a state secret. Everything on

A flat car costs about \$380, a flat bottom coal car \$475, a gondola drop bottom car \$500, a double hopper bottom coke car \$540, a box car \$600, a stock car \$550, a fruit car (ventilated) \$700 and a refrigerator car \$800. A four-wheeled caboose costs \$550, and an eight-wheeled one \$700. The prices given on the above cars include power brakes and vertical plane couplers. A the angle formed by the style and a 50-foot mail and baggage car costs \$3,500, a second-class coach \$4,800, a first-class coach \$5,500, while a firstclass Pullman car costs \$15,000.

Is Lightning Caused by Rain?

It is popularly supposed that the sudden downpour which usually fol- of rotation. lows a bright flash of lightning is in some way caused by the flash. Meteorologists have proven that this is not the case, and that, exactly to the contrary, it is not only possible but highly probable that the sudden increased precipitation is the real cause of the flash!

The Area of Oceans.

As a sort of a companion piece to the oceanic literature that has heretofore been published we give the following latest estimates of the five great oceans: Pacific, 71,000,000 square miles; Atlantic, 35,000,000 square miles; Indian, 28,000,000 square miles; Antarctic, "I told him we wanted work, and was willin' to take pay in soap."—N. Y. for laying out the radiating lines in Weekly.

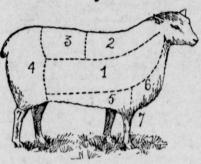
There are abstruse mathematical rules 8,500,900 square for laying out the radiating lines in square miles. There are abstruse mathematical rules 8,500,900 square miles; Arctic, 4,500,000

THE FARMING WORLD.

WOOL AND MUTTON. Cross-Bred Sheep Must Be the Main Dependence of Wool Growers.

Wool is now differentiated by breed, and the other afternoon hours, and at | and by the parts of the sheep's body. and quarters may also be designated if | and quality of wool. This would be a | and put in between the sill and beams, wholly mistaken idea, and one that any intelligent consideration of this sons; but in the interest of accuracy it subject. And this is one of the most important taings for the wool-grower to study when he is thinking of improving his wool-bearers. The diagram here given will represent the difference in the quality of the wool of any one of the Down breeds, and approximately of that in a Merino. For the quality of the fleece is yet dependent to a large extent on the form of the frame, even of the most highly bred Merinoes, and it will be centuries, perhaps, before the most skillful breeder will be able, if ever, to overcome the tendency to this local variation in wool. Hence the wool-sorter's occupation will still remain until by successful crossing and long continued breeding the whole carcass may bear wool of a high value if this were desirable. That it will be desirable to the wool-grower seems to be very certain, although there is a necessity for many grades for the manufacturer. The wool from the center of the

sides, marked 1, is of the finest quality. At 2 and 3 the fleece becomes coarser and shorter, and as the breech is approached, at 4, this coarseness, and length, too, are increased. The most inferior part of the fleece is on the belly and brisket, as at 5 and 6, that on the



legs being almost like hair. Every Merino breeder will know how much has been done with that breed in bringing the fleece to a more even sameness of quality, for in some of the Merinoes the belly wool is much better than in the Down breeds, and the leg wool is wool down to the hoofs. This exemplifies the possibility that exists in the improvement of sheep by successful crossing. The wool buyer takes note of this difference, and it is this, which he recognizes by feeling when he handles the fleece, that causes him to give a better price for the fleeces of one flock than he will give for others. This is one of the essential points to be considered in choosing the rams to be used in crossing as well as in selecting the flock of ewes.

That cross-bred sheep must be the main dependence of the wool-grower is produce all the wool required, and there never will be any sufficient uniformity origin, all alike and without sensible change for ten years, but in that short time these flocks will exhibit surprising differences. This is very well known to breeders, who must exercise the most rigid selection to keep their standard of excellence intact. Thus the slaughterhouse is one of the absolute necessities of the successful breeder, and, as there are weeds in flocks as in fields, the weeding of the breeder is as necessary for his success as is that of the farmer or gardener to them. But, divide a flock into twenty, and put these divisions into separate hands, and all skilled to some extent, and there will Thus the breeder's occupation will remain, as indispensable to the integrity of any breed, and the wool-grower will improve his wool by crossing native up to it, by the use of pure-bred rams selected judiciously to mate his ewes .-Country Gentleman.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

KEEP your plows sharp; it is easier for both team and man and costs little. grief itself is not explained, but this KEEP farm harness in good repair. It is well to have a supply of rivets and buckles of assorted size and some leather on hand to use in case of an emergency.

It is not good practice to sell clover hay as too much fertility leaves the farm with it. You will have to buy it back in later years if the practice is continued.

INCREASING the production of a farm without adding to the acreage is in the line of progress. Gradually farmers are learning to increase the yield by adopting more rational methods.

FALL rye sowed in September will furnish late autumn and early spring pasture and will also make a crop of grain. Do not neglect to put in some if there is a place for it in your system

REGULARITY and system are needed in farming as much as in any other trade, though it has less of routine work and gives diversity of plans and more chance to think than most other lines of business.

In the care of our domestic animals economy and humanity are synonymous terms. Every brutal act, every harsh word, even, and every lack of proper care will take something away from the profit account.

FENCE groups of stacks in meadows efore turning animals on the aftermath. Horses will waste too much and cattle will destroy large quantities. Wish wire or boards it can be quickly fenced and no hay will be wasted .-Orange Judd Farmer.

SILOS AND SILAGE. Plan and Description of a Model Silo for

It should be noticed that the silo is located directly opposite the cattle, thus doing away with most of the hard work in handling. When the silo was built the floor was removed and 2 feet It must not be supposed that the whole of earth excavated, leaving the bottom body of a sheep bears the same kind basin-shaped. Studding, 2x7, was cut placing them 16 inches apart and nailwould stand prominently in the way of ing firmly. The inside was then covered with dressed hemlock boards and these, too, well nailed, care being taken to break joints at the corner. Over these was spread tarred paper and over all matched pine. Two loads of small stone covered the bottom. These were put in compactly as possible and then pounded solid with a heavy maul. Enough gravel was then swept over these to fill all the openings between the stones. Then with 11/4 barrels of



PLAN OF BARN AND SILO.

cement and 3 barrels of fine sharp sand, dry mixed, by repeated shovelings, I proceeded to finish the bottom. Water enough was used to make a thin paste, pouring it over the bottom and troweling in at once. In this operation one-half of the mixture should be used three days later. The finishing coat may be put on in a similar manner, making the cement like thin mortar, being careful to make it tight be tween stone and lower edge of board-

On each side of the silo 7-8 inch iron rods were used, placed 7 feet from the foot of the posts. Bore holes through posts and run rods through and screw up tight. This is a precaution against any spreading and consequent opening at corners of silo. The lateral pressure in the setting of the silage is simply enormous. One or two men should be kept on top of the pile to pack the edges and corners solid. This is important. When full leave top in oval shape, tramping it as solid as possible. Tramp it every other day for two weeks and nothing further is needed, no weight, no dirt, nothing.

Properly stored in a silo of like construction 100 tons will keep 25 cows 160 days. Mr. Davis filled his silo with 21/4 acres of corn and fed it out as follows: November, 10 cows; December, January, February and March, 17 cows, April and May, 8 cows, and still has enough for two months more-but it was awful big corn. The cost of making the silo was \$65 -Farm and Home.

FOR SMALL CHICKS.

A Coop That Keeps Mature Fowls from

Eating Their Food. A coop to prevent fowls from consuming the food given the chicks, is a design by Mr. R. W. J. Stewart, Bowls, Ga., which he describes as follows: as certain as an axiom. There is not a This spring, having need of new feedsufficient supply of pure-bred sheep to ing-coops, and having no nails convenient, though I had plenty of "lumbersticks," I cut two pieces for gable ends (A), the boards being two feet wide at of rust upon them. The compounds used for the manufacture of this paint cannot keep twenty flooks of any breads. (A), the boards being two feet wide at the bottom, tapering to one foot at the cannot keep twenty flooks of any breads. cannot keep twenty flocks of any breed | bored holes for the sticks; the sticks all started alike, and from the same being two and one half feet in length, and rounded where they en tered the holes. They were driven in



to the gables and the coop was made Bore the holes in a straight line one be as many different flocks in ten years. and one half inches from the edge of the boards. The coop is very light, and can be set over drinking-vessels, troughs, or removed to any place. It will prevent ducklings from getting insheep or grades, gradually getting to the trough, or may be used to pro-nearer to the pure-bred fleece, but never teet flower-beds from fowls. It is a tect flower-beds from fowls. It is a cheap, easily made and handy arrangement.-Farm and Fireside.

Lolling the Tongue.

This disagreeable habit in horses is very often met with. A horseman, writing to the National Stockman, says it is caused by sharp teeth. He adds: The inside edges of the molars are rough and sharp, and continually rasp the tongue, causing him to drop his tongue, spoiling the looks and oftentimes the sale of the horse. In the first place it will do no good to apply any of the patent bits or appliances until the teeth are filed. Get some competent person to file the inside edges of the molars, then procure two pieces of leather long enough to slip over the rings of the bit. File on each side of horse's mouth so that one end of leather projects to end of horse's nose. Drive a few tacks through the lower ends; rivet the upper ends to stays of bridle so that tacks will fit directly on the side of mouth on which tongue protrudes, and you will have a device which will cure him. I once owned a mare that lolled her tongue when tired. She produced a fine colt which developed the same habit. I broke him of the habit in the manner described.

Ducks for Breeding Purposes One drake and five ducks is the pro-

portion of sexes, and a flock of ten ducks should supply all the eggs that may be required for next year. As long as grass is plentiful and the ducks have a wide range they need cost nothing at this season, but as soon as it becomes necessary to feed them the flock should be reduced to a minimum, as they are voracious. Young ducks will bring as much now as at any time during the remainder of the year, and it will be an advantage to sell them. The old ducks will prove the best layers for next year .- Farm and Fireside

Parties contemplating visiting the World's Fair should take the Wabash Line, making direct connection at Englewood Station with the electric street railway, landing passengers at the Sixticht street entrance (Woman's Building) and Sixty fourth street entrance (Administration Building) 15 minutes to one hour in advance of all other lines, and right in the vicinity of all the hotels near the World's Fair Grounds. The Columbian Banner train leaves St. Louis Union Depot daily at 9 a. m., arriving at Englewood 4:45 p. m., Chicago 5:10 p. m. The Columbian Banner limited leaves St. Louis at 8:30 p. m. daily, arriving at Englewood 7a. m., Chicago 7:30 a. m. Baggage checked to Faglewood and delivered by special transfer. Ticket offices, southeast corner Broadway and Olive street and Union Depot, St. Louis.

THE amateur photographer has a habit of taking almost anything except a hint. Somerville Journal

In the Grasp of a Cruel Enemy

Hosts of people writhe through life to a pre-mature grave. Rheumatism once fully demature grave. Rheumatism once fully developed is a ceaseless tormentor, and always threatens life from its liability to attack a vital part. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, used early and continuously, will bring relief and prevent evil consequences. Constipation, liver, malarial and kidney complaints, debility and nervousness are completely remedied by this highly sanctioned medicine.

THE tenant who spends all his money on a. tear naturally has cause to worry over the-rent.—Buffalo Courier.

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"MINE is the business before pleasure' that you hear so much of," said the man at the theatrical box window.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will dislodge bile, stir upthe liver, cure sick headaches, and make-you feel well. 25 cents a box.

"IT seems," said the barber, "that my whole life is to be spent getting out of one scrape into another."

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

In spite of their proverbial slowness, telegraph messengers go about with a great-deal of dispatch.

SPINDLE—"How do you feel after your en-counter with me?" Wool—"I'm worsted."

Too MANY crooks spoil the brotherhood of

Rich Red Blood



"For feeling of dead-ness of the limbs, conness of the limbs, constipation and poor circulation of the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla has, no rival. My blood was in very poor condition. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have good rich, red blood, and to not bloat as I used to. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved its merit to me as it will to all who take it fairly." Mrs. M. F. Toms, Niantic, Ct.

Hood's sparing Cures Hood's Pille Cure Sick Headache. 25c.

"THE HEPBURN LINE;"

THE MISSING LINK,

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES, Author of "Tempest and Sunshine,"
"Lena Rivers," "Darkness and Daylight," etc., is contained in

Lippincott's Magazine For October (published September 20).

Also. TWO BELLIGERENT SOUTHRONS. By FLORENCE WALLER.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. (Illustrated.) By EMMA H. FERGUSON. NECROMANCY UNVEILED. (Portraits.) PROF. and MRS. HERRMANN. A DEED WITH A CAPITAL D. (Notable Stories, No. VIII.) By CHARLES M. SKINNER.

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Sharp peddlers selling powders of which they say—"same as Pearline"—"good as Pearline."

Keep a keen edge on your wits against such. PEARLINE has no equal. B JAMES PYLE, New York.

AGENTS WANTED. Can make \$8 to \$20 per day

Send 25c. for sample. C. H. RUSSELL, Hartfo

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO ATHENAEUM-22d Year, Elegant

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalla, Mo.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



HE first time I ever saw Molly she was hanging out the clothes on Monday morning. No. 47

was going along pretty lively through the outskirts of a little farming town that lay next to the one where our trip ended. I had often noticed the farmhouse. This morning I saw a young girl come out of the green side door with a basket of clothes.

"Hard pull that for a young one," says I to myself, and I took another look at her.

She had on some kind of a blue frock, with the sieeves rolled up, and her hair was brown, shining gold like in the sun as she bent to the basket now on the ground, and drew out a sheet and be-

gan to put it on the line. Well, p'raps you wouldn't believe it sir, but I kept thinking about that girl all day, and when I made my return trip I stared with all my might at the clothes hanging there.

But they just flapped back, kind of disdainful, and I didn't catch a glimpse of what I wanted to see.

I was making then a round trip, and a half a day, so I stayed every other night in Chewboro, the town next that where my girl in blue lived.

Well, that being my Chewboro evening, I walked six miles and back to pass the old gray farmhouse.

I saw her, too, for, as I was sitting on the stone wall opposite the house, resting and speculating as to who she was, she came to the window and looked out at the moon.

All the next day I kept thinking how pretty she looked with her hands raised to hang the sheet, and how the light glistened on her hair, and how she had leaned forward to look up at the moon, and that night-that was my Boston night-I spent in rescuing her from the coils of a boa constrictor, only to find her the next minute in danger of being run over by a freight car. The heroic acts I performed that night would make

a volume. The next day, on my second trip, I thought I caught a glimpse of that blue gown, flying around the corner. Says

"This thing must stop, Sam, or you'll be getting into trouble some day. You'll be forgetting to slow up over that trestle, and there'll be big headlines in the paper: 'Owing to the care-lessness of the engineer a score of souls hurled into eternity!'

"No," says I, "this won't do. Either this girl's worth fretting about or she ain't, and the best thing for you to do, Sam, is to find out which right off." So that evening at supper I opened

kind of gently with the landlady. "Good farming country round here," says I. You see I hadn't been on that branch very long, so the remark seemed natural enough. "Um," says Mrs. I. Grubb, hard at work on a piece of beefsteak to set a good example to the boarders.

"I noticed some fine trees along by Stowboro," says I, mentioning the town where my blue girl lived.

"Um," from the landlady, again hard at work.

"There's one especially handsome one in front of an old house beyond the trestle, on the right, ever noticed it?" says I, as careless as I could, but wait ing quite breathless for her answer. 'Dea Stackpole's, yes."

"Stackpole," I repeated aloud. used to know some Stackpoles," which was true enough, only they were two



young kids in the poorhouse down in

Maine. "Stackpole, Stackpole, what's the deacon's family?" "Nothing but his wife and a granddaughter.'

"O, yes," says I, quite careless "Seems to me I've seen a little girl playing round."

"Little girl," shouted Mrs. Grubb, forgetting her beefsteak in her eagerness, "she's seventeen if she's a day. and a good tall girl for her age, and a great help to her grandmother, I can

tell you. At which for some unknown reason felt much pleased.

"And she's all-fired pretty, too, added Jim Stokes, the engineer on 119, at which I felt an equally strange and you."

Then came some tender words from

I put on my other suit and a new looked pretty well in a blue necktie- and that at once. and I started out for my six-mile!

for nothing, you may be sure. I pro- boarding school one hundred miles of the is:e. -Harper's Young People.

posed to do something more than sit on the stone wall that evening.

There was a light in the sitting-room when I came in sight of the house, and plucked up my courage and knocked

I don't mind telling you that while I was waiting for somebody to come I felt | question. kind of weak about the knees, and when holding the lamp up high and looking as pretty as a peach, well then I was

clean gone. I managed to stammer out the speech needed both, for I was that shaky I was | if I could. fit to drop.

best engine on the road, too, sir-and my own best he made me welcome and treated me hearty.

"This is my wife," says he, "and this is my granddaughter Molly," he added, cider and some glasses, and with a pretty flush on her cheeks.

I sat down and had a real pleasant whenever I spent the night in Chewboro, which was every other night, you remember, I spent the evening with

One evening we got talking about names, and says I:

"Your name's a queer one-Stackpole-I never met with it before except when I was a boy. Down in Maine where I lived there were two boys who had been left on the poorhouse steps one night and who were brought up there. Tom and 'Bije their names was, I remember, and we boys used to call them 'haystack' for fun."

Molly had given a little cry of sympathy for the orphans, I supposed, but ceased abruptly as her grandfather glanced at her severely. He was a stern man and disliked all display of softheartedness.

"The name isn't uncommon in some parts," said he, and that was all. Do you know, after that evening the old man would hardly speak to me and gave me to understand by his manner that I wasn't as welcome as I used to It made me mad. So at last I says

to Molly: "I tell you, Molly, I can't stand this, I must see you as much as I have done, and I can't do it with your grandfather acting as if he owed me money. Now, I don't want to do anything underhand, and I know your honest little heart wouldn't let you, either, so the only thing for us to do is to get married right off, and I'll go and ask your grandfather now.

You see, we'd made it all up between us some time before, but we'd agreed to wait a year, because Molly was so

young. Molly said "Yes," and off I went to interview the old man. I didn't expect a very cordial reception, but I didn't expect anything nearly so warm as I

I was consigned to a spot not fit to be mentioned before ladies the minute I made my proposition, and the old gentleman used language that certainly didn't belong to a deacon. Then I got mad, and, says I: "Have you anything against my char-

acter, Deacon Stackpole," says I, "or my prospects?"

"No," says he, "I've looked them up you were hanging round here for. "Then what is your objection?" says

But he wouldn't have anything to say to me but "no, no, no," and wouldn't listen to anything I said, so I went off to find Molly crying under an apple tree, for she'd heard our angry voices. I didn't see her the next evening but one, for I found at my boarding house

a long letter from her. "Sam, dear, grandfather is very determined and you'd better not come over this week.
"It's all about those two little boys you knew

in Maine, in the poorhouse. You see, I had an Uncle Tom, who was grandfather's oldest son. He turned out to be very wild, and a great trial to grandtather, and he nearly broke grandfather's heart. heart. After awhile he married an and they went away and never were heard of for years.

"Grandfather is an awfully proud man, and ne was mortified to death at the way Uncle Tom had acted. He had been expelled from the church, and that was a great blow and, finally, when he brought home his wife, that was the finishing touch.
"She was black-haired and she reddened her

cheeks and was rather handsome, but loud alking, and not like grandmother.
"Grandmother tried to bear with her, but one

day she was impudent, and Uncle Tom stood up for her against his mother, and grandfather got angry and turned them both out of doors. "In three or four years a letter came to grandmother from Uncle Tom, written from Maine, saving that his wife had died and that he was very ill himself and didn't expect to live long, and that he had two little boys whom he had called Tom and Abijah, after himself and grandfather, and that they'd have to go to the porhouse if something wasn't done for them soon, and would grandmother tell grandfather how matters stood and how Uncle Tom repented of what he had done.

"Grandmother actually didn't dare to tell

grandfather, though her heart ached for her boy, so she copied it all down and sent it to him anonymously. He was angry as could be, and cursed Uncle Tom's wife for bringing the and carsed Uncle Tom's while for bringing the name of Stackpole to the poorhouse, and Uncle Tom for being not only bad, but weak-spirited. "'I disowned him when I sent him from the house," he said, "and his children and he may die in the poor house before I'll raise a finger to

'In about a week she saw in the newspaper the account of a man found dead, and his name, Thomas Stackpole, was found in his pocket. "Grandmother plucked up courage, and pleaded to have the children brought home, but grandfather wouldn't listen to her and forbade anyone's mentioning the subject to him again. "He seems to grow worse as time goes on, so when you spoke of your knowing two boys named Stackpole in the poorhouse he began to hate you, and he's hated you ever since. That's the only reason he has for not letting us marry. "I exclaimed when you told their names because I knew I had somewhere two cousins, Tom and Bije, but I didn't know then all the story as I have told it to you.

"Sam, dear, grandfather is going to send me to boarding school right away, so I can't see

The next day that I was in town I ramp.

I hadn't male all these preparations received a note from Molly telling me the particulars. She was to go to a lar scrimmage ensues for the possession

away the next day on the five o'clock train, and her grandfather was to go with her.

I had been thinking all night over a plan, and I resolved to put it into exe cution, for as to Molly's going away so far from me, it was utterly out of the

First I wrote a long letter to Molly, the door opened and there stood Molly describing the whole plan and giving her minute directions as to her part in out into the darkness with her cheeks it. This I dispatched by a messenger whom I could trust, with directions to give it to Molly, herself.

Then I traveled all over town to get I'd made about being out walking and leave of absence for the next day. I being tired, and might I rest and have was going to take the day off anyway, a drink of water. Goodness knows I but I thought I'd rather get it honestly

I got permission for Joe McDonald to Molly told me to walk in, and called run his engine on my train and that her grandfather. I told him who I suited me; I needed a locomotive in carwas, Sam Thorpe, engineer on 47-the rying out my plan, and of course I knew

The rest of the night I spent in some necessary carpenter work.

A long day the next was. I obtained a marriage license, and with that in my as she came in carrying a pitcher of pocket I felt that I could defy forty ross-grained grandfathers.

Early in the afternoon I got up steam in 47, and it seemed as if the evening, and it wasn't the last I spent minutes were hours until five o'clock. there, either, for in course of time I'd had to tell the scheme to my fire man-I'd got leave for him, too.

I was getting pretty nervous when we started out a little before five. We ran slowly up the road, and then



MOLLY'S ESCAPE.

alongside the main track about ten miles and was just then free from cars,

At last we heard the rumble of the express in the distance. Then I pulled the throttle and we began to make good speed, so that out gait just equalled that of the express, and we ran side by side, first, second, third car.

That was the one I had told Molly to e in, and on the farther side, so that her grandfather should not see my en-

We fell back a little and ran even with the rear platform of the car. Would she have the conrage to do it? Such a slight little thing as she was, and it would need such pluck.

Could she escape the old man's vigi-Yes; there she was on the platform. Quick now; there was the result of

my night's carpenter work, a plank long enough to reach from the cab of my locomotive to the platform of the car, provided with a rail, so that the perilous walk might be made as safe as possible.

It was fitted in place and she stepped upon it bravely, though her cheeks statements promulgated present a very were deathly pale.

How anxiously I watched every step, keeping one hand on the throttle lest either engine increase or slacken its speed and the plank be shaken or bent from the straight line.

Half way across! A little faltering as she glanced down at the flying gravel.

"Courage, my darling," I cried. People were beginning to crowd to the windows, and out upon the platform rushed the brakeman and a half dozen passengers, among them grand-

father Stackpole. No one dared to speak for fear that Molly would lose her balance. The brakeman steadied that end of the bridge and the deacon wrung his hands in misery.

Almost over, two steps more, and then I pulled her in and smothered her with kisses, while the fireman slackened our speed and played engineer for awhile.

The plank, Molly's dangerous bridge, fell to the ground as the express pulled ahead, and we noticed that the feat had been accomplished just in time, for I looked out and saw only a threequarter mile stretch of the side track before us.

We reversed the engine-dear old 47 that had won me a wife-and within an hour I was the husband of the sweetest little woman that man ever loved-my Molly, here.

"What became of grandfather?" H soon forgave Molly, and has always been kind to us, but his heart is still hardened to Tom's sons, whom Molly insisted on hunting up in Maine.

We found them both prosperous farmers, who had no need of grandfather's belp, and this fact seemed to confirm his determination to have nothing to do with them.

Grandmother has visited them, and is the same kind-hearted old lady, devotedly fond of Molly, and attached to our two boys, Sam and Abijah. - Mable S. Clark, in Boston Globe.

A General Title.

In Lisbon years ago there was a very popular boatman who served the various men-of-war that visited the port. He was a cheerful, obliging fellow, and always at his post, consequently he received the lion's share of the patronage of the ships. His Portuguese name, translated, or rather spelled phonet ically, was John Fishballs; and ever since his time the value of the name has been so well recognized that every the dear little girl's loving heart, and I boatman on the quay has appropriated blue necktie-the girls used to say I decided that something must be done, it to his own use, and on the appearance of a passenger the air is filled with shouts of "Me John Fishballs!"

TIME FOR ACTION.

The People Are Ripe for an Industrial Revolution—Will Labor Do Its Part? How long will the people of this country submit to their being kept in political bondage? How long are they going to stand under the flag that proclaims liberty to every man and be subject to the will of plutocracy? The answer to both of these questions is very simple: "Just so long as you cater to them." If the workingmen ever wish to rid themselves of the thraldom of slavery that now encircles them they must don a very different armor than that which they are at present wearing.

of to-day. Ever since the time that serfdom held full sway in Europe the laboring class has been continually subjected and forced to remain in the lower scale of social life. There is a stigma, placed upon the workingmen in change. the twelfth century, that has not nor ers: The power to represent value, the never will be erased so long as the workingmen lend their aid to keep that stigma ever present and plutocracy in

It needs only a glance at the pages

The laboring classes are the people who build up the government, and who, when their country needs their aid in time of troubles, would leave home and family and go into the field of battle and shed their life's blood for their country's cause, while those whom they left behind would be forced to beg their bread from those who at present hold full sway, those people from the upper scale of life who have sufficient money to purchase a substitute. Then why, we again ask, should this state of affairs exist? Why should one man be inferior to another when both are living under the same flag, a flag that has stood for a number of years as the emblem of freedom and equality? When man was created it was not ordained for him to be inferior to his brother. Nor should he. The man who dons his blue suit of cheap drilling in the morning and toils down in the ditch in the heat of the day should be none the less inferior than the man who walks the streets in his broadcloth, going about attending fashionable dinners and attending to the duties of the higher social life. There should be no division between them. The great gulf that now separates them should be completely wiped out of existence and all mankind brought to the same and proper standard-brothers working for a common cause, the good of all mankind. The difference existing between capital and labor should be adjusted, as neither can exist without the aid of the other. If capital were placed on one side of the Atlantic and labor on the other, it would not be many days before the whole world would be ready for the millenium. Both classes would become extinct in a very short time. But we do not wish to see this experiment put to the test. This can be accomplished by the working classes themselves, as they may never expect to receive aid from plutocracy, as plutocracy has got a grip on the people now that they will not loosen until forced to do so. When that time comes, and we trust it won't e long coming, you will see a great change in this supposed-to-be free and glorious country. The men who now pass you by on the street with a scornful glance will then take you by the hand and treat you as he would a

brother, as we would all be on a common level. You may ask how this state of affairs is to be brought about. True, the day can be had when the laboring men will tear from their eyes the scales that now blind them, that they may kind. see things in their proper light. When they do this there will be a grand awakening. Again you ask: How will they do it? What must they do to accomplish this end? The answer is made in a few words: By a proper use of the ballot. Yes! by the ballot. It is the only secure weapon that they can use, and the only one that will ever give them an equal footing with the money lords and land grabbers of today. Break away from the old parties and vote the labor ticket. Instead of sending men of wealth, men who know not the sufferings of the toiler, to the halls of congress to represent you, select men from the ranks of labor, men from your labor organizations, men who know the needs of the laboring classes. You need never expect to receive the legislation you desire from either of the old party's candidates. They are not workingmen, and if not, how can we expect to receive any benefits from their hands? The only remedy is by nominating and electing a true labor ticket, and doing so at once. The time for action is at hand. Are we going to let it slip by, or are we going to avail ourselves of the opportunity and help ourselves? Laboring men, take this matter and give it your deepest consideration. Take it to your organizations and have it discussed. When you do this we can predict for you an early awakening all along the line, and a general desire among the laboring people to truly be a part of the government. This is the only way to pursue, the only way that we can ever expect to be recognized as a people. Then, and only then, can we truly say that this is a free country. The time for action is here, and we make an earnest appeal to every workingman to take advantage of it. Let there be an awakening.— Scranton (Pa.) Industrial News.

Why not concentrate your forces on often presented. It is easier to unite on neutral grounds than to cause old partyites to drop their prejudices and ome together within either of the old parties. Concessions made from time to time only disrupt labor's forces and make the struggle for emancipation the harder.—Cleveland Citizen.

At It Again. Gompers and Powderly are at it THE MONEY QUESTION.

Paper Money and Government Banks-What Is Needed to Insure Prosperity.

There is no greater superstition than the wide-spread belief that money should have intrinsic value—that every dollar should contain a dollar's worth of silver or gold. But no one who has given the money question a thorough study is deceived by the arguments advanced in favor of metallism. The metallists assert that we must have a metal currency equal to its face value

to facilitate foreign exchanges, but that is not true. The currency of a nation, whether made of gold, silver and large crowds were present, accordor paper, ceases to be a legal tender for the payment of debts in another naof history to tell us who is the freeman tion. It is only bullion. But the pleaders for metallism forget that foreign exchanges are made through drafts on foreign banks, and that only balances are paid in money.

Money is simply a medium of ex-It has four properties or powpower to measure value, the power to exchange value and the power to accu-mulate value by interest. These are the essential properties of money. And paper money contains these properties to as great an extent as either gold or silver. By adding a fifth property to money-intrinsic, or commercial valuethe metallists lessen its power to facilitate exchange, and really abnormally increase its representative value; for the restriction of money to metal prevents it being issued in sufficient volume to make cash exchanges, and by this means makes money scarce, lowers prices, lowers wages, and places the

whole people at the mercy of the creditor class. Money was never intended to be equal in intrinsic value to the articles for which it is exchanged. It was never intended to be hoarded as an article of value, but simply as a representative of value. The metallists, however, have added a fifth property to money for the purpose of preying upon the industries of the country and securing without labor a large share of the wealth produced by labor. People have got so much in the habit of using all their energies to secure money rather than commodities that when a salesman receives money in exchange for a commodity he generally says, "thank you," as though he were under greater obligation for money than a purchaser is for a commodity. This shows the tendency of our business-degrading all

productive labor and its products in a money measure. Hear what John C. Calhoun, one of the greatest American statesmen, says about paper money: "I undertake to affirm, without the least fear that I can be answered, that a paper currency issued by the government with but the single promise to receive it for dues. would form a perfect paper circulation which could not be abused by the government. That it would be as uniform in value as metals, and I shall be able to prove that it is within the constitution and power of congress to provide such a paper currency according to the most rigid rules of construing the con-

stitution. McCulloch, in his "Political Economy," said: "Every shock that our cir culating system has sustained from the year 1791 to this day can be directly traced to the pressure of the metallic standard. In 1816 and 1826 the whole circulating system was suddenly falling upon our heads. In every instance the paper saved us, and nothing but the

Paper money has served the country charming picture—a picture of the lamb laying down with the lion, but it can save the country now. Let the is none the less a fact. This glorious government issue two billion dollars in greenbacks, and make them good for the payment of all debts of whatsoever By this establishment of government loan and deposit banks, the currency in circulation could be expanded or contracted to meet the exigencies of business. Increasing metallic money can only relieve things temporarily Business is constantly expanding and outrunning the medium through which commodities must be exchanged, resulting in loss of confidence and panics every fifteen or twenty years. Credit can be expanded to a certain length, but as all credits are ultimately redeemable in cash, the individual result is that cash will be insufficient to redeem itance tax. The system has rendered notes when a flurry is caused in the financial market by speculation in gold and silver. Just such a scheme has cre ated a panic in America: and business men who, under ordinary conditions would be able to meet their obligations, are compelled to close their doors because of scarce money, and because the money kings have commenced to squeeze the country and unsettle val-

The only cure for panics and loss of confidence in the business world is to place all banking, loaning, deposit and issuance of currency in the hands of the government, resting on the credit single tax advocates.—Workman. and resources of the nation. -Homer C Lee, in Cleveland Plaindealer.

The Labor Press.

Why this continual stream of news papers under the auspices of labor unions and trade assemblies? Look behind this expression and the cause is plainly seen. The daily and weekly press of the country no longer has the confidence of the army of workers, no longer represents them or their interests. These labor papers are exercis ing a greater influence to-day than all the old party press. In a year or two the labor press will be filling every channel of the daily, weekly and local press, and then the hire ling press will begin to feel the power of united labor. As soon one of the old parties? is a question as labor begins to understand the problems there will be a severe letting alone of all papers that have refused to study the problems and write intelligently, as well as those who support them. Already this is being planned out, and new local papers are appearing daily wherever the sentiment gets started. -Coming Nation.

The New York Herald is enthusiastic-If these gen'demen cannot get ally proposing that congress should apalong without arraying labor organiza- propriate money for the purpose of tions against each other, they had bet- carrying out great public works, such ter ster down and out.—Cleveland Citi- as roads, cauals and irrigation of arid lands.

Labor Notes. Cleveland, O., printers will not strike for nine hours this year, the proposi tion having failed to receive the requi-

site two-thirds vote. Walker & Sons, paper manufacturers at Burnside, Conn., have a contract to supply the internal revenue department with 500 tons of paper. Wages were cut 10 per cent. after the contract

was received. The New York Farmers' Alliance encampment at Sylvan Beach was a big success. The Pennsylvania alliance held an encampment at Mount Gretna ing to eastern papers.

Italy has had a socialistic village for some years. The name of the place is Ostia and is about twenty miles from Rome. The inhabitants are members of the Workman's society, an organization which was formed to reclaim swamp land.

The Zurich international labor congress was a great success in point of attendance, representatives being present from nearly every civilized country on the globe, among which were found many members of legislative bodies.

Anarchists were barred out. The great miners' lock-out in Great Britain, which includes nearly 400,000 men, is liable to prove dangerous, especially as the militia is being used to aid the bossess. Mr. Pickard, M. P., says the nine companies working in the mines last year paid an average of 14 per cent. in dividends, two even paying 25 per cent. It is the same old story

the world over. New Jersey reformers have organized a big direct legislation league and issued an exhaustive address to the people giving a history of the reform. Referring to Switzerland, the address says the system in that country "has amazingly cut down law-making, simplified government, reduced taxation, relieved the poor, fettered monopoly, broken up political machinery and has placed the Swiss in the very van of

civilization." The premier of Victoria, Australia, in presenting his budget to the legislature, says the recent panic was not due to expenditures for socialistic institutions, but to the falling prices of products, especially wheat and wool. He showed that the \$37,000,000 spent on irrigation and waterworks were all reproductive, and the \$180,000,000 spent on state railways, although passenger

and freight rates are very low, netted a profit of \$5,000,000 last year. The California industrial council, composed of farmers' organizations, populists and other reform bodies, resolved "that all industrial organizations, without exceptions, be requested to issue, through their proper official authorities, circulars of instructions recommending that all the members of such organizations and all friends of labor make it a point and a principle to patronize organized labor and their employers in their business interests at

all times in preference to all others.

A Gigantie Boycott. A call is out for a meeting of delegates from southern and western states. The object of this meeting will be to inaugurate a systematic boycott of the east, in case no relief is given to the west and south by the present ses sion of congress. Governors of all western and southern states are invited to attend as delegates and to appoint one delegate from each congressional district in their respective commonwealth. It is proposed that, in case lemoneti ver and placing gold at a premium, the west and south shall repudiate all debts, both public and private, then due to eastern Shylocks, and to refuse to pay taxes, either directly or indirectly to the effete east. This proposition is sneered at by monopolistic dailies, but we cannot see that it is more ridiculous or unjust than the present plan of allowing a handful of plutocrats to hold the financial destiny of sixty-five millions of people in the hollow of their hand. - Western Laborer.

New Zealand's System In New Zealand the system of taxation exempts all personal property except improvemets above \$75,000 in value and comprises an income and inherit unprofitable to hold large tracts of wild land out of use, as has been done by rich non-resident owners, and has in other ways proven a great relief to the poor people, and a wonderful promoter of prosperity. Business of all kinds has revived wonderfully, everyone is at work, new lands are being improved, railway lines extended, people are rapidly getting out of debt, and all without any other cause than lifting taxation from labor and placing it on dogin-the-manger landlordism. The tax system is practically the single tax and its workings justify all claims of

Wipe Out Precedents. Is it not a little strange and a trifle inconsistent that those who are greaning under oppression should have no higher conception of reform than to become themselves the oppressors? How dare any union man attempt to defend an action on the ground of precedent? If labor and other reform organizations stand for anything at all, it is the annihilation of precedents and the destruction of evils which have stood since the dawn of history. Shame upon the union man who shall attempt to defend his acts on the ground of precedent or any other ground but that it is right. Might does not make right, but right is divine might.-Western La-

Illinois Labor Exchange The seventh annual report of the Illinois bureau of labor statistics gives the following as the average weekly wages paid in the industries named: Bakery, \$5.86; bookbindery, \$6.34; broom factory, \$5.62; candy factory, \$4.68; cigar factory, \$6.57; cloak factory, \$6.17; corset factory, \$5.09; dressmaking, \$11.48; dry goods clerks in small stores, \$7.25; glove making, \$6.26; hotel employes, \$7.12; laundry, \$6.22; meat packing, \$6.78; type setting, \$9.25; shirt factory, \$6.30; telephone operators, \$7.13; stenographers, \$12.07; telegraph operators, \$45 a month.

The Chase County Courant

W.E.TIMMONS.Editor and Publisher 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. For Trustee. 8. D. BREESE.

> For Clerk, WM. Martin, JR.

For Treasurer, COVERNOR CLICK.

The appointment of ex-Governor George W. Glick as pension agent at Topeka gives general satisfaction to the Democracy and people of the State in general, and sets at rest all trade is concerned, is not necessarily pension office to St. Louis. Governor

Mr. Speaker, I venture the asser-Glick was not an applicant for appointment, but was one of President from a lack of money, but from a re-Cleveland's most earnest supporters dundancy of money, and I think that at the Chicago convention, and his complete familiarity with the affairs of that office, and high standing insure complete efficiency and we are pleased to note that the papers of this State, without regard to party, sanc tion this deserved appointment.

THE DEMACOCUE.

The incomparable soil of the republic will grow weeds as well as corn, when it has a chance. A farmer knows how rapidly the weeds tion is partially or wholly suspended The varities of political, as of other and add to the labors of cultivation The particular weed, however, to which we desire to call attention, and out of existence, which is as much a political life. Corrupt himself, he seeks to corrupt everything around him. A Pharisee, a hypocrite, a doubt and distrust. pecksniff, he puts on the exterior of earnest manhood and oils his tongue with the essence of all the virtues. Utterly unscrupulous in his methods. he looks upon honesty and purity as a coating born of the untutored imagi nation of the simple.

Barren of virtue, he is prolific of vice, but he hides his repulsive fea tures beneath a crate of refined sugar. Insincere and heartless, he professes

with equal facility upon any platform, and shouts with as much gusto for one political principle as for an-

Believing in nothing, he has no convictions to stand in the way of his acceptance of a place with profit attached. He is consistent only in in devotion is himself. He belongs by that the most pronounced cause of all crisises has been the redundancy of money resulting from issues of paper vocates with equal vehemence the views of all.

Scarcity of money. I speak within mostly on Middle and Diamond the limits of all authority when I say that the most pronounced cause of all crisises has been the redundancy of money resulting from issues of paper by the government itself, or by banks be ad been sick with ciatic rheumatism by the government of Local and beart trouble for more than a consistency and the sole object of his

He attaches himself to every movement of the people and injures every cause upon which he infli ts his support. He is the chameleon of our politics and changes color with every thing he touches. It is extremely gratifying that the people usually de tect the hollowness and insincerety of these political locusts, and limit the injury they might otherwise do.

He will be in the saddle this fall.

THE EFFICIENCY OF MONEY. Bourke Cockran's great speech for repeal was not a presentation of dry having addeed the circulating medi statistics and somniferous tables, but a lively and most valuable analysis of money, its uses, its laws and the how higely important the activity of money and the machinery for promoting that activity are, and how activity.

Following are some extracts. "I think I speak within the bound premium; instead of bimetalism they of strict accuracy when I say that no found a silver m n metallism.

man can tell the amount of money In 1837 the same causes pro which is necessary to the trade of any

prosperity of trade depends not alone on the amount of the circulation, but argely on the activity of the circula-

dollar a man purchases at a fruit terpret that word. dealer goes to the market and pur chases a dollar's worth of fruit to replonish his stock, the wholesale deal er goes to the meat stall and purchases a dollar's worth of meat, the butcher goes to the hardware store and purchases a dollar's worth of cutlery necessary to his trade, the hardware merchant goes to the dry goods know the crash that followed. of cloth, the dry goods merchant goes to the grocery store and buys a dollar's worth of groceries, the grocer goes to the haberdasher's and buys a lation was reduced to \$58,000,000, that dollar's worth of neckties, the haber dasher goes to the stationery store and purchases a dollar's worth of note paper, the stationer goes to the book store and buys a book for a dollar and the bookseller goes to the restaurant and pays a dollar for a dinner, each of these persons using in turn the same if only half as active it would have circulated goods to the value of \$5. The value of money then, so far as

tion that we are not suffering today proposition can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of any man who sits in this hall. According to the state ment of the Secretary of the Treasury the circulation today exceeds by some seventy millions the amount in circulation last year, but last year the volume of business was vastly greater than it is today. If a smaller amount of money be able to circulate a great er quantity of commodities, will any body pretend that the quantity of money we have now is not sufficient for all the purposes of commerce? The pretense that there is not suffi cient money in the country is a pregrow when, for any reason cultiva. tense which has been refuted by the experience of the human race. It is the favorite cry of amateur states-men; it has been the butt of every weeds, are numerous and all of them man who is familiar with the elemen-Sir; the machinery of our trade is

interfere with the legitimate crops tary principles of political economy. disordered because the government is every day forcing a large quantity of paper into the channels of circulation. which we would like to see cultivated out of existence, which is as much obeyond the requirements of trade, and as a necessary consequence the good pest in the political field as is the money, the buoyant circulating medicookle burr in the cornfield, is the um of international value, has left great American demagogue. He and our shores, and we have been com his arts are the bane of our pelled to maintain our commerce with

> An excessive circulation always \$1.800,000 should be put in circula proves the truth of Adam Smith's asmore in circulation than the trade of permanently scarce while we have com the community could possibly assimilate or use.

But money abhors idleness. When votion of a martyr. He is the political money is always the money of export, you find every song he hears which he thinks will please the people. He stands which we now suffer is a striking illustration of the country of the business of that country september 5 1893 of ciatic rheumatism, Mr. William Dickson. He passed away at the age of 23 years, 3 months and 9 days. The funeral services were held at the M. E. church at Elendale. Wednesday afternoon which we now suffer is a striking illustration. there is more money in a country will please the people. He stands which we now suffer is a striking illus Rev. Lidzy officiating, and the Meth-

sion of credit out of all proportion to the capital of the people. I have searched the history of this country and of Great Britain in vain to find a single panic that was caused by a scarcity of money. I speak within the limits of all authority when I say tention, briefly, to the experience of England. In 1793, just one hundred years ago, a panic swept over that country very similar to the panic which now broods over this country. From 1784 to 1792 the number of banks of issue had more than doubled. The currency had been greatly swol len, there was a period of wild specu lation, and there was an export of bullion. Then came the crasa, in 1793, which was so complete that its consequences led to the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England in 1797. The panic caused a general suspension of banks throughout the country, and that suspension um, credit revived itself. In 1821, 1822 1823 and 1824 there

was another wild movement of specucauses of its efficiency. He showed enormous degree, gold was again exported and in 1825 there was another panie, the panie which caused an agi tation for a bimetalic standard in England on the ground that such a the quantity of money is not worth; system worked well in France. A of the almost exclusive consideration few Englishmen, however, took the it recieves as against its quality and precaution to go to France and study

In 1837 the same causes produced precisely the same result. In 1844 country at any given time. When the banking act was passed which that problem is solved the greatest separated the issuing department of difficulty in economics will be removed. I do not believe even the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. Bryan] knows how much money is essential to carry on the trade of this of the currency excepting such as accountry on any one day because the might come from the patural operation. country on any one day, because the might come from the natural opera-

tions of trade. And from that day to this, while there have been dis turbances, while there have been hard times, while there have been periods of depression. England has Let me illustrate. Assume this coin which I hold in my hand to be a never known what it is to have a dollar. Assuming then that with this panic in the s nse in which we in

The great panies which have convulsed the commercial life of this country have been preceded by simi lar symptoms and conditions. In 1830 the various state banks had issued notes to the amount of \$66, 000 000. In 1837 this amount had swelled to \$140,000,000, And we all store and purchases a dollar's worth body is familiar with the dark cloud trade revived.

In 1873 we again bad a currency redundant beyond any necessity. From 1865 to 1873 there was a constant efflux of builton. Gold was exported to the amount of from \$20. 000,000 to \$90,000,000 a year. In 1873 coin which was first invested in fruit. the crash came, and for five years the It is plain that in this case \$1 has trade of the country seemed to be been sufficient to circulate an amount of commodities equal to the value of lating medium was steadily reduced \$10. It has been just as effective for until 1878, according to the report of the purpose as if \$10 had deen used the Secretary of the treasury; and in in these ten transactions. If the 1879 prosperity once more dawned coin had been twice as active it would upon us, and we had the immense have circulated \$20 worth of goods; business revival of 1880 and 1881. Surely, in the light of all this experi ence, I am justified in saying that a circulating medium swollen by the issue of government paper has been a prolific source of commercial disturb

Now, sir, the operation of the Sher man law has been to flood this country with paper money without pro-viding any method whatever for its redemption. The circulating medium has become so redundant that the channels of commerce have overflown and gold has been expelled No power is conferred on any officer to secure sufficient gold to redeem the notes which the treasury is compelled

to issue. This Sherman law has given us a redundant currency, and what has been the consequence? The greater the amount issued the less we find in circulation. Mills, in his work on political economy, points out that it is not the amount of money in ex istence, but the amount of money in circulation that affects prices

The principle laiddown by Mills we see in active operation today. The issue of promi-sory notes by the government for a commodity which it can not use has aroused distrust of cur monetary system. Under the influence of gloomy apprehension money is hoarded, withdrawn from circulation, deprived of any beneficial influence on trade. Thus we see an expansion of currency by the government, resulting, as it always must result, in an actual contraction of the circulating medium. The notes issued by the government are absorbed and disappear from sight as a gallon of a paper money, over which there bangs a cloud of suspicion, forcing of the desert. You can no more fill us to do business in an atmosphere of the channels of circulation by a stream of questionable money from the treasury than I could wash away shows itself by the departure of good the hill on which the Capitol stands money. Suppose \$1,000,000 would do by the little stream of water that is the business of a community, circulating its commodities, securing to labor the amount of its product to government to arbitrarily create which it is entitled, and suppose that money, but commerce in its own way tion. You would then have \$800 000 sertion that money can never become modities to give for it.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM DICKSON Died, at Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kan, at 3:30 a. m. Tuesday tration of this rule.

I have said, Mr. Speaker, that the history of all these panics shows either an unreasonable extension of bank, Scotland, and died at the Central Control of this place assisting in the services. Mr. William Dickson was born May 24, 1870, in Kirkfield-bank, Scotland, and died at the Central of this place assisting in the services. the circulating medium or the exten- tral Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

chartered by government. I call at- and heart trouble for more than a feetly conscious, remembering all his friends. He was a kind and good hearted young man and left nothing but love behind him, though far from his home where a dear father. mother, four sisters and one brother mother, four sisters and one brother in Scotland and one brother in this country bewail his loss. He was laid to rest in the cemetery west of Elmdale. Six young men of the congregation were pall bearars, namely: Adolph Hayden, Will Watson, J. W. Brown, Jim Pringle, John Stowart and Clay Feris.

Stewart and Clay Faris. A precious one from us has gone, A voice we loved is stilled; A place is vacant in our home, which never can be filled.

Ged in his wisdom has recalled The boon, this love had given. And though the body moulders here The soul is safe in Heaven. A MOURNER.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS FOR HOMESEEKERS.
October 16 'be Santa E system worked well in France. A few Englishmen, however took the precaution to go to France and study the financial system which prevailed there, and they found that while silver was in circulation, gold was at a premium; instead of bimeralism they found a silver m n metallism.

In 1837 the same causes produced of turn in twenty days; and stop-overs are

r turn in twen'y days; and stop-overs are A rare chance to see the great southwest at mail expense. Cheroke Strip invaders should remember this For full sarticular talk it over with local gent Santa Fe R ute, the great's railroad on earth

IF YOU CAN'T COME

In person to Loui-ville, to buy your Dry G w de from the New York Store, then all you have to do is to drop us a line on a postal card. Tell us just as nea 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. W bave 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.

THE NEW YORK STORE.

LOUISVILLE, KY

ANYTHING

EVERYTHING at a woman can use or wear from the crown of her nead to the sole of her foot in

THE NEW YORK STORE, LOUISVILLE, K.

Mailed to any address for

NINE CENTS EACH.

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Dry Goods Notions Shoes Cloaks Millinery, Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Men's Furnishings, Carpets and Upholstery

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Amounts.

Balsamo, The Magician... Alex. Dumas A Crooked Path... Mrs. Alexander A Mad Love... Bertha M Clay A Life's Remorse... The Duchess She... H. Rider Haggard Mona's Choice... Mrs. Alexander The Duke's Secret... Bertha M. Clay Aunt Diana... Rosa N. Carey The Queen's Necklace... Alex. Dumas A Troublesome Girl. The Duchess 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea. J'ls. erne The Knight of Red Castle. Alex. Dumas Clouds and Sunshine... Charles Reade Dora Fhorne... Bertha M. Clay Merie's Crusade... Rosa N. Carey The Countess of Charny... Alex. Dumas Loys. Lord Berresford... The Duchess The Fatal Marriage... M. E. Braddon cell in all book stores for 250 and 50 and Guaranteed to be the same books that sell in all book stores for 25c. and 50c., or cour money will be cheerfully refunded.

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you can shop by letter as easily and as satisfactorily as if you were buying in person.

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system

If you want to buy anything at any time, write to us for it.

DRY GOODS 60. INCORPORATED. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Every order is filled and every letter is answered on the same day received.

MICHAEL QUINN,

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

RESTAURATEUR

- AND -

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 Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls - - - - Kansas.

W.H. HOLSINGER,

Hardware, Stoves. Tinware, Farm Machinery



Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Fittings. KANSAS.



Dr. Taft's ASTHMALERE contains no opium of other On receipt anodyne, but destroys the specific asthma poison in Post-office ad the blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES trial bottle so that you need not neglect your bussiness or sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of sufforation. will and does cure asthmatic for sale by all druggists. DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that scaled proposals for excavating for and building of abutments for a bridge across Middle creek, above the Maxwell crossing, will be received at the county Clerk's office, in Cottor wood Falls, Kansas, antil Tuesday, October 3rd, 1893, at 12 o'clock, m Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$50 forfeit specifications on file with Courty Clerk. The Board reserves the right to reject any and Il bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

Witness my hand and official sca' this 5th day of September, 1893.

M. K. HABMAN M. K. HARMAN County Clerk

WANTICD.— A Representive for our Family Treasury, the greatest be ok ever offered to the public Our coup on system, which we use in selling this great work enables each purchaser to get the took FREE, so everyone purchases For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168 A nother \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$12 0 00 for her first week's work.

We give you exclusive territory, and pay large comm tissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county Address all communications to

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,

CHICAGO. THE PANSY FOR JUNE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY AT LAW Topeka Kansas Postoffice box 405 will practice it the District Court of the countries of hase Marion Harvey Reno. Rice and Burton

> THOS. I. . I RIS. AV WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS IT LAW

Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

F P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federa

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 Lactice of nedicine in all its branches Extracting

OFFI Eand private dispensary in the Court-house Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls. - - Kansas

DR. BERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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

BRCADWAY. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase county Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Vill buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

A SGHOOL OF Shorthand and Typewriting

Cottonwood Falis, Kan., under the management of

GEO. W. SOMERS.

NoW is your opportunity to get a thorough knowledge of this useful and important study for the small sum of \$500, without leaving your home
Our system is the best now in 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 class 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 addresss,

CEO. W. SOMERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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

Cures Others, 😩 🤣 😩 Why Not You?

The B. B. Bliss Electric Body Belts and their Attachments are superior to all others. Thousands have been cured of

RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarrh, General Debisity, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female Complaints, all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, by their faithful use. DEAFNESS.

We handle the only Electric invention that is successful in curing Deafness when caused by Cararrh,

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

B. B. Bliss, Iowa Falls, Iowa. Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for excavating for and building of abutments for a bridge across Cedar creek, at the Philip Frank crossing, will be received at the tounty Clerk's . Since, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Tuesday, October 3rd, 1898, at 12 o'clock, m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$50 forfeit. Specifications on file with County Clerk. The board reserves the right to reject at y and all pids. bids.

By order of the Board of County Commis-Wtiness my hand and official seal, this 5th

M. K HARMAN, County Clerk. [SEAL.] Supplimental Delinquent Tax List of 1892.

State of Kansas,) Chase County, ss.

Chase County, Y

I, David Grifflitts, county treasurer in and
for county and state aforesaid do hereby
give notice that I will on the fourth Monday
in October, A. D. 1893, and the next succeed
ing days thereafter sell at public auction at
my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls,
Chase County, Kansas, so much of each tract
of land and town lots hereafter described as
may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1892.

D. GRIFFITTS, County Treasurer.

Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls this 11th day of September, 1893.

Bazaar Township n1/4 sec 35 20 9 Matfield Township

Diamond Creek Township

Cottonwood Falls all of block 18 Richards' add to Matfield Green

Clements lot 2 block 2

We have spared no pains to make our Dress Goods stock the most attractive it has ever been.

We show the latest weaves in Dress Goods and the trimmings to match.

In our Cloak stock we will show the largest line in the county. We have just received a lot of 25 capes for ladies for fall wear. We bought the n very cheap and have divided them into four lots at \$2.50, \$3 50, \$4.50 and \$6.00 each. These are very desirable goods, cut in the latest styles and are worth one-third more than we ask for them.

We cordially invite you to come in and see our immense stock and we well take pleasure in Yours Respectfully,

showing you the new goods.

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

The Bhase County Courant. COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANS. THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway. Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms—verveav. \$1.50 cash in advance; after three moutes, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Somers has 17 pupils in shorthand. Two heifer calves for sale; apply at

The hotels and eating houses report | tious horse. a large increase in business.

Dress making by Mrs. Ida E. Wat son, at the Hinckley House. If you ever think of studying short-

hand now is your opportunity. The stranded "Molly-go-round" did a good business during fair week.

Hutchison suffers from a \$10 000 fire, while Newton is a close third

Mrs. D. K. Cartter and Miss Nellie Cartter were down to Emporia, Tues-W. Brown, of Strong City, runs

his Hearse free to any part of the

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, health and appearance.

will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. ja12-tf

Matfield Green.

started on his regular tour visiting great promise of late vegetables. the county schools

Miss Frankie Watson returned home, Tuesday evening, from a two months' visit at Kansas City.

Best Oil and Gasoline in the market, delivered at your door. Perfection Oil, 12c per gallon. Gasoline, 13c. per gallon. A. C. GATES.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of straw hats which they wish to close out at The enterprise and evidence of

Saturday, September 30, for the purpose of nominating a township ticket.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield

Anderson my Joe."

Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and

Emporia on Saturday night last was visited by a destuctive fire entailing a loss of \$60,000 and one of the most substantial business blocks laid in

came up to Strong City, Tuesday evening, on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wit Adare, while Mr. Morgan. Mrs. Wit Adare, while Mr. Morgan. found them dead next morning from who left for Kansas City, the same his bad baking and too much alum on afternoon, makes a short visit in that

will deliver trunks to and from trains. Leave orders at S. J. Evans' Livery

trotter Fannie R. which captured the 2:40 trot.

David Griffitts, county treasurer, has been confined to his residence for several days this week suffering from a severe sprain from handling a frac

Miss Agnes Drummond, of Diamond Creek, who has been sick for ing three weeks past, has just recovered and she expects to attend school next week in this city.

Albin Brandley has been granted a dial invitation is exteeded to all. Go to J W. Brown's, Strong City and get prices on Coffins before buying elsewhere.

Albih Brandley has been granted a dial invitation is exteeded to all. temporary leave from Osawatomie temporary leave from Osawatomie home, Geo. H Rose, the foreman, restaurday last, mu h improved in the company of the company to the com Saturday last, mu h improved in

H. C. Lovekamp, whose home is ides and furs.

ja12-tf near Springfield, Ill, and who recently
Do you wear pants? If so, step in visited friends and relatives in Brown and get a pair at Talkington & Son's | county, is now here visiting his broth ers. Geo. and Ed Lovekamp.

I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown, Strong City. Kans. earth and heated atmosphere and The warm genial rain of Monday County Superintendent Gibson has greatly revived pasturage and gives

Major Warren Peck, of Cedar Point, is building a handsome store room at that place, which he will oc cupy with an extensive stock of goods in his line when completed.

J. C. Davis, George M. Hayden and J. E. Vauderpool have returned from the "strip" where they viewed the run. The rest of Chase county con-

Anderson my Joe.' Everybody knows Alex McKenzie William Rys and his good wife. Well, the wife is away visiting friends and admonished We offer the her liege lord that the bread in the City and Strong go in "cahoots" and jar would last until her return, but purchase a fire apparatus,
Mc, determining to try his skill in the culinary art, made up the batter for pancakes, and, instead of using for pancakes, and, instead of using baking powder got hold of pulverized alum that had been prepared for his of J by tyder, C C. Ryder, Wm. Watson, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, alum that had been prepared for his sore arm sometime ago, and giving a sample to his three little pets he "puckered" up about it.

When you want a good dish of Ice Cream or a glass of Lemonade, go to M. A. Richards', one door north of caboose and his description of it is Kansas.

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

Leave orders at S. J. Evans' Livery

Leave orders at S. J. Evans' Livery

Grisher treaders to guess. What Grisham took is left in as much

aug17-tf

Mr. Roland Roberts, of Frankfort
Kas. attended our County Fair last
week. He had with him his fine sorrel
trotter Fannie R. which control the

per and we want agent in this town and vicinity at once. People that work for us make money. Write to day for full information.

THE B. B. BLISS Co., aug31-4t Iowa Falls, Iowa A letter from G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, says that he was success ful in getting a first class claim on tious horse.

E. F. Holmes and wife, J. M. Tut tle, wife aud family, H. F. Gillett and wife started to the World's Fair at Chicago, on Monday, to be gone for coveral weeks.

Solution a first class claim on Duck creek in the strip, making the run in fifty minutes and is well pleased with the country, also that E. A. Hilderbrand, of Matfield Green.

The German Lutheran Church will celebrate missionsfest next Sunday, the 24th instant. The Rev. H. Voss. R. L. Ford and family will leave shortly for Chicago to make that place their future home. Mr. Ford is place their future home. Mr. Ford is the evening the Rev. H. D. Wagner, the Rev. H. D. Wagner, the Rev. H. D. Wagner, the evening the Rev. H. D. Wagner, the Rev. a skilled workman and will be greatly of Em; oria, Kans., will deliver a sermissed in this city.

> turning, Tuesday afternoon, from the opening of the strip, and Mr. and Mrs. opening of the strip, and Mr. and Mrs. W E Timmons getting here the same evening: from their visit at the World's Fair. In this connection, we desire to publicly express our thanks to Mr. F. P. Cochran, who did the editorial and local work on the paper during our absence, for the able man desired. Matti Bros Ist and 2nd; steer 2 years and over, Matti Bros Ist and 2nd; steer 1 year and under 2, H. McCandless 1st, F. McCandless 2nd; cow 3 years and over. Matti Bros 1st, F. McCandless 2nd; cow 2 years ond under 3. Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; heffer 1 year and under 2, Matti bros 1st and 2nd; steer calf, Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer calf, Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer calf, Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and over, Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and over, Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and over, Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and under 2, H. McCandless 1st, F. McCandless 2nd; cow 3 years and over, Matti Bros 1st, F. McCandless 2nd; cow 3 years and over, Matti Bros 1st, F. McCandless 2nd; cow 3 years and over, Matti Bros 1st, F. McCandless 2nd; cow 3 years and over, Matti Bros 1st, F. McCandless 2nd; cow 2 years ond under 2, Matti Bros 1st, F. McCandless 2nd; cow 2 years ond under 3. Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and over, Matti Bros 1st, F. McCandless 2nd; cow 2 years ond under 3. Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and over, Matti Bros 1st, F. McCandless 2nd; cow 2 years ond under 3. Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and over, Matti Bros 1st, F. McCandless 2nd; cow 3 years and over, Matti Bros 1st, F. McCandless 2nd; cow 2 years ond under 3. Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and over, Matti Bros 1st, F. McCandless 2nd; cow 3 years and over, Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and under 2, Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and under 2, Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and under 2, Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and under 2, Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and under 3. Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 years and under 3. Matti Bros 1st and 2nd; steer 2 during our absence. for the able man ner in which he kept up the good reputation of the COURANT.

The annual convention of the Chase County Sunday School convention will be held in the Presbyterian church, Cedar Point, Kans., on October 23d and 24th, 1893. make this convention helpful, practical and spiritual. Rev A. P. George, general secretary of the Kansas State Sunday School Association, will be present and conduct the normal work. and others from abroad are expected. The citizens of Cedar Point send a

Cy Common house valued at \$600,

School work.

Manuscript on algebra, Cottonwood Falls high school \$th \$9\$; essays of Thited States history, Cottonwood Falls high school \$th \$9\$; essays of Thited States history, Cottonwood Falls high school \$th \$9\$; essays of Thited States history, Cottonwood Falls high school \$th \$9\$; essays of Thited States history, Cottonwood Falls high school \$th \$9\$; essays of Thited States history, Cottonwood Falls high school \$th \$9\$; essays of Thited States history, Cottonwood Falls high school \$th \$9\$; essays of Thited States history, Cottonwood Falls high school \$th \$9\$; essays of Thited States history, Cottonwood Falls high school \$th \$9\$; essays of Thited States history, Cottonwood Falls school; manuscript on arithmetic, Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school and when well in mid air he dailing zero arithmetic should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the Stoth America. Cottonwood Falls school should be supported by the support of the S

TROTTERS AND BOADSTERS.

Stallion 4 years and over in harness, G W
Hays 1st, E P Sampson 2nd; stallion 3 years
and under 4 in harness, O E McCreaty 1st,
G W Hays 2nd; stallion 2 years and under
3 bridle, J A McCoy 1st, Clover C iff 2nd;
stallion 1 year under 2 in bridle, G W Hays
1 ist; tallion colt in halter S C Harvey 1st,
J W Holsinger 2nd; mare 4 years and over in
marness, R H Baker 1st, Clover liff 2nd;
bridle, J A McCoy 1st; mare cott in halter,
Mrs Booring 2nd; prea ili, Airs Hungerford
1st, Mrs Swope 2nd; apple butter, Mrs.
butter, Mrs Holsinger 2nd; mare cott in halter,
Mrs Holsinger 1st, Mrs
Doering 2nd; prea butter, Mrs Doering 2nd; prea butter,
Mrs Holsinger 1st, Mrs
Doering 2nd; prea butter, Mrs Doering 2nd; wheat bread salt Mrs J
Schimpf 1st, Corbin 1st,
Mrs Cochtan 2nd.

FRUITS, JELLIES, CAKES, ETC.

Canned fruit, Mrs Doering 1st, Mrs
Canned fruit, Mrs Doering 1st, Mrs
Booring 2nd; prea ili, Airs Hungerford
1st, Mrs Swope 2nd; prea ili, Airs Hungerford
1st, Mrs Doering 2nd; pr

1st. Grades- Steer 3 years and over, Matti Bros

SWINE. Berkshire-Boar 1 year and over, Geo Top-Berkshire—Boar I vear and over, Geo Topping Ist and 2nd; boar 6 months and under 12 ceo Topping Ist; boar pig under 6 months, Mat i B os ist and 2nd; sow I year and over. Geo Topping Ist; sow 6 months and under 12, Geo topping Ist; sow pig under 6 months, Matti Bros Ist, Geo Topping 2nd.

Poland china—Boar 6 months and under 12, W 6 Mc andless Ist; boar pig under 6 months, E D Replogie Ist, W G tandless 2 d; breeding sow with 5 pigs. E D Replogie Ist; sow I year and over. E D Replogie Ist; sow pig under 6 months, E D Replogie Ist.

FOULTRY

POULTRY

Trie Wyandottes, Mrs Strail 1-t. F Mc-Candless 2nd; trio light Brahmas, Mrs Doer-tag 1st. Libby Johnson 2nd; trio Cochins 1.bby Johnson 1-t; trio white Leghorns, E A Burch 1st; trio Leghorns, Jasper Shaw 1st.

Takington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of starw hat which they wish to close out at cost.

The enterprise and evidence of cost.

T

Manuscript on algebra, Cottonwood Falls

PREMIUM FAIR LIST.

The awards as taken from the secretary's book, if reported correctly to that official, can be relied apon, but errors are I kely to creep in which cannot be discovered until cards are presented:

TROTTERS AND BOADSTERS.

Stallion 4 years and over in harness, G W Hays 1st, E P Sampson 2nd; stallion 2 years.

Canned fruit, Mrs. Doering 1st, Mrs. Consequence of the control of

SPECIALS.

FAIR NOTES.

The management of the Chuse Topeka papers of Monday:

Gla. Chief second. Dollon third; time, 8.13½ 3.08 3.12½ Green trot. ½ mile. Marie D first, Silver Lip second. Jno Russell third; time, 1.41½ 1.59½ C. F. Ward and Mrs. C. F. Ward, the latter part of last week Mr and Mrs. A. B. Emerson Sundied in our midst. C. F. Ward and F. W Byram were cheated out of the 'Cherokee Race' owing to a rush

Bicycle races-1 mele, Chase county, wm. McNee first, J. B. Sanders second, Chas Gregory third; time, 1:50 Two mele oper Hamme first. Grifith second, erost therd; time 8 minutes. This was a slow race Dr. Hamme get tired being tired, and range home leaving the "boys". hewing gum; away out in the glosming.
Uo went the tailoon to the tune of 'Daddy
Wouldn't Buy Me a Row Wow" and the
dog' K. Yied and Ki Youdled," and man
and dog lighted in Judge Howard's reed
lot.

KANSAS.

2.40 trot, Fannie R first. Baby Blodget cond Daiss Bell third Beeby fourth. The novelty race was ordered on under The hoverly rate was ordered on under protest and was easily won by Moloch. The american Trotting Association now have the points involved in the protest.

Don Pedro's three exhibition heats in 231 224 and 231 without a break showed up the speed of the noble animal so admired by all.

The or motorekin (2) of Chase Morris.

The championskip (?) of Chase. Morris, Marion and Lyon counties was espiureo!!! b: "Baby?" Whittiesy. In the I mile open TO ALL Dr. Hamme was an easy winner, going nearly to Baziar, I aving Whittle-sey, Frost and Griffith between the home stretch and Emporia somewhere.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Stallion 4 years and over, W L Wood 1st. Mant Bros 2nd; stallion cott Jno Miller 1st. JA Mctoy 1st; stallion cott Jno Miller 1st. Jam Holsinger 2nd; mare 4 years and under 1, Jam Miller 2nd; mare 3 years and under 4, Jno Miller 2nd; mare 3 years and under 4, Jno Miller 2nd; mare 3 years and under 4, Jno Miller 1st.

Jack any age, Thos Butler 1st. Wm Stone 2nd; pair mules any age, Thos Butler 1st, W A Gamer 2nd.

CATLE.

Galloways—Bull 1 year and under 2, Frank Mctandless 2nd; cow 3 years and over, M Mctandless 2nd; cow 2 years and over, M Mctandless 1st, M Mctandl nation and sticking them into the LW Hillert's, Mrs J Schimpff, R L Ford's Eddie Childs, E D Replogle's Mrs J P Kuhl, J M Tuttle's fancy work Anna Rockwood clickens Lizzle McCandless, Chas County Fair Mrs J Schimpff, Carson & Sanders' sanned fruits May Cands, embroidered sitk Mrs J M Kerr, Holmes & Gregory's Wm tone. of the track. When we think of the The Board of Directors met, Sep- of the "deah girls" who lull them to tember 19th, and allowed all bills presleep to the time of "Baby Mine" and sented. In the matter of M. L. of the great all around-athletic, a-la-Wheeler's protested race, No. 1, fur- Sullivan Corbett form of symmetrical ther action was postponed for addi- Dr. Hamme, it makes us have a fational testimony concerning owner-ship of horse and citizenship of claimed owner, and the matter in dis-pute between J. C. Tucker and E. E. it gued feeling near our prehensile. In the face of all, the Emporia "babies" were made to see that every jump of the road they were not in Bond growing out of novelty race, it, and their countenances were long was referred to American Trotting enough to wear a pair of Holmes & Association at Chicago for decision. Gregory's suspenders. Had it not The premium list lacking complete- been for the parental considerations ness and Secretary Gillett being ab- of some of our people, the "babies" cent, premiums will not be paid until and some of their friends would have September 30th, when the same will been compelled to walk bome in

> OFF FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR, We clip the following from the

TOPEKA Kan., Sept. 11 .- At 3:35 yesterday afternoon there pulied out of the Rock Island depot in this city one of the finest trains ever made up in the west. It was the official train work of an organization of this kind of the -tate party, and was composed understand the great amount of toil largely of the finest and most luxuri-

The following inscriptions on canvas streamers adoined the care: Kansas Week at the World's Fir. We Are in It" "Kansas Winter Wheat Crop. 1892, 70 035 980 Bush "Kansas Winter "Kansas Corn Crop, 1892. 138,-656 621 Bushels." "Kansas Week at the World's Fair. Value of Farm Products, 1892. \$164 648,955.

Ah! there! Governor Llewelling you're "on the verge of ruin," again.

CEDAR POINT.

Miss Calle Emerson visited her sisters, Mrs. F. W. Byr m and Mrs. C. F. Ward, the latter part of last week

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

(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.]

Assessing Vacant Property.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 18, '93. rates as improved property. This is a able in any plan we can deem a right reform which is endorsed by almost one? every practical assessor and leading put it in practice in New York specially with a heavier proportioned assessment than his rich neighbor, who is speculating in the land. It has been done at revenues is its influence on thought. Cape May, N. J., with the result of impastures disfigure the village. It has have others do to us. been put in execution to some extent in Washington, D. C., resulting in a great them." Can anything more clearly

one who holds land for speculation raised? from which he expects to realize a large profit at some later date, should be permitted to evade taxes, especially, as tax on the value of land irrespective of his keeping the land vacant retards the improvements-is to see that in all reprosperity of the town, deprives the spects this does conform to the moral law. . . . The value of land irreget from the use of the land and shut spective of improvements—does not men out from the opportunity of em- come from any exertion of labor ployment which it would afford, if or investment of capital on or in it-the used to its full capacity. The law re- values produced in this way being quires every assessor to assess all prop- values of improvement which we would erty at its full and true value, the same exempt. The value of land irrespective as he would assess it in payment of a of improvement is the value that at-just debt of a solvent debtor, and fur-taches to land by reason of increasing ther requires him to make oath that he population and social progress. This

tion. If it pays no income, it is either rent or in purchase money. because it is kept unproductive for or it is kept vacant, because improveno higher than a figure at which improvements would pay; or else it is longs to the community as a whole. kept vacant for speculation, in which case the owner foregoes a present profit for the sake of a much larger one, which he expects to reap when the land becomes so valuable that some one else will pay him for the privilege of using it.

At any rate the law is clear; if it is wrong, repeal it; till it is repealed, en-

peared in the Island, was called out by the movement of Assessor James T. He sees that large tracts of land are be- and abolish man-made crimes, in theming bought every year and being held selves innocent. either for game preserves, or for speculative purposes, but principally the going, the intelligent citizen will see industries which have been built up in former. This very materially blocks that the way to bring order out of our country, and which have supplied progress and prevents the land coming chaos is to apply the Golden Rule of into the market in small tracts and be- taxation—the Single Tax. ing improved, and because it is not improved the owners desire the rate of assessment to continue as it was a century ago. Mr. Weeks feels this to be a hardship on other taxpayers, and it is particularly detrimental to any effort to have good roads. He has insisted that the property so held shall be taxed what it would be worth if it was not so held back at the caprice of the owners. It is a new departure for this town, but Mr. Weeks is very thoughtful and very positive when he makes a decision .-Bayshore Journal.

WHAT THE SINGLE TAXERS SAY.

"The Golden Rule of Taxation.

Editor of the Advance: Sir:-Your article on the "Principles of Taxation" last Saturday had the right ring to it, and proved that your paper was rightly

I infer that there is a large number of religious people among your readers. Surely they ought to be interested in honest government and just taxation.

He who foresaw all things and provided for all things, foresaw and provided that with the increase of population and the development of industry, the organization of human society into states or governments would become both expedient and necessary.

needs revenues. This need is small at first, while population is sparse, industry rude, and its functions few and farmers have anything to sell, there simple. But with growth of population and advance of civilization larger daga Courier. revenues are needed.

Now, He that made the world and placed man in it, as the means whereby man might rise to higher powers and become more and more conscious of the works of his Creator, must have foreseen this increasing need and have is in jail there because he filed to pay made provision for it. That is to say: his personal taxes. The amount of the The increasing need for public revenues with social advance, being a nat- amount due for the three years ending ural. God-ordained need, there must be January 1, 1893, and for 1885 and 1886. a right way of raising them-some way that must accord with the moral law, sonal property. "If this money is not that we can truly say is the way in- raised," says he, "I suppose I will stay tended by God.

Hence: It must not take from individuals what rightfully belongs to individuals. It must not give some an advantage over others. It must not confuse the distinctions of right or wrong, and weaken the sanctions of religion sand years and it has always failed to and the state by creating crimes that accomplish anything but the most are not sins, and punishing men for do- gross injustice, to develop fraud and ing what in itself they have an un-dcubted right to do. It must not re-from taxation and cast the burden press industry. It must not check com-snerce. It must not punish thrift. It too poor to bribe.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT. | must offer no impediment to the largest production and the fairest division of wealth. * * *

Consider the taxes on the processe and products of industry by which through the civilized world public revenues are collected-the octroi duties that surround Italian cities with barriers; the monstrous customs duties that hamper intercourse between so-called Christian states; the taxes on occupations on earnings, on investments, on the building of houses, on the cultivation of fields, on industry and thrift in EDITOR:-I see in the public all forms. Can these be the ways God print, that the assessors at Babylon has intended that governments should and Islip are agitating the question of raise the means they need? Have any assessing vacant property at the same of them the characteristics indispens-

All these taxes violate the moral law. economist, but for some reason seems They take by force what belongs to the to be slow in execution. President individual alone; they give to the un-Barker, of the New York Board of scrupulous an advantage over the scru-Assessors, believes in it and intends to | pulous; they corrupt government, they shackle commerce; they fine industry as a measure of relief for the small and thrift; they enrich some by imhouse holder, who is now burdened poverishing others. Yet what most strikingly shows how opposed to Christianity is this system of raising public

Christianity teaches us that all men proving a large and unsightly tract of are brethren; that their true interests vacant land in the heart of the town, are harmonious, not antagonistic. It It is being agitated at New Bedford, gives us, as the golden rule of life, that Mass., where Hettie Green's cow we should do to others as we would

increase of values and improvement in show that to tax the products and processes of industry is not the way There is no reason whatever why God intended public revenues to be

But to consider what we propose-the raising of public revenues by a single is the value that always goes to the It is no answer to say that the land owner as owner, for if the user be a pays no income and, therefore, should different person from the owner he be wholly or partial exempt from taxa- must always pay the owner for it in

Thus, taxes on land irrespective of pleasure, in which case the owner improvement can not lessen the reought to pay for the luxury which is a wards of industry, nor add to pricespositive detriment to the community; nor in any way take from the individual what belongs to the individual. ments on it would not pay, which proves only that it should be assessed taches to land by the growth of the community, and which therefore be-

To abolish taxes on the products of labor, would leave to the laborer the full produce of labor. It would impose no burden on industry; no check on commerce, no punishment on thrift; it would secure the largest production and the fairest distribution of wealth, by leaving men free to produce and to exchange as they please, without any artificial enhancement of prices; and Yours very truly,
BOLTON HALL.
The above from Mr. Hall, who occuby taking for public purposes a value that can not be carried off, that can not be hidden, that of all values is most pies the cottage of Cpt. Ed. Watts, on easily ascertained and most certainly Ocean avenue, Bay Shore, and first ap- and cheaply collected, it would enormously lessen the number of officials, dispense with oaths, do away with Weeks as to the assessment of land. temptations to bribery and evasion,

JENNIE A. ROGERS.

LICENSE TAXES.

This Boy Peddled to Help His Sick Mother

Agent Stein, of the Gerry society, took sixteen-year-old Joseph Altmede, of No. 72 Orchard street, New York, before Justice Ryan, in the Essex Market court, the other day, and charged him with peddling paper and envelopes on Grand street.

"I'm guilty," sobbed the little fellow, want to earn a little money, judge, as have

slack." It was shown that a spiteful neighbor had complained to the Gerry society. Can anyone answer the boy?

Taft Settlement.

At one of the grange meetings lately, the farmers had quite a talk on the subject of taxes. A good many of them around here believe they are paying more than their share. One of the grangers says if personal property taxes should be taken off of the country as they are off the cities, the farmers could get along a good deal better. We are ready to try almost anything to No sooner does the state arise than it help us out. Crops are going to be good but the better they are the less the price is. The fact is when the are not many that can buy it .- Onon-

Trying to Take the Trousers off Highlander.

John S. Moore, an iron worker, of No. 102 Burnet street, Newark, N. J., debt is \$35.45 and represents the total Moore declares that he owns no perin jail until I rot."-N. Y. Herald.

High Time for Reform.

The attempt to assess personal property has been going nearly two thou-

M'KINLEY'S BIG SCOLD.

the Apostle of Protection in His Great Act as Preceptor.

Gov. McKinley's opening campaign speech at Akron, O., was a prolonged scold at the American people for rejecting the ism which bears his name at the polls last November. McKinley thrashes the people over the back of the democratic party, but he knows whom he is hitting.

In a speech delivered last January, Senator Brice said that the question whether the government should attempt to create or build up American industries of any kind by the use of the taxing power "has been answered by the American people for the present at least, and their verdict must be carried into execution." Quoting this. McKinley does not venture to deny that the American people have answered the question most distinctly, but he remarks: "The democratic theory must be carried into execution. It is that which has alarmed the people, and well it may." He impudently says in effect that the people have alarmed themselves. Talking to the democrats, but at the people who have frightened themselves, he says: "Now if they will only change front, if they will only reconsider, if they will only assure the country that this deplorable change will not come, they will fill the hearts of millions with cheer and courage and confidence," and various other things. No doubt if they will only reverse their verdict against the system of licensed robbery the robbers will be happy.

Concerning the Sherman act McKinley has to say that the great majority of the republicans in congress are openly committed to its repeal. The republicans were responsible for that act, just as the democrats, as McKinley asserts, will be responsible for the acts of the present congress. The republicans admit that the Sherman act, for which they were responsible, has wrought great harm, else they would not be so eager for its repeal. The party is not infallible, therefore, by McKinley's own admission. If it greatly injured the country by passing the Sherman act it may have injured the country far more by passing the Mc-

Kinley act. But McKinley, of course, thinks it did not. On the contrary, he thinks it did the country a vast deal of good. The people, in his opinion, have brought ruin upon the country by commissioning the democratic party to repeal that act and give the country a revenue tariff instead. "It is the anticipation of tariff reform, or free trade, or a revenue tariff which has set the country where it is." It is this alone that has caused "this wholesale curtailment of production and dismissal of employes from their accustomed work-shops." It is by this alone that "the It is by this alone that "the splendid prosperity of a year ago has been transformed into a situation of

such business gloom." All this has been said before and completely answered by the organs of protected industries themselves, which have compiled statistics showing that there was an increase instead of a curtailment of production for six months or more after the verdict of the people was rendered and known. But we may let McKinley answer himself.

Speaking of his own precious infant industry he says: "I assume that tin plate is to be made free because the last house of representatives, which was democratic, made it free by employment for so many workingmen. are to be closed and this, the greatest consuming nation of tin plate in the world, will hereafter buy this product abroad, unless our labor is brought down to the degraded level of competing labor."

Now, the free tin plate bill was passed long before the election of last November and when the people gave political power to the party which passed the bill at that election it was just as certain that tin plate would be made free as it has been at any time since. The tin plate industry ought, therefore, to have been arrested but what harm is there in it?" I can't at once, according to McKinley. go to school because it's vacation and I Not another establishment should been put in operation. mother is sick and father's work is But what are the facts? McKinley says that the product was nearly 40,-000,000 pounds in the three months ending the 30th of last June. And he refers us to Special Agent Ayer's reports, which show the following totals of tin and terne plates produced in different quarters, beginning with the quarter before the election of last November: Production. lbs.
10,952,725
19,756,491
29,566,399
40,000,000

McKinley's own statement of the production of last quarter is added to complete the table. These figures show a large increase in every quarter since the 30th of September last year. They certainly do not show that McKinley's special proteges, the tin plate makers, were frightened into "wholesale curtailment of production and dismissal of employes" by the prospects of free trade in tin plate. Thus McKinley himself furnishes a complete refutation of his assumption and assertion that the curtailment of production and "business gloom" have been caused by fear of tariff reform. In the case of tin plate there was, by his own showing, every reason to fear, not merely revenue tariff but absolutely free trade: and yet, also by his own showing, there was not only no depression but rapid growth in his pet industry from the time of the democratic triumph last November to the latest quarter for which the statistics have been published. No further refutation is needed. -Chicago Herald.

-Gov. McKinley is engaged in informing the Ohio voters that it is his belief that "fear" of a repeal of the Mc-Kinley law is injuring the manufacturing business of the country. This is the same McKinley who two years ago the McKinley law because its alleged not work both ways .- N. Y. World.

PROTECTION DIES HARD. Desperate Methods of High Tariff Man-

With the first appearance of financial distrust and depression in the country came the cry of the protected that hard times were upon us because the great industrial interests must become inactive until they knew definitely what a democratic congress would do by way of revising the present tariff laws. When the president issued his call for an extra session and concisely set forth his reasons for so doing, the beneficiaries of the McKinley legislation were still active in proclaiming that relief was not to be found through financial legislation of a reformatory character, but must be sought for in an assurance to the country that the special favors now granted certain great interests would not be withheld. The New York Tribune at first commended the action of the president and declared that he had found the true solution of the problem, but it soon adjusted its tone to that of the protected barons and placed the responsibility for the stringency upon the dread of manufacturers that tariff legislation was to be revised.

Republican members in either branch of congress have taken the same view. Reed in the house and Sherman in the senate declared that the repeal of the law which bears the latter's name would not bring the relief sought for. The shrewd political manipulators of the entire republican party have striven to make political capital out of the stress of the times. Their double purpose was to relieve the party of the odium attaching to its responsibility for the Sherman bill, and at the same time to set public opinion against the change of the laws under which the protected have amassed wealth from the tribute exacted of the masses. They wish to minify the iniquity of one bad law of their making and to guard against the revision of the other.

But the facts are entirely against them. Their hypocrisy and bad faith are made apparent in what has transpired since the convening of congress. The Wilson bill passed the house and it is certain that a like measure will receive the approval of the senate. The country knows that the repeal of the Sherman law is no longer in doubt. Immediately the signs of restored confidence are apparent all along the line. Nowhere are these evidences more apparent than among the industrial interests said to be depressed because of uncertainty as to the tariff legislation of the present congress. In the great manufacturing centers the mills and the factories are starting up, labor is finding employment and capital is re-

stored to the channels of trade. To make the case still stronger against the theory that dread of tariff revision precipitated hard times, the work prelimigary to that revision, to be made in response to the declared will of the majority of the people, has already commenced. The ways and means committee has had it under consideration for several days, and the men who are clamoring for a hearing before it are of the protected class which were supposed to have withdrawn their money from business and closed down their establishments through fear. They know that tariff reform is inevitable; that the country has demanded it, yet they have resumed business realize that the crisis passed with the repeal of the Sherman law, and are themselves supplying the irrefutable evidence that the proposed changes in a party vote. The splendid (tin plate) the tariff laws did not occasion the Free Press.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

Republicans to Blame for Present Eusl-ness Stagnation.

The republican party cannot evade responsibility for the threatened deficit in the treasury. The laws passed when that party was in complete possession of congress and administration in all its parts imposed obligations which cannot be evaded until the laws themselves are changed, and to a considerable extent not even without violation of pledged faith. It is useless to pler i that the last democratic house made appropriations in excess of the actual revenues, though within the estimates The republican senate largely increased the house appropriations and insisted on the greater portion of the increase. Even then republican claims were made that the democratic house was niggardly and crippling the service by

false economy. The republican Fifty-first congress set out to disperse the surplus and it succeeded but too well. It framed a tariff with the avowed object of reducing importations and if possible shutting out some articles altogether, thus reducing revenues by making duties nearly or quite prohibitory. The result was at first not what was expected but the scheme now bids fair to succeed. The revenues are falling, the necessary expenditures keep on as before, the surplus has disappeared and a deficit is threatened-all the result of republic-

an rapacity and recklessness.-Cleveland Plain Dealer. -Whatever course congress may pursue in the tariff matter-whether the members shall take it up immediately or whether they shall leave it untouched for the present—we venture to predict that that course, be it what it may, will find neither support nor sympathy from the republican press. The republican cry may be for or against tariff revision now, but let the democratic congressmen once decide upon their plan of action and immediately will go up to heaven a cry of op-position thereto that will astonish the uninitiated and those who may not know what insincerity and puerility lie back of a regublican howl.-Niagara Cataract.

-It is a great piece of political economy in these times of financial stringency to have the local political bureaus of the g. o. p. type located in different municipal departments. leaves the settlement of the bills to the taxpayers and insures faithful service. asked a suspension of public opinion on for public pap in hand is more of an incentive than all the republican promgood results could not be anticipated. ises that an improved steam-power It is a poor sort of tariff bill that will press could print from now to election time. - Detroit Free Press.

THE SUGAR TARIFF.

Checkmate the Sugar Trust by Making All Sugar Free or by a Duty of 7-16

Cent on Raw Sugar. the sugar duty; and, as in every tariff easure, there are two ways to look at it, from the tariff reform and from the raw and refined, would be, perhaps, an protectionist sides, respectively. As sugar used in this country was grown outside of it, the sugar tariff might be McKinley plan, giving the sugar trust considered a revenue duty, and thus free raw material and then giving it not be especially criticised as an essen- one-half per cent. a pound protection, tially protective measure; though the is the one that will not be adopted. policy of so heavy a taxation-amounting to nearly 100 per cent.-upon what has become the necessary of life, next to breadstuffs, might be questioned.

With the development, however, of our Florida plantations and of the beet sugar industry of the west, there seems to be for the first time some prospect that we may yet produce a large proportion of the sugar we consume. Meanwhile, we admit raw sugar free, we pay a bounty of two cents per pound on its equivalent produced here, and we impose a duty of one-half cent per pound on refined sugar-thus giving that much bonus to the American sugar refiner, who gets his raw materials upon the same terms as the foreigner and his labor cheaper per ton of product than any competitor in the world.

I have no special prejudice against trusts. I have never been able to understand the casuistry that defends a man for getting the tariff to put the money into his pocket and then condemns him for taking every precaution to see that the money results do get into these pockets. Indeed, if any one is fool enough to work for a protective tariff and then consciously lets its proceeds slip through his fingers, he strikes me as an Esau who, having sold his birthright of principle for a mess of greens, is so superfluously foolish as to forget to carry off the pottage.

At the same time it seems to me that the sugar trust ought to be made an example of, to the extent at least of depriving it of special privileges, after it has had the effrontery to use them as it has done. To impose a tax of sevensixteenths of a cent per pound upon raw sugars imported would compel the sugar trust to pay a trifle less extra for its raw materials than the extra bonus secured it by tariff on refined sugarthe product of refined sugar being somewhat more than seven-eighths of the raw material.

The result, therefore, would be a gain of \$15,000,000 a year to our treasury without the addition of a mill to the cost of sugar to any inhabitant of our country; while the sugar trust would still be enabled, and interested, to control the market of this country as now, but would be confined to the legitimate profits of enterprise and economy. More than this, the bounty now paid by our government could be reduced by nearly, if not quite, the amount of the duty imposed upon raw sugar and thus, say, one-fifth of the total expenditure for sugar bounties the effective bonus now secured to the

domestic sugar producer. I am aware of the tremendous opposition that there would be to such a measure. The resources of the sugar trust are practically boundless; and unless this matter is thoroughly agitated the attempt to get its profits would be more strenuously resented than would the attempt to wipe out every cent of protection, by bounty or otherwise, that any sugar planter receives. If, however, the matter is once understood by our people, I believe that this addition to our revenue, this saving in expenses, this cutting off the sugar trust | tariff legislation. from extraordinary profits levied upon our people by government for its benefits, can be enacted into law.

It is doubtless true that no amount of agitation would prevent, should this matter come up, the most extraordinary pressure ever brought upon congress from being exercised through the most extensive and far-reaching lobby ever employed. It is to forestall just such resistance as this that I hope the discussion may be pressed now, and upon one point our friends throughout the Census country may be reassured.

The Late Superintendent of the Census Still Making Statistics.

A year since when this matter was borers, reinforced by tens of thousands the sugar combine!

that in public opinion shall be pilloried duous and unhealthy that they contin- N. Y. Evening Post. ually leave and make places for newcomers as fast as they become acquaint-

industries. bonus to the sugar trust. In view, considered an intelligent protectionist however, of the necessities of revenue, by his own organs -N. Y. World.

it is at least debatable whether the moderate revenue tariff proposed should not be imposed on the raw sugar, leaving the rate on refined sugar to remain There has been a good deal said about as simply a compensatory rate, at the

present figures.
A tariff of 20 per cent. on all sugars, acceptable equivalent; as, also, except long as so large a proportion of all for revenue purposes, would be the put-sugar used in this country was grown ting of all sugars on the free list. The

, JOHN DEWITT WARNER. OUR ONLY SALVATION.

It Is to Undo Special Legislation—The "Infant Industries" Should Support Themselves.

It is encouraging to know that a republican in congress has offered a resolution that will compel the democrats to show their hands on the repeal of the McKinley bill, which was recommended, not promised, by the Chicago convention. Panies like the present will never cease while that infamous and iniquitous measure is on the statute books. It is a law as invincible as that of gravitation that class legislation is destructive to the very aims and purposes held in view. To-day the country is still operating under the McKinley bill, that measure of torvism handed down to us by the tories of this country under the leadership of Czar Reed, and every day and every hour sees destitution and starvation spreading. The McKinley bill has as assuredly killed the very pets it aims to benefit as if a knife a mile long had been run into the very heart of industry. It has killed the ship-building industry; it has killed the woolen industry; it has killed the iron industry; the pottery industry, and brought about a panic hardly second to any that ever yet struck the country. It has brought wheat to 50 cents a bushel and made a drink of whisky

worth more than a pound of wool. On the other hand the unprotected industries are still working along on a solid basis and under the circumstances doing remarkably well. There is the leather industry with its free hides and free raw materials, the paper industry with its free rags, free chemicals and other free raw materials, the silk industry with its free raw materials, and so on.

By closely following cause and effect it will be seen that whenever special legislation is resorted to disease and dry rot are sure in time to follow. Up to the year 1885 Austria paid what was known as a sugar bounty on every pound of sugar that was manufactured in that country and yet so severe was the financial and industrial crisis which occured in 1885 that it broke almost every bank in Austria and utterly paralyzed the entire industrial system of that country. These facts prove that special legislation in the interest of any class in any saved without decreasing in the least country is detrimental to the interest of the masses of the people and that any artificial stimulus given to trade under the guise of legal enactments is only one form of legal robbery, and that in time such robbery undermines the very foundations of trade. So insidious is this undermining process that the entire superstructure of commerce collapses almost without warning to the uninitiated. We are now in the midst of a collapse of this character. Men who have studied economic and industhe present disastrous effects of unwise

> The democrats have got three years yet to undo the crime of the tories who have no use for the common people. They must do what they recommended and what the people demanded of them. Let them do that, then the roosters we wore last fall will turn to milk and honey and there will be plenty in the land within the reach of all .- Work-

PORTER AGAIN.

We find in the Manufacturers' Record,

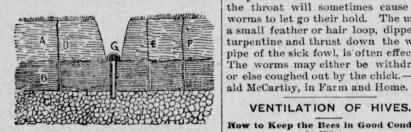
mooted it was plainly intimated about a protectionist weekly of Baltimore, an congress that if it dare thus to inter- amusing exposure of one batch of the fere with the spoil of the sugar trust high-tariff "statistics" with which those interested in it would contribute Robert P. Porter, late superintendent so many millions to the Harrison cam- of the census, is stuffing the daily ispaign fund as to overwhelm the demo- sues of the Press of this city. He is in cratic candidates, and even more open- the habit of placing at the head of his ly asserted that their thousands of la- editorial columns what he calls "tariff pictures," and it is upon one of these of their comrades in sympathy with that the Manufacturers' Record them, would be flung as a solid bolt pounces. The text of the picture was against the party that dared to touch as follows: "The first six months of 1892 saw twenty-one new textile facto-If there was anything plain, then, to ries started in the southern states. those who had taken the trouble to ac- The corresponding period of 1893, with quaint themselves with the facts; if free trade in prospect, saw only nine." there has been anything demonstrated | The Record asks "where the Press obsince by the results of the election, as tained these figures," which is a totally they appear upon analysis, it is this: superfluous question. Porter made them. that, wealthy as is the sugar trust, its as he is in the habit of doing when he millions are all too few to make it oth- needs a new "picture." That he did erwise than intolerable to the party not go to any authoritative source for them is shown by the Record, which in its support; that, not merely would says that instead of twenty-one new no laborer the less be employed, should textile companies having been started the government aid be withdrawn from in the south in the first half of 1892. it, but that, on the contrary, the in- the true number was thirty-one, and creased use caused by the lower price that instead of only nine in the first of sugar would necessitate the employ- of 1893 the true number was fortyment of additional labor, which in turn | eight. It gives the name and location would tend to raise rather than de- of each of the forty-eight, and says of crease wages; and lastly, not merely Porter's figures that they are "entirely that the laboring people of the coun- absurd," and that the "textile industry in general, and of Brooklyn and tries of the south are not suffering Philadelphia in particular, too from free trade prospects or any other thoroughly understand this question to cause." It ventures to hope that "the be influenced otherwise than in oppo- Press will be kind enough to correct sition to the trust, but that so far as its unfortunate mistake and at the the trust itself is concerned, a great same time reveal the source of its misproportion of its laborers are foreign- information." The idea! How could ers, not entitled to vote, employed at the "tariff picture" business be kept up wages so low and in occupations so ar- on such a ridiculous system as that?-

-The Cincinnati Tribune, the most ed with the advantages which this stalwart republican organ in Ohio, country offers in the great unprotected says: "Intelligent protectionists do not claim that protection is primarily Of course the trust might be equally intended to advance the wages of checkmated by taking off the duty on labor." As Mr. McKinley has been refined sugar, which, with raw sugar making that claim for the last ten years, free as now, is simply a government it is now fair to assume that he is not

out Thoroughuess the Work Cannot

Be Made a Success. earned something about drainage year which has been of great servto me this spring, and may be to through the wet place are found to of about 68 degrees Fahrenheit. If the drain only imperfectly the surrounding temperature is below 60 degrees the soil. I have seen water stand on the surface of the ground with tile buried three feet below-all clear and free and in good working order. The reason is the water is forced out of the ground by an upward pressure, and comes through little seams and veins distributed through the soil, many of them near the tile perhaps; yet the water will come nearly or quite to the surface before it works its way to the tile. The condition producing this state of affairs is illustrated in the cut. A shows up-per stratum of wet soil, which is often peaty or mucky; B is a layer of hardpan The or tough bowlder clay or marly clay; C shows the gravel water-bearing stratum; D E F are the minute natural water channels from latter to surface. The tile is generally laid directly on the hardpan, as shown at G. If conditions are favorable, this will dry it the sick ones, add to each quart of sometimes. To cut deeper into the hardpan is useless unless you can go clear through, and this is often impossible. I have done it, however, with in four fluid ounces of clear boiled rain the very best results. Last year I took up a tile ditch which had failed to fowls are kept should be as dry as posbenefit the ground, and by sinking it a sible, and the ground should be sprinfoot or two deeper struck the loose kled twice daily with water, to each under all the surrounding region.

But to go clear through the hardpan is often too expensive and even impos- phor about the size of a grain of wheat sible. I have cured very difficult places by taking a post-hole digger and sink- and will by its odor kill the worms. ing a small hole through the hardpan One drop of turpentine dropped into down to the water-bearing gravel, as the throats has given good results. shown below G in the cut. The water will generally rush up and flow off through the tile. This should be done at intervals of about a rod. One ditch in which I worked this spring was par-



ticularly difficult. The banks caved and slipped in together so that part of them had to be shoveled out twice. Then in a volume that half filled a four-inch tion in winter. Some advocate bottom, ner nap, for these windows are supceased to run, and now it is all as dry

sential. Better not attempt than to This box was placed on blocks of wood try and half succeed.—J. E. Wing, in about one and a half inches high, from Country Gentleman.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

BRAHMA eggs are said to be darkest in color when the pullets commence laying late in the fall.

Some of the most successful poultrybroilers and keep the pullets for layers.

be necessary. A DUCK acts like it was always hun-

ing gained by having them too fat. FILTH from allowing the droppings to accumulate is, perhaps, the most di- could run his finger in, and we had to rect cause of disease. There should be do it up in cloths to keep the bees in. a regular time for cleaning up and it In both of the above cases the bees should be strictly adhered to.

WHEN the hens have a good range they are able to pick up various kinds of food and so have a supply of all the elements that go to make up the eggs that they produce, but when confined this variety must be supplied.

As soon as the weather begins to get cool a safe rule in feeding, especially with the laying hens, is to give a warm feed in the morning and whole corn at night, giving the latter just before the fowls fly up on the roosts. -St. Louis bits before the youngsters can get Republic.

Keeping Fruit Without Sugar.

spondent asks how to keep fruit with- coop when finished looks like the acout using sugar. Cook the fruit in a companying illustration. This style of porcelain lined vessel or a bright tin a feeding coop is much preferable to one; and cook it by placing the vessel the ones made with slats running up containing the fruit in another tin ves- and down, as the chicks cannot get sel set on the stove and containing caught in the spaces. When the chicks enough water to nearly reach the top of the vessel containing the fruit. Keep the latter vessel closely covered. Fill the fruit jars with the fruit and seal them while the fruit is boiling hot. The fruit can be placed in the tin cans and these placed in the water. After sealing stand them in cold water. If it is desired to can fruit so that it will look exactly natural the fruit used must be only half ripe.-Farmers'

The Cabbage Worm.

of the cabbage worm, is busy, it will pay to go out daily and destroy as many pickets and through the meshes of would have to be a little over a mile. as possible, which is not as difficult as coarse wire netting. When feeding at while that of a pipe of similar length it may appear. The destruction of one an early age this may be prevented by to contain the Pacific would have to be butterfly means the prevention of many worms in the cabbage. Dusting the F. E. Dawley, in Farm and Home. cabbage with insect powder is one of the best remedies. The use of kerosene emulsion is resorted to by some,

DISASTROUS DISEASE. The Nature and Proper Treatment of Gapes in Fowls.

This disease often destroys whole broods of young chicks. It is eaused by threadlike reddish worms that live in the throat or windpipe of the poultry. These cling to the walls, sucking the blood of the parts. One worm will prohers who have a similar problem to duce 2,000 to 3,000 eggs. The hatching olve. The dramage of springy land is of the egg occurs only when it is kept often very difficult. The ditches put constantly moist and at a temperature eggs will not hatch, but will retain their vitality for a year or more, provided they are kept moist. When the affected fowls gape and choke for breath some of the worms are ejec.

into the water troughs where the fowls frequently congregate, evidently trying to allay the inflammation in the windpipe by drinking copiously. The ejected worms or eggs are greedily taken by other fowls present or the water containing them is drunk, thus spreading the disease and in large flocks producing a veritable epidemic. best remedy is prevention. Keeping fowls on dry permeable soil. Feed generously, including chopped onions or garlie occasion-Wash out the water trough or ally. pan daily with boiling water. If gapes is present among the fowls, separate drinking water four fluid ounces of a solution of salicylic acid, made by dissolving sixteen grains of the dry acid water. The pen in which the sick gravel, and drew the water out from quart of which add four fluid ounces of commercial sulphuric acid. Where only a few fowls are affected a bit of cammay be forced down the throat of each Powdered asafetida, ten grains per head, may be fed in a mash of corn

VENTILATION OF HIVES. Now to Keep the Bees in Good Condition

meal. Chopped garlic or strong smell-

ing onions will also be found beneficial.

Bees like other living creatures must have fresh air, the right temperature, a right degree of dryness and such foods when I tried to bore down through the as nature has provided for them to per- pieces of brass. hardpan it was a very tedious job. I petuate the numerical strength of the got down about three feet and every- hive and to keep them in good working thing as dry as could be, and was dis- order. A writer in the American Bee couraged and about to give up when I Journal says: It is instructive to read saw the gleam of water, and with and ponder on the various opinions of another effort passed clear through the bee-keepers on different topics pertainhardpan into the gravel. The water ing to the business. I would like to be able to alight on Dandy's nose rose surprisingly fast, and flowed out | call attention to the matter of ventilatile. As soon almost as this stream some top, and others think because the plied with well-fitting fly-screens. started other small streams, that were bees in their natural state close up all coming up by the side of the ditch crevices with propolis that ventilation twelve by twelve in other dimensions. the bench on which it was placed, and there it stood in summer and winter, in the same condition for about ten or twelve years, the colony always being among the first to swarm in the spring.

Some seven or eight years ago this same man had three top swarms come off at the same time, and cluster tomen sell the early hatched roosters for gether, and nothing but a log-house or log-barn to hive them in, but he THERE is no economy in having the thought of an old salt barrel, which poultry so wild that they cannot be he got, and, placing sticks across it, he handled readily at any time that it may | hived the bees in it. They filled the barrel about two-thirds full the first season, and the next season filled it up. gry and for this reason it is an easy The following spring a neighbor bought matter to overfeed, and there is noth- it, paying twelve dollars for it, and I helped him remove it. There were several cracks in the barrel that a man wintered nicely. I noticed the past winter the older and more open my hives were the fewer bees died, and as a rule are better than most of those in close hives.

HANDY FEEDING COOP. How to Prevent the Hens from Eating

the Chicks' Rations. As the chickens begin to be fed outside the coop, the old fowls are apt to be on hand and take up all the choicest them. To get around this difficulty I take some 1 by 2 inch pieces and make a frame 2 feet high and 4 feet square. Writing from Grayson, La., a corre- On this I nail strips crosswise, so the



become too large to pass through the spaces readily, posts can be nailed to the corners to raise the coop off the ground, allowing the chicks to run under the bottom slat. Many of the seri- the Atlantic were made to fill a When the white butterfly, the parent ous deformities found among chickens circular pipe reaching from the earth come from their squeezing between to the sun, the diameter of the pipe some such feeding device as this one.-

It is a good time now to feed and fat- child was born with an arm long ten the old hens for market. This can enough to reach the sun, it would not but there is a liability of the cabbage be done better now than later. There live long enough to know it had being impregnated with the odor of is no gain in keeping them any longer touched it, for sensation passes along than is strictly necessary.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

DANDY'S COTTAGE.

The Luxurious Home of a Somerville

(Mass.) Pet Pug. A fat little pug of Somerville has one of the most unique homes of any dog in Massachusetts. It is a question if any other in the state has such a home. This little Somerville dog's name is Dandy, and he is owned by Mr. and Mrs. John H. MacAlman.

Dandy is now about seven years old, and his house has just been completed, after more than three years' work on it. Of course, the work on it has not been continuous.

A friend of Mr. and Mrs. MacAlman, who is a carriage builder of Somerville, likes to have something to occupy his spare moments in the evening after his day's work is finished.

So this friend has been doing a little work on the house in his spare evenings for many months. The exterior of this house is a per-



DANDY AND HIS HOUSE.

house. It is between three and four feet in height and broad in proportion. Upon one end there is a square opening for Dandy to enter.

One does not wonder that it requires so many spare evenings to build the nouse, for the accredited patience of Job doesn't go any distance to speak of Turpentine rubbed on the outside of the throat will sometimes cause the compared with the patience it must worms to let go their hold. The use of have required to put together so perfeetly every detail of this pug's dwella small feather or hair loop, dipped in turpentine and thrust down the wind-

ing.

The miniature clapboards and shinpipe of the sick fowl, is often effective. gles, perfectly in place, are monuments The worms may either be withdrawn to painstaking and patience. There or else coughed out by the chick .- Gerare upon the roof of the house over 3,000 little shingles.

In a pair of window blinds there are more than 60 tiny slats. The blinds are exact copies of full-sized ones, even to the bass fastenings and hinges. These very small brass hinges and fastenings were carefully whittled out of odd

The window sills and windows are no "make believe" portions of the house, for the windows have panes of glass about 11/x23/ inches in them, and they fit the frames and sills exactly. Moreover the festive house fly will not when he is trying to take an after-din-

The sanitary conditions of Dandy's house have also been carefully aris not necessary. I recollect a few ranged. There is a full set of gutters there as can be desired, although it years ago a friend of mine got a and conductors. The heating appara-would have mired a duck before we be- colony of bees on shares. The box was tus hasn't been put in yet. Electric about eighteen inches high, and about | bells and steam heat also will be added. In the front of the gable of the house there is a round piece of colored glass. and on the front of the house, at what

> may be called the base of the gable. there is inlaid in ebony letters into tulip wood: "Dandy cottage." The color of the cottage is yellow with white trimmings and brown roof. It has double doors in front, with neat panelling and colored glass, brass knobs, and a brass-handled bell is on

the left of the doors. Dandy is so proud of his new home that he scarcely deigns to associate with other Somerville dogs, and less fortunate pugs have his special con-

SIZE OF THE SEA. Comparison Which Will Be Found Both

There are not many people who, if they were to be asked the question, could tell the size of the salt waters of the earth. The figures are so great that they could only say, with Dominie Sampson: "Prodigious!" And yet some illustrations may be given and comparisons made as to the size of the sea,

which will be found both novel and interesting. The whole sea is composed of the Atlantic and Pacific, the Indian ocean, the Arctic and Antarctic seas, and various smaller bodies of water. It has an area of 140,000,000 square miles, and would form a circle of 13,350 miles

in diameter. The relative size of the areas of the whole surface of the earth, of the whole sea, of the Pacific and of the Atlantic, can be represented by a silver dollar for the surface of the earth, a half dollar for the surface of the whole sea, a twenty-five cent piece for the surface of the Pacific, and a silver half dime for the surface of the Atlantic.

The number of gallons of water in the Pacific is 200,000,000,000,000, an amount which would take 1,000,000 years to pass over the Falls of Niagara, and yet, if it was put into a sphere, the whole of the Pacific would only measure 726 miles across.

The number of cubic feet in the Atlantic is 117, followed by seventeen what he wishes to goodness the other ciphers, a number that, counting one foot at a time, would be ticked off by 1,000,000 clocks in 370 000 years.

The Pacific could contain the Atlantic bodily nearly three times. If

almost two miles. Incidentally it may be said that the distance to the sun is so great that, if a

the nerves at the rate of 100 feet a

At that rate, the sense of feeling would take 150 years to travel from the sun to the earth, and that is an unlikely age for anyone to live nowadays.

If the whole sea were formed into a round column reaching to the sun, the diameter of the column would be nearly 21/2 miles, while the Pacific would form 53,000,000 miles of its total length of 93,000,000, and the A+ antic 18,000,000 miles.

If the column was of ice, and the entire heat of the sun could be concentrated upon it, it would all be melted in one second and converted into steam

These figures enable us to arrive at some stupendous results in discussing not only the size of the sea, but the heat of the sun .- Golden Days.

Whipped in the Courtroom.

in eight seconds.

A new method of punishing bad boys was invented by a Kentucky judge the other day. Eight negro lads from eight to fourteen years of age were caught breaking into a house, and the judge who tried them and found them guilty told the mothers of the boys that if they would whip them publicly in the courtroom, the little fellows would not be sent to the penitetiary. So at an appointed time a space was cleared in front of the judge's desk in the courtroom, and the mothers of the eight culprits, armed with rawhides, began the punishment. The blows fell thick and fast, and in more than one instance the punishment was so severe that blood was drawn. Once the judge thought it his duty to interfere and prevent the whipping from becoming too brutal. The mothers evidently were determined to do their whole duty, for the beating continued until the judge stopped the affair, and the howling little darkies were led down the street towards their homes. Whether the whipping was continued in the privacy of the negro cabins the account does not relate. A large crowd witnessed the punishment in the court-

RACCOON AND RABBIT.

A Sad Tale from Which We May Learn a Wholesome Lesson.

A Raccoon and a Rabbit were crossing a river together in an old tub. When about midway between the two shores, they discovered that their boat was leaking badly. They had nothing with them with which to bail out the water, and neither of them could swim, so you may be sure they were badly frightened. At length the Rabbit hit upon a plan which he thought might save them.

'Let us," said he to his companion,



THE RACCOON AND THE KABBIT.

and perhaps in this way may so reduce it that we shall be able to reach the other shore in safety."

The Raccoon readily agreed to this plan, and both animals set to drinking with a will. But though they were able to reduce the quantity of water in the tub, it continued to settle, and presently went down with the two unfortunate travelers.

From this sad tale we may learn the wholesome lesson that shifting a responsibility is not ridding one's self of it.-Peter Newall, in St. Nicholas.

Unnecessary.

Mrs. Henderson has a family of nine children, and the skeleton in her house is in the shape of a stocking basket which is never empty. With this specter before her eyes she said, playfully, in response to a question from her maid-of-all-work as to what she sup posed would be the duties required in the next world:

"Well, for one thing, I am quite sure we shan't have to darn stockings after ten o'clock at night, Bridget."

"Shure an' that's thrue for ma'am," replied the sympathetic Bridget, "for all the pictures av angels that iver I saw was barefitted."

Golden Rule.

Two men became engaged in a fight in the street. Instantly their hats went off and rolled in the dust. One of the men was entriely bald, and the other had a thick head of hair. The bald man seized the other by the hair, and began to drag him about. "Stop him!" cried a by-stander,

"Why should you stop him?" asked another. "He's only practicing the golden rule."

"The golden rule? What do you mean?" "Why, he's doing to the other man man might be able to do to him!"

Some Little Experience. She-You are the first one who ever

kissed me that way. He-You mean you never before felt a lover's kiss. She-No, I mean that no one before

ever missed my mouth, and hit my nose three times out of five .- Good News. A Man of His Word. Tailor-You promised me faithfully

yesterday morning that you would call in and settle for that suit last night, if it rained pitchforks. Gus De Smith-Yes, I know; but it didn't rain pitchforks.-Texas Sift

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

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HE KICKED AT LAST.

The Only Objection He Had Was to the Colored Lady's Husband. "Madam," said Mr. McGoogan to his colored laundress, "we have been associated in business for a long time. I have been a steady customer of yours, and I have never attempted to deceive you as to the amount I owe you."

"Dem is facts, sah." "You have a husband, have you not?"

"'Deed I has." "You admire and cherish him. You like to see him arrayed in the finest garb that you can obtain for him. As between my interests and his it would be but natural for you to give him the preference."

"For de lan' sakes!" she exclaimed. "Coh'se I would.,"
"Very well. I have only one request

to make. Prevail upon your husband to discard his red suspenders."

"Wuffoh?" "Because, madam, my initial being 'McG' I object to going around with a large pink 'X' across my shoulder

blades."-Washington Star. In a Circle.

"It is very interesting," he said to the dyspeptic young man, "to observe the different names we have for the same thing."

"Is it?" "Of course, it is," he went on, with the persistence of the man of research. "Take 'lamb,' for instance. When it gets old it is called 'sheep.'

"Anybody knows that." "And the sheep, after it is killed, is called 'mutton.'

"You're getting around to where you started from."

"When your mutton is cooked and served in our boarding house it becomes

THE GENERAL MA	RKE	TS	
KANSAS CI	TY, S	Sept.	18.
CATTLE-Best beeves	3 75	@ 4	35
Stockers			
Native cows	2 20	@ 2	65
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 21	@ 6	00
WHEAT-No. 2 red	57	0	571/2
No. 2 hard	56	0	561/2
CORN-No. 2 mixed	351	600	35%
OATS-No. 2 mixed	22	0	13
RYE-No. 2	49	0	50
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1 75	@ 2	00
Fancy	1 90	@ 2	75
HAY-Choice Timothy	7 50	@ 8	50
Fancy prairie	5 5)	@ (5)
BRAN	58	0	60
BUTTER-Choice creamery	19	0	21
CHEESE-Full cream	9	0	10
EGGS-Choice	115	200	12
POTATOES	40	0	50
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3 50	0	40

FLOUR—Choice. 2 51 @ 3 13
WHEAT—No. 2 red 62½ @ 62½
CORN—No. 2 mixed 39½ @ 59 62½ @ 62% 39¼ @ 89% 2,% @ 23 CORN—NO. 2 mixed 20 2 4 6 2 3 4 6 2 3 4 6 2 3 8 YE—No. 2 4 5 6 4 5 9 8 UTTER—Creamery 19 6 21 LARD—Western steam 8 37 4 6 8 5 0 PORK 16 75 617 00 CHICAGO.

CATTLE-Common to prime. 4 50 @ 5 40

WHEAT-No. 2 red.....

Justice of the Peace, George Wil-

kinson, of Lowville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation.'

"DIDN'T you know you were doing wrong when you counterfeited that dollar?" asked the judge of the young culprit. "No. I didn't judge. The fact is the engraving work on that dollar! made is worth two dollars and fifty cents any day."—Harper's Bazar.

Doctor (on shipboard, to invalid passenger)—"You are pretty ill this morning, I'm afraid, Mr. Smith." Invalid Passenger—"Awfully." Doctor—"Well, here is one grain of comfort for you." Invalid Passenger—"No use, doctor; I couldn't retain it a second."

Although fully as sensitive to pain as other people, it is a fact that the deaf and dumb man is happiest when he is mute-elated.—Buffalo Courier.

WHEN a child is learning his letters, it is hard work at first, but, after he gets as far as A, B, C, D, it is then a matter of E's for

WHENEVER you have a proposition to get something for nothing, it will pay you to walk around it by the furthest route.— Houston Press.

The gentleman so often mentioned in novels, who riveted people with his gaze, has now obtained permanent employmentat a boiler manufactory.

"How's THE business outlook with you?" asked the customer. "Encouragingly dark," replied the chimney sweep.—Washington Star.

MANY a tramp who has asked only for nickels and dimes has found himself sup-plied with quarters—at the workhouse.—

Buffalo Courier. The washerwoman, like the poet, spend, a good deal of time over a line, and finds life full of hard rubs.

"I WILL now get into my coat of mail," re-marked the letter when it saw the stamped

THE man who "has the pull" at a picnic is generally the thoughtful chap who has brought a flask.—Boston Bulletin.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid

remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleas ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

EWIS' 98 % LYE POWDERED AND PERFUMED

(PATENTED)

The strongest and purest Lyemade. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Willmake the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, ctc. PENNA. SALT MFG CO. Agents. PHILA., Pa. APER every thus you write.



A. N. K .- D WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

"LOVERS OF THE WEED

who are looking for The BEST CHEW of TOBACCO on EARTH, Should always use .

HORSE SHOE PLUG.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

& Great Jam of Men. Women, Children, Horses and Wagons - A Scene of Excitement, Hopes and Disappointments -Staking Claims.

ARRANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 18.—At high noon 100 United States carbines cracked in the dry air and with exulting yells 80,000 men and women, all American citizens, rushed onto the Cherokee strip-almost the last section of the public domain that will be thrown open to general settlement.

The view of the rush at 12 o'clock from the observatory on the Chilocco school was full of exciting interest. Just before the hour, with a field glass the long line of horses and men densely packed for 200 feet back could be seen. At high noon the sharp crack of a revolver was distinctly heard and immediately following came the reports of the carbines. A hoarse yell went up, deadly duel to determine supremacy. softened by the distance, and the line got in motion.

Horses were seen to shoot out from the ruck and dash across the prairie. Then a dense cloud of dust obscured the line for a moment, but a brisk wind cleared it away, and the men and wagons could be seen scattering as the slowest were left behind. Now and then a wagon would go over with a wheel knocked off.

A horse was seen to rear in the air as he was struck by a wagon tongue and fall back. His rider was up in an instant and bent over his horse. Then he arose, and from his gestures it was plainly seen that he had been left at the post.

The last of the rushing hosts were not long in disappearing over the hill into the swale at the south line of the Chilocco reserve, the rear being brought up by a throng of men and women on foot and a few teams on a walk.

THE RUSH AT CALDWELL. CALDWELL, Kan., Sept. 18 .- Two minutes after noon 10,000 people who had gathered along the border south of Caldwell were rushing helter-skelter into the strip in every direction as far as the eye could reach. Five minutes later, the fleetest and foremost horsemen were mere specks, and in clouds of dust in the distance and behind them were hundreds and hundreds of white covered wagons and buggies trooping into the land, leaving behind them great clouds of dust to mark the line.

The people did not become impatient until a few minutes before 12 o'clock, when the cavalrymen made their last rides up and down the column. For five minutes before the signal all had been getting ready and there was more excitement than ever along the lines of people who had stood so many hours waiting for the opening.

At 12 o'clock a cannon sounded away off several miles east of the hills where sightseers had assembled. There was a cloud of dust in the distance. There was another report marer, but it was the report of a cavalryman's carbine. The line of dust advanced up the column, the rumbling sound caused by the stampeding of hundreds of horses increased. Another carbine was fired and away went all the people toward

the south. The race at first was a fast one and hundreds of men on horseback darted ont of the mass and becan to lead the out of the mass and the out of the mass and began to lead the crowd. There were some lively races, but there were too many entries to observe individual contests.

THE START FROM ORLANDO. ORLANDO, Ok., Sept. 18. - Twenty-five thousand men and women with a goodly number of boys and girls started at the sound of earbines held by eavalrymen sharp at noon. Hundreds went in on trains which were jammed but the

grand rush was by horse and wagon.

Trains both north and south bound ran in many sections and all were loaded to the platforms. Women clung to the guard rails and men hung to the engines and the roof like bees. The rush was especially big from Arkansas City and was made up of men who came to this side of the strip to run for Perry town lots. Conductors estimate that no less than 5,000 men crossed the strip Friday.

THE STILLWATER CONTINGENT. STILLWATER, Ok., Sept. 18. - Ten thousand sturdy homeseekers were let loose on the heretofore forbidden lands north of here sharp at noon.

All of this army of men were after homesteads and none wanted town lots In consequence there was no thoroughbred racers in the line. Scores went into the lands in wagons with equipments necessary to begin farm work at

There were of course many exciting races for quarter sections believed to be extra good, but these contests were not marked features of the run.

Yellow Fever Epidemic.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 18 .- A special from Brunswick says: Eleven new cases of yellow fever and

an epidemic declared.

Such was the announcement made by Col. Goodyear at the board of health meeting yesterday, sending a thrill of terror through the grief-stricken residents of Brunswick present.

With heart breaking sorrow, hundreds rushed to the trains and it will need no military force to depopulate the city. There are the poor in Brunswick, for whom the government and people of this country must think.

Two Boys Killed.

HENDERSON, Ky., Sept. 18.-After freight train on the Newport News & Mississippi Valley railway had left Owensboro Junction, going north, a brakeman discovered two young boys stowed on top of a rear-end box car, and decided to leave them unmolested until the train arrived at the next stopping. After crossing the bridge at Rockport the brakeman went back to dislodge the youthful tramps, but they had disappeared. Next day the dead bodies of two unknown lads were found, terribly crushed, just below the bridge. They had evidently fallen or been brushed off the car by the bridge.

AFTER THE RUSH.

Frightful Scenes Along the Path of Homeeekers-Many Dead Bodies Found.

ARKANSAS, CITY, Sept, 18 .- A number of tragedies signalized the opening of the Cherokee strip. The reports are meager and are not detailed as to either the names or residences of persons who have fallen victims either to bullets or the fierce prairie fires which swept the entire strip. Hardly any of the boomers who entered the strip Saturday carried on their persons anything to identify them. Eight or ten dead bodies have been found, but at this writing there is no means of iden-

tifying them.
A settler who succeeded in locating and taking a claim in the Cherokee river country came up on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road and told of seeing six dead bodies between his point of departure and the new town of cross on the Atchison. Two of them had bullet holes in the forehead. They were lying close together, and there is every reason to believe that they were contestants for the quarter section of land on which both were found, and that they killed each other in a Both of them had revolvers in their hands, but the fact that both were shot in the forehead and at almost the same spot lends color to the suspicion that one or both of them committed suicide in the desperation of defeat in the race. One of the dead men was tall, with florid complexion and blonde mustache. He wore brown colored trousers and a blue shirt, but neither vest nor coat. The other dead man was shorter, with dark complexion and dressed in a dark suit. If either of them had family or friends in the country they were at their death far away from them, as there was no one among the crowds of curious sightseers who saw the bodies that could identify them.

Not far from this ghastly scene four bodies were discovered at considerable distance apart burned to a crisp and unrecognizable in the event of any one being able to say who they were or where they came from. They had fallen victims to the prairie fires, which in that region of bottom land where the grass was much taller than in the uplands, destroyed everything caught in their path. Nothing of the horses which the dead men must have rode into the country was to be seen. The supposition is that they escaped from their riders. This is the boomers' story. It is certain that prairie fires destroyed life Saturday night. The dead body of a woman was found who had evidently fallen a victim to them. How she came to be alone on the prairie, or whether she was deserted in the extremity of danger by those who should either have a good lot with true Kansas pluck. protected her or died with her, will were brought to Cross.

The story telegraphed of the rumored over a claim. The arbitration was final, and the court meted to one the same degree of border law as to the take possession of the claim for which two men have died unless, indeed, possession with him.

two instead of one man were killed by soldiers when the north line moved out. The murder of Hill was reported last. miles south of the border and is said to be that of another man who was seen to ride out, leaning over in his saddle. No one in that crucial moment stopped to assist him or make any inquiries regarding his condition. He rode probably until weakness and the loss of blood compelled him to loosen his hold on the pommel. The wound was in the groin and when the dead body was discovered the arms were held rigidly up-ward in the position they doubtless were when death came to the sufferer.

FOUND DEAD.

Redmund Burke Drove His Family from Home and Afterwards He Was Found Dead.

BRECKINRIDGE, Mo., Sept. 18.-Redmond Burke, residing in the south part of town, has for years past been extremely vicious toward his family, beating them and often withholding even life's necessities from them. Some two weeks ago he drove his wife and little boy from the house, threatening to kill them if they ever entered the house again. Mrs. Burke went to Kansas City at Tullis court, where she has a married daughter living.

Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock Mr. J. R. Peck and J. T. Alexander, who lived near Burke's home, were awakened by the screams of some person as if in trouble, which was followed by heavy groans, gradually dying away, but heard no words. At daylight they made an examination and from indications concluded that Burke had been tarred and feathered and driven from town, and not until about 6 o'clock did they find him.

About that time others of the neighbors had joined in the investigation, when he was found in his bed entirely lifeless, without any clothes on, but neatly covered with a quilt. The back door had been broken open, and tacked to a window, printed with a lead pencil on a piece of card board, was this "Three days to leave or worse notice:

-Klu-Klux." Upon an examination of the body no bruises were found, but a piece of flour sack was tied about the neck and had been twisted tightly, showing that death had resulted from strangulation.

Clippings.

Judge McDonnell, of the city court of Savannah, Ga., is a strict constructionist, but believes in tempering justice with mercy in some cases. He has been very severe with tardy clerks and bailiffs and has imposed fines when reproof failed to bring about reformation. The other day he was ten minutes late himself, and the court officials wondered what he would do. He was equal to the occasion, however. Turning to the clerk he ordered a five of \$10 to be entered against himself. 'But," he continued, "as it is the first offense, and the delay was unavoidable, the fine will be remitted."

THE SOONER.

He Will Fare Badly at the Hands of the Genuine Home Seekers on the Strip-One Reported Lynched-A fter the Rush.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 19.-Sto ries of casualties, homicides and fatalities from innumerable causes over the strip opening are being reported here without number, but few of them can with names and details. Tragedy and pathetic incidents are followed by those of the most ridiculous character. Sooners are being treated with no ticket were present. gentle hands, and many men who have sought to take unfair advantage will not live to give utterance to the perjury that is in their hearts. Generally speaking, the sooners got what they claimed in Perry, but on Black Bear creek, west of Perry, four sooners were routed and ter of both currency and tariff reform. driven off their claims by four Kansas men who made the run from Howell, of Atchison county; Jack George Wright, of Arkansas City. These four had fixed their eyes on the They kept the lead and reached Black enacted. Bear in fifty minutes. There they found the bottom land in possession of four men who had neither horse nor wagon. It was a clear case of sconer, and Trimble, who was in command of his party, at once set up an adverse sooners weakened and moved on, taking claims on the uplands.

The Atchison colony, headed by ex-Mayor S. H. Kelsey, of that city, got left completely. They were well organized and equipped with plenty of money and material to found a town, but they ran for a section which was in full possession of sooners. Wherever they went they found the land already taken and the men in possession prepared to fight for their claims. Mr. Kelsey, however, is not discouraged, and it is plan now to buy up a tract of land and carry out his original purpose.

It was reported, on what seemed good authority, that Mrs. Charles Barnes, of Eldorado, Kan., had been thrown from her horse and killed while making the race about a mile south of Perry Saturday afternoon. A correspondent met the lady alive and well this afternoon at Perry. She said it was true that her horse had fallen, but she was not run over and easily recovered from the shock she experienced. She left her horse wounded on the ground and ran into the town-site on foot, where she is now holding down

At Ponca a boy rode into the town on perhaps never be known. The remains a broncho. The horse became frightened at the howling and the many lights and started to run. He stumbled death of two men at each other's hands in a gully, pitching the boy over his was verified, but neither of them are head, killing him instantly. There known. It was the old story of a fight was nothing on the boy's person by which he could be identified.

A great many disappointed boomers are looking for a lame young man other. Some other home-seeker will named Harper Hooker. Mr. Hooker made his headquarters at Guthrie, and sold certificates at \$5 apiece. The cerother contestants arise to dispute its | tificates had all the appearance of being genuine, and probably they were, Several stories agree in saying that | but the great majority of his customers failed to get claims, and now they want their money back.

A mass meeting of the citizens of tion of the two principal streets and resolutions were adopted protesting against the murder of J. A. Hill, the New Jersey man, who was shot down Saturday afternoon at the Chilocco reservation line by a soldier of the Third cavalry, Strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the killing as wilful murder and demanding that the murderer be turned over to the civil authorities. The army officers still decline to give the name of Hill's slaver and insist that he simply obeyed orders in shooting a man who persisted in rushing into the strip before the signal was given.

A SOONER LYNCHED.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 19 .- Asa Youmans, who formerly lived at Carthage, Mo., came to the strip in company with a number of Missourians who were regularly organized and paid by a syndicate of real estate men. When the first runners of the boomers reached Chikaska near where Blackwell now stands, they found fifty men holding down claims with no other baggage than their rifles. This man Youmans was holding two, claiming that his friend and partner had gone out in search for water. The first comers did not attempt to dislodge him, but those who came later, to whom the circumstances had been reported, planted their flags and determined to stand by them. You ans showed fight and boasted of deeds he had before committed. The two men quietly left but soon returned with a party and hanged Youmans.

Four Land Claimers Killed.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 19 .-North of Stillwater four men were killed for claiming land which already had claimants. They rode together, and when warned off the land they replied that they would take their chances at the law office. The controversy occurred close to a corner stone, where the four prior claimants were gathered, and in a second each man had put a bullet through an intruder.

MISSING LINKS.

pig basted on one side and roasted on another. In the East Indies there are spiders so large that small birds are their fa-

vorite prey. THE distance from the farthest point of polar discovery to the pole itself is

France has more persons over sixty years of age than any other country. Ireland comes next.

On lower Broadway in New York in corner plats land is worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per front foot.

BUCKEYE DEMOCRATS.

Opening of the Ohio Campuign by the metallism and a Reform of the Tariff Favored.

NEWARK, O., Sept. 15 .- Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe, democratic candidate for governor, opened the campaign here to-day in the presence of large delegations from Columbus, be verified, and still fewer are told | Mansfield, Chillicothe, Circleville, Lancaster, Zaneswille, Mount Vernon and comedy are closely intermingled, and other points, all of which are within thirty to sixty miles of this city. All the democratic candidates on the state

Mr. Neal, after referring to the present financial depression, said that the Sherman silver law and the McKinley tariff law underlay the want of confidence and gave it as his belief that prosperity could only be obtained by adherence to the democratic faith in the mat-

Taking up first the silver question, the speaker said that the conflicting Orlando, viz.: James Trimble and Nat claims of gold and silver as money must be determined in favor of bimet-Simpson, of Jefferson county, and allism, as the relations of debtor and creditor classes could not be equitably adjusted on any other basis. The Sher-Black Bear valley and got a start from | man law could be repealed and a just Orlando well in front of the crowd. law for both gold and silver coinage be

Mr. Neal then paid his compliments

to the McKinley tariff law, which he

declared was the root of all the commercial evils of the country. He quoted a great array of statistics to show the evils effects of protection. claim. There was a short parley, but He scoffed at the idea that the Kansas men showed fight and the under a protective system the foreigner paid the tax and insisted that on the contrary the burden fell on the American laboring man. "The whole burden of taxation under such a system," he coutinued, "rests upon the consumption of the people. The property and wealth of the people pay no part of its taxes. The rich and the poor are not placed on an equality in their contribution of taxes under such a system. The taxes paid by them are not in proportion to their ability to pay. The burden presses with most unequal weight upon those who are least able to sustain it. This is true even where the tax is collected upon a purely revenue basis for its own support. But that which is in such a case an injustice becomes a crime against the great masses of the people when the laws impose the highest duties and return the lowest revenue, to compel the giving of gratuities and the payment of tribute to those whose

> perpetuity of our free institutions." The agricultural interests of the country, Mr. Neal said, had been the principal victims of the doctrine of protection. In 1860 more than one-half of the people of the United States were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the farmers owned almost one-half of all the wealth and property in the country. But to-day, while still contributing about one-half of the population, they owned less than one-fourth of the property. The farmers' loss has, in the speaker's opinion, been the man

ufacturers' gain. "The defeat of the republican party in this state next November," Mr. Neal closed, "will, by common consent, be everywhere received as the full and final decision of the American people upon the question of protective taxa-The overthrow of McKinley and McKinleyism in Ohio will affirm the judgment of the people of the entire for revenue alone."

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY.

Congressman Sayers Makes a Bold Move to Bring It About.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Congressman Sayers, of Texas, the chairman of the appropriations committee of the house, has made a specific and bold move in the interest of economy and reform. It economy was impossible because of the enactment into statutory law of what were known as permanent and definite appropriations. Under these laws it became the duty of the appropriations committee to report the appropriations appertaining thereto. Mr. Sayers intends to carry the war into Africa, so to speak, and has introduced a bill into the house for the repeal of certain of these specific and permanent appropriations that will reduce the expenditures of the government at least \$30,000,000 a year. The permanent appropriations for the current fiscal year amount to the enormous sum of \$115,468,000.

Mr. Sayers' bill will be one of the most important bills in the way of economy that the present congress will have to deal with.

VOCIFEROUS WIDOWS.

They Protest Loudly Against a Scruting Into Their Bogus Claims.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15 .- Bogus soldiers' widows who are drawing Uncle Sam's money for soldiers who never really fought are receiving attention from pension examiners here, and it has developed that there are a number of cases of this sort which will soon be prosecuted. More than one widow who came for her pension at the post office found it to be nearly impossible to tell where she lived when asked that very simple question by the examiner. Others protested with more vehemence than the occasion called for that they had not married again, and that they were entitled to the money. Just how much deception has been carried on by these widows the examiner is unable to tell, but a rigid investigation is being made.

Charles de Lesseps' Plans. Paris, Sept. 15 .- In conversation with a journalist M. Charles de Les-THE Greek cooks could serve up a seps, who has been released from prison after having served about six months of the sentence imposed upon him for bribing M. Baibut, ex-minister of public works, to work and vote for the Panama canal lottery bond bill, said he would rest for awhile at La Chesnaya, his father's residence. When his health was recuperated he would devote himself to the management of the Suez Canal Co., of which he is a di-M. de Lesseps added that the rector. M. de Lesseps added that the English were too eager to monopolize the direction of the Suez canal.

DIRECTUM AND FLYING JIE.

Breaking the Stallion Trotting and Pacing Records—Time, 2:06 1-2 and 2:04. CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The stallion's trotting record backen to 2:061/4; the world's pacing record of 2:04 equalled, and four heats desperately fought from wire to wire in the greatest race ever trotted, was the sport witnessed by 18,-000 people at Wathington park yester-

Directum, the little black son of Director, who two weeks age snatched the stallion record from Kremlin, made a new record for himself yesterday, and all things considered it was a phenomenal mile. Before Directum was brought out it was announced that owing to the high wind he would be sent against his own record of 2:07 instead of against that of Nancy Hanks, 2:04.

The first quarter was done in 33 seconds, and squaring away down the back stretch Directum trotted for his life, going the half in 30 seconds more and the three-quarter pole in 1:3414. Turning into the stretch for home, light apparently never entered the Directum met the full force of the minds of the railroad officials or of the strong wind, but he responded with trainmen. splendid courage to Kelly's call and came game and true to the wire in 2:061/2.

It was almost dark before Flying Jib was brought out. It had been the in-tention to send him against the pacing record of Mascot, but on account of the wind it was decided to send him against his own record of 2:041/2. He was given a warming-up mile and scored several times before Kelly nodded for the word. He flew to the quarter in :33 1/4, the half in 1:02%, the three-quarters in 1:3214 and the mile in 2:04. The mile was made without a skip or a break.

CINCINNATI UNEMPLOYED.

Mayor Mosby Makes Them a Fine Speech and Will Do All He Can.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16. -Over 2,000 unemployed workingmen of Cincinnati met and listened to Mayor Mosby's The mayor's advent was speech. cheered long and loud and the speech he made appeared to satisfy them. It was to the effect that as soon as the census of the unemployed is finished he will confer with the commercial bodies of the city and exhort them to open all the idle shops and factories in which they are in any way interested. The mayor assured the men that his plea would not be in vain. Furthermore, it was his purpose to resort to other means of relief and that right soon. Several of the men told about their being ejected from their homes for failriches and power already endanger the to pay rent. The mayor asked them the names of their landlords. He said he would see the landlords and do all he could to seeure their old shelter.

CATTLE THIEF SHOT. After Conviction of One Man a Break Was

Made for Liberty-His Companion Gets Killed.

MEADE CENTER, Kan., Sept. 16 .- S.H. Cowan, general attorney for Cattle Worth from Meade, Kan., where he and Hon. M. W. Sutton have been prosecuting James Herron, Jack of a large number of cattle which were Meade. He reports that Herron was convicted, and after the jury were brought in and the verdict read the parties were required to make new bonds and committed to the hands of Deputy Sheriff Gibbs. That soon afterwards Rhodes and Herron attempt- was at once telegraphed here. ed to escape on horseback and Gibbs killed Rhodes, but Herron escaped. Great excitement prevails, as the parties are prominent, Herron being formerly sheriff of Beaver county, Ok.

THE FOES OF POOR JOHN. andlotters Want the President Impeached

for His Lukewarm Enforcement of the Geary Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.-A meeting under the auspices of the organization has been notorious for years that real known as the Anti-Chinese Law and Order league was held at Metropolitan hall and was attended by a large number of persons. It was the first public demonstration against the Chinese held in this city for a long time. The principal addresses were by Dr. C. C. O'Donnell, Dennis Kearney and

several other well known anti-Chinese igitators. Some of the speeches were intemperate and were devoted to de nunciation of President Cleveland.

Several resolutions were adopted, among them one demanding the impeachment of the president. A memorial to congress demanding an ap propriation of sufficient funds to en orce the Geary law and protesting against an extension of time for the egistration of Chinese was also idopted.

COWARDLY WHITECAPS. Mississippi Infested With These Brutalized People.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 16 .- Notwithstanding a dozen or more whitecaps have recently been landed in the penitentiary, their cowardly outrages are getting more common in adjoining counties. They are now burning cotton gins when owners disobey orders not to gin till the price of cotton reaches ten cents. Jackson had its first experience in that line last night. Col. George Green deals in coal and wood, and owns a small plant where he saws cordword to stove lengths, negro labor being emoloyed. He was surprised this morning to find his engine had been torn to pieces and a note signed "Whitecap

Lodge 52," posted on the boiler. The note warned him to employ no more

negro labor under penalty of having

the establishment blown up with dyna-

An Offer for the Cherokee Bonds. ST. Louis, Sept. 16 .- A syndicate of St. Louis bankers, represented by Maj. C. C. Rainwater, telegraphed an offer to Chief Harris and the financial dele-

to complete the transfer. More Cholera in England.

from cholera yesterday at Ashton-Unmiles from Manchester

STILL ANOTHER.

The Train Robbing Industry Thr Michigan-A Train Held Up in Light and Robbed of \$75,000.

Houghton, Mich., Sept. 16 .-- Ti press car of the mineral range pa ger train, which left Hancock o'clock yesterday morning for Calur was held up and robbed by bandits, half mile from Boston station, abo half an hoar later. The robbers so cured \$75,000 in cash, money intended for the employes of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine, for whom to-day was pay day. The money was drawn from the First vational bank of Houghton and the Superior savings bank of Hancock.

The express car was in charge of Messenger D. W. Hogan, and there was no special guards. The money was not, according to the usual practice the day before pay day, at the big mine, and the thought that there were train robbers daring enough to make a raid on the valuable treasure in broad day-

The train was going along at the usual speed and was within half a mile of the little station called Boston, five miles from here, when a man stepped into the middle of the track and flagged the train. The engineer quickly applied the brakes, no thought. of train robbers entering his mind. The man disappeared behind the station house and as the train stopped two women passengers got off.

At that moment a masked man jumped on the locomotive and pointed a revolver at Engineer Nick Schuler and ordered him to stop. The engineer thought he was fooling or was a lunatic, but the gun went off, the ball whizzing past Schuler's left ear and the engineer knew he was at the mercy of a desperate man. The fellow pushed the engineer into the corner of the cab, grabbed the air-brake lever to keep the engine moving slowly. He opened the throttle slightly, showing perfect familiarity in handling an engine.

Fireman Sutherland jumped out of the cab window and was met by two more of the robbers, who came from in front of the engine and fired at him, ordering him back on the engine on pain of instant death. The fireman had no alternative but to obey. Two more robbers had in the meantime got onto the front end of the express car and with a sledge smashed in the car door. Express Messenger Hogan then tells his story.

"I was sitting in my chair, he said, "with my feet on a box singing when I heard a crash and looking that way saw a masked man covering me with two revolvers and ordering 'hands up. There was another man just behind him. I threw up my hands mighty quick and the robbers took my gun away; then they demanded the keys of the safe. I pretended to be looking Raisers' association, of Texas, was in for the right key when they threatthe city yesterday on his return to Fort | ened to kill me if I did not hurry up. I then opened the safe and took out the four packages of currency, and one of the robbers scooped them Rhodes and R. R. Steadman for the theft | into a bag he carried. Backing out of the car door again they fired two shots. shipped last May to South Dakota from evidently as a signal to to the robber on the train, who ordered the engineer to go on, saying: 'You will find a rail pulled up about three miles ahead."" The engineer pulled the throttle wide open and flew for the Osceola telegraph office when the news of the robbery

> The robbers leaving the train passed to the rear of it and disappeared in the woods, the one having the treasure waving his hand at the passengers, who were ignorant of what had taken place, so quickly was the robbery completed.

> The loss by the robbery falls on the American Express Co., which has ordered the best detectives from Chicago. Engineer Schuler says the voice of the robber on the locomotive was familiar to him. A large revolver and a leather strap was found near the spot where the robbers left the train. The sledge hammer they had with them was left on the ear.

> The wildest excitement prevails throughout the county, as this is the first train robbery in the history of the

copper region. BIMETALLIC CONVENTION.

Convention of the Friends of Silver Called to Meet at St. Louis Tuesday, Oc-tober 3, 1893.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 16.-A. C. Fisk, president of the Pan-American Bimetallic association, has issued a call for a convention to be held at St. Louis Tuesday, October 3, 1893. The association, which was organized at El Paso, Tex., at the southwest silver convention in December, 1892, called the convention to meet at Denver, but the executive committee has seen proper to change the place of meeting to St. Louis. The southern, western and northwestern states, the states of Old Mexico and Central and South America are invited to send delegates. The representation will be twenty from each state, to be appointed by the governor, twenty from each state grange, one from every commercial organization (including all commercial and trade exchanges), and one additional for every 20,000 inhabitants in cities where such organizations exist, one from each city, and one additional for each 20,000 inhabitants (to be appointed by the mayor), one from each county (to be appointed by the commissioners), five from each railway and steamship line and twenty from each labor body. communications for further information should be addressed to Olney Newell, secretary, Denver, Col.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.-In refusing a

pardon to a pension attorney-J. K. Foxworthy, of Lincoln, Neb .- convictgation of the Cherokees, who have in ed of collecting illegal fees, President charge the sale of \$8,500,000 bonds, to Cleveland expresses his views as foltake the entire lot at par. In case the lows: "Denied. It seems that the Cherokees decide to accept the offer, the charging of greater fees than those alsyndicate desires thirty days in which lowed by the pensions laws was not unusual in the practice of this defendant. Assuming that the statute on this subject is a wholesome one (and I London, Sept 16.-There was a death | think it is), and that it operates as a protection to soldiers seeking pension, der-Lyne, a manufacturing town 6% I do not see why it should not be enforced."