COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY. AUGUST 31, 1893.

NO. 49.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE marine hospital bureau has rehealth officer of Florida, stating that there is no yellow fever at Tampa. An-

fever at Brunswick, Ga. THE president has issued his proclamation opening the Cherokee strip to settlement at the hour of 12 o'clock world's fair. noon, central standard time, Saturday,

other dispatch reports a new case of

September 16. THERE is a report that China will not retaliate for the Geary law until after

the next session of congress. THE report that the Chinese government has sent an ultimatum to this country with regard to the Geary law

is said to be without foundation. THE Fourth national bank, of Louisville, Ky.; the American national bank, of Pueblo, Col., and the Waupaca County national bank, of Waupaca, Wis., have been authorized to resume busi-

Assistant Secretary Curtis has inliberally as possible the laws as to the packing of cotton on passenger steamers.

It is positively denied that the president is suffering from any organic dis-

REPRESENTATIVE GEARY, of California, author of the Chinese exclusion act, called on Secretary Gresham and urged him to enforce the law. Mr. Geary received very little satisfaction.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH has revoked the former ruling of the department, which held that ditches, canals and reservoirs for irrigating purposes cannot be located on unsurveyed public land.

In view of the present peaceful condition of affairs in Samoa Secretary Herbert will not send a naval vessel to Apia for some time to come to represent the interests of the United States

in Samoa SECRETARY CARLISLE does not approve the bill to permit extension of the time in which whisky may lie in bonded warehouses without incurring the penalty. He believes the matter is not of sufficient importance to justify

special legislation. SECRETARY CARLISLE has recommended an immediate appropriation of \$300,000 for continuing the coinage of fractional silver coin and one of \$44,000 for distinctive paper for printing treasury

THE department of agriculture has received cable advices that the French government will admit American forage into France free of duty.

THE treasury is paying out gold now. Its paper resources are exhausted be- Lake, Wis., of Bright's disease. cause of heavy expenditures.

THE EAST. THE unemployed at Newark, N. J.,

paraded on the 21st with black flags. Dixon, the colored pugilist so often successful in light-weight contests, was defeated by Plimmer in a late contest

at Madison square garden, New York.

THE national encampment of the Farmers' alliance opened at Mt. Gretna, Pa., on the 22d with 10,000 present. An address was delivered by Hon. Ben Terrell, of Texas. THE Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. filed

a dispendis against the property of the New York & Northern Railroad Co., in a suit to foreclose a mortgage of \$3,-THREE men were killed and several

seriously hurt by the murderous folly of a militiaman in a track trouble at Gilberton, Pa. A TABLE prepared at New York shows

that stocks of fifteen prominent companies have fallen in value this year \$239,000,000

THE rate of taxation just fixed in New York is the lowest in thirty years. WILLIAM WENTWORTH, the abscond

ing cashier of the Victoria hotel, New York, who disappeared some time ago has been captured. IDLE laborers, mostly Poles, made a

sudden descent on one of the markets at Buffalo, N. Y., and took most of the provisions in sight. A TERRIFIC gale prevailed along the

Atlantic coast, doing an immense amount of damage to property in New York and other cities. Three fishing schooners were lost with all on board.

By the explosion of a steam mangle in a New York laundry, nine girls were injured, two of them fatally.

At New York striking longshoremen attacked Italians who had been hired to take their places and drove them

Four men were drowned by the wreck of the fishing schooner Mary P. Kelly

at Asbury Park, N. J. Ат Greensburg, Ра., "Нарру" Воb Robinson, who was giving an entertainment, threatened to shoot from the stage some boys who were annoying him. This caused a panic and several women and children were hurt. The

men ran Robinson out of town. SENATOR ALLEN, of Nebraska, in a New York interview said that New York was no longer an American city, and that the capital of the United States would soon be removed from Washington to some city in the west.

As fuller reports of the great storm on the Atlantic coast come in it is learned that a number of vessels were lost with all on board.

ILSLEY, DOUBLEDAY & Co., wholesale dealers in paints, New York and Australia, have become financially embarrassed.

THE WEST.

A SENSATION was caused at Chicago by a sudden wholesale indictment of gamblers. At the instance of State Attorney Kern eighty-seven indictments were found.

At the Jewish rabbis' sixth annual convention at Chicago considerable ceived a telegram from Dr. Porter, state feeling was aroused over the suggestions of the ritual committee that it be allowed to revise the prayer book.

GRASSHOPPERS are doing great damage to crops in Iowa.

THEODORE THOMAS has declined to of arrests have been made. resume the musical directorship at the

world's fair. The occasion brought out an immense attendance. THERE is a scheme to start an im-

mense brewery in the Cherokee strip as soon as it is opened. THE fire chiefs at Milwaukee decided

to hold their next convention at Mont-SOUTH CHICAGO was visited by a disastrous conflagration, which burned

THREE colored men were drowned near Madison, Ind, in the Ohio river. structed treasury agents to construe as The men were riding in a skiff and it Warfield and Skelton and another man | United States.

> named Willis. PROHIBITIONISTS of Des Moines, Ia., the action of the republican convention | the East Africa Co. The British cruis-

> in deserting the cause of prohibition. THE town of Merced Falls, Cal., has the insurrection. been destroyed by fire. The Merced woolen mills, valued at \$150,000; Nelson's flouring mill, \$25,000, and the blow, the garrison retiring to join Col. warehouse of the woolen mill, contain- Acuna's forces. The rebels afterwards ing goods worth \$50,000, were burned. left the town and attacked and defeat-

"REV. Dr. HOWARD," who was ar- ed Acuna after six hours' battle. rested in Chicago, August 4, on the Jackson, Tenn.

In the federal court at St. Paul, Minn., in every one of these cases. the famous claim of the Remsen heirs to recover title to \$3,000,000 worth of Szolnok, where cholera is epidemic, has by the lapse of time.

were found strewn alongside of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Ind. It was thought he was a tramp.

ACTOR M. B. CURTIS was acquitted of last more than \$30,000,000. the murder of Officer Grant at San Francisco.

from the big fire in South Chicago show that the loss is not as large as at first thought. CAPT. JAMES AYERS, the well known

THE United States court of private

placer deposits. GEORGE BURNET, cashier of the de-

funct state bank of Manitowoc, Wis., has committed suicide by drowning. THE referees in the famous case of

tween 250 claimants of valuable San caught. Pablo ranch property. GEORGE R. WEBER died at Pawnee.

paper publisher living in the state, the charges. been partner with John S. nois Republican in 1835.

THE SOUTH. of that state.

Boys crawled under a church at New seriously injured.

freight matters in Texas, and there is THE negotiations between France

a good prospect for a lively tariff war. and Siam are at a standstill, and it is reach an understanding that will ter- ply with the last demands. minate their many recent petty differ-

TWENTY-SIX indictments have been Mr. Bland, and by a decisive majority of Alfred Blount at Chattanooga.

AT Camden, Ark., a negro's cabin of the family losing both legs.

THE recorder and two clerks of a New dismissed. Orleans court have been indicted for embezzlement.

S. P. HARRIS, the second victim of San Francisco and was deposited in the yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga., died sub-treasury vaults. reported.

JOHN D. LEWIS has brought suit THE Elkhart & Western railway has against McLennan county, Tex., for been completed as far as Elkhart, Ind. \$10,000 damages, alleging that while | C. W. CARD has been appointed suserving a term on the county convict perintendent of the St. Joseph & Grand farm he was brutally beaten by guards Island, vice A. M. Morey. and suffered serious injuries.

the Bellaire nail works, three of the Yankton & Norfolk road, which is biggest concerns in Wheeling, W. Va., taken to indicate future connection announce that they will resume in a with the Missouri Pacific. 2,000 men.

officers had a desperate fight with a to this country. band of burglars, whom they had sur- A STRANGE contagious disease affectrounded in a house. One of the posse ing the eyes of cattle is prevalent in was injured and one of the burglars the pastures near Bloomington, Ill. was killed. The house was found to IT is denied that yellow fever has apbe filled with stolen plunder.

THE Fourth national bank, one of the THE Powerlis, Tenn. five Louisville, Ky., banks to suspend Wayne, Ind., are working half time. payment during the recent panic, has several persons were injured by an resumed business. explosion and fire at Louisville, Ky.

GENERAL.

THE American Bankers' association has issued a circular calling upon bankers to sign a petition for repeal of the Sherman law and to make energetic effort to influence congress.

JAPAN has made a demand upon the provisional government of Hawaii for suffrage for the Japanese

A CONSPIRACY is said to have been discovered in Knarkova, southeast of Moscow, to bring about the separation of the Ukraine from Russia. A number

THE L. & N. operators have voted in favor of a strike rather than accept the THE 24th was Illinois day at the 10 per cent. reduction in their wages. DUKE ERNEST, of Saxe-Coburg, died the other night and the succession falls

upon the duke of Edinburgh. By papers found on the persons of leaders who were arrested, plots for uprisings against the governments of Colombia and Venezuela have been exposed.

Dr. CHAUMONET, councilor of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, while defive blocks of dwelling houses and ren- scending the Schwarzenstein mount dered over 700 people homeless, being ain in the Tyrol slipped into a crequenched with the greatest difficulty. vasse of a glacier and disappeared. Rescue was impossible.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S cutter Valkyrie, the challenger for the America cup, upset, drowning two preachers named has sailed from Southampton for the

ARAB soldiers stationed at the port of Kismayoo, on the island of that name. held a mass meeting to protest against have revolted and killed the agent of er Blanche has left Zanzibar to quell

> THE rebels in Buenos Ayres have captared the town of Corrintes without a

THE countess of Thun, the princess charge of using the mails for fraudu- of Schwartzenberg and the countess of lent purposes, and immediately after- Solm, all young women of great beauty ward escaped from an officer, is again and hitherto conspicuous in Vienna soin custody, having been captured at ciety, have taken the veil in Prague. Disappointment in love was the motive THE mayor of the Hungarian city,

land in Minnesota was decided against been suspended from office in view of the claimants on the ground of estoppel this responsibility for the fatally bad sanitary condition of the whole district THE remains of an unknown man under his supervision. CHOLERA has appeared at Rotterdam.

THE increase in national bank circu-Louis railway 10 miles east of Lebanon, lation during the month has been more than \$12,000,000, and since January 1

BARON VON SAURMA-JELTSCH, the first German ambassador to this coun-LATER and . more accurate returns try, arrived recently on the Havel.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended August 24 showed an average decrease of 33.3 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New Chicago insurance man and head of the York the decrease was 32.1; outside, firm of Ayers & Magill, died at Devil's 34.8. Every city in the country showed

decreases. THE crew of the steamer Dixie. land claims at Santa Fe confirmed the ing between Duluth and Lake Ontario Piedre Lumbre grant, covering 48,000 ports, have been detected in smuggling acres, in which are the Chama river whisky and Chinamen into the United States and have been discharged.

THE LATEST.

AT Middleboro, Ky., a band of desperadoes fired into a passenger train, Emerie against Alvarado, in an Fran wounding two passengers severely. A cisco, have completed the work of mob went in pursuit of the band and making an equitable distribution be- there may be a lynching if they are

CERTAIN members of the world's fair commission have been charged with III., aged 85 years. Mr. Weber was at using their official position for personal the time of his death the oldest news- gain, but those accused vigorously deny

THE yacht of George Witherbee cap Roberts in the publication of the Illi- sized in Lake Champlain, N. Y., and he and five others were drowned.

A MOB of Chicago unemployed created THE railroads of South Carolina have a panic by entering one of the large won a victory over the dispensary law stores of the city, but were quickly dispersed by the police. THE senate on the 28th refused to

Providence, Tenn., and created a panic alter its decision refusing Lee Mantle a by which one person was killed and ten seat. The house bill to repeal the Sherman bullion law was reported. THE Santa Fe and the "Katy" are at The bill to allow national banks to logger-heads with the Rock Island on increase their circulation was debated.

THE Texas lines are in a fair way to believed that Siam will refuse to com-THE house on the 28th rejected all the free silver substitutes offered by

returned against the alleged lynchers passed the Wilson bill for unconditional repeal. THE case against Koetting, the Mil was blown up with dynamite, the head waukee banker arrested at Denver on

a charge of embezzlement, has been Four million dollars in gold coin arrived at New York on the 28th from

the other night. No new cases were THE total railway mileage of Arkansas is 2,290.27, valued at \$19.311.527

THE Great Northern has bought THE Ben Wood and Etna mills and eighteen miles of the roadbed of the

few days. They will employ about THERE is evidence that a foreign newspaper crusade is to be made In Williams county, Ky., a posse of against Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate

THE Pennsylvania shops at Fort

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Hughes court martial started on its way again at Topeka on the 21st. The greater portion of the village of Hepler was recently destroyed by fire.

The loss was about \$20,000. The sugar works at Fort Scott commenced work two weeks earlier than usual on account of the immense cane

crop. Last year at this time over 2,000 men were at work in the Santa Fe shops at Topeka. Now the number is about niversary of the great hurricane of 1,000. The management has decided to 1881, Savannah was swept last night close the shops temporarily September 1 and only enough employes will be kept to make the necessary repairs; all

to curtail expenses. 965,030.56. The total tax levy is 3 8-10 for all state purposes was 3 95-100 mills. Comrades in the department of Kansas are cautioned by Department Commander Kelly "not to pay money to any them will be thrown away. They are obtaining money under false pretenses, and are thus perpetrating a fraud upon every soldier from whom they take

In pursuance of a recent order of the state board of health, Dr. H. A. Dykes, the new secretary of the board, is preparing to enforce the health laws of the state. The rules of the board have been printed and distributed over the state and the second step will be to see that local health officers do their duty. It is also the intention of the board to require magistrates, clergymen, physicians and others to comply with the statutes in respect to reporting mar-

riages, births and deaths. A special pensioner from Washington went to the soldiers' home at Leavenworth recently and caused the arrest of Wallis Lee, a pretended veteran of the rebellion, for perjury on fifteen different counts. Lee had obtained a pension and admission to the home by personating his brother, Morgan Lee, who was the real soldier. He has been in the home several years and has drawn pension since March, 1891. The

fraud was discovered by the application of the brother for a pension. In the make-up of the house committees as announced by Speaker Crisp, Kansas congressmen showed up as follows: Mr. Broderick got a place on the judiciary and printing committees: Mr. Baker mines and mining and pensions; Mr. Simpson, agriculture and territories; Mr. Funston, agriculture and private land claims; Mr. Davis, public lands: Mr. Curtis, mines and mining and Indian affairs; Mr. Hudson, private land claims and railways and

canals; Mr. Harris, Pacific railways. In addition to nearly a score of reunions held already this season by old swimming to the Vermont shore. soldiers, the following are yet on the Witherbee was 22 years old and programme: At Holton, September 15; at Jetmore, September 18; at Riverside, Hodgeman county, September 19; at Independence, September 20 to 23; at Phillipsburg, September 26; at Arkan- tent yachtsman, but the boat was sas City, September 26 to 29; at Centralia, October 3 to 5; at Stockton, October 6; at Osborn, October 10; at Howard, October 11 to 13; at Oberlin, died in an effort to save Young Brush's October 16; at St. Francis, October 18; life. The yacht was raised during the

at Pleasanton, October 24 and 25. The Rock Island and the Santa Fe roads have made arrangements to carry when four bodies were recovered. the Kansas editors to and from Chicago when they make their world's fair trip THE CONDEMNED CHOCTAWS. in September. They will go by the Santa Fe on the 12th and return by the Rock Island at any time before the 30th. A rate of \$5 cash will be charged every person joining the excursion, whether child or Lewis held a lengthy conference here adult. Advertising contracts will be taken for the difference between the regular world's fair rate of \$16 from Topeka and the \$5 rate charged for object of their meeting a secret, but

this occasion. the 17: Original-John Millikan, Chap with by the United States government, man; Alfred Johnson, Peora; George W. Sain, Nickerson; Rufus DeGarmo, swego; George E. Cole, Wellington Ephron Nichols, Elk Falls, George N. Hodge, Sterling: Albert G. Holmes, Bluff City. Increase-Jeriol M. Hoss, Coffeyville. Reissue-John Hamilton, deceased, Oberlin. Reissue and increase-John Lake, deceased, Colwick. Original widows, etc. - Caroline Dodge, Cottonwood Falls; Catharine P. Kesting, Ottawa: Catharine Messer, New Camoria; Sarah Koofer, mother, Prairie enter; Elizabeth Goodrich, mother, Bluff City. Widows Indian wars-Nancy | Col. Faison left for home without reach-W. Martin, Garden Plain.

Department Commander Kelly has ssued a general order giving information to veterans who expect to attend he twenty-seventh encampment of the A. R. at Indianapolis, September 4 to Indianapolis, leaving Kansas on dianapolis Sunday evening. Arrangelianapolis via Kansas City in connection with the A., T. & S. F., Kansas City to Chicago, thence Pennsylvania lines to Indianapolis. Reduced rates have been secured from all Kansac

SOUTHERN CYCLONE.

Awful Tornado at Savannah, Ga.—Forty Persons Reported Killed and Great De-struction of Property.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 29.—Forty persons are reported killed in a cyclone at Savannah, Ga., and damage is reported done to the amount of \$10,000,-000. Wires are down and particulars are at present unobtainable. The storm also worked havoe from Florida to South Carolina.

A special to the Courier-Journal from Savannah, Ga., says: Almost on the anby one of the severest storms it has ever known. The storm, which had been predicted by the weather bureau The total valuation of all property in the state, not including railroad then on until it reached the climax between 11 and 12 o'clock last climax between 11 and 12 o'clock last for several days, began early in property, which has been fixed by the climax between 11 and 12 o'clock last state board of railroad assessors, is \$853,- night, having blown for eight hours in a terrific hurricane. It began raining mills. Last year the valuation was early in the morning, but only in gusts. \$342,682,845.52, and the total tax levy After the first fall it ceased, and did not begin again until the afternoon. Then the work of destruction began and lasted until the storm had spent its force at midnight. All the wharves persons or associations who claim to have special privileges for soldiers in the opening of the strip. These persons who are making this claim can do were under water and the tide was ship companies and Savannah, Florida you no good, and every dollar paid to still rising. A view of the city at daylight revealed a scene of wreck and

ruin that surpassed that of the great hurricane of 1881. The ruin at quarantine is immeasurable. Nothing is standing where one of the finest stations on the south Atlantic was twenty-four hours ago, except the doctor's house, and how this weathered the fearful gale is miraculous. The wharves are gone, the new fumigation plant, which has cost the city so much money, is in the bottom of the sea, and nine vessels which were waiting there for release to come to the city are high and dry in the marsh and no doubt will be totally wrecked. The Cosnine was the only vessel which managed to keep afloat. The tug Paulsen arrived in the city at 5 o'clock this afternoon. She brought up about sixty passengers from Tybe. Mr. Revers, one of them, stated that four negroes, engaged in clearing the railroad track, were drowned. A sailor and the cabin boy on the schooner Harsl, which is on her side on North beach, are drowned. It is reported that eight of the crew of a terrapin sloop, which went ashore on the South beach, were drowned. It is believed that at least a score were

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. George Witherbee and Five Companions

Meet Death in Lake Champlain. WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 29.-George P. Witherbee, of Port Henry, and six young companions, who were sailing capsized in Lake Champlain at 11 o'clock yesterday. Witherbee and five of the boys were drowned. All were of Port Henry, and Albert Brush, 12 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Joseph Labarge, 11 years old, saved themseves by an all-round athlete. He was graduated from Cornell college in June and was elected captain of the Varsity crew. He was a compeballasted heavily with iron ore, and when a stiff squall struck her she went over without warning. Witherbee afternoon, but none of the bodies had been found until 9 o'clock last evening,

The Federal and the Choctaw Authorities Still Disputing. CADDO, I. T., Aug. 29.—Inspector Faison, Judge Holson, of the Wilburton court, and District Attorney Simon

regarding the shooting of the nine condemned Choctaws at Wilburton, September 8. They tried to keep the it was learned that the Choctaws Pensions granted Kansas veterans on have become very tired of being fooled and demanded of Inspector Faison that they be allowed to execute the prisoners on the day set, or that the United States government take the prisoners in hand and do as they pleased with them; that they would not hold them longer than September 8. Inspector Faison objected to this, and proposed that they give each of the nine prisoners 100 lashes on their bare backs. The judge and district attorney would not consent to anything short of shooting or turning them over to the United States government, and ing an agreement.

Drifted Away in Their House

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 29.—Henry Taylor and wife, who have lately wedded, had a thrilling experience at Arrangements have been made their home at the village of Stonesboro to take the department of Kansas to a night or two since. They were the encampment via Santa Fe route to awakened during the night by a heavy Chicago, thence via Pennsylvania lines rain, accompanied by a cloud-burst. Soon they felt their residence, which Saturday, September 2, arriving at In- was situated on a high elevation, begin to move. They were terror-stricken nents have been made with all lines in for awhile, expecting to meet a watery Kansas to sell through tickets to In- grave, but the house was taken from its foundation and moved to the foot of its foundation and moved to the foot of the hill by the rushing water, where it now stands, comparatively little injured. The household effects were shaken up, but were damaged scarcely any, and the occupants were unhurt. any, and the occupants were unhurt.

THE VOTE.

How Members of the House Finally Voted

on the Repeal Bill. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-All interest centered in the vote in the house yesterday on the bill repealing the Sher-

man act, known as the Wilson bill. The Wilson bill having been read, Mr. Bland (dem. of Missouri) offered his first amendment, that of free coinage at the present ratio-of 16 to 1-and it was defeated by a vote of 124 yeas, nays 226. All other amendments were de-

feated by decided majorities.

The Wilson repeal bill was then

passed by a vote of 240 to 110. THE VOTE ON REPEAL. Yeas—Adams, rep., Ky.; Alderson, dem, Va.; Aldrich, rep., Ill.; Apsley, rep., Mass.; Avery, rep., Mich.; Babcock, rep., Wis.; Baker, rep., N. H.; Baldwin, dem., Minn.; Bond, dem., Wis.; rep., Mich.; Babcock, rep., Wis.; Baker, rep., N. H.; Baldwin, dem., Minn.; Bond, dem., Wis.; Barthold, rep., Mo.; Bartlett, dem., N. Y.; Barwig, dem., Wis.; Belden, rep., N. Y.; Beltshover, dem., Pa.; Belry, dem., Ky.; Bingham, rep., Pa.; Black, dem., Ga.; Black, dem., Ili.; Blair, rep., N. H.; Boutelle, rep., Me.; Bratton, dem., Md.; Brawley, dem., S. C.; Breckinridge, dem., Ark.; Breckinridge, dem., Ky.; Bretz, dem., Ind.; Brickner, dem., Wis.; Brookshire, dem., Ind.; Brossius, rep., Pa.; Brown, dem., Ind.; Bunn, dem., N. C.; Burrows, rep., Mich.; Bynum, dem., Ind.; Cabiniss, dem., Ga.; Cadmus, dem., N. J.; Caldwell, rep., O.; Campbell, dem., N. Y.; Carnon, dem., Cal; Capheart, dem., W. Va.; Caruth, dem., Ky.; Catchings, dem., Miss.; Causey, dem., Del.; Chickering, dem., N. Y.; Chiles, rep., Ill.; Clancy, dem., N. Y.; Clarke, dem., Ala.; Cobb, dem., Mo.; Cockran, dem., N. Y.; Cogswell, rep., Mass.; Compton, dem., Md.; Conn, dem., Ind.; Coombs, dem., N. Y.; Cosper, dem., Fla.; Cooper, dem., Ind.; Cornish, dem., N. Y.; Crain, dem., Tex.; Cumminrs, dem., N. Y.; Crain, dem., Tex.; Cumminrs, dem., N. Y.; Corrish, dem., N. Y.; Corrish, dem., Tex.; Cumminrs, dem., N. Y.; Corrish, dem., N. Y.; Co Cousins, rep., Ia.; Covert, dem., N. Y.; Crain, dem., Tex.; Cummings, dem., N. Y.; Curtis, rep., N. Y.; Dalzell, rep., Pa.; Daniels, rep., N. Y.; Davey, dem., La.; DeForest, dem., Conn.; Dingley, rep., Me.; Dolliver, rep., Ia.; Donovan, dem., O.; Doolite, tle, rep., Wash.; Draper, rep., Mass.; Dunn, dem., N. J.; Dunphy, dem., N. Y.; Durborow, dem., Ill.; Edmunds, dem., Va.; English, dem., N. J.: Erdman, dem., Pa.: Everett, dem., Mass.; Fellows, dem., N. Y.; Fletcher, rep., Minn.; Forman, rep., Ill.; Funk, rep., Ill.; Gardner, rep., N. J.; Gear, rep., Ia.; Geary, dem., Cal.; Geissenhainer, dem., N. J.; Gillette, rep., M. Y.; Gillette, rep., Mish.; Gorman, dem., Mich.; Gresham, dem.; Tex.; Grosvenor, rep., O.; Grout, rep., Vt.; Haines, Grosvenor. rep., G.; Grout, rep., Vt.; Haines, dem., N. Y.; Hall, dem., Minn; Hammond, dem., Ind., Hair, dem., Ia; Harmon, rep., Pa.; dem., N. Y.; Hall, dem., Minn; Hammond, dem., Ind., Hair, dem., Ia; Harmon, rep., Pa.; Harter, dem., O; Haughen, rep., Wis.; Hayes, dem., Ia; Hafner, rep., Pa.; Henderson, rep., Ill.; Henderson, rep., Ia; Hendrix, dem., N. Y.; Hicks, rep., Pa.; Hines, dem., Pa., Hitt, rep., Ill.; Holman, dem., Ind.; Hooker, rep., N. Y.; Hopkins, rep., Ill.; Houk, dem., O; Houk, rep., Tenn.; Hulick, rep., O; Hull, rep., Ia.; Hunter, dem., Ill.; Johnson, rep., Ind.; Johnson, rep., N. D.; Johnson, dem., O; Joy, rep., Mo; Kiefer, rep., Minn; Kribbs, dem., Pa.; Lacey, rep., Ia; Lapham, dem., R. I.; Lawson, dem., Ga; Lilly, rep., Pa.; Linton, rep., Mich; Lisle, dem., N. Y.; Lockwood, dem., N. Y.; Loudensing, N. Y.; Mahon, rep., Pa.; Marshall, dem., Va.; Marin, dem., Ind.; Marvin, rep., N. Y.; McAleer, dem., Pa.; Mo-Call, rep., Mass.; McCleary, rep., Minn; Mo-Creary, dem., Ky.; McDonald, dem., Ill; McCall, rep., Pa.; McEtterick, dem., Mass.; McGann, dem., Ill; McKaig, dem., Md.; Mo-Millin, dem., Tenn.; McNagany, dem., Ind.; Mercer, rep., Neb; Meredith, dem., Va.; Meyer, dem., La; Millikin, rep., Me; Montgomery, dem., Ky.; Mon, rep., Mich; Montgomery, dem., Ky.; Montgomery, dem., Mich; Montgomery, dem., Ky.; Mon

dem., La; Millikin, rep., Me.; Montgor Mass.: Mutchler, dem., Pa.: Northway, rep., O: Oates, dem., Ala: O'Ferrall, dem., Va.; O'Neill, dem., Mass.; O'Neill, rep., Pa.: Outhwaite, dem., O.: Paige, dem., R. I.; Faschall, dem., Tex.; Patterson, dem., Tenn.; Payne, rep., N.; Payner, dem., Ky.; Passon, dem. rep., N. Y.; Paynter, dem., Ky.; Pearson, dem., O; Pendleton, dem., Tex.; Pendleton, dem., W. Va; Perkins, rep. Ia; Phillips, rep., Pa; Piggott, dem., Conn.: Post, rep., Ill.: Power, rep., Vt; Price, dem., Ia; Raydall, rep., Mass; Ray, rep., N. Y.; Raynor, dem., Md: Reed, rep., Me: Reilly. dem., Pa: Reyburn, rep., Pa; Richards, dem., O.: Richardson, dem., Mich.; Ritchie, dem., O.: Robinson, rep., Pa; Rusk, dem. Md.; Russell, rep., Conn.; Rush, Rayn, dem. Ritchie, dem., O.: Robinson, rep., Pa.; Rusk, dem., Md.; Russell, rep., Conn.; Ryan, dem., N. Y.: Schwerhorn, dem., N. Y.: Scranton, rep., Pa.; Settle, rep., N. C.: Shaw, rep., Wis.; Sherman, rep. N. Y.; Sickles, dem., N. Y.; Sipe, dem., Pa.: Somers, dem., Wis.; Sperry, dem., Conn.; Springer, dem.; Ill.; Stephenson, rep., Mich.: Stephens, dem., Mass: Charles W. Stone, rep., Pa.; William A. Stone, rep., Pa.; Stone, dem., Ky.; Storer, rep., O.: Strong, rep., O.: Swanson, dem., Va.: Talbot, dem., Md.; Tawney, rep., Minn.: Taylor, dem., Ind.; Thomas, rep., Mich.: Tracey, dem., N. Y.; Tucker, dem., Va.; Turner, dem., Ga.: Turpin, dem., Ala.: Tyler, dem., Va.: Updegraff, rep., Ia.; Van Voorhees, rep., N. Y.: Walker, rep., O.: Wadsworth, rep., N. Y.; Walker, rep., O.: Wadsworth, rep., N. Y.; Walker, rep., O.: Wadsworth, rep., N. Y.; Walker, rep., Mass.: Wagner, rep., Mass.: Wagner, rep., Pa.: Warner, dem., N. Y.: Washington, dem., Tenn.; Waugh, rep. Ind: Weadock, dem., Mich.: Wells, dem., Wis.: Weber, dem., N. Y.: Wheeler, rep., Ill: White, rep., O: Wilson, dem., Mich.: Wilson, rep., O: Wilson, dem., W. Va.: Wise, dem., Va.: Wolverton, dem., Pa.: Woomer, rep., Pa.: Wright, rep. Mass.: W

Col.: Bell, dem , Tex.: Bianchard, dem., La.: Bland, dem., Mo.: Boatner, dem., La.: Boen, pop., Minn: Bowers, dem., N. C.: Bowers, rep., Cal.: Branch, dem., N. C.: Broderick, rep., Kan.; Bryan, dem., Neb.; Burns, dem., Mo.; Camienetti, dem., Cal.; Cannon, rep., Ill.; Clark, dem., Mo.; Cobb, dem., Ala.; Cockreil, dem., Tex.; Coffeen, dem., Wyo.; Cooper, dem., Tex.: Cox, dem., Tenn.; Crawford, dem., N. C.; Culberson, dem, Tex.; Curtis, rep., Kan.; Davis, pop., Kan.: De Armond, dem., Mo.: Denson, dem., Ala: Dinsmore, dem., Ark: Dockery, dem., Mo.: Ellis, dem., Kv.; Ellis, rep., Ore.: Enloe, dem., Tenn. Epes, dem., Va.: Fithian, dem., Ill: Funston, rep., Kan.: Fyaff, dem., Mo.: Goodnight, dem., Ky.; Grady, dem., N.C.: Hoger, rep., Li.: Hunger, Grady, dem., N.C.: Hoger, rep., Li.: Hunger, Man., Mo.: Hoger, rep., Li.: Hunger, Man., Mo.: Hoger, rep., Li.: Hunger, Mo.: Hoger, Rep., Hunger, Mo.: Hoger, rep., Li.: Hunger, Mo.: Hoger, Rep., Hunger, Mo.: Hunger, Rep., Hunger, Hunger Grady, dem., N. C: Hager, rep., Ia: Hainer, rep., Neb.; Hall, dem., Mo.; Harris, pop., Kan.; Hartman, rep., Mont.; Hatch, dem., Mo.; Heard, dem., Mo.; Hermann, rep., Cal.; Hooker, dem., Mo.; Henderson dem., N. C.; Hepburn, rep., Ia.; Hermann, rep., Ore.; Hilbern, rep., Cal.; Hooker, dem., Miss.; Hopkins, rep., Pa.; Hudson, non., Kan.; Hutcheson, dem., Tax.; Hudson, pop., Kan.: Hutcheson, dem., Tex.: Ikert, dem., O.: Jones, dem., Va.: Kom. pop., Neb.: Kilgore, dem., Tex.: Kyle, dem., Miss.; Lane, dem., Ill.: Latimer, dem., S. C.: Living-Lane, dem., Hi.; Latimer, dem., S. C.; Livingston, dem., Ga.: Loud, rep., Cal.: Lucas, rep., S. D.: Maddox, dem., Ga.: Maguire, dem., Cal.: Mallory, dem., Fla.: Marsh, rep., Hl.: McCulloch. dem., Ark.: McDearmon dem. Tenn; McKeighan, pop., Neb.: McLaurin, dem., S. C.: MeRae, dem., Ark.: Meikeljohn rep., Neb.: Money, dem., Miss.: Morgan, dem., Mo Mosses, dem., Cal. Museux, rep., C. M. Mill. dem. dem., Ga.: Murray, rep., S. C. Neill dem., Ark.: Pence, pop., Col.: Pickler, rep., S. D.; Richardson, dem., Tenn.: Robius, dem. Ala.: Robertson, dem., La.; Sayres, dem., Tex. Sibley, dem., Pa.; Simpson, pop., Kan.; Smith, rep., Ill.; Snodgrass, dem., Tenn.; Stallings,

rep., Mass.; Wright, rep., Pa.-Total, 210.

Nays-Abbott, dem., Tex.; Alken, rep., Mich.; Alexander, dem., N. C.; Allen, dem., Miss.;

Arnold, cem , Mo.; Bailey, dem , Tex ; Baker,

pop., Kan.; Bankhead, dem., Ala.: Bell, pop.,

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT

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

A STEAMBOAT RACE.

Story of Exciting Days on the Western Rivers.



S THE railroads of the present day contest for supremacy in speed and good service, so did the steamboats of twenty and forty years ago struggle for po sition in the public eye. All that money could purchase and the hand

of artist and artisan devise and construct to further the comfort and pleasure of the passengers was to be found on the packets of the western rivers. The high-class boats stood on an equal footing in this particular. The point in contest was always that of speed. Many were the races of those early days. The long train of black smoke the measured but labored exhaust of the steam pipes, the excitement of the passengers, the orders of the hatless and coatless captain, here, there and everywhere in search of ideas that might give his vessel the advantage; half way down the main deck the be grimed stockers, stuffing the roaring furnaces with coal, wood, oils, bacon and even butter, that the flames might be longer and hotter, to reach through the boiler flues and out into the black night through the stacks-in this you have the story of the steamboat race in part, but in part only.

Years ago the trade on the Missouri was prosperous. At least one hundred boats ascended the stream every season before July, many of them going as far as Fort Benton, in Montana. A boat that made this trip and returned to St. Louis in two months without a profit of seventy-five thousand dollars did a poor business. Those were the days when freight was freight. No compet-ing vessel cut the rates, The boats ran independently, and when one captain fixed the tariff there was no other boat to be found that would offer cheaper transportation. Horses, chattels and food had to go to the west. The Missouri river boats were the means of getting them there.

It must have been early in the f ties that a wonderful steamboat race took place on the Missouri. The high water of 1844 brought many boats from the south, their owners gaining an impression that the Missouri became a veritable inland sea every spring. In 1844 chutes were abandoned and boats towns and across wooded patches, regardless of channel or landmark. It spring of one year the Henry K. Johnssouthern waters to try their fortunes in the muddy stream of the Dakotahs. maintained in accordance with the ethics of early steamboating.

It happened that the two boats dropped away from the wharf about there was any difference the Aull had bluff extended across to the other side the same time. The Aull, Henry Sorgen- gained a few feet. son master, was probably half an hour ahead of the Johnstone, Bristow master. It was late in the afternoon. Each boat was loaded with merchandise, and both cabins were filled, most of the passed. When it was deemed advispassengers having been men who were headed for the boundless west in search was well on. The moon was full, givof fortune. There were, however, ing the pilots a splendid opportunity women on both boats. The Aull for good work. Its yellow radiance steamed away briskly and by midnight made a river of gold of the turbid torhad turned from the broad Mississippi rent. No one slept until midnight, into the dark, turbulent waters of the when a few of the passengers slipped Big Muddy. It was only a few mo- off to take a nap. ments later that the Johnstone passed into her wake. When daylight broke the boats were in sight of each other, a handsome young woman from St. both steaming ahead steadily, with no appeared, however, that the Johnstone race or had hopelessly lost. Half a was the faster boat. By noon the vessels passed St. Charles, within hailing distance of each other.

The passengers of each vessel sat on deck and watched the other boat pushing through the water but a few rods away. The crews, too, eved the boats from their respective forecastles, commenting on the rival steamer. It was this talk from the idlers on the main decks that set the passengers to think-ing that something should be done to enliven the day. A young fellow on the Aull called to a passenger on the Johnstone:

"Tell your captain that we can leave him so far behind before sunset that he can't see our smoke."

The taunt was at once conveyed to Bristow, who appeared at the rail and shouted a response. "And you can tell your man," said

he, "that he can burn every side of bacon in his hold and not get a bend between us."

Then Capt. Sorgenson came to the front for a word. "The Aull did not come into these waters to race any," said he, "but if you want to see what sort of a boat she is-why, I guess we'll harder endeavor.

have to accommodate you.' A shout went up from the Aull's passengers, drowning the reply that Capt. | the engineer. Bristow made. As he concluded, however, he waved his hand to the mate below, who sang out: "Aye, aye, sir," with the air of an old salt, and ran back toward the boilers. In three minutes the lazy smoke that came from rushing volume of coal black, streaming a quarter of a mile astern, seemingly dipping into the dark brown water

of the river. Five minutes from the tain. "I'm running this end of the closing of the little speechmaking the Aull's engines began to move more rapidly. Then the blunt nose of the each hour the Aull gained a trifle. Anboat was abreast the jack-staff on the river. Not a breath of air stirred. The Johnstone. A passenger on the Aull stillness was only broken by the regu-

shouted: go plumb out.'

Bristow was not at the rail to respond. He was in the cabin in consul-"Well, what do you say, men?" he

was asking. "Do it!" shouted a stout youth of twenty-two. "Would you let that stumpy scow beat us to St. Joe?" "It's a matter of business," said the

captain. "If she gets there first, my lodgings and outfits."

young man. "I reckon you're right," said another until finally the captain was satisfied ahead."

that his most prominent passengers

favored a test of speed. "All right," said he; "we'll find out forward in an instant. "You shall who's got the best bottom on this part | have 'em, cap," he said, "and for nothof the river, and it won't take us long, in'." either!

Capt. Bristow went below. His passengers gathered at the rail and so hurriedly did he get away from the watched the Aull as she steamed evenly cabin and go below. and rapidly ahead. The cook-house of the speedy boat, well astern, was now to the engineer, and before his words had opposite the Johnstone's jack-staff, and | died away across the water the choicest each second put the prows of the ves- of inflammable materials was being sels further apart. It was a good piece rammed into the yawning furnaces of river in which the boats were run- The hand on the steam gauge crawled ning. The bends were few and not se- up slowly, and as it advanced, the envere; the water was deep and straight gineer opened the valves wider. The in the channel. The Aull's passengers | increased speed was noted at once. So crowded to the hurricane deck and stood far astern, shouting taunts at the sleepy-looking Jonnstone.

That was the state of affairs. Then the Johnstone's pilot pressed his foot on the whistle valve. A great, white cloud of steam enveloped the top of the pilot house and then a shrill whistle sounded, the first of a chime. The others broke in with it ten seconds later, until all of the bunch of whistles on the Johnstone's pilot house were shouting musical defiance to the Aull. Music, indeed, came from the throats of those steamboat whistles. Whether from near or far, the whistles' chime always seemed to tell of calm, clear evenings, moonlit waters, soft music, the singing of plantation melody and the whisper of love.

With the Johnstone's whistle there came a stronger throb of the boat's heavy engines. With each vibration the hearts of passengers and crew beat -a silence of voice. The race was on.

fairly flew along. It was plain to be, told that Sorgenson meant to keep seen that the Aull was working all of ahead if the expenditure of fuel would the steam that her boilers could raise. She had "a bone in her teeth," so sharply did her nose cut the water. A great line of yellow foam stretched away from either side of her prow. The the Aull could be heard shouting his ran over-farm and garden, through Johnstone was cutting the water almost as fiercely, but her hull was shaped differently from that of her engineer what to do, the next would was this condition for one season that rival, and for that reason her effective find him directing the placing of fuel, for ten years afterward crowded the river with strange boats. Early in the maintained the slight lead that she had the wheel in the pilot house in an engained at the outset, but Capt. Bristow | deavor to make a short cut in the river. tone and the Martha Aull came from did not appear alarmed over it. He The lights from the furnaces of both coolly ordered his men about and had boats gleamed on the surface of the the fuel sorted so as to have the best water, rivaling the moon's brilliant Both reached St. Leuis at the same material ready for an emergency. The passengers on each of the time. At the busy levee of the grow-Through the narrow chute by Catfish boats could hear the others, as they ing metropolis each vessel took on island, around Bonhommie, by Cottle- talked excitedly of the race. The noses freight for the northwest. Owing to ville without stopping, and through of the boats were exactly together as the large number of vessels out that Ward's hollow the boats raced, some- they entered the long and beautiful spring, cargoes were in demand, but, times being forced almost to the grazdespite the brisk rivalry, rates were ing point by the narrowness of the channel.

Twilight found but little change in the relative positions of the boats. If beamed, but the shadow of the great

The river was badly divided below Augusta and as a measure of safety the engineers lessened the speed of their boats until the dangerous point was able to again push forward, the night ing the pilots a splendid opportunity

On the Aull there was among the lady passengers Miss Letitia Bernard, Louis. She announced that she would apparent effort to show high speed. It remain awake until the Aull won the



LARS TO WIN THIS RACE."

dozen men gallantly agreed to sit it out with her, and together the party roamed the moonlit decks or visited the engine room and firemen's quarters to encourage the grimy workers to

to win this race!" Miss Bernard said to

"And the same to you!" she cried, addressing the sooty-faced head stoker. "We'll try, ma'am," the men answered, for money in those days was as

glittering as it is to-day. The morning found the Aull one hun-Aull's stacks had changed to a dred vards ahead of the Johnstone. "We're beat, cap," said a rough

trader, addressing Bristow. "No. we're not," returned the cap- Homer Banford, in Detroit Krs. Press

race, and depend on me to run it right."

All day the boats sped along, and sel crawled through the water faster other evening found the sky again and faster, until the wheelhouse of the clear-a perfect night for racing on the lar deep-toned throb of the engines as "Better poke your fires up, or they'll the boats cut through the water. Washington, Portland, Jefferson City -the little state capital high on the bluffs-all had been passed in the aftertation with a number of the passengers. noon with a whistle that brought the inhabitants out to see the speeding

boats. Soon after passing Jefferson Capt. Bristow called the passengers on deck. "What I want to say, friends," he began, "is this: We'll be in good wate: before very long-a narrow river with passengers will not have the pick of a deep channel and a rock bottom. It's the best water in the river. Now, we "That's the thing," observed the stout can beat that boat ahead of us easy enough with one thing. It will take some grease. If I can buy a few 'sides of the party. Then another agreed, of meat from the cargo we can go

A St. Louis trader was on board with several hundred "sides." He stepped

It was a right jolly cheer that went up. Bristow hardly bowed his th, iks,

"Turn the boys loose, Jim," he yelled



THE JOHNSTONE MOVED AHEAD.

close together did the throbs of the engine come that they appeared like a steady vibration. In twenty minutes the Aull was so close that her every outline was clearly visible in the brilliant moonlight. Her captain saw that faster. There was a hurrying of feet the Johnstone was gaining rapidly, and the volume of sparks that poured Throughout the afternoon both boats from her stacks in a roll of inky smoke do it.

The Johnstone gained steadily. In two hours the boats were abreast, ten yards apart! The Swedish captain of orders to the men. He was everywhere. One moment he would be telling the stretch of river just below Rocheport. On the right a rocky wall, covered with hundred feet. Over it the full moon of the stream. Into this narrow, deep, things of life. The Johnstone had a little advantage and not a side of meat

had been used. "Pile on the bacon, boys!" Bristow shouted, and with a yell the grease was hurried into the furnaces. The Aull's captain felt that he was beaten. He had used the best of his fuel early in the race.

"Pile her on, boys!" shouted Bristow. "Keep her hot!" Inch by inch the Johnstone moved

ahead. "There's butter on board!" cried Miss

Aull must win." So butter in cakes and baskets was

smeared over sticks of wood and fed to the greedy flames in the boat's fur-Her engines responded, too, for the slight gain that the Johnstone had accomplished was soon overcome. and the Aull passed the other boat. Bristow shouted orders and the measured "choo, choo," of the exhaust pipes became hoarser than ever. It was neck and neck. Then the Johnstone began to gain again. There was a bend ahead, where the bluff broke for a few feet, only to rise higher than ever a dozen yards beyond. For this bend the boats worked. The thing was to reach it first. Bristow with his own hands piled the meat into his furnaces until the Johnstone again passed the Aull. It was something akin to a curse that Sorgenson uttered when he found the last of his choice fuel spent. On, on, sped the Johnstone. It was ten yards ahead and gaining! More food for the flames! Twenty yards and at the bend first! A mighty shout went up from the Johnstone's decks wher the boat rounded so that the Aull could not be seen. It was soon visible again however, but the Johnstone was gain ing each minute of the time. In half an hour it was fifty yards ahead. In "I will give you one hundred dollars another hour it had rounded another bend and the race was won. It had a start that the Aull could not overcome.

passengers were still on deck, talking of the race. A pall of black smoke hung half a mile back from the Johnstone's stacks and only by bending the ear could one catch the faint, measured thrum, thrum of the Aull's engines, far back on the moonlit river .-

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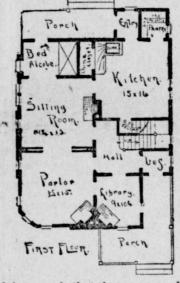
▲ Design Combining Beauty of Outline with Economy of Space-Advantages of a Side Entrance-Plans and Specifications.

There is no architectural problem so complex as that of building a complete and satisfactory dwelling. No other structure has to be submitted to the same tests, nor are the different parts submitted to the same variety of uses as those of a dwelling. A public structure of any character does not receive the constant, everyday critical attention which comes to the dwelling. A window casing which is a little out of line with a corner, or a door in which there is a slight imperfection, or a sash which does not fit as closely as it might, is always with and always a



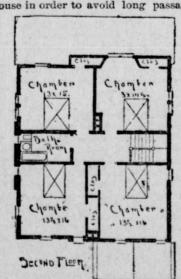
part of a dwelling and such a part because it is a constant anxiety and constant annoyance to those who live in the house. Anything which falls short of perfection in a dwelling is subject to criticism. The mechanical details which have to do with the plumbing and the general sanitary apparatus, mantels, grates, heating apparatus, the laundry, electric work and speaking tubes must also be looked after.

This is a house with a side entrance. At first thought going in at the side of the house or in any other way than through the direct front is objectionable. But there are many decided advantages when one comes to look into the question carefully. The door of this house faces to the front but is several feet back of the front line of the house. There are two rooms in front, and the entrance is back of them. If the entrance to the house were through the front room, it is easily seen that one would be deprived of a very pleasant living room. It is



clinging ivy, rose to a height of one plain enough that that room would be a mere passage. As it is, the passage and stairway are back of it, and the vestibule is at one side. One enters the house and finds himself in a hall black river the boats plunged like slightly removed from the vestibule, where he is centrally located. This also enables one stairway to answer for the whole house. From this hall he goes into a small library, or the parlor, or the dining-room. One may radiate from the hall and go in any direction. There are no long passages to traverse, and hence the means of communication or circulation to the various parts of the house are readily at hand. The same idea applies to the second story. Arriving at the head of the stairway, the members of the family can distribute themselves in any Bernard. "Burn it and I'll pay. The direction to the various rooms or parts of the house without making any long circuits.

The rooms are utterly independent of one another, and the hall, because it is centrally located and surrounded by the rooms, is short. It is one of the secrets of good planning to have the stairway land in the middle of the



and halls. It is certain that we all want convenient houses-houses which do away with waste room, waste labor in Just after midnight the lights at caring for them, waste carpet and Rocheport landing were sighted. The other furnishings within them. Yet while this is true we want a house at the same time convenient, picturesque and interesting, not with an abundance of applied decoration, but that which is a part of the structure and hence altogether substantial and lasting.

This house is built in a thorough

and cellar wall of good rubble stone laid up in lime mortar. Cellar under rear half of building. The outside walls above are to be of 2x4 studding, sheathed outside with shiplap sheathing, covered with good building paper and weather-boarded with half-inch clear pine siding. The inside of the outside wall and all interior walls and ceilings are plastered three coats. The timbers are sound and well seasoned-sills 6x8; first floor joist 2x8; for porches 2x6; second floor joist 2x10: rafters and studding 2x4. All to be spaced 16 inches from centers. floor joist well bridged. The floor throughout to be of selected fence flooring, except kitchen and diningroom, which are to be of yellow pine, all well seasoned and dry when laid. The doors are all stock made. Outside and sliding doors 1% inches thick. All others 1% thick. All principal doors have transoms over them. All two-sashed windows to be hung with weights. The interior finish for hall, library and parlor is to be of selected butternut wood neatly worked and put up. That for kitchen and dining-room is to be of yellow pine. All the first floor trim is to be finished natural color in hard oil. The second floor is to be finished in clear white pine and painted. The hardware is of good quality and workmanship throughout. The painting outside is three coat work, done in best manner of best materials. The house is heated by furnace and grates and

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has been revived in England. TELEGRAPH wires between London and Paris are now little used, the tele-

phone being used instead. OVER one hundred new telegraph offices were opened in India during the first three months of the year.

MICHAEL P. CHALK, of Duluth, the most famous diver along the lakes, has invented a submarine armor which he believes will withstand the pressure of the sea at the depth of eighteen hundred feet.

ALUMINIUM is coming in favor for every kind of pretty and useful table necessity, tazza, bowls, trays, baskets for fruit or cards, pen and tea-trays, waiters, etc., in the daintiest designs and at wonderfully moderate prices.

A EUROPEAN dentist is said to have had great success in curing toothache within five minutes, and often in less time, by applying one pole of an electrostatic machine to the troublesome tooth and the other pole to the body of the patient.

In certain iron lamp posts used abroad for are lights a number of ornamental projections are thrown out by turning a key, enabling the trimmer to climb up without the aid of a ladder. The turning of the key also short-circles the switch, making the lamp safe to handle.

An electric alarm bell for use on trains, to supersede the unsatisfactory cord communication, has been successfully tried in Scotland. In addition to serving as an alarm it can be used for starting trains from the guard's van, instead of the present method of whistling and waving of flags.

In making sawdust building-bricks the manufacturers dry and screen the sawdust to remove the coarser parcles, and then mix it with cer lime and sand. The mixture is pressed into blocks, which are said to be cheap and useful. There is as much lime and more than twice as much sand as sawdust in them.

A MODEL Paris workingman's bed- time, and read the Label. stead is made so that it can be taken down and put up again in half a minute. By a curious combination of springs, the bed can be instantaneously surrounded with curtains, washstand wheeled inside, and the occupant can go through his or her toilet without being seen. By another spring the bed is turned into a canopy suited for invalids, who have no need to s to perform the transformation.

TURNING THE CARS.

A Simple Yet Effective Method of Preserving Rails.

The latest practice in the economy of rolling stock on railways is to turn the cars at the end of each trip, whereby a large percentage of extra wear and tear is saved, says Iron Age. Some years ago a portion of the Wabash railroad was laid with old English iron rails and a small part with steel rails from the Carnegie mills. It became necessary after a time to remove some of the main line rails to another part of the road, and it was observed that house in order to avoid long passages after relaying them many gave out immediately, while others manifested no signs of wear. To determine the reason of this apparently unaccountable condition an investigation was or-dered which showed that the road from which the rails had been removed was built in a northwestsoutheast direction, and that in relaying a large number had been turned end for end. Those that had not been so placed exhibited no additional loss by attrition, while the turned rails succumbed in from thirty to ninety days. The conclusion arrived at was that the metal had become polarized from long use, when first laid, and that the fiber was broken up by the traffic in the opposite direction. It was further proved that cast-iron wheels generally yielded twice the mileage when the cars were turned at each end of the journey than when they were run backward and forward without reversing. Notwithstanding the value of this discovery, it was not universally utilized, and it is only recently that some of the Amer ican railroads have begun to recognize its importance.

CHEMISTS now turn scrap iron into ink, old bones into lucifer matches, the shavings of the blacksmith's shop into Prussian blue, fusel oil into oil of apples and pears, the drainages of cow houses into fashionable perfumery, beggars' rags into new coats, and tar and substantial manner. Foundation | waste into aniline dyes and saccharine The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrups Co.

FINANCE is the science of creditably making something off other people's money.—Truth.

THE trouble with the man who knows othing is that he is always the last to find

Distress in the Stomach

ache, and other symptoms of Dyspepsi: years. Since I have be SAPARILLA all this me. I do not have heart



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Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula. down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred

cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. A benefit is always experienced from

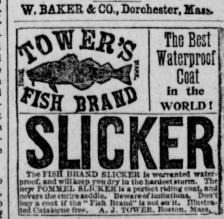
the first bottle, and a perfect cure is war-ranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or

Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week aking it. If the stomach is foul or bilious it will

cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-



Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S. BreakfastCocoa It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere.



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TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

[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 by the editor or by a member of the Taxation Society. Taxation Society," this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

OUT OF THE OLD RUT.

The Farmer Knows Enough About Soil Conditions-He Should Learn How to Retain His Full Share in Values of What

The grange in Favetteville has for a year or two been promising to get down to practical work, that is, do something else besides its regular routine business and the ordinary programmes most granges go through with. At the meeting held on last Friday evening Secretary Clark read a communication from the state officer of the grange, addressed particularly to the women of the organization, enjoining, among other duties, the study of political economy. This, Mr. Potter, of Grange 670, Syracuse, said was exceedingly necessary, as, upon understanding, its proper the success of farmers now mostly depended. Generally speaking, farmers already know enough of the soil conditions to ensure the largest productions. The new field of that political economy would open up to them would be how to retain for the farmer his full share in various values of what he raises. Much of what really belong to men and women of the soil is now taken away from them, and they neither know when it goes, or where it goes, or who gets it. Railroad companies charge too much to carry farmers' corn and wheat to the final consumers,

as is evidenced by the enormous wealth

the railroad magnates have piled up.

This wrongs the farmer and compels

him to part with corn and wheat, etc.,

at a price which leaves him just enough

for a bare living. This results in rob-

bing the farmer's family of food and

clothing and the pleasures and comforts of life. Political economy, Mr. Potter declared would also teach the farmer the best methods of taxation. It is exceedingly necessary to inquire into the best system in this direction, as the present method does not adjust tax burdens equitably; in fact, the present system results in large injustice to all agricultural sections of the country. The annual report of the state assessors showed that personal property all over the state was much more largely unassessed in cities than it was in the country. This resulted in making the farmer pay much more than his share to the support of government, national, state and local. A proper study of political economy and the application of common sense would enable the farmer to see that inasmuch as cities and great wealthy corporations are getting out of their personal property taxes, then neither ought the farmer to pay on his personal property. Common sense would teach the farmers that, inasmuch as they hold the least values in lands, as compared with monopolies

agricultural sections. It is such questions as these that the Fayetteville Grange is to study and discuss during the coming twelve months. - Syracuse Journal.

Tax Justly, Not Oppressively.

BOLTON HALL, Eso. - Dear Sir: - I suggest this as an addition to your platform: "A corporation should be taxed no more and no less than a man should corporation." I mean by this that a corporation should pay no tax for the mere privilege of being a corporation. For instance, the so-called "franchise tax" imposed in Pennsyvania and New York has done great harm to the people of those states. It has hampered commerce, it has driven money away; it has prevented incorporation in cases where it would have been for the benesmall sums into the state treasury at great expense in collecting and at great inconvenience to the tax payer. It is a tax that is collected with extremes of inequality. One well-known instance of the mode of its collection should be sufficient to condemn it. I refer to the case of the Pennsylvania takes from daylight to dark. As for Railroad Co. That company used to carry large sums on deposit in New York banks. An attempt was made to ier. collect this tax from that company in this state. The courts treated the fact that the company had money on deposit in this state as an important element in guiding the court in deciding as to whether the company should be taxed in this state.

So, in other cases, careful inquiry has not a few companies that have withdrawn their money from New York banks and have thrown up the leases lords. A tax on the mere act or "privthat by incorporating they can make a living more easily or comfortably. It is not supposed by intelligent citizens that people "incorporate" with a view to oppressing other people.

Taxes should be levied in such a way that the people on whom they are levied should know as nearly as possible exactly what they are levied for, the process of levying should be simple and easily understood, they should be cheap ly collected, and the tax should be such that it will not tend incidentally to induce the public to go without any useful appliances or machinery.

A tax upon incorporation or a tax which falls upon corporations where it would not fall upon individuals is one that breaks all these rules. It is like a tax on improved machinery. There is no more sense in taxing every man who sells groceries through corpora- and the same round over again. tions than there would be in taxing every shoemaker who uses a sewing-ma-

In general, a corporation can be de- wish to forget -Truth.

9

scribed as a contrivence which makes it possible for rich men and poor men to put their money in the hands of a third person for the use of themselves and the benefit of the public without making that third person their agent and without making him their partner. It is inexpedient to discourage the use of such machinery. No machinery can more truly be said to be doing the work of civilization.

Whether a tax should be levied on exclusive privileges granted to corporations is another question, and is not touched by the above declaration of principles.

There is room for doubt as to whether it is expedient to levy a tax on an exclusive privilege, such as the right to maintain a ferry or a railroad in a narrow street, even where such privileges are granted to an individual; but many now think that, even when the state grants such a right to somebody who is willing to pay for it, no price should be fixed in money, but the state should reserve the right to control the fran-

chise. If a corporation is given the right to run a railroad where another road can not be run in competition with it, the state should have its commissioner, a responsible and highly-paid officer, empowered to see that the public gets the value of the franchise, not in taxes, but in comfort and convenience. Such a commissioner would demand "as much as the traffic would bear;" and proper measures could be taken beforehand to limit his exactions, requirements or interference, so that his power would not unduly overshadow the company or frighten away investors.

I write thus fully because on this point public opinion is still unformed, even where it ought to have been already highly educated. In the Evening Post, for instance, which is a leader in progress, I think I have read hasty editorials in praise of the iniquitous "franchise tax" which has already proved so expensive to New York, and which I grieve to say has been loudly praised by the "World." It shares with the inheritance tax the bad eminence of great popularity with the voters and the daily papers. I earnestly hope both these taxes, with other economic inventions that we have derived from Pennsylvania, will soon lose their place in public Truly yours, NEWELL MARTIN.

A FARMER'S VIEWS.

And His Wife Discusses the Question Intelligently-Something Is Eternally Going Wrong, and How It Might Be Made

"Seems to me," said Mr. Eaton, of Eaton's Corners, Madison county, where a Bulletin reporter took dinner the other day, "it seems to me things ought to be different than they are. Fifty years ago when there were no machines to speak of farming paid better than it does now when we do most

all of it by machinery. "We ought to save more hard cash now than we used to, but I know we don't and what's more I know it can't be done.

Mrs. E .- I don't think we raise quite as much as we used to, the land isn't as

and cities, putting taxes on real estate good. alone would result in great relief to all Mr. E .- Well, that may account for a little of the difference, but it is not all of it.

I talked to the assessor the other day and he told me that the richest man in Chittenango, owning a million in stocks and bonds and other personal it is just the same, so the assessor told me, of all the rich men there, We farmers, I guess, are getting more'n our share of this cussed taxation business! We raise enough and raise it be if he had the same property as the easier than ever before, but it don't stick to us!"

Mrs. E.-It seems harder on the small farmers. I guess what we've got the assessor can find easier.

Mr. E.-Yes, and every man in the neighborhood knows, if the assessor

didn't and could tell him. Reporter-Wouldn't it be a good idea to stop taxing the farmers' personal property too, tax everybody on real esfit of the community; it has brought tate only, that can be easily seen and

more honestly valued? Mr. E.-Something like that ought to be done, and has got to be done before farming can ever be made to pay again. Mrs. E.-Of course time to study these questions ought to be taken, but

it can't be done here as getting a living laying up money farmers ain't in that business and can't be till times get eas-

Cause of the Panic.

The main cause of periodical hard times is the manner in which the speculative advance in land values cuts down the earnings of labor and capital and checks production. In a progressive community land constantly increases been made by the tax gatherers as to in value; this induces speculation in whether the company has an office in which future increase is anticipated. this city. As a result we all know of And when land values are carried beyond the point at which they leave to labor and capital their usual returns production begins to stop; or, what in they had taken from New York land- a progressive community is the same thing, fails to increase proportionately, ilege" of incorporation is like a tax on owing to the failure of new additions windows, or a tax on the taking of to labor and capital to find employbaths. People incorporate if they find ment at accustomed rates. The stoppage at some points shows itself at other points in a lessening of demand, which checks production there, and thus the paralysis communicates itself through all the interlacings of industry and commerce, resulting in what looks like overproduction or over consumption, according to the standpoint from which they are viewed. The depression continues until (1) the speculative advance in land values is lost; or (2) the efficiency of labor increases sufficiently to make the normal rent line overtake the speculative rent line; or (3) labor and capital become reconciled to smaller returns; or (4) all three of these causes co-operate to produce a new equilibrium, at which a new season of activity ensues, followed by an advance of rent, further speculation in land, another check upon production,

> The only thing we are more apt to remember is to remember the things we 10 per cent.

TWO M'KINLEY PICTURES.

One for the Rich Man and the Other

for the Poor Man-How Do You Like It, Wage-Earner? That the McKinley law was emphatically made in favor of the rich and ble way to estimate this difference in especially designed to tax the poor we have repeatedly shown in our columns, but the evidence that is being produced before the Fairchild investigating committee shows in a more powerful light the total labor cost of manufactured the extraordinary degradation McKin- goods in this country, according to leyism sinks into to enforce its laws census reports, was 25 per cent. in 1860, against poor people, while its million- 23 per cent. in 1870, and 22 per cent. in aire beneficiaries are assisted by cus- 1880. It is expected that the census of tom-house officials to bring in free of duty thousands of dollars of goods. Here are two pictures. Each year it

has been the fad of a large number of wealthy Americans to visit Europe for pleasure, recreation and profit. It has been computed that 100,000 of these James' or Parisian society is from the outside, they must "do" Europe, you know, because it is fashionable. Many of them, however, have an eye to business, even while watching the fashionable whirl-from a cab window-and make the journey a source of profit as well as pleasure. Few of them return to our shores without fully equipping themselves with all the wearing apparel they are in need of for many a day and so reimburse themselves for their journey. It is a common occurrence for "Americans" to bring over sixty suits of clothes, and one of the Vanderbilts gave an order in Europe for \$25,000 worth of clothing. The McKinley bill made special provision that these people should suffer no inconvenience in getting them through the custom-house free, it was only the workingman they were looking after. If the latter imagined he could bring clothes in, in the same manner as the rich man, he would be sadly mistaken, for the board of appraisers only last year constructed the law in this fashion: "In determining what apparel is 'necessary and appropriate for one's journey,' and especially for one's 'present comfort and convenience,' regard must, of course, be had to the social status, condition in life and financial resources of the person in question."

The hard working wage-earner, if he stays at home, must pay the McKinley tariff tax on all his clothes, and if he is fortunate enough to make a European trip his "social status" or "condition in life," will render him unfit to take advantage of European conditions. Mc-Kinleyism was only intended to benefit those in a position to ape the Parisian dandy or London dude.

Now let us look at this picture, as published in the daily press, and see now McKinleyism acts towards the

There is a special department in the appraiser's stores charged with the duty of levying duties on the eatables and extra clothes brought over by immigrants. Oliver Cromwell Webster is the person who assesses these duties, and he told the Fairchild commission that he went to Ellis island whenever there were immigrants there and rummaged through their trunks and boxes for articles of food. Bologna sausages he passed free, but cheese and figs he weighed and smelled, and on them he charged the immigrants the regular

Ex-Collector Magone got mad when he heard this testimony, and he declared that it was outrageously absurd and illegal to discriminate in this way against the poor immigrant's little stock of food.

"What is the average value of the food brought in by one of these immigrants?" he asked.

"Ordinarily about \$10," replied Mr. Webster, "but often the food is not worth over \$1.

In July, 1893, the amount thus colected in duties from the immigrants at Ellis island was \$983.16; in August, \$1,-232.56; in September, \$970.17, and in May of this year, \$469.57.

Examiner Webster was a law student when the government employed him a year ago. He has since been admitted

In addition to fumbling for dutiable cheese and figs in immigrants trunks, Mr. Webster levies duties on fish, ovsters, birds' nests and other delicacies which are sent from China for the delectation of the Mott street palate. "Is the duty on birds' nests put

there by the McKinley law to protect an infant American industry, or to punish the Chinese for being here?" asked Mr. Dunn.

"If there is an infant American industry to protect in this case, I never heard of it" said Mr. Webster.

What workingman in this country can be so blind to his interests as to countenance such a miserable law, which demonstrates on every page it was concocted in behalf of millionaires and monopolists and to grind the last shock and will thrive as never before. penny out of the pockets of the wageearners in taxation? Thousands of dollars of clothes for the rich man is welcomed in free, but the cheese in the satchels of the poor immigrant must be taxed .- American Industries

TERRIBLE DISASTER AVOIDED.

Republican Attempt to Abolish Tariff Taxes Exposed.

The I-told-you-so republicans, who are trying to make the country believe what they themselves do not believethat the present money stringency and industrial depression is due to the fear that the democrats will live up to their platform-might well consider the terrible disaster that would have befallen us if Harrison had been elected and the country really expected him to keep the pledges of the republican platform. That the republicans were pledged to much lower duties than the democrats seems never to have entered the heads of the calamity shouters of the G. O. P., yet such is the case.

It is quite certain that the democrats will not reduce duties so that they will average less than 25 per cent, on manufactured goods-the average duties of republican platform could not possibly

The Minneapolis platform says that could invent in a dozen sessions,

"on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home." The only possiduties is to find the difference in the labor cost of producing a certain quantity at home and abroad and to make duties equal to this difference. But 1890 will show it to be less than 20 per cent. Hence if it costs' nothing to produce goods in Europe republican duties could not exceed 20 per cent. And if goods costs only half as much to produce there as here, as is claimed by some of the wildest protectionists, then duties should average about 10 "tourists" spend the "season" abroad. then duties should average about 10 Even if all they see of the circles of St. per cent. But, in the opinion of eminent republicans like James G. Blaine and William M. Evarts, who made official reports upon the subject, the difference in wages paid here and abroad but represents the difference in the amount of work done, so that goods are manufactured as cheaply here as abroad. Such being the case the republicans, if in power, must reduce duties to practically nothing-that is if they should pay any attention to their platform. What an awful predictament we would then be in, with no tariff taxes and with cheap goods. We shud-

der to think of what we escaped! It is only fair to say that the country would expect republicans to pay as little attention to their platform as the democratic party is paying to republican howls.

PUT THEM OUT OF MISERY.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS AUGUST 7 All humane men are glad to see the day is coming fast
For the verdict of the nation to be carried out

at last: And the period of the fear of death is shorten ing in span, the bandits who have been condemned, yclept Republican.

For since they got their coup de grace last autumn at the poll, Their miserable condition has been gruesome to behold.

The whining, canting, craven fear of their im pending fate, Has been a sight for gods and men allowed to

You know, to read the parting words and hear the tearful sob Of every such a villain doomed, is not a pleas-

ant job; when the victims end their days in quarreling like mad, It mocks the days of mercy given, and seems so very sad.

The scenes that we've been treated to within the past six months Had better have been shortened by the head man's ax at once;
For all they've done's to cover yet with deeper

shame the crew, And add yet other reasons to the many that

They well deserve the fate they've got, or quickly will get now,
And when they're dead and buried, too, and
hushed is all the row
That they've kicked up with mutual snarls and

pleading baby acts Why, then, we can go straight ahead accom plishing our facts.

The lamentations for the dead, as they will surely be on as ever congress meets and acts de-Upon the lines laid down for it by universal

Will be by far the pleasanter to listen to and - Jack Plain, in American Industries.

POISON ANTIDOTE.

The Prompt Removal of the Poisc Fangs of Protection from Industry Is What Is Needed. One brand of tariff reformers think

that protection is bad and that it be abolished. They think, should though, that as every change in the tariff unsettles business that it is best not to shock trade by any great or sudden change of rates. They prefer to reform and gently to scale down protective duties at the rate of 2, 3 or 5 per cent. a year, reaching a tariff for reve-

nue basis in 1905 or 1910. Another brand agrees that protection is a curse and that any change of duties disturbs industry. They think, however, that the quicker the tariff can be reformed and protection abolished the quicker will be the recovery from the shock. If a tooth is bad they prefer to have it extracted at one sitting rather than at a dozen sittings, in which case the agony might be prolonged for two or three weeks. They say also that if protection is abolished piece-meal that not only will business be panicky for many years but that the protected manufacturers will fight in spite of the McKinley act, which each step with all of their power, noney and influence.

Short, sharp action which shall remove the poisonous fang of protection from industry is what is needed. Business will then sooner recover from the

New Doctors in Charge. The Philadelphia Record aptly illustrates the republican position on the tariff thus: "No one expected that the Sherman silver purchase act and the McKinley tariff would at once work out the evil that is in them. Like some physical disorders, the effect of these liseases on the financial and industrial body was somewhat slow in development. But now, when their ravages are manifest, eminent political doctors assure the patient that he is not suffering from the diseases, but from the efforts to cure them. The trouble, they tell us, is not in the McKinley tariff, but in a fear of the consequences of a reformation of its iniquities and abuses." There is nothing to be gained by further kicking of the discharged doctors. The newly employed ones are in charge of the case and wilt treat it as they have diagnosed it.-Indianapolis Sentinel.

A Great Triumph.

What a glorious triumph of free institutions it would be, the St. Louis Republic believes, if, while congressmen show their weakness by wasting time the Reform club's proposed bill; yet in talk, the common people would bring duties levied in accordance with the out their money and start the blood of business to flowing. Relief afforded exceed 20 per cent. on manufactured by the pluck and good sense of the peodo than forget the things we wish to goods and would probably not exceed ple would establish a precedent worth more than all the legislation congress | Reea to be satisfied with merely doing

THE LAST TRICK PLAYED. Desperate Resort of the Discountenanced

If there is one man in this country, aside from ex-President Harrison, whose advice and leadership the people have declined in unmistakable terms, that man is Gov. William McKinley. It was his name which designated the policy that was the one great issue in the last national contest. As chairman of the ways and means committee, which formulated the McKinley bill, and as leader of his party on the floor of the house in the fight for that bill, he has naturally been given a larger share of responsibility for that measure than any other man.

And yet, notwithstanding the fact

that it was first of all and chief of all McKinleyism which was condemned and repudiated by the country last November in a manner which was nothing short of revolutionary, Gov. Mc-Kinley continues to tell the country that the perpetuation of McKinleyism is our only salvation. Notwithstanding the fact that the people everywhere realize and declare that their present financial troubles are due to the operation of the Sherman act: notwithstanding the fact that the business elements generally have formally and authoritatively assigned this as the cause of the derangement of business, Gov. McKinley insists on telling the people and the business men that they don't know anything about the matter, and that only a few professional politicians -and those being politicians who have been rejected by the country as counsellors and guides-do know anything about it. It is needless to say that, according to Gov. McKinley, those favored individuals know all about it, and it is needless to say, furthermore, that according to them the only thing from which the country is suffering is the fear that the orders, issued by the country last November, will be obeyed. In other words, McKinleyism, having been repudiated by the people, the Mc-Kinleyites persist in urging that the only hope for the repudiators is that McKinleyism shall be saved by congress in defiance of the people, who not only decreed the extripation of McKinleyism, but who created congress.

The latest deliverance by Gov. Mc-Kinley to this effect was made the other day in response to an inquiry by the New York Press as to the governor's diagnosis of the cause of the present monetary depression. The governor writes out his views, or what he chooses to have published as his views, and in his entire article not once does he mention the Sherman act, attributing recent and existing unfavorable conditions solely to apprehensions of the repeal of the McKinley act. "What we have this year which we did not have last year," he says, "is the new management which the people last November put in charge of the government-a management pledged by every party obligation to the abandonment of protective tariff, and which obligation the democratic leaders still insist they must keep. The business people of this country, believing that the democrats will keep their solemn pledges,

are forced to prepare for the change.' Then the governor goes on to say that the only way out is for the democratic party to prove false to the principles on which it was elected and to preserve that policy which was rejected when the McKinleyites were rejected. "It would be the highest act of patriotism," declares the governor, "if the democracy would make public proclamation that they will not carry out their free-trade pledges." This, to say the least, is an enunciation of political morality that can hardly be pronounced inconsistent coming from the apostle of a policy which, devised for the enrichment of a few at the expense of the rest, is based upon promises of all

things to all men. It is not uninteresting to study the attitude of the McKinley republicans since the election. After the returns showed the triumph of their opponents it was their wont to declare that the democratic tariff policy would send the country to the dogs, but very few of them expressed a doubt that the democrats would execute their policy, and very few of them really believed that the country paid any attention to their prophecies of evil. Later, when the disappearance of the free gold in the treasury began to excite alarm and we began to experience the disturbance of confidence which has followed, the republicans almost universally placed the blame upon the Sherman act and the adverse balance of trade (adverse was to "check imports"), and it was not until the last few weeks that all along the republican line the cry sprang up that "hard times" are due to fear of tariff reform, and that the only cure for them is the assurance by the democracy that McKinleyism shall not be disturbed.

This is so clearly a trick, conceived at the last moment and played as a last hope, that it is really not worthy of serious consideration. If any further proof of its character were needed it could be found in the action of Gov. McKinley himself, who, in his speech accepting a renomination for the Ohio governorship a few weeks ago, condemned President Cleveland for not calling congress together at once to repeal the Sherman act, but who now changes with the new tactics and charges all our troubles to apprehensions of a new tariff policy. -Louisville

-Tom Carter, who led the republican cohorts to defeat last November. has poked his head out of his hole long enough to predict that Gov. McKinley will be reelected by a majority of fifty thousand, that the republicans will win in Iowa and that "Ret" Clarkson will go to the United States senate from that state. As Tom's predictions are always to be "coppered," in the language of Clark street, it is evident that he thinks the grand old party is in a pretty bad way in Ohio and Iowa .-Chicago Herald.

-It is a great thing to be smart, and brilliant, and spectacular, but this his plain duty. - Chicago Tribune (Rep.). Boston Herald.

PARTISANS VERSUS PATRIOTS. Contemptible Methods of Republican Pro-

fessional Politicians. Some of the republican organs of the country that can find nothing in the message of President Cleveland to impair its soundness or raise a question as to its timeliness in dealing with the situation confronting the nation, are seeking devious ways in their effort to injure its author and the party which he so ably represents. If there has been a time in the history of the United States government for the last twentyfive years when disinterested and patriotic action was demanded on the part of those who seek to influence the conduct of its affairs, it is the present. It is not one party or the other that is afflicted by financial disaster, but every section and the entire people. They call upon congress for relief, and the party or the representatives of the party attempting to make capital out of the existing trouble at the risk of sacrificing or impairing the highest public interests, are demagogues who have only to be exposed to be condemned.

One of the methods adopted by these organs who think more of the g. o. p. than of the country is to print in parallel columns the opening of President Harrison's message to congress in December, 1892, and that just issued by President Cleveland, recommending a course to be pursued in the present emergency. They are not presented because of similarity, but as a matter of contrast. Mr. Harrison congratulated the people upon the statement made by him that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States were in the highest degree favorable. He believed that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life had never been enjoyed by the people of the country. Mr. Cleveland told of the existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, and then, in the most direct and statesmanlike manner, pointed out what he thought the shortest and

surest way to relief. What the partisan demagogues would have inferred from this comparison is that the marked change involved came about because President Harrison was voted out of office and the people placed the reins of government in the hands of President Cleveland. There can be no greater reflection upon the intelligence of the American people and no more despicable plan adopted, were its direct purpose to prevent that restoration of confidence so essential to the reestablishment of good times. It is known of all men conversant with the affairs of our government that the present calamity is the result of republican legislation, extravagance and

corruption. The trouble was upon us before President Harrison's term expired. He and Secretary Foster walked the floor and invoked the genius of finance with the prayer that the surplus in the treasury might be maintained intact until turned over to the party in which the people had so generally expressed their confidence. The Sherman law, the tariff legislation fostering trusts, monopolies and centralized wealth, the constant looting of the treasury and the billion-dollar congress had wrought the evil, and it was the legacy given by the g. o. p. to its successor in power. No one can question the truth of what President Cleveland said in he opening of his message. If dent Harrison believed what he said, standing, as he did, upon the verge of financial disaster and with the causts leading thereto as part of his own record, the country has greater reason than ever before to congratulate itself upon the fact of having relegated him to the practice of Indiana law.-Detroit Free Press.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

-The president renews the assurance of his devotion to tariff reform in words that none can mistake; but still the robber barons go on swearing that he is a protectionist, precisely as if nobody had hit them and nothing had happened .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Of course, there is a howl from the suspended pensioners. But why should that be considered as in any way. significant, as some of the republican organs are trying to make it appear? Did anybody expect that the suspended pensioners would not howl?-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Just so long as we live under the McKinley law, just so long will the republicans attribute the evil effects of that law to the fact that we have a democratic administration. What we ought to have is a democratic system administered by a democratic administration. We are all convinced that the effects of the McKinley law are bad. Why then should we permit ourselves to be blamed for its effects? Why not repeal it, and repeal it at once, putting in its place a clear-cut tariff for revenue law. - Indianapolis Sentinel.

--There is not any more pleasing news in these days than are those items from various parts of the country which tell of the factories and mills that have resumed operations, the banks that have opened doors which were temporarily closed, the mines in which the shut-down has come to an end, the business houses that have got over their troubles, the foreign demand for American cereals, the heavy business of railroads, the releasing of currency in private hands, the assured strength of all our savings banks, the arrival of gold from Europe, and other such things .-N. Y. Sun.

-If some of the heavy opensions paid to rich men in public life and out of it could be taken away and given to crippled soldiers who are poor and deserve and need aid from government, an ideal feature in pension reform would be achieved. We have no doubt there are soldiers who get no aid from government, yet who merit it far more than many who receive such aid. Pension reform means the doing away with pensions to unworthy recipients, and men who take money from the government in pensions while they have abunis the time for Hon. Thomas Bracket | dant means of their own for support come very near being in this class.

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION The Democrats of Chase County, Kansas, will meet, in mass convention, at the Court house, in Cotton-2, 1893, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the 2, 1893, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for grounds, buildings, etc., may be obber election, viz: Treasurer, Sheriff County Clerk, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, Coroner, and County Commissioner for the First District, and for the purpose of electing a County Central Committee for the ensuing year. By order of the Democratic County

Central Committee, J. R. BLACKSHERE, W. E. TIMMONS, Chairman

out the country.

closed. Lawrence and other places dunning. in Kansas who are apeing the action the result of that effort and let the matter drop.

Edison declares that if he was so disposed he could cause a panic among the dealers in precious stones. He says that he can manufacture fine

says that he can manufacture fine sapphires for next to nothing, and that he can produce rubies superior to the natural stone for \$5 a pound As rubies are sometimes more valuable than diamonds he could set the jewelers crazy within a week if he felt disposed to do so. The artificial production of precious stones he regards a mere scientific diversion, however, and has no intention of bearing ing the market.

From the Olathe Herald we learn that things are not being conducted just as they should be at the State Deaf and Dumb Institute at that place. It seems that teachers, with little or no experience whatever, are the trainers of the young mind there, teachers "who can not, to save their lives, translate a dozen words correctly into the sign language;" that the school is to be turned into a tailoring establishment, of course, to compete with private tailor shops; that the school is to be turned into a boarding house and pleasure resort, through the decidence of the pound into a tailoring establishment, of course, to compete with private tailor shops; that the building and grounds have been turned into a boarding house and pleasure resort, through the decidence of the pound into a boarding house and pleasure resort, through the decidence of the pound into a tailoring control of the pound into a boarding house and pleasure resort, through the private tailor and provided the product of the three words. Was all private and pleasure resort, through house and pleasure resort, through house and pleasure resort, through the private tailor and provided the product of the day. The product of the day of the private tailor shops; that the building and grounds have been turned into a boarding house and pleasure resort, through the private tailor of the private tail house and pleasure resort, through vacation, for a favored few. Now, this should not be thus, and the proper authorities should inquire into paid to writers as soon as they acthe matter.

should be in attendance at the county was paid. Ex-President Harrison, convention, next Saturday. There Mark Twain and William Dean How has been some talk of an adjournment being had for one week; but, it

The September number has more may be that an adjournment can not than one hundred illustrations, givbe effected; therefore, every Demo- ing the shief points of interest in cratic voter in the county should be the Columbian Exposition, and the con hand to exist in making a tinket Fair is treated by more than a dozen on hand to assist in making a ticket authors, including the famous English or part of a ticket to be voted for the coming election; or if an adjournment is effected every Democrat in the county should be there, so that it cannot be said it was only a haudful the Department of Mines, by the chief of Democrets who did. Turn out and of that department, etcetera. show the other political parties that A feature of this number is a story by Mark Twain, entitled "Is He Livyou are in earnest, and in this way ing or Is He Dead?" will your efforts be more likely to be crowned with success.

ern slope of the Rocky Mountains.
Each county in the States of North
Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming. Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma,
Texas and New Mexico, will send
three delegator to the control of the colorado. three delegates to the convention. It copts to pay cost of 3 months' trial is believed that from the interstate convention will result an organization which will secure the aid demanded of the general government and will attract the attention of the nation to the question of irrigating the vast domain of territory which is now lett in a semi barren condition by the hot Boston, Mass winds of July and August.

be held at San Francisco, Cal. U.S. A., from January 1st to June 30th 27th annual encampment of G. A. R., 1894. The site of this exposition is at Indianapolis Sept. 4 to 9. The located in Golden Gate Park and will cover an area of about 100 acres. There will be five principal buildings. for the Midwinter Fair. viz: a) Manu facturers' and Liberal Arts; b) Agri cultural and Horticultural Hali; c) Mechanical Arts; d) Fine Arts and Decorative Art; f) Administration tickets from Chic-go, which enables are height for the manual control of the contro

The Chase County Courage, of the National Commission, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, will act as Director General and President of the Executive Committee of the Winter Fair; the other members of the administration and officers are: Irwin C. Stump, Vice President; P. N. Lilienthal, Treasurer; Col A. Andrews, R. B. Mitchell, Hon. Eugene J. Gregory, Sacramento: Jacob H. Neff. Gregory, Sacramento; Jacob H. Neff. Colfax; Fulton G. Berry, Fresno; J. S. Slauson, Los Angeles: Alexander wood Falls, on Saturday, September Badlam, Secretary; R. Cornely, Assistant Director General. Information Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

> DOES THIS FIT YOU? The following is clipped from one

of our exchanges:

Wheat a year, and sells this to 1,000 persons in all parts of the country, a great portion of them saying: "I will send you a dollar in a short time."

The printing of envelopes for busi
The farmer does not want to be small fair, not only horses and cattle etc. but

of Topeka, should take warning from Three Dellars a Week for Life HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEO-PLE -- THE LATEST THING OUT.

In order to introduce the Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Y aris Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893, which closes Oct. 1 They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD Those who

THE COST OF AN EX-PRESIDENT'S MANUSCRIPT.

As an illustration of the money quire a reputation, the September Cosmopolitan contains less than eight thousand words for which the sum of Every Democrat in the county sixteen hundred and sixty-six dollars

> The September number has more novelist, Walter Besant; the Midway

THE LATEST MUSIC.

Are you a lover of music? If so There will be an interstate irrigation convention held at Salem, Sept 24. The movement is an important one to the people living on the east—

Mre you a lover of music? If so "Ta ra-ra-boom ta ray," "Hail to the Chief." "After the Ball." "The Happy Farmer, "Metophone Waltz." "Christ mas March." "Denmark Polka," "The Rotation Schottich." "Village 1.

C. A. R. EXCURSION TO INDIAN-CALIFORNIA MIDWINTERINTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

An International Exposition will parament of Kansas as the official

Applications are being re- veterans, sons of veterans, their wives, ceived daily for separate and special constructions such as: State exhibits, restaurants reproductions side hows, etc. M. H. de Young, Vice President R. for complete information,

Fair Topi s.

southwestern part, which will average about 50 per cent of a full crop, with wheat oats and millet a good crop. Four fifths of the county has a good crop of all kinds. Diamond creek especially has as fine a crop as could be raised at any seathe following county officers, to be tained by applying to the Department son. The Fair Directors are doing every voted for at the ensuing Novem of Publicity and Promotion. California thing in their power to make this Fair a Midwinter International Exposition. as the balloon ascension and parachute jump each day; bicycle parade and races each day, attractions which have never before been witnessed here; and three races each day should attract large Many men think that the news- crowds, but the directors cannot alone paper men are persistent dunners. make a fair. The people and especially By way of comparison let us suppose the farmers must assist. Without their wheat a year, and sells this to 1,000 assistence it will be a failure to a great

ness purposes by the government will be abolished September next, and the \$2,000,000 annually paid for this work will hereafter be distributed where it crop and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and the corp are the corp and its value to him is due to You will feel better when you come and you com belongs—among the printers through. him in a thousand little driblets, con see a large display of farm produce and sequently he is seriously embarrassed you will not have to say "well this is The Atchison Patriot says that in spite of the fact that the effort in Topeka to close the drinking clubs was a total failure, Lawrence prohibitionists think they have discovered a scheme whereby the clubs may be the scheme whereby the clubs may in his business, because its debtors nothing." I ask as a special favor to surprised at the effect. By sending any of the above articles by any other person than yourself be sure and put your name on the article. Those that have the premium list read it carefully and bring some

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, ss.

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, July 6, 1893, Notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of July, 1883, a petition signed by J. L. Mc-Dowell and 15 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners on the County and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

ment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northeast corner of section 16 tow ship 22, range 8, east and running thence east on section lines until it reaches Little Cedar Creek, thence following Little Cedar Creek on the most practicable route to its intersection with said section lines extended east, thence east to the northeast corner of section 13, same township and range and thence east to the northeast corner of section 18, Township 22, range 9 and commencing at the northwest corner of sail section 18 and running thence north one mile to the north west corner of section 7. township 22 range 9 and commencing at the northwest corner of the northwest corner of the northwest corner of the northwest corner of the south east quarter of said section 18 township 22, range 9.

Wherenpon, said Board of County Commis-

said section 18, town-hip 22, range 9,
Whereapon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named her sons, viz: George W. Hays, Harvey Underwood and W. H. Cox as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Matfield township, on Thursday the 28 day of September A. D. 1893, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners,
SEEL!

M. K. HARMON.

Additional Final Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands in Chase county, Kansas, sold on 2nd day of september 1890, for the taxes of 1889, will be deeded to the purchasers thereof unless redeemed on or before December 17th, 1893 as set oposite each description:

W 1/2 of nw 1/4 and ne 1/4 of nw 1/4. section 10, township 22, range 6.

D. GRIFFITS.

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Coreoran Building Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of KATE FIE D'S WASHINGTON, containing matter of secial interest, Give same and address and say where you saw this advertisement,

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

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

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Hardware, Stoves. Tinware, Farm Machinery.

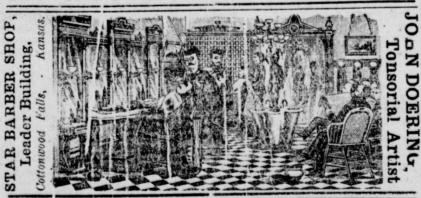


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Pumps,

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but destroys the specific asthma poison in gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. or sale by all druggists.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK, We are authorized to announce A. Lehn-herr as a candidate for our cy Clerk, at the ensuing November election, subject to the

\$5, \$10 and \$20, Genuine Confed rate Bils. \$5, on y five cents each: \$t0 and \$100 bills 10 cents each: \$25c. and \$60c. shinplasters 10 cents each; \$1 and \$2 bills \$5 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of prec. Address, Chas. D. Barkar, 90 S. Forseth et, Adanta, Ga.

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JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY . AT . LAW

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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.

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

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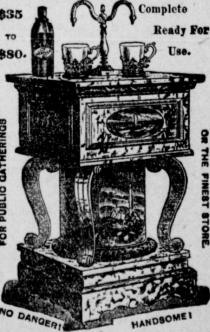
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Forms...per "ear. \$1.50 case in advance; after three mouses, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

BAST. NY.X. Col.X. Chi.X. MRX KC.X | S. A. Brees | Section |

WEST. Mex.x Cal x Den.x Col.x Tex x
 WEST.
 Mex.x Cal x Den.x Col.x Tex x p m p m p m a m p m

 Safford ville.
 6 12 5 42 2 16 3 13 12 1

 Ellinor.
 6 17 5 47 2 22 3 22 1 26

 Strong.
 6 25 5 55 2 28 3 10 1 c8

 Evans.
 6 32 6 02 2 36 3 49 1 49

 Elmdale.
 6 36 6 06 2 10 3 55 1 54

 Clements.
 6 47 6 17 2 51 4 10 2 10

 Cedar Grove 6 05 6 25 2 59 4 21 2 21
 C. K. & W. R. R.

 East.
 Pass.
 Ftr.

 Hymer.
 11 55pm 6 45pm

 Evans.
 12 16sm 7 15

 Strong City.
 12 30 7 30 8

 Cottonwood Falls.
 8

 8 00pm Gladstone Bazaar..... Pass. Frt. Gladstone Cottonwood Falls. Strong City 3 50am 8 30am 5 20 Evans 4 00 8 45 Hymer 4 19 9 15

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Mrs. Mason Young is very ill. We still need money to pay debts. Somers has 17 pupils in shorthand. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. The city school will re-open, Mon-

Get your School Supplies at Gruwell's.

P. J. Norton left, yesterday, for Supplies, for School Boards, at

Two heifer calves for sale; apply at

M. M. Kuhl is having his residence re-painted.

Will Pugh came home, Monday, for a short stay. Al. C. Burton, of Emporia, was in town, Tuesday.

C. W. White was up to Council Grove, Monday. Dr. J. M. Hamme was down to Em-

poria, Saturday. J. E. Day and W. Siling, of Emporia, are in town.

The nights and mornings have been quite cool, this week. Oak street has been graded, from

Union to Third street. Mrs. T. L. Upton has our thanks for a nice lot of apples. Mrs. C. M. Gregory was down to

Emporia, last Saturday. G. C. Jones, of Emporia, was at Elmdale, last Saturday.

his is no joke. We need money, "and don't you forget it."

Miss Anna Rockwood has returned from her visit at Chicago. Dress making by Mrs. Ida E. Wat-

son, at the Hinckley House. A Lodge of Modern Woodmen has been organized at Clements.

Miss May Crook, of Saffordville, is visiting at Aaron Jones', Esq.

Warren Peck is putting up a new store building in Cedar Point. If you ever think of studying shorthand now is your opportunity.

N. B. Scribner shipped a number of cattle to Kansas City, Sunday. Johnnie Martin, of Strong City, went to Kansas City, last week.

J. G. Winters, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last Thursday. Miss Ina Simmons, of Strong City, visited in Kansas City, last week.

School Books, new and old, bought sold and exchanged, at Gruwell's. Mayor James O'Byrne, of Strong City, was at Emporia, last Friday. S. F. Jones, of Strong City, was at

Kansas City, last week, on business. absence, are again living in this city. hanging. James A. Burnley took three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Mon-Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Swope returned home, from their visit at the World's Jesse L

Fair.

Joe and Alex Maule, of Strong City, were at the World's Fair, last week.

Jesse L. Kellogg has sold his livery stable to W. P. Martin, and will go to the Strip. Chester F. Gandy will go with him.

Mrs. O. H. Winegar, of Emporia, visited relatives at Clements, last

& Sanders have been arriving this Mrs. E. R. Mardin, of Eureka, is

here visiting her sister, Mrs. G. W.

Miss Altie Rice will teach in the Patten district, and J. R. Brown at

Hymer. J. W. Brown of Strong City, runs his Hearse free to any part of the

Born, on Wednesday, August 23, 1893, to Mr. and irs Ferd Yenzer, a

Wm. T. Foreman lost a stack of ay, Saturday, that was set fire by

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. Vasie Drinkwater, who was visiting

at Cedar Point, returned to Emporia, last week. Miss Anna K. Morgan received a new and handsome Victor biercle.

last week. Yardmaster Dave Knapp has moved into the D. H. McGinley house in

Strong City. Miss Anna Ellsworth is up, this week, from Emporia, visiting friends

Fred Nation shipped several car loads of cattle to market, last week,

from Wichita. S. A. Breese, wife and sons have returned home from their visit in

Butler county. Go to J W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before buy-

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs. poultry, hides and furs. Do you wear pants? If so, step in Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

and get a pair at Talkington & Son's Matfield Green. The Co-operative Store is having dress goods line, as also in other lines, its flour all re bolted, making a finer which you would do well to call and

and better grade.

John B. Leonard, of El Dorado, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lot place. Leonard, of Bazaar.

Thad Scribner left, Tuesday morn-Tuesday afternoon, Miss Sadie For-

ey entertained her Sunday-school class with a tea party, J. L. McDowell, of Matfield Green, shipped seven car loads of cattle to

Kansas City, last week. E. Campbell, of Middle creek, was in town, Saturday, and gave the Cour-

ANT office a pleasant call. Miss Effie E. Thomas returned nome, Tuesday afternoon, from her visit at Kansas City, Kansas.

The Misses Crocker, of Elinor, returned home, Tuesday evening, from their visit at the World's Fair. Mrs. L. D. Hinckley was stricken with paralysis, last Saturday, from which she is slowly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Simmons, of Emporia, were visiting Chase county friends and relatives, this week.

Messrs. Henry E. and Charles J. Lantry, of Strong City, are again home from their contract work. A gasoline stove for sale. owner has two and wishes to dispose of one. Apply at this office. jeltf

The aged father of Ben Recards, of The aged father of Ben Recards, of Strong City, was up in Morris county. Grove, their old home, the fore part of the week, visiting old time friends.

I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. Brown, Strong City, Kans. Jabin Johnson left, Saturday, for the Cherokee Strip, where he will, probably, remain until after the open-

Best Oil and Gasoline in the market delivered at your door. Perfection Oil. 12c per gallon. Gasoline, 13c. per gal-

A. C. GATES. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of straw hats which they wish to close out at

Rev. Carl Eberhardt and family. of Strong City, returned home, triday

Geo. U. Young, of Strong City, was per he will start at Strong City, this

Ray and Harold Blackshere, of

The string band was out last night serenading, and ye editor of the Cour.
ANT was kindly remembered in the rounds. Thanks, gentlemen, and call

Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Zane, and son, Ralph, of Osage City, arrived here, Saturday, on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mercer are at Kansas City, Kansas, visiting at J. C. Scroggin's, the brother in-law of Mrs.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Ed. Burch and family, after a year's l'alls, Kansas, who also does paper

W. H. Holsinger, who has been in Colorado for the past two weeks, re-turned home, Tuesday night, via Kan-

Prof. W. M. Kyser, Principal of our High School, returned, Tuesday night, from his visit at his home, at Grenola.

Elk county. Week.

Miss Maud Brandley, of Matfield Green, visited the World's Fair, last tween 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office.

For Sale:—A mare and plotse, so years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply nov24-tf

W. S. Romigh is still in Chicago, where he took hogs to market, last week, and where he is visiting the

World's Fair. Mrs. A. B. Watson received the sad

ust 20th, instant. Mr. and Mrs. James McNee and two little sons returned home, yesterday, pacer, that may prove a flyer, from their visit to the World's Fair G. H. McCollister of Tone

and in Wisconsin.

Please to look at the date to which your subscription for the COURANT has been paid, and see if you do not think we need money.

John Bell returned home. Thursday evening, from an extended visit to the World's Fair, and to relatives and friends in Michigan.

things ready for it.

his or her mite to make the coming

Arrearages in subscriptions or new

subscriptions will be very thankfully

received at this office. At present we are very much in need of the money, and earnestly request all those in-

Fred. Yenzer and family left, yes-

County Fair a grand success?

wishes go with them.

aug31-4t

editor will live long and prosper.

The exhibition given by the Ladies'

and which was generously furnished

Died. in Strong City, Sunday, Aug-

ust 27th, 1893, of bronchitis, Sadie Rua, the adopted daughter of Mr. and

Mrs. L. Franz, The little one was born the first of last April, was the daughter of E. A. Smith, and was left

motherless when but a few days old.

The sorrowing parents have the heart

San Francisco, price \$1.00. It con-

tains forty 12x16 pages, printed on

extra heavy glazed paper; is hand-somely illustrated with buildings,

Wm. Forney, the blacksmith, has ust completed two carving knives.

handles and all, that are beauties, and

which he intends sending to his broth

er in Iowa as a present. The blades were made from files, and look as if

they shave hair just like a razor, and

Miss Bella Sanders was given a sur-

Union Hotel, under the manage ment of R. D. Tompkins, its new pro

lodging furnished, and everything about the hotel is very homelike. Farmers stopping at Union Hotel can get good stabling for their horses and

STAR OF THE SOUTH.

yard room for their wagons.

by home talent.

time of bereavement.

city.

Point, is enjoying a visit from ber mother, Mrs. Henry Weaver, of Tribune, Greeley county. W. H. Shaft, H. C. Snyder, Frank Tomlinson and Will Penny, of Clem-

Mrs. O. H. Drinkwater, of Cedar

ents, took six car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week. When you want a first class shave or hair cut give Wm. LaCoss, the gentlemanly barber now located at Julius Remy's old stand, a call.

E, P. Hichman, of Strong City, has returned from Kansas City, where he has been taking his sister home, who was visiting at his home. Master Frank Wilcox. of Council

Grove, returned home, Monday, from a two weeks' visit to his young friend Charlie White, of Strong City. Happy and contented is a home with

The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield

R. C. Henderson, of Ottawa, spent last Sunday, in this city, with the Rev. W. C. Somers.

Mr. Blackburn, of Cedar Point, has purchased of J. R. Drake, of this city, a fine monument to be placed over the

When you want a good dish of Ice Thad Scribner left, Tuesday morning, for a visit to his son and daughter at Griswold, Iowa.

Cream or a glass of Lemonade, go to M. A. Richards', one door north of the Corner Grocery, Cottonwood Falls. Kansas.

Hack to all trains, day or night, and will deliver trunks to and from trains. Leave orders at S. J. Evans' Livery Stable, Main street, east of Broadway. aug17-tf

Richard Cuthbert and daughter, Mrs Wm. Hunter, left, Monday even-ing, for a visit to the World's Fair. They will also visit relatives in Michigan before returning home.

Joseph Harrison, at Bazaar, is selling feed and flour, the best on the market, men's and boys' clething. boots and shoes, hats and caps, and gloves, as low as the lowest.

The coming County Fair will be one of the best ever held in this county, as every one is getting ready to make it a great success. The dates are September 13, 14 and 15,

Joseph Harrison, at Bazaar, keeps on hand a large supply of flour and feed; in fact, a large supply of every-thing in the general merchandise line, and sells at bed-rock prices. Matt. and Geo. McDonald, of Strong

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Butler, who live on the Cottonwood river, four miles east of this city, returned home, Friday, from a visit to their children

City, accompanied by Wm. Martin, of

in Morris and Wabaunsee counties. Dr. C. L. Conaway and wife left, resterday, for Hutchinson, to attend he wedding of an old friend, C. L. Burdick, ticket agent at Colorado Springs, but formerly of Saffordville.

Mrs. Dr. C. L. Conaway and chil turned, Sunday, from Colorado. Mrs. Hickman will remain there yet awhile.

A very heavy rain fell here, Satur night, from their visit to the World's day night, which made the water run over the dam, although part of it had been taken away to the river bed for at Kansas City, last week, buying the purpose of putting it in good represses and material for the new pa-

Our County Fairs are great advertisements for the county, and every one interested in the county should Elmdale, will attend the Presbyterian college at Emporia, again the coming one of the best ever held in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Carson returned home, Tuesday, from Chicago, where they had been visiting the World's Fair, and buying the fall and winter goods for the store of Carson & Sanders.

The time is drawing near for the holding of the Ceunty Fair, and no time should be lost by those who intend making exhibits at the same, in preparing their exhibits so as to take

Word has reached this city that A. D. Lyons, whose wife died, a short time ago, in Arkansas, died about a week after she died, and their little son will be sent to Mr. Lyons' brother in they had come from a factory, and

The Attorney General has written County Treasurer Griffitts that the local authorities had no right to assess or collect taxes on the vacant grade and right of way of the C., K. & W. railroad.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Elder Wright, on Thursday, August 24 1893, Mr. Stephen Fink, of Burns, Marion county, and Miss Etta Pracht, of Matfield Green, Chase county, Kansas.

J. R. Blackshere, of Clover Cliff farm, near Elmdale, the owner of the finest and largest herd of Poled Angus cattle in the State of Kansas, and, perhaps, in the United States, was in town Saturday, on business.

Geo. W. Havs and E. P Sampsell Clint Breese is now clerking in the the store of E. F. Holmes, at Cedar the store of E. F. Holmes, at news, Monday, that her mother had have three colts training on the track, shere has three colts training, and H. E. Lantry has a colt, naturally a

G. H. McCollister, of Topeka, and and in Wisconsin.

The Rev. Thomas Lidzy has been at Baldwin, this week, instructing the joint Conference of Kansas and South Mathediats.

Of Shawnee county's staunch Democrats, and most influential citize's, passed through town, Monday, by wagon, on their way to the Cherokee

Born, on Wednesday, August 23, 1893 to Mr. and irs Ferd Yenzer, a daughter.

Mrs. Ed. J. Raymond has our thanks for a large basket of very fine tomatoes.

If you fail to go to Gruwell's for your School Books, Slates, &c., you will regret it afterward.

Kansas Methodists.

Kansas Methodists.

Kansas Methodists.

Kansas Methodists.

Kansas Methodists.

Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, and Mrs. James K. Milburn, of Toledo, Ohio, visited friends in Council Grove, last Sunday.

If you don't want to attend the night school of shorthand talk to Somers about the day class he is goling to organize soon.

Kansas Methodists.

Kansas Methodists.

Kansas Methodists.

Kansas Methodists.

Kansas Methodists.

Kansas Methodists.

Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, and Mrs. James K. Milburn, of Toledo, Ohio, visited friends in Council Grove, last Sunday.

James Conwell, one of the old times as where fruits ripen earlier and pay for the sights to best advantage.

James Conwell, one of the old times as a matural hot-bed. Fresh vegetables as a natural hot-bed. Fresh vegetab

COURT PROCEEDINCS. Remember the time for holding the Chase County Fair, September 13, 14

and 15th, is drawing near, and if you have not already begun to make pre-parations to exhibit something there-at lose no time in begining to get

State vs. Artie Blue, charged with entering Keevan Bros'. house on Prairie Hill; plead guilty, and, being under 16 years of age, was sentenced to the Reform School until he is 21 years old, unless sooner released, and if he old, unless sooner rel Nearly every cent received by the Chase County Fair Association goes back to the people in the way of premiums, and, therefore, why should can not be received there to be confined in the County jail for one year not every one in the county contribute and pay costs.

State vs. Amos Moses Springer, charged with rape; plead guilty, and being under 16 years of age, the same order made as in the foregoing case.

State Exchange Bank vs. A. Alt dorffer et al.; ordered that out of money turned in to Clerk the plaintiff shall have \$69, and the Mairon Indebted to us, who possibly can, to call and pay us in whole or in part. man, as guardians, the balance, after costs for trial. terday morning, for a visit at the Same vs World's Fair, and for Toledo, Ohio, prejudice. Same vs. Same; dismissed without

which latter place they will make their future home. Mr. and Mrs. Plaintiff ordered to make H. H., J. C. Yenzer have many friends here who and C. M. Winchell parties defendwill miss their society, but whose best ant. Isaac Alexander vs. S. F. Perrigo et J. J. Vestering hopes his friends al.; report of referee referred back to and patrons will be ready to receive the work, which they have given him, by the first of the month. His traveling in Chase county will be less on account of work close at home, yet he will receive new orders. All his work is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

AGENTS Wayner Wayner and al.; report of referee referred back to to him; receiver's report filed and approved, and \$550 allowed receiver for his services, and receiver continued and ordered to make final report at next term of Court.

Albert Bandolen vs. Mary Bandolen; divorce granted on the plea of abandonment.

abandonment AGENTS WANTED.-We are now Abbie L. Chadwick vs. B. N. Chadwick, divorce; judgment for alimony well known and advertise in this pa-

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. Norman F. Thompson vs. Catherine Hayden et al., foreclosure; judgment for plaintiff against Catherine Hayden for \$4,898 50; judgment for W. B. THE B. B. BLISS Co., Iowa Falls, Iowa. The Chase County Co-operative of Samuel Hayden, against Geo. M. Hayden, Cora J. Hayden, Adolphus Hayden, Herbert Hayden, Edith M. Thomas. Charles Hayden and Jennie RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarib. General Debuity. Lost Store will exchange flour for wheat on better terms than the mills are doing. Flour will be advanced to re-

sponsible parties, who have wheat not threshed Dark flour may be returned and exchanged. W.S. ROMIGH, Hayden, for \$3,484 50. Chas. A. Strock vs. Esther L. Perand exchanged. W. S. Romigh,
Manager.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas T. Jennings, and little daughter, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who were here visiting at Jas. Rogler's.

of Matfield Green whose wife is the Control Hotel.

Chas. A. Strock vs. Estner L. Pering at Jacob, Ridney, Elver, Female Complaints, all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, by their faithful use.

DHAFNESS.

We handle the only Electric in-

of Matfield Green, whose wife is the cousin of Mr. Jennings, left, Mon-Hamilton et al.; judgment for \$804.40, day morning, for Florence, where they will visit other relatives, and from there they will visit other relatives in the form the

Brewster; judgment for \$1,231.80. Matt. Thompson, of Peyton creek, Henry Gray vs. Seth H. Kent et al.; has just received word that his nephew, Geo. F. Thompson, who visjudgment for \$607.90; second lien for ited him and remained here quite K. C. Investment Co., for \$79.
The following Sheriff sales were while some eight years ago, was

drowned in a steamboat disaster, on the Snake river, in Washington, about two weeks ago, the boat being blown up.

Prof. John W. Wilson and Miss

The following Sherin sales were confirmed: Passumpsic Savings Bank vs. R. S. Steel et al.; Alford Sanford vs. Howard Grimes; Strong City Bank vs. H. N. and Mollie Roberts; Matt. McDonald vs. Alex Yarbaugh; W. T. Jeffrey trustee vs. Orlando C. Steven. Prof. John W. Wilson and Miss Maude Johnston, both formerly of Chase county, and, by the way, highly respected and much loved by this people, will be united in marriage, at Henderson. Ky., on September 8, proximo, and the Courant wishes them a happy and prosperous wedded life.

Geo U. Young has put in a printing plant in Strong City, and will issue the first number of his paper, to day, the name of which is to be the Advance. It will be a 7-column folio, and independent in politics. We wellow it to the journalistic field of Chase county, and hope it and its Chase Courant of Chase county, and hope it and its Chase Course of Chase county, and hope it and its Chase Course of Chase county, and hope it and its Chase Course of Chase county, and hope it and its Chase Course of Chase county, and hope it and its Chase Course of Chase county, and hope it and its Chase Course of Chase county, and hope it and its Chase Course of Chase county, and hope it and its Chase Course of Chase county, and hope it and its Chase Course of Chase county, and hope it and its Chase Course of Chase

Chase county, and hope it and its CHEAP EXCURSIONS FOR HOME-

SEEKERS.

September 12, and October 10, the Santa Fe Route will sell round-trip excursion tickets at one standard, first-class fare, plus \$2 (the least rate being \$7) to points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Art Club, Monday and Tuesday evenings, in the old Gillett building. wherein painting in oil and water colors, on china, etc., were displayed. New Mexico, Phoenix and Tempe in Ariwas well attended and highly enjoyed by our people, as was also the music by all who listened to its sweet strains. Homesee

Homeseekers' tickets will be good for return in twenty days; and stop-overs are permitted in going direction only, within A rare chance to see the great south west at small expense. Cherokee Strip invaders should remember this For full particulars, talk it over with local agent Santa Fe Route, the greatest railroad on earth.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Aug.

felt sympathy of their friends in this Miss Tress Dickson. D. M. Tudder. W. A. McKnight. E. J. Moore. W. H. Grieder. James Geary (2). We are in receipt of Part Two of "The Book of the Fair," published by the Bancroft Company, Chicago and William Dudley. A. D. Lyons. A. R. Petters (2). W. H. Sorrels.

Ben Dickson. All the above remaining uncalled for, September 30, 1893, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

portraits, so nery, etc., connected with the World's Fair now being held at Chicago, and is well worth its price. NOTICE. The Cottonwood Falls school will commence next Monday, Sept. 4, and it is desirable on the part of the school Board and teachers that all pupils be present on the first day. Pupils of last year are requested to bring their promotion cards and on entering the building the first morning, pass to their respective rooms and occupy the seats which they occupied at the close of last term. New pupils may pass to room No. 8 and wait for their assign-Mr. Forney offers to forfeit \$10 that they can not be duplicated in this W. M. KYZER, ment.

prise party, last Saturday evening, by the High School Alumni and other DEATH OF COL. A. M. FLORY. friends. The night was lovely, the moon spreading a silver sheen over the beautiful lawn, and all enjoyed It will be sad news to our readers to earn of the death of Col. A. M. Flory, themselves hugely; and, by the way, Miss Sanders will leave, to-night, for Monmouth, Illinois, where she will attend college. Her father, W. W. which took place at his home in Emporia, last Friday. Col. Flory was for a short time pastor of the Presby-terian Church in this city, and also of Sanders, will accompany her as far as the Presbyterian congregation at Cedar Point.

FOR SALE.

A blacksmith shop-stone building, prietor, has been re papered re-paint-ed, and generally overhauled, and continues to be one of the best hotels in this part of the State, where traveling men have a good sample room; where good, square meals are served, good lodging furnished, and everything the state of the barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

TO BECIN WITH You have been wondering how much it would cost to go to the World's Fair.

The price of a ticket from Cottonwood Falls to Chicago and return, via Santa Fe Boute, is \$26.40. Tickets on sale April 25th to October 31s', inclusive, with final return limit of November 15th, 1893.

Call on J. J. Comer, local agent at Cottonwood Falls, and ask for free illustrated folder, describing World's Fair buildings and how to see the sights to best advantage.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF

CHASE COUNTY.

If you get your horses in good shape well broke and fat, I will sell all of

A. H. P. BOHNING, M. D.

A SGHOOL OF

Shorthand and Typewriting

Cottonwood Falis, Kan.,

CEO. W. SOMERS.

Now is your opportunity to get a thorough knowledge of this useful and important study for the small sum of \$8.00, without leaving your home
Our system is the best now in use and we guarantee that all who complete our course of two months 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,

COD'S CIFT,

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,

Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express, Cures Others 😩 🥔

The B. B. Bliss Electric Body Denman, administrator of the estate Belts and their Attachments are

RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarrb, General Debility, Lost

vention that is successful in curing

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

B. B. Bliss, Iowa Falls, Iowa. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

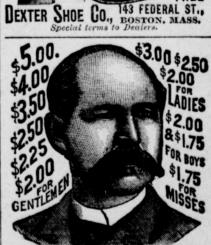
-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS





Scientific American

143 FEDERAL ST.,



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE NOT KIP.

Best Calf Shoe in the world for the price.
W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere.
Everybody should wear them. It is a duty
you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Elconomize in your footweat purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, where the best value at the prices vertised above, as thousands can testify.

Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Lock for it when you buy.

W. L. Douglas, Breckton, Mass. Sold by CHASE COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE MER-

CANTILE COMPANY,

under the management of

CEO. W. SOMERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kan

ELECTRICITY

Why Not You?

Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female

Deatness when caused by Catarrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc.

Chase county Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.



TO A WEE LADDIE.

- I call you many a name, my king! No font-name is enough for me; All prettiness of call I bring
- From fair tales and history; But mostly after two whereon A light from Shakespeare's spirit fell, I love to call you, little one, Eyen after Puck and Ariel.
- And hereby, stranger, may you guess A little of this laddle's kind,
- His pretty ways and mischievousness In Ariel and Puck combined; His nimble, supple movements—oh, Full oftentimes I cannot tell
- If here be Robin Goodfello Or here be delicate Ariel! But there be times, oh, rarely sweet!
- Times when my whole soul knoweth well, Beside me walk an angel's feet, Not feet of Puck nor Ariel:
- A human angel, with the eyes
 That sure have met the eyes of God.
 In walking through some Paradise
- Where feet of mine have never trod.
- I have no name to call you by,
 My darling, at such times as this:
 I only watch you reverently,
- And in the silence bend to kiss
- That sweetest face and loveliest, Has e'er been looked upon by me, Who entertained this angel guest,

Not unaware but wittingly.

--Longman's Magazine



CHAPTER XVII .-- CONTINUED. "I think the lady is in trouble. She wears a black veil, and her voice is weak," the waiter volunteered, by way of enlightenment.

"Can it be-" "Show the lady up," said John Lori-

mer, peremptorily.
"Why should she come to me? To reproach me? To curse me? How can I face her, John, this desolate girl?" John took her in his arms and kissed

her gravely on the forehead: Dear wife, bear in mind that you only obeyed an inexorable necessity. You have nothing to flinch from. She asked to see you alone. I wish I could help you; but I cannot.'

Ida Fairbanks found Nora standing caim and collected by the bare white marble center-table. But at sight of that desolate figure, with its impenetrable black veil dropping in heavy folds about her majestic form, Nora's composure forsook her entirely. She held out both hands imploringly as she sobbed:

"You have come here to tell me that you hate me. You have come here to curse me for wrecking your happiness. I could not help it! The clew was in my hands. What would you have done?"

"Exactly what you did," said Ida, wearily. She had thrown back her veil, and stood looking at Nora with haggard eyes and lips that twitched convulsively:

"I started with Ninette. I thought I would bring her here to plead with you for her father; but-but-a friend met us and insisted upon my leaving the child with Mr. Lorimer until I had seen you. It was Dennis. I have been saying good-by to him-giving him up a second time-last time." "Why? Oh, why?"

Nora was kneeling by the arm of the chair into which she had forced her vis-

"Surely it is not his wish?" "No; it is not his wish. Poor Dennis! But do you not see how shocking it is to be thinking of anything but--him?" She put her hands to her head, perplex-"I am so tired of thinking-so tired of trying to straighten things out!"

"You wanted me to do something for ?" Nora bent her head gently and kissed the white blue-veined hand that rested on the arm of the chair. "My heart aches for you! Oh, say that you forgive me!"

'Forgive you? Do you suppose I think you liked to do it? Oh, dear, no! her. I laughed to find that Mrs. Eu- all gone through so much that Fair-It must have been horrible! And you Ninette's aunt-the 'Norrie' she loves so dearly still. But-don't you see?-Dennis must not have a brother-in-law in the penitentiary for life. I believe they think that will be the sentence-unless -unless-" She shuddered, closed her eyes, and her head dropped heavily back against the chair.

Nora sprang to her feet in alarm.

Ida opened her eyes slowly:
"I have not fainted. I don't know how to faint. I came to ask you to do something. I feel as if you were the only one they would listen to. I wish Dennis had not followed me here. His face comes between me and Sibley. I ought not to think of a thing but my poor boy until-until I procure his par-

"Pardon!" Nora took up the word feverishly. "A pardon from the governor?"

Ida looked at her anxiously. "Yes. You could do it. She was your sister. Your wishes would carry weight. You loved her child-his child. I thought for Ninette's sake, perhaps-

Nora laid her hand over the girl's quivering lips as softly as a falling flower petal. "Poor, suffering sister, for your sake!"

A rush of feet, a shrill, childish treble, and Ninette, held aloft in Dennis' strong arms, was before them, flut tering her small handkerchief frantically. "He tells me to cry good news!

Hope! hope!" Both women turned appealing eyes on Dennis. The torture of another moment's suspense could not be borne.

'A clew," he said, huskily, "but I do believe it will lead to Sibley's vindica-

Then, addressing himself now to Ida, now to Nora, he went on, excitedly: "I was sitting in the square, waiting for you, dear. I had allowed Ninette to wander off the length of a bench with some respectable-looking youngster, when, all of a sudden, a commotion of lengthening his stirrup straps for him some sort carried every idler in the after he had mounted. "It is such a square to a certain corner of it. It bright, happy letter, and tells it all so doesn't take long to mass a crowd in clearly. that locality, and before I could make sup my mind whether to sit out or try to deave the square in advance of the ragged forerunners, two policemen were almost abreast of me, dragging between them a woman in a beastly state of intoxication

"At sight of her, Ninette, there, set

up a howl: 'Celeste! Celeste! my Celeste!

"The mob came to a standstill. The woman had wrenched herself free and darted towards the child. She was on her knees, clutching the little thing's skirts, and weeping piteously over her. 'It is my Ninette!-my little Ninette! Beg for her, little one! plead for your Celeste! They say she is drunk. Plead for her, little one!' But Ninette, terriand clung to my neck, shouting: 'Take her away! take her away! It isn't my Celeste!

policemen dragged her forward. She 'Little beast! what does it matout of the Lorimers and the Fairbanks and the Hemways."

was poor Mellie's servant: could she- nis and before John's wife." Mellie was the only Hemway she knew."

came to bring the child to you. I am going to consult the chief of police."

Slowly, cautiously, the slight indiscretion of a vengeful outburst was woven in and out with every strand of circumstantial evidence, until, standing at bay, the French woman, under seof despair.

"Yes," she said, "I have had all the revenge I wanted out of the Lorimers and Fairbanks! The women, I mean. They are arrogant and treated the nurse Celeste as if she were a worm. Worms turn sometimes, and Celeste Bougereaux is that sort of a worm. When Miss Fairbanks ordered me from head reverently.

the house and told me I was not a fit "Read me Dick's letter again, Raphperson to be with her niece, I hated her! When I got back to New Orleans, without place and without money, I was in despair. If I had been handsome, I need not have despaired. But le bon Dien has cursed me with ugli- Cato." ness. I had, therefore, to look out for myself. A fellow servant of mine at one time, a man named Bennett, feeling sorry for me, told me that his mistress, a beautiful and rich lady, wanted

Rafe laughed, and, bounding back up the stairs two at a time, laid the command peremptorily on the mistress of White Cliffs, who, though pale and thin from her late sickness, was essaying to

grasp once more the domestic scept "You are not to move," said Rafe. everely; "that is, after I get you into They are taking your Celeste to jail. that big chair in the corner. Lorrie says you are not."

Mrs. Lorimer sank into the chair with a new sort of docility. This illness fied beyond reason, pushed her away, and the hours of reflection that had come to her with convalescence had lessened her sense of self-importance materially. It seemed highly probable "Then, by the Lord Harry, Norrie, if that the world, and even White Cliffs, ever you saw a face become sud-would have gone on even if she had denly viperish, that fiend's did. The not.

"I think I should like to hear Dick's laughed, and shook her fist in the child's letter again," she said, then smiled at Rafe's comical expression. "I know I ter? I have had all the revenge I want have heard it five times, but it is good to hear of the clouds breaking away and the sun shining on them all down Nora started violently. "Out of the there. And, Raphael, I think it will do Hemways? Oh, Dennis, can it be- She me good to humble myself before Den-

"I don't think they would want that, mother," said Rafe, with a gentleness "It is a clew worth following up. I born of pity for the sharp self-rebuke

in the old woman's tones. "Yes, yes! or at least I will want it. I kept Dennis from marrying that noble girl for years; and-and-Raphael, if I had not repeated to John the words I heard that fiend Celeste use, the very first night poor Nora spent at White vere interrogation, made her confession | Cliffs, he would not have been so supine of guilt with a fierce recklessness born afterwards. I made him believe the child Ninette was Nora's daughter and not her niece. I have been a bad, hardhearted old woman, and don't deserve to have lived to see the two houses of White Cliffs and Glenburnie so blissfully united."

"Thank God, they are united at last!" said Rafe, bowing his curl-crowned

ael," she demanded, with a touch of the old imperiousness.

"I can repeat it to you," said Rafe; "I know it by heart; but Lorrie has gone over to Glenburnie to read it to

"Just like him," said Mrs. Lorimer, with a proud smile. "Just like him," Rafe echoed, cordial-

ly. "Well, Dick says that the whole crowd, himself excepted, seemed disinto change - maid, and I might possi- clined to return to Glenburnie and



SHE HELD OUT BOTH HANDS.

library, where she was sitting alone. I time. knew too much of her past life. She I do not know what for. It was ors with him." all done so quickly. I do not know why I did it at all. I think I meant only to Raphael." frighten her. But she lay so very quiet Bennett to show me the way out. When little charm which I wore on my brace- the two families. We need her." let was gone. It was a bit of broken chain with a seal with a bird on it that the child Ninette had had among her playthings, and I had taken it from her, for she knew nothing of its value, and I liked it. It was a pretty trinket.

"I had no idea the whole thing-the mystery, I mean-would hinge on that. I have read all the trial. The Fairequally in it."

Then, glowering sullenly on her perecutors, as she called them, she folded her long, thin arms and stubbornly refused to utter another word.

But she had said enough to alter the complexion of the universe for the two families upon which the concentrated hatred of her ignorant soul had been centered. The lawyers did the rest.

It was several weeks after that accidental meeting of the child Ninette and her bonne that Lorimer, turning, as was his wont, to thoughts for others, ordered his horse to ride over to Glenburnie. White Cliffs was giving thanks for mercies received, and it was only just that old Cato should be made

a sharer in the universal joy. "I think I'll just read him Dick's letter entire," he said to Rafe, who was

"It's been worth a drug-shop-full of tonics to mother," said Rafe, applying his broad open palm vigorously to the shining flank of Lorrie's horse by way of send-off.

"Don't let mother move until I come back," Lorrie looked over his shoulder

get the place. He took me to see | White Cliffs immediately. They have he Norcross was Ninette's mother. banks thinks they can best recover She did not laugh. She turned very their equilibrium by traveling a month white when I came into her beautiful or so. They are in Boston by this

"And Dick?" spoke insolertly to me. I don't know why it inflamed me so. It was perhaps charge of the furnishing of Sister Ida's "Fairbanks begged him to take because I had drunk some brandy just suite. He wants the rooms the old genbefore going there. I went very near tleman occupied so long beautified for to her—I do not know what for. I Dennis and his wife. Dick will be up put my hands about her throat. on the Sherlock and bring the decorat-

"I love to say it grey and over again, that she frightened me. I did not ask the boy said, blushing like a girl. "She is such a grand woman, mother. And I got back to my room I found that a there are so many clumsy men between

"'Sister Ida.' That sounds sweet

"I thought of that so often," said Mrs. Lorimer, humbly, "when I lay there waiting for the summons. Yes, she is a grand woman; and I will be proud to call her daughter."

"You have had a daughter all along, mother.'

"John's wife. Yes. But I am wiser now than I was when John brought banks and the Lorimers have suffered her here. I hope they won't tarry very

long, Raphael. I grow restless already. But they did. They tarried until the wild azaleas and the yellow jasamine and the purple-eyed periwinkles were tumbling over each other in fragrant chaos adown the slopes of Dry bayon; until the pink tint of health and happiness had come back to the faces of two dear women; until Sibley Fairbanks began to find in his child balm for the unjust treatment he had endured at the hands of the world; until old Glenburnie, resplendent in its fresh beauty, was ready to open its welcoming por-

tals to them. It was on the first night of Nora's return that the mistress of White Cliffs, following her to the old bedroom where two years before she had given her such a doubtful welcome, folded her in her arms and made a full confession before asking God's blessing on their reunited circle.

It was well done, and fully done; for neither bane nor blessing ever fell lightly from the lips of the mistress of White Cliffs.

[THE END.]

The Monkey's Resolve.

"I'm going to cut off my tail and send it to a comic paper," said the monkey. "I'm told comic papers pay for A BLUE BOOK.

British Report on the Labor Question-Interesting Facts. "Strikes and Lock-outs" is the subject of the most recent blue book or labor issued by the British government, and in it the wide topics of generally throughout the kingdom are also fully treated, because, the compiler says, it is impossible to thoroughly understand the history of a strike book is all in favor of the labor bu-without a knowledge of the larger reaus, and the conclusion is stated that movement going on outside of its im- their action is very beneficent. mediate locality and trade. The book was presented to parliament by the board of trade some two weeks ago. ters they are up to date of the end of

number of years past shows the present existence of a greatly depressed condition of the labor market throughout the kingdom. It began in the latter part of 1890, and has grown steadily worse down to the close of 1892, when the statistics were closed. The experts reach the conclusion that trade will continue to fall away until the end of 1893. In 1890 the average percentage of unemployed was 2.02, in 1891 it was 3.33, and last year it rose to 5.25. During 1890 there were many strikes for an advance in wages. In 1891 there were very few such, but a the money power has an ungodly grip and never will be. Place a starving great many in resistance of reductions in wages, showing the declining condition of trade. There were 893 strikes durlng 1891, affecting 4,507 business concerns, and 13 lock-outs, affecting 48 concerns. More than one-fifth of the strikes were connected with the textile industries, nearly 15 per cent. with mines and 16 per cent. with the building trades. More than half the strikes were because of disputes as to wages, and nearly one-third on account of demands for increased wages. While 45 per cent. of the strikes over wages were successful, and one-fourth more partially so, the number of persons engaged in the unsuccessful strikes was very much larger than in the success-

Twenty-three strikes were on demands for fewer hours of labor, and most of them were more or less successful. There were 47 strikes against the employment of non-union labor, and one-half, comprising by far the larger portion of individual participants, were entire failures. Thirty-one strikes were of peculiar origin, arising out of disputes between different sections of workmen as to the demarkation of their respective trades in jobs in which they were conjointly engaged. In 676 of the principle strikes 266,885 persons were engaged. Out of this number only 68. 247 were entirely successful in attaintheir desires; 98,127 were partially successful, concessions being made on both sides, and 92,763 were entirely unsuccessful. The building trades achieved more success in their disputes than any other branch of industry, a fact attributed to their superior organ-

zation and other special circumstances. The strikes of the year had an average duration of about four weeks. A close estimate places the average weekly wages bill lost by the strikers at £381,000, which makes the total amount of wage money forfeited during the year, on the basis of the four weeks' average, more than £1,500,000. The total is figured at a much greater sum by the trades unions. The capital laid idle by the strikes is a most important consideration, and the loss thus occasioned is vastly in excess of that The amount thus thrown out affected by strikes during the year was about £9,500,000. The various trades unions were actively interested in 261 strikes, involving 51,203 persons, and the maintenance of these strikes cost the unions £156,000. The eight-hour movement did not make much progress toward definite settlement during the year, although the question was prominently before labor organizations and employes. Several private employes voluntarily invited the eight-hour day, but no general action was taken of any

kind, and the question is still moot. An interesting subject is treated under the head of "Public Contracts and Fair Conditions of Labor." In this direction, says the blue book, trades unions and workingmen generally have been very active during the year. "This activity has manifested itself in most districts by increased attention to matters of municipal government, and also in the exercise of the political influence of the unions in parliament. On country councils and other municipal bodies a greater number of direct representatives of labor have been elected than ever before, and the cry for fair conditions of labor in work executed for the community at large has met with a large share of public acceptance and has been popular among most classes because it embodied a demand for justice not only for the workers but for the fair and honest employer, who, in paying his men at the highest standard, was undercut by those paid at the cheapest rates. Thus in many public bodies now, it is a recognized principle that in all contracts a clause shall be inserted insisting on the payment to the workers of fair wages as recognized by the trades unions, and the maintenance of such hours and other conditions of labor as are customary in the trades concerned."

The establishment of labor agencies is engaging the earnest attention of both employers, unions and workingmen generally, and the tendency is largely toward making this the business of the municipal or national government. The trades union congress in Glasgow last year formally declared that it was necessary a labor exchange. modeled after the Bourse du Travail of Paris, should be established and maintained by public funds in every industrial center in the United Kingdom. The association of chambers of commerce, representing the capitalists of the country, has also affirmed the desirability of such agencies and suggests a national bureau. Considerable change, and apparent progress is manifest on this point. Employers were at funny tales."—Harper's Young People. first inclined to look on such proposi- ganization

tion as socialistic, and several labor bureaus were started by private gen tlemen in a philanthropic spirit. These latter now say "the work would be much better executed by the municipality or the state." The trades unions several years ago opposed the idea, betrades unionism and labor agitations lieving such bureaus would nullify their organizations. Their change of front is evidenced in the Glasgow resolution. The testimony of the blue

The one most notable thing about the multiplication of blue books on labor, of royal commissions on labor, the Its facts are supposed to relate specificanxiety of politicians to treat with and ally to the year 1891, but in many mat- please the labor vote, and the general prominence of labor matters, is that the "man with the shovel" is to become A comparison of statistics as to the a power in the state, not in England unemployed in various trades for a alone, but conspicuously all over Europe, a marvelous change from the old order of things.-N. Y. Sun.

HAVE COME TO STAY.

Labor Unions Will Exist as Long as the Competitive System Lasts. Many well meaning, but misguided or unthinking reformers declare that under proper social and political system, trades unions will cease to exist. Nothing could be wider of the mark. True, the social and political condition of the country is to-day rotten; corruption rules our law making bodies, and on the people.

Still, with the sweeping away of these evils, the necessity and usefulness of the trades union will not have vanished. Even though money be plentiful and times good, the unions will be necessary, in order that the toiler may receive his just proportion of the wealth he produces, and to not allow the establishment of obnoxious shop rules and regulations; to keep the hours of labor within reason; to elevate the standard of mechanical skill among the different craftsman, and to not allowed to work; you are not perelevate his social and moral standing.

No system, social or political, which has in its corporation the maintenance of the wage system, can be so perfect that the value or necessity of trades

unions will be destroyed. Indeed, not until the socialistic or nationalistic system supercedes the present competitive one will the necessity for trades unions have vanished. Aye, indeed, will the unions not have disappeared, even then, only as separate organizations, for then the people will have formed themselves into a vast trades union, having as a membership all the people of the entire nation. Yes, the trades union has come to stay!-Farmer and Labor Review.

A NEW DECISION.

A Labor Organization May Not Expel Member Without Good Cause The district court at New Orleans, in the case of Dennis Donnogan, ordered the screwmen's association, a labor organization of the city, composed of men who screw or load cotton bales on shipboard, to restore Donnogan to the association. He had paid all his dues and observed all the requirements of the order, but was expelled from the association a few months ago. The court held that a labor organization could not expel a member without good cause, and deprive him of the advantage of belonging to it. No person not a member of the union can work at loading cotton on any ship in the harbor, so that Donnegan's expulsion shut him out of work. So far as appears on the face of the returns, this is a reasonable decision. The have no weight either in his advancein but 293 of the 4,507 establishments ment or condemnation in union affairs. The taking cognizance of this matter by the court at New Orleans is of more than passing importance; it may mean the reference to the courts of many issues that arise in labor unions, with the right to appeal to courts of equity and sue and be sued. The times are full of development in the relations between labor and capital and it be hooves labor to get together and stay

agement.-Labor Tribune. LESSON FOR LABOR.

together under first-class business man-

The Present Storm May Bring Clear Skies to Organized Labor. The present condition of things with mills closing down and running on short time and wages being reduced should teach a lesson to all working-

But the much needed lesson will never be learned without organization -genuine trade organization; organization for protection in the shop and legislature; organization for the maintenance of our rights as men and citizens: organization for mutual protection in health and sickness.

Unorganized people will never learn anything except the lesson of how to submit. For the unorganized there is no hope. Unfortunately they do much to destroy the hopes of others

The trade organizations which can weather the present storm are to be congratulated. There are many, we are glad to say, indeed all which since the days of 1873 have learned the neces sity of building on a protective and benevolent basis with high dues.

It will be found that when the pres ent unnatural storm blows over that the unorganized will have suffered the most and that the trade or labor unions which have been built only on sentiment have passed out of existence. -Labor Standard.

Labor Notes. After a two years' fight the boiler makers have won a strike against two

of the largest firms in Brooklyn. Hugh O'Donnell, of Homestead fame now associated with M. J. Carroll, editor of the Eight-Hour Herald, of est labor papers in the country.

The International Typographical union was caught in the Indianapolis bank crash. If the money is lost, perhaps the printers will have learned to

vote for government postal banks. About 400,000 miners and nearly all boot and shoe workers of Great Britain are locked out because reductions were refused. It may be a fight to the death between the bosses' and employers' or-

PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Shorten the Hours of Labor If You If the number of the unemployed

continues to increase in the future as they have done during the past ten years, there is danger that the prediction of Lord Macaulay will come true. He predicted that the American republic would be overthrown by vandals raised within her own borders; and if we consider that Carroll D. Wright's last report gave the number of unemployed as over 2,000,000 (which would make a larger army than any the world ever saw), it is not hard to discern that a time may come when hunger and involuntary idleness will result in the forming of military organizations by the unemployed. To-day the number of the unemployed cannot be less than 3,000,000, and this number is increasing daily on account of the financial conspiracy that has been formed against the people. With the invention of labor-saving machinery added to the other causes of involuntary idleness, it can be mathematically demonstrated that in less than fifteen years there will be at least 33 per cent. of the laborers of the country unemployed. If it is expected that this great mass of workers will voluntarily submit to starvation and privation without raising their hands, the plutocracy expects what never has been man in a well-provisioned pantry and say to him, "thou shalt not steal." It would be folly to expect that he would starve when surrounded by plenty, and yet this is just what the rich seem to expect that the victims of our industrial system will submit to.

Men are thrown out of employment through no fault of their own. roam the country in search of work. They don't ask for charity. They are willing to toil for a living. But with cruel irony society says: "You are mitted to steal; the best thing you can do, therefore, is to quietly make an end of yourself: but don't make a fuss about it." The result is that the unemployed become tramps and are outlawed by society, conscious that at the bottom they are simply victims of a social system that places every man's hand on his neighbor's throat. The law tells them that every person not having visible means of support is a vagrant and liable to imprisonment; but it does not guarantee that every man who wishes to make an honest living shall have the opportunity to do so. Men must not steal, but they are denied the right of being honest. The wants of the people remain unsatisfied, while we are told there is an overproduction of all commodities: the few enjoy most while producing nothing; vealth and poverty increase rapidly.

Does any sane man believe that this state of affairs can go on indefinitely without disrupting society? If he does, he has not read aright the signs of the times. Some day greed will be unable to defend what it steals. "One man will not be suffered to enjoy without working," says Herbert Spencer, "that which another produces without enjaying." And if it ever becomes necessary for the people to resort to violence in order to throw down the barriers that greed has surrounded the materials and forces of nature, the tramps and outcasts who have been held down by the terrors of the law will inaugurate scenes of plunder and rapine that will rival the acts committed at the sacking of Rome. Every voter should give this matter serious consideration, for it is represented by the wages lost to em- social qualities of the individual should better to avert such a calamity by using the weapon provided by law, than to delay action till human passions get beyond control and overthrow everything in a common ruin. The aspirations of the people have been dammed up so long, and the rich are erecting more dams to keep the people out of their heritage, that if the dams ever break, there will not be a vestige left to remind the people of the present inequitable social system. The privileged classes are making a great mistake in piling fuel on the flames. Some day they will not be able to control the fire of their own making.

The proper solution lies in the absorption by the government of all the means of production and exchange, for men will always take advantage of their fellows and absorb their substance while it remains in their power to do so. Greed must not be allowed to play a "dog-in-the-manger" part. Conditions can be so changed by legislation that every man can have free access to the means of production, and secure the full fruits of his toil. When the people vote for this change they can have it .- Cleveland Citizen.

Join the Union. The Nashville Journal of Labor gives

the following sensible advice to members of unions. If individual members would strive harder upon the line indicated trade unions would rapidly multiply. "Trade unions must have the controlling influence of labor, and to attain this, they must have the control of wages. But in order to fully accomplish this it will be necessary to destroy all competition in the labor market. So, then, we believe it to be the imperative duty of trade union men to labor earnestly to get competitive workers or non-union men, to join the trades unions. This is a duty that the unions should assume, and see that no man is outside the pale of organization that would make a good member, or even a possibly good member. You should labor assidiously to convince those on the outside that to join us they will in no wise forfeit any of their individual liberties as a mechanic, while so long as he remains on the outside he puts himself in open antagonism with an or-Chicago, one of the brightest and clean- ganized body formed for mutual protection and benefit of himself and family. Convince him that by joining he can be improved, and by a united effort, and pulling together, the whole trade can be improved, wages raised and hours of labor reduced.

Breweries in and about Cincinnati, numbering *wenty-eight, are now all union. Hours have been reduced and wages increased, and the union now has 900 members where there were only twenty a few years ago.

HOW TO MAKE ROADS. World's Fair Exhibit of the National

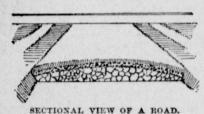
League for Good Roads. One day not long ago a man who had worn shoulder straps in the union army was riding over a wrinkled stretch of prairie road. The road is in a county not far from Chicago. The state might be Indiana, Illinois or Wisconsin. Any one of them could furnish the road. It was a road which appeared to have warped in drying. The middle of the ridge was fluted like a washboard. At places the ruts broadened and deepened into holes large enough for graves. It was slow traveling, for the light buggy lurched and struggled on its squeaking springs. The old soldier held on with both hands and delivered himself of this opinion: "If I'm ever in service again and want to cover a retreat, I'll detail a township supervisor to stay be-

as good as burning bridges. This road had been "worked"-in fact, overworked.

The neighboring farmers had plowed it lengthwise and crosswise. Afterward







center and left it there in picturesque heaps. They would have done something more, but they finished working out their road taxes when they got that far and went back to their crops. The road as they left it was guaranteed to be a quagmire in wet weather and a billowy reach of clods after the sun dried it out. Such a road is to be on exhibit at Jackson park. It will be placed alongside a good road just to thereby "pot-bellied" and unthrifty. show farmers the difference. To make the display accurate in details a farm wagon will be shown, stuck fast in its drawn from the cow will prove a cormuddy depth.

The object of the exhibits made by the National League for Good Roads is to convince farmers that they need better thoroughfares in the country, even if they have to pay more taxes for a year or two. The league has made quite a stir in the world during its brief life. Last October it held a convention in Chicago. Already it has secured the passage in the senate of a



THE OLD MUD ROAD.

commission. It has also put its literature into every post office, agitated the matter of governmental aid in road building and has established local leagues in hundreds of townships.

It has some big men at its head. Senator Manderson is president, Gen. Roy Stone, of New York, vice president. The executive committee includes P. D. Armour and S. W. Allerton, of Chicago; Clem Studebaker, of Indiana; Chauncey B. Ripley, of New Jersey; A. J. Cassatt, of Pennsylvania; W. Seward Webb, of New York, and men of that caliber. The exhibit at the exposition is maintained by private subscriptions.

The little square building, with wide verandas, is at the south of the grounds, east of the colony of windmills and close to the shore of the south pond. Around the house are the short sections of model roads. Three styles of construction are shown on three widths of roadway. The first road is 33 feet wide, with a stone bed 8 feet wide. The second roadway is 41 feet wide, with a driveway of 12 feet. The third is 50 feet wide, with 16 feet of drive along the crown. These are intended for

Of the three styles of road-building the first is simply a six-inch bed of macadam with fine stone and sand on top. It would cost about \$5,000 a mile for a narrow roadway. The second is the sheet iron chimney is best. By regulateight-inch macadam, costing \$6,000 a eight inches of block stone with four and a thermometer are all that are inches of macadam and crushed stone needed to get excellent results. on top, the cost being not far from \$8,000 a mile. The attending engineer says the third style of construction is desirable in soft clay or any soil which has a tendency to be yielding. It costs money, but it lasts forever. All the roads are so built that face sections are exposed. Just back of the league house they are going to show a road suitable for very wet land. It has a deep ditch meal. But remember that it is a conat each side and the crown of stone work has a steep grade on either side.

These sample roads interest visitors in general and farmers in particular. and after nightfall will not be both-They approve of the roads, too, and say ered with flies, but this does crowd the they are good things.

Pinching Back Pole Limas.

If pole lima beans are pinched back when they grow to a height of five feet, productiveness and more desirable milk the size of the crop will not be reduced but the beans will be larger. All the daily with pennyroyal tea she will be beans that set after the vine reaches less annoyed by flies. this height will be killed by frosts un- IF the skim-milk be blue, or the less the season is a very late one, and calves only have whey, put in a handit is useless to let the strength of the ful of wheat middlings and gradually plant go to the formation of the extra increase the ration as the animals grow realized. -American Farmer.

CANING CALVES.

There Is Always Danger in Changing Food

It is a disappointing time when one sees the calf or colt, that has been growing thriftily while fed by its dam, beginning to look rough in hair and thin in flesh as it comes to the changed conditions of feed when once it has been weaned. It is right here that so much of the trouble comes in attempting to raise calves and colts. It is the suddenly changed condition of feed that disarranges the small animal's digestive organs, and for awhile ap pears to stop its growth entirely. The remedy is plainly the making of the change from the dam's milk to the new food as little of a change as possi ble at first, and to make this change very gradually. To do this it is best to begin by al-

lowing the calf, for instance, to take but half its fill of its dam's milk, finishing upon a mixture of fresh milk hind and work the roads. It'll be just and warmed skim-milk. Gradually the dam's milk can be reduced in the ration, and the warmed skim-milk increased while into it is stirred a little boiled flax-seed and boiled oat-meal and middlings, very little of these substances being added milk at first, while gradually increasing the quantity as the calf gets older and more fully accustomed to this food. The great point is to make the change so gradually as not to disturb the digestive functions, and no small part of the care required to do this is having the prepared food always of the warmth of new milk. Even after the calf has grown strong and lusty upon its new diet, the milk and mush which is given it should be warmed, as the chilling of the stomach from the drinking of a pail of cold milk, or other fluid, is likely to be the beginning of a seriself in scours'and in a failure to properly assimilate the food taken, which means retarded growth. A calf at this time should have some grass or hay to eat, but let it be clover, if possible, and not too much of that, for weaned calves kept in a stable frequently overtax both the capacity and the digestive power of their stomachs by eating large quantities of dry hay, becoming If scours occur, even when every care is taken, a drink of milk freshly rective, while constipation, if it occurs, can be remedied by taking care not to boil the milk when heating it, and by slightly increasing the laxative foods that are added to the milk, adding a little boiled bran, if needed, for this purpose. If such a plan is followed, and the small animal, or animals, are kept warm and given a dry pen, the change from their dams to the pail or the calf-feeder can be made with little bill to organize a national highway difficulty.—Webb Donnell, in American Argriculturist.

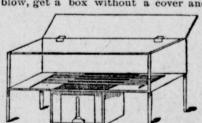
A CREAM BROODER.

Simple Device Which Has Given Satisfactory Results.

The following note is contributed to the Rural New-Yorker by Mr. A. G. Chapman, and may afford a useful suggestion, though it seems to us that one might far better get a ripening vat, the best device being emphatically the cheapest in dairying.

It is a good deal of trouble to keep ter. If the whole milk-room is kept warm, it costs a good deal for fuel, as no fire is needed where the creamer is used. If the cream has to go behind for some one; so I concluded to make a

Make a box wide and high enough to hold all the cream pails you have. Make a cover that can be laid on and will be tight. Cut a hole a foot square the floor high enough to put a lamp blow, get a box without a cover and light.



put a door in the side and set the big box on it. Put your lamp inside and shut the door. Make a slat rack and place inside to set the pails on to keep them up from the bottom of the box so that the air can pass under them. Any ordinary lamp can be used, but a tin ing the flame, one can get just the de-The third is called the Tellford gree of heat needed. A little practice

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS

SMALL eaters make poor milkers. THE wise farmer will now have fodder corn to cut for the cows, hogs and Art Thou?" sheep.

Ir you would have sleek, oily pigs, calves or colts, feed them some oil centrated food and should be fed mod-

THE man that milks before daylight udder of his best cow. It is better to have a dark shed in which to milk.

A FLY sheet on the family cow will add to her comfort and tend to larger for family use. If she is sponged off

pods from which nothing will ever be older. Flax-seed boiled until it has formed a jelly is also excellent.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-A St. Louis coroner's jury were holding an inquest on a man who had been killed by an electric bolt, and were divided in opinion as to whether the bolt was natural or artificial.

-It is reported that Prof. Hermann has succeeded in photographing the vowel sounds, by speaking them into a phonograph which reproduced them slowly. The vibrations were recorded by a micro-telephone, which had a small mirror in the vibrating drum. A ray of light reflected from the mirror re corded its vibrations-that is to say, the vibrations of the vowel soundson a traveling band of sensitized paper.

-The European manufacturers of electrical apparatus are not as wide awake as their American brethren in the business. A short time ago the municipal authorities of the small Spanish town of Olot advertised for bids for the concession for lighting the town, and did not receive a single tender. A Belgium town advertised for tenders for lighting either by gas or electricity, and not one firm responded.

-An electrical horsewhip is the latest in France. The whip consists of a celluloid handle containing a small induction coil, together with a battery, the circuit being closed by means of a spring push. Two wires carry the current to the extremity of the whip, which is furnished with two small copper plates having points fixed to them of sufficient length to penetrate the coat of the horse, and yet not being sharp enough to inflict a wound.

-A western designer of advertising specialties has recently found several ways to make use of the electric light. In several Chicago saloons are incandescent lamps in the form of beer , bottles of the ordinary pint size, but of clear ous disturbance that may manifest it- glass, with the brewer's label pasted on the outside. In cigar stores are cigar-shaped lamps with the names of cigar manufacturers on the labels encircling them. The grocery stores have lamps made in imitation of cakes of soap, catsup bottles, etc.

-An electric street railway company in Kalamazoo, Mich., is making use of aluminum disks for tickets, the first attempt to use the metal for this purpose of which there is any record. The tickets are about the size of a quarter of a dollar; a round one for full fare, and an octagonal one for children's fare. The people like the tickets, as they are light and clean. Conductors are not allowed to sell them on cars, but the right to sell has been given exclusively to certain stores, which buy them of the company in \$10 lots. The tickets require no cancellation, and as soon as they are turned in to the company, they are sent to the stores to be again put on sale.

-Nearly 91 per cent of the vessels using the Suez canal last year were able to pursue their journeys uninter-rupted at night by using the electric light, the percentage in the three preceding years having been 88.21, 83.56 and 71.74 respectively. The authorities of the canal will make it obligatory for vessels passing through the canal by night, after the first of next October, to employ apparatus for dividing the light of the projector into two divergent rays. Approaching vessels may, by this means, travel right up to each other without their respective cream at a proper temperature in win- helmsmen being blinded. The diverging apparatus which is to be used is the invention of one of the agents of the company.

-The success which attended the use the stove in the living room, it is much of the electric light in fishing off the in the way, and may absorb some of California coast has led to the devising the odors from the cooking vegetables. of various improved apparatus for that It makes a good deal of hard lugging purpose. One of these consists of a large iron frame interlaced with netsmall room on the principle of the ting, which can be opened and closed at the will of the operator. An electric light encased in a lantern is lowered to hold a cream pail and long enough | into the net, the electricity being furnished by a motor in the bow of the boat. As the boat moves along the network is thrown open and the bright in the bottom and line the edges with light of the lamp, which is seen at a Stop this up by nailing a piece of great distance in the clear water, sheet iron over it on the outside. Nail | arouses the curiosity of the fish, which on some legs so as to raise it up from readily swim into the trap. This is the modern varient of the old method of under it. If in a room where wind will destroying fish from a canoe by torch-

APPLIED SCIENCE.

An Electrician Who Made Good Use of His Knowledge. A Brooklyn electrician has been an-

noved by cat concerts in his back yard. Every night the cat ranged themselves on the back fence and meowed in chorus. The leading tenor in the company was a monster with a falsetto voice of great range and power. He was particularly strong in roulade and cadenza, and some of his fortomento passages were models in expression.

But the concerts became monotonous after awhile, and the electrician determined to stop them. He placed a thin steel plate on top of the fence and connected it with a motor in the kitchen. He permitted the plate to remain on the fence for three nights, until the big tenor had become accustomed to sitting on it. The plate was a great improvement as a seat over the ragged edge of the fence. On one moonlight night the maltese soprano assoluta, the cherry-colored mezzo and the bewhiskered tenor robusto were singing a Chicago arrangement of "Maria, Where

The tenor had reached a sustained passage surcharged with love, and had risen on his hind legs to give freer expression to it, when the current was turned on. The sustained passage was cut in two as if with a cleaver. It ended in a most discordant squawk as the tenor fell off the fence upon his back, only to bound in the air like a ball and disappear over the fence and down the street like a black comet .- N. Y. Ad-

Boarding-House Variety.

Mrs. Slimdiet-I wonder why it is hat people never tire of coffee? Old Boarder-I presume because it never tastes twice alike.-N. Y. Week-

No Sympathy Needed. "I am so sorry for that poor letter

carrier. He has to walk the floor every night with his baby."
"You forget he is used to walking." -Texas Siftings.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Jelly Pie. -One cupful of fruit juice or jelly, one cupful of sugar, one egg, and one tablespoonful of cornstarch. Mix all together and bake with two crusts.-Housekeeper.

-Gelatine Icing for Cakes.-One scant tablespoonful of gelatine, dissolved in two tablespoons of hot water; mix with powdered sugar till quite stiff, spread on the cake and smooth with a knife dipped in hot water.-Detroit Free Press.

-Delicious Fried Eggs.-Melt just enough butter to grease the bottom of the pan, then add the eggs, taking care not to break the yolks. Cover, and cook till the white is all set, or longer if you like the yolk hard. Eggs fried thus are immeasurably better than when cooked by the ordinary method. -Ladies' Home Journal.

-Feather Cake.-One egg, one cup ful of sugar, butter the size of a wal nut, half a cupful of sweet milk, one heaping teaspoon of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda, one and a half cupfuls of sifted flour; stir only enough to mix well. By using different flavorings I have a variety of cake. It is excellent for jelly, cocoanut or any layer cake.

-Gingerette-One gallon of water, one pound white sugar, one-half ounce of best ginger root, one-fourth ounce of cream of tartar, and two sliced lemons. Boil ginger and lemons ten minutes in a part of the water; dissolve the sugar and cream of tartar in cold water; mix all, and add one gill of good yeast. Let it ferment through the night, and strain and bottle in the morning.-Boston

-Cornmeal Cake -- Scald a quart of sweet milk at night and stir into it gradually a pint of corn-meal, a tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix together well and set in a cool place to rise. In the morning add two well beaten eggs and beat the whole thoroughly, as its excellence de-pends on this; then bake in buttered pans thirty minutes. Cut and serve hot.—Orange Judd Farmer.

-Chocolate Pudding.-Let one pint of milk come to the boiling point; mix together one-half cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, a tiny pinch of salt and two heaping tablespoonfuls of corn starch; wet with a little cold milk and stir into the boiling milk. When it thickens pour into a wet mould and set in a cool place. Serve with cream, sweetened and flavored with vanilla.-Housekeeper.

-Cherry Dumpling .- In cherry time I often make what is called cherry dumpling. Fill a deep earthen dish and a little water, cover with a thick crust made as for biscuit, and steam over a kettle of boiling water until the crust is done. It may be eaten with sauce made of one part butter and two of sugar stirred to a cream; or with only sugar and cherry juice for a sauce. I make a similar crust for cherry pies, as I long ago discarded rich pastry .-Prairie Farmer.

-Elve's Pudding .- Three cups flour, one cup sugar, one cup sweet milk, one cup molasses into which stir one teaspoon soda, one-fourth cup butter, two beaten eggs. Make this into a batter and add one-half pound raisins, onehalf pound currants, a little acid preserves, one teaspoon each of nutmeg cloves. Bake slowly, or boil two and a half or three hours in a tin pail set in a kettle of water. Keep countries in a tin pail set in and cinnamon and one-half teaspoon a kettle of water. Keep covered while boiling. Serve with butter sauce.

A LOST ART.

Sewing by Hand Has Become a Rare Ocpation.

"It seems to me that fine hand-sew ing is almost a lost art," said a lady who was noted for the daintiness of her belongings. "I have employed a number of seamstresses, and while they can arrange and put things together very well indeed, when it comes to fine finishing they make a rather sad failure of their work. I wonder that some of these people who pride themselves on their skill with the needle do not take pains to learn some of the old-fashioned ways of finishing. I had a special desire for a ruffle rolled and sewed on over and over on a certain garment not long ago. I tried to get three or four seamstresses to finish it, and finally was forced to do it myself, as none of them was able to complete the task in a satisfactory way. It isn't difficult, either; it just needs a little careful handling, and really makes the prettiest of all finishings.

"Handmade ruffles are so neat and dainty. Indeed, I never have any lack of those, for I keep some material always on hand in my workbasket, and when I have a half hour to sit down I am never idle. One can accumulate a quantity of pretty ruffling and hemstitched bands by doing a few minutes work at a time, and they are wonderfully handy when the seamstress comes to do the semiannual work.

"It would be a good idea if there could be sewing classes in all schools. An afternoon could not be used to better advantage than in training girls to use the needle. It is to be hoped that when we grow a little wiser we will take pains to teach branches in all of our public schools that will fit boys and girls alike for the home duties and responsibilities that are quite sure to come to them all, sooner or later."-St. Louis Republic.

Wholesomeness of Housework.

To keep the complexion and spirits good, to preserve grace, strength and agility of motion, there is no gymnasium so valuable, no exercise more ben eficial in result than sweeping, dusting, making beds, washing dishes and the polishing of brass and silver. One year of such muscular effort within doors together with regular exercise in open air, will do more for a woman's complexion than all the lotions and pomades that were ever invented. Perhaps the reason why housework does so much more for women than games is the fact that exercise which is immediately productive cheers the spirit. It gives women courage to go on living, and makes things seem really worth while .- Medical Record.

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For Summer Cookery

Royal Baking Powder will be found the greatest of helps. With least labor and trouble it makes bread, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing and assuredly digestible and wholesome.

Six Years After. A young man and a young woman ean over the front gate. They are

lovers. It is moonlight. He is loth to leave, as the parting is his last. He is about to go away. They swing on the "I'll never forget you," he says, "and

if death should claim me, my last thought will be of you." "I'll be true to you," she sobs.

never see anybody else or love them as They part. Six years later he re-

turns. His sweetheart of former years has married. They meet at a party. She has changed greatly. Between the dances the recognition takes places.

"Let me see," she muses, with her fan beating a tattoo on her pretty hand, "was it you or your brother whom I used to know?" "Really, I don't know," he says.

"Probably my father."-Boston Globe. If You Had a Friend

Tormented with dyspepsia, you could not give him better advice than to adopt and stick to a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, finest and safest of tonics and regula ters, nnest and safest of tonics and regulations. This is no barren assertion. Experience has proved, physicians and the public certify to it. No less emphatic is their indorsement of it as a remedy for malarial disease, constipation, rheumatism, kidney disease, gout and neuralgia. Use it with persistence

"Poor Miss Nepenny looks miserable." "Didn't the sea air agree with her?" "I guess so, for she's neither tanned nor freckled, and that is what has made her almost sick."-Inter Ocean.

Medical science has achieved a great triumph in the production of Beecham's Pills, which replace a medicine chest. 25c.

"IF there is one time more than another." says an experienced married man, "when a woman should be left alone, "it is when a line of clothes come down in the mud."

J. A. Johnson, Medina, N.Y., says: "Hall's half full of stoned cherries, with sugar 75 cents.

Who was the first wheelman? Father Time. From the beginning he has gone on by cycles.—Demorest's. LADIES can permanently beautify their complexion with Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

MEN are like wheat—the riper their wisdom the lower they hang their heads.—Ram's Horn.

ACADEMY AND SCHOOL HOME, Las Vegas, New Mexico. Climate, a certain cure for students with weak lungs. Circulars. "What is a house without a baby?" asked

a lady writer, and an old bachelor editor replied: "It is comparatively quiet." Good taste is the fine art of knowing

BIRDS with bright feathers are not always fat .- Ram's Horn.

Ir is thyme that makes the old man sage. -Truth.

When money gets tight it is locked up.— Elmira Gazette.

The washerwoman's motto: "Let us soap for the best."

NEXT to Nothing-One degree above zero WHEN men stop climbing they begin to

It ought to be an easy matter for us hear the bark of a holler tree.

THE quickest way of smoothing rough characters is to iron them.—Texas Siftings. WHEN the dressmaker cannot collect her bill a dress suit is likely to be ordered.

Easily Explained.-Fangle-"Why is it called the 'gift' of speech?' Cumso-"B cause talk is cheap."-Detroit Free Press. "The only way to prevent what's past, said Mrs. Muldoon, 'is to put a stop to before it happens."—Demorest's.

A chicken ought to make a good guide. At least it knows considerable about the lay of the land.

Too many churches reckon a man's standing in the church by his "sitting."-Yonkers

HE-"Could you marry a man who is your inferior?" She: "I suppose I shall have to." AN ALL-AROUND REMEDY-Pills.

When silence reigns is it necessary to carry an umbrella?

THE figure-head of a college is usually the professor of mathematics. Try being as pleasant as you can for week and see what will come of it.—Ram'

"Well, I've been making a goose of my-self," said the hen, when the eggs on which she had been sitting hatched into goslings.

Love is a disease, and the most fortunate patient in this, as in other diseases, is he who, never having read a book of medicine, does not know what ails him, but suffere hisale. "What makes the weather so uncertain?"

said the man with his coat buttoned up to his chin. "I guess the thermometer must have taken a drop too much," replied his friend, with a shiver.—Washington Star. "I HEAR that your next-door neighbors

have a new organ. Do you know how many stops it has?" "Only about three a day, and those are only for meals." "You say you wunst lived off in the fat of the land," jeered Silas. "How d'ye eat it?" "Ett it with the forks of the road," respond-

"What is your idea of a poet?" she asked.

"A poet," replied he, "is a man who is long on hair and short on cash."—Washington Wonder if Jatjat Jit Singh's 200 wives were obliged to take his name, and if so, how much they took at a time.—Chicago

It is just as well to beware of the pro-fessional pedestrian. He nearly always has some scheme on foot.—Buffalo Courier.

"I DIDN'T know it was so late," said the volcano, awaking from its long slumber. "I must start my fire."

PROVERB AND COMMENT. — He-"Man-proposes-" She-"Yes; but he needs en-couragement."

Why is the person suffering from the in-fluenza likely to lose his sense of touch? Because he does not feel well.

"August Flower"

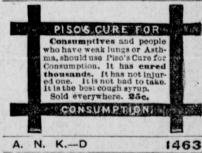
My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely curednow weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va. @





er package. Write for particulars.

T. J. Radford Eczema Co., Kansas City, Mo.
References—Union National Bank and EvansGallagher Drug Company. CUT THIS OUT.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

A GOOD THING TO KNOW! SE SHOE PLUG

FIRST-CLASS CHEW. THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE

THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

The Indiana Senator Favors Repeal of the Sherman Act.

Severe on National Banks-Bimetallism Upon a Ratio to Be Agreed Upon Favored - A Graded Income Tax Advocated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The most important speech on the financial question before congress so far delivered was made to the senate and a great crowd of members of the house and visitors soon after the senate met to-day. It was by Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the senate finance committee, and is regarded as the most complete statement possible of the position of the administration on the issues of the day.

The silver purchase act, Mr. Voorhees declared, was not intended in good faith for the coinage of silver at all. On the contrary it emanated from enemies of silver money and its purpose was to degrade, dishonor and disgrace this, one of the precious metals, until it could no longer hold its place with gold as a part of the specie basis of this country and of the world; in reducing silver to a merchantable commodity, on a level with the products of the field and farm, and issuing treasury certificates on it according to its market value, there could be but one effect on the dignity and stability of that great money metal. It reeled and staggered under the blow until now its enemies predicted with joy its speedy and total destruction.

Mr. Voorhees said that he had spoken in no partisan vein, but yet it was with great satisfaction that he had quoted from the record that not a single vote on his side of the chamber was cast for the act which bore the name of the senator from Ohio to such a peculiar eminence. As a firm, unfaltering believer in bimetallism and as an undeviating supporter of the coinage and the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, without discriminating against either metal, he had voted against the passage of the Sherman act, and for the quarters that those that voted for the repeal were enemies of silver as money and in favor of its demonetization, was not only false so far as he was concerned, but in the light of what had happened in the past it was absurd. He would vote to repeal the Sherman act as he would remove a dead fly from a box of sweet ointment. It tainted and vitiated the entire financial system and destroyed confidence in all business transactions every hour it remained a part of the law. He would at once eradicate this confessed evil other condition than his right and free connection with its repeal, or afterwards by an independent measure, as the success of its immediate repeal, the primary duty of the hour, might at the time dictate a sound financial system, embracing the silver coinage on an equality with gold.

Mr. Voorhees said that such questions as ratio were matters of detail, but the cattle when I was in doubt as to the American people had declared that silver should not be demonetized and contraction take place on the basis of monometallism. Congress would establish a fair ratio and neither of the game if other supplies fail. Stanley American people had declared that silmetals would be dismissed. No efforts would be spared to effect an international agreement, but under no circumstances would the laboring, debt paying men. nine-tenths of the American people consent to double the debts of debtors by destroying half of the constitutional money. He would say to those urging the single gold standard that the people would annihilate such an oppressive destructive system of finance, should it ever be established.

The speaker then paid his compliments to the alleged conspiracy to force the issue of bonds and declared that he had never believed that silver had driven gold from the country. In this connection he recalled the wail of I have news of Emin Pasha since the the dismal prophecy that went up when in 1878 the attempt was made to check the torrent of bankruptcy and ruin caused by the demonetization of silver in 1873. It was predicted that gold would fly to the uttermost parts of the earth from beneath the folds of the American flag to escape the contamination of silver. What did occur? The government coined \$24,000,000 of silver per year for twelve years and meantime the gold in the United States increased at the rate of \$4,000,000 per year. The gold shipments were to be accounted for as a part of the plan to sack the treasury, which was to be accompanied by a concerted outcry from the terror-stricken business circles and from the whole national banking system that nothing could restore confidence and credit save the issuance of \$300,000,000 of bonds. He had no desire to assail the national banks. It was the system he arraigned and not the individuals who conducted it. The unrestricted, unrestrained and unbridled power of these banks whereby the circulation of the money in the hands of the people could often be and has been suddenly fluctuated from a prosperous maximum to a stunted and distressful minimum, constituted a standing and frightful menace against the safety, the welfare and happiness of the great and most useful body of the American people.

The present troubles Mr. Voorhees attributed to the national banks, which had locked up in their vaults hundreds of millions of dollars and had attempt ed to play bully and mastiff toward those highest in authority. He denounced in bitter words the efforts of the money power to curtail the circulating medium by attacking credit and especially pensions, which distributed beyond its control millions every month.

Turning again to a discussion of the national bank system, Mr. Voorhees asserted that the banks were entering in a final fight for a prolonged future existence; they were engaged at their Quatrol ras preliminary to their Wa-

VOORHEES ON FINANCE, supply of government bonds for banking purposes must be very largely in-creased within the next five years or they would be forced to commence winding up and retreating from the theater of action where they have so long appeared, Fourteen years hence, in 1907, the last bond on which the banks had issued their currency would have been redeemed and cancelled. Long before this question of a perpetaation of the national banking system would be pressed peremptorily upon congress. In view of the recent action of the banks, congress could not too soon consider what system the government should adopt in the near future in furnishing a circulating medium to the people. Was there any national bank bold enough to believe that the taxpayers would consent to the indefinite continuance of an immense interest-bearing bonded debt merely for the sake of unholding such a system?

In conclusion. Mr. Voorhees said: "And now, in the meantime, and in view of the present crisis, full of peril as it is, let the whole people of the United States cast out their fears, and abide in an unshaken faith that the present disasters will pass away and be followed, as soon as much needed reforms can be accomplished, by the unbroken sunlight of prosperity, and that He who determines the destiny of nations will cause the republic of their fathers to win and not to lose, in the transcendant mission to which it was dedicated a hundred years ago."

IN DARKEST AFRICA.

Explorer Peters on Stanley's Treatmen of His Men. NEW YORK, Aug. 23 .- Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, said that he wished to correct a statement which had been attributed to him in the interviews published on his arrival from Europe on Friday.

"Some papers have quoted me as saying that Stanley traveled like a gentleman while I traveled like a brigand," said Dr. Peters. "Now, I don't think that Stanley traveled like a gentleman, and I did not say so. From all that I could learn, traveling through the same country that he did, I would say that he did not travel like a gentleman, for he did not treat his European companions same reason he would vote for like gentlemen. Stanley lived on good its repeal. The outery in certain food himself and allowed his men to food himself and allowed his men to live as the negroes did. The French missionaries told me that they visited Stanley's camp at Usumbrir and saw Stanley sitting at the head of the table eating European diet and drinking claret, while Emin Pasha and the members of Stanley's party ate negro diet and drank water. I was told that some of the white men of Stanley's party had to abandon their tents and sleep in the open air so that Stanley's boxes of wine could be taken along. I was also told by one of the missionaries that when Stanley's companion had the from the body of the laws, with no fever and was not able to go on Stanley took a horsewhip and flogged him, say agency to support and to secure in ing, If my white men fall down what will the negroes do?"

"That was on Stanley's first trip, and I was told that he had a white man flogged on his last trip. Another thing, Stanley in his books and treatises excites the pity of his readers by stories of his men starving. Now, I never lost a man from starvation. I always drove got plenty of glory and fame out of his travels, and I admire him for it, but I do not admire the way he treated his

lev and you?" was asked. "No; none at all. I stood up for Emin Pasha when Stanley was against him, but that is all. I have no feeling against Stanley, but think the truth should be told. I wish you would say that it is impossible for me to answer all the letters that are sent to me. People write asking if I know positively that Emin Pasha is alive and to ask for my autograph, and to offer to go with me on my next trip to Africa. report of his death, but do not know if he is still alive, but I think he is."

"Is there any trouble between Stan-

NEARLY FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Refrigerator Room of a Meat Company Proves to Be an Unsafe Place. NEW YORK, Aug. 23.-David Jacobs who is interested in the Buffalo Meat Co., doing business at 513 West Fiftysecond street, narrowly escaped being frozen to death a few days ago in the refrigerating room of the concern. Just before the store closed in the middle of the day, Mr. Jacobs went into the room to examine the stock of meats. In the meantime the clerk, thinking he had gone home, locked the door of the room and went home also. A short time afterward Mr. Jacobs having finished his examination, attempted to go out. He found the door was locked. He realized that in a short time he might be frozen to death. He kicked the door and shouted until he was hoarse. No response came, and he tried in his desperation to break the heavy iron bars which were on the windows. His efforts were futile. He stood still a while, debating what to do next. He began to get drowsy and realized that he was slowly freezing to death. He tried running, but found he could not keep up his circulation. The space was too small. Finally a thought struck him and he took down several large pieces of meat. These he began throwing from one side of the room to the other. Mr. Jacobs is a strong, robust man. He kept up his impromptu ball game until his back ached and he was nearly exhausted. He dare not stop for fear it would cost him his life. After several hours the clerk came back. He opened the door of the room. Mr. Jacobs tumbled into his arms. He hastily summoned a doctor, who applied restoratives. Mr. Jacobs was taken to his home in Thompkins street, Staple- stop for repairs being made earlier. ton, S. I. He is sick in bed as a result of his experience. His doctor says he

will never fully recover. or two of the six blast furnaces now in Japan has made a demand upon the provisional government of Hawaii for terloo They realized that the present | suffrage for the Japanese.

THE DAY FIXED.

The Strip to Be Opened Septems ber 16.

The President Issues the Proclamation So Long Looked For-Land Districts Described-Certificates Required to Enter Upon the Lands

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. - The president issued his proclamation opening the Cherokee strip to settlement at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, central standard time, Saturday, September 16.

All the lands, except those especially reserved, recently acquired from the Cherokee Indian nation and the Ponca and Pawnee tribes in the Indian territory known as the Cherokee outlet, are included in the proclamation's provi-

The lands now open to settlement are divided into seven counties.

After reciting the law and treaties with the Indians under which the land was ceded to the government, the proclamation describes the tracts reserved for county seats of the several counties. In each of these county seats four acres are reserved for the site of a courthouse to be designated by lot and block upon the official plot of survey of the reservation for county seat purposes, hereafter to be issued the commissioner of the general land office, the reservation to be addiquired to be made by section 22 of the act of May 2, 1890. In counties M, N, O and P, in addition to the four acre reservations for county seat purposes, there is an additional reservation of one acre for a site for a land office.

county, and that part of Pawnee reservation in townships 18 and 19 north, ranges 5 and 6 east. The Enid district embraces all of counties L and O. The Alva district embraces all land offices for the district are to be located at the towns after which the districts are named.

With a view to preventing one person from obtaining any advantage over another in making homestead settlement, rules and regulations have been

prescribed substantially as follows: A strip of land 10) feet wide around and immediately within the boundaries of the lands now opened is set apart and entrance upon said strip is permitted prior to the day for the opening of the lands. Upon this strip booths are to be located and clerks from the general land office detailed to take charge of them. The booths will be conveniently located upon the regular lines of travel, five on the northern and five on the southern boundary of the outlet and will be opened for business at noon of September 10 and be kept open each business day from 7 a. m. to 12 o'clock, and from 1 to 6 p m until discontinued by direction of the secretary of the interior. Each party desiring to enter upon the lands

for the purpose of making a homestead entry, or soldier's declaratory statement, or settling upon a town lot, will be required to first appear at one of the booths, and there make a declaration showing his or her qualifications to make such entry or statement or to settle upon a town lot. If the declaration proves satisfactory to the officers in charge of the booth, certificates will be isofficer who may take their homestead affidavits, that all the statements contained in their ons are true in every par

The officers of the United States are expressly charged to permit no party without a certificate to enter upon any part of the outlet. The land offices will be open for business at 12 at noon on the day of opening.

CHINA WILL RETALIATE. So Stated in a Private Letter from the

Celestial Empire.
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—A gentleman in this city has just received from a friend in Tien Tsin, China, a letter saying United States Consul William Bowman, who left that city a short time ago for this country, carried with him a message from Viceroy Li Hung Chang to President Cleveland. The

does not tell how he got a copy of the message, but vouches for it. It is: The Viceroy Li Hung Chang requests Consul Bowman on his return to the United States to call upon President Cleveland and state: First—That the vicero: Li Hung, appredates the good intentions of the president and secretary of state, and thanks them for their efforts to secure a kind and just treatment for the Chinese residing in the United States.

Second—That the viceroy feels keenly the

gentleman who sends the information

unfriendly nature and injustice of the Geary Third-That China will take no action thereon until the next session of the United States congress, in hope that the Geary law will be

Fourth-That if the next congress decides to enforce the law, China will at once retaliste; friendly relations between the two countries will be broken off, and laws will be enacted looking toward the expulsion of all Americans from China.

Fifth—That meantime instructions have been

issued to all officials to take especial care to otect all American citizens in China from

Great Storm Off Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 23.-Not since the memorable storm of thirty years ago when fifty vessels were wrecked on this coast, has such a gale swept Nova Scotia. The storm set in Monday night and continued until the next afternoon. Rain poured in torrents.

Many wrecks are reported, among them

one schooner which sank with her crew of twelve men. Many other minor accidents have occurred and the damage to property is large. Edgar Thompson Works Closing. PITTSBUEGH, Pa., Aug. 23.—The announcement was authoritatively made last night that the Edgar Thompson steel works of the Carnegie Steel Co., Braddock, will be closed down indefinitely next week, owing to a lack of This will be a remarkable occurrence, as this plant is always in full blast at this season of the year, the

The shut-down will throw about 1.800

A BANK CIRCULAR. Commissioner Breidenthal Notifies Kan-

sas Banks That They Must Withdraw Balances from New York Banks, as They Are Not Paying Out-Currency. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 26.-State Bank

Commissioner Breidenthal has issued the following circular letter to all state and private banks in Kansas:

TOPEKA, Kan. Aug. 24, 1893.
To the Cashiers of all State and Private Banks

in Kansas:

Dear Sir: I desire to call your attention to the fact that the banks of New York city are refusing and do absolutely refuse to pay drafts made upon them except through the New York clearing house, and have to my cer-tain knowledge refused requests for pay-ment of amounts due Kansas banks except in their own certificates of deposit which are made payable through the said clearing house and not in lawful money. And further, that they have given instructions to make all drafts on them payable through said clearing house. This action on the part of such banks would indicate that they are insolvent. The United States supreme court declares insolvency to be nability to meet obligations in the usual or ordinary course of business, which applied to a bank means inability to pay the demands that are made upon them, not in clearing house cer-tificates but in cash, lawful money. Section 13 of the Kansas banking law provides that each bank shall at all times have on hand 20 per cent. of its deposits, one-half of which may consist of balances due to it from good solvent banks." In view of these facts balances due from New York city banks in excess of 2 per cent of your deposits will not be considered as a part of your legal reserve, until such banks shall again resume payment in lawful money of the United States The 2 per cent. referred to is permitted for the purpose of enabling you to supply your local demand for New York ex-change. Please furnish me the name of your New York correspondent and a statement of land office, the reservation to be additional to the reservations for parks, schools and other public purposes re- New York bank and if so state the amount of

such indebtedness. Very truly yours,
JOHN W. BREIDENTHAL Bank Commissioner.

EFFECTS OF THE CIRCULAR. Asked why he had issued the circular, Commissioner Breidenthal said that his reason was apparent in the circular The land districts are described as itself. It was done for the protection follows: The Perry district embraces of the banks of Kansas. He denied all of counties K, P and Q, townships that there was any politics in it or that 20 north, ranges 1 west, and 1, 2, and 4 it was intended to bolster up Senator east, which are by law added to Payne Peffer in the stand he took on the floor of the senate Wednesday. He said the circular had been in contemplation fully ten days, a week before Senator Peffer made his speech.

Asked what effect the circular would of county M. The Woodward dis- have, Mr. Breidenthal said that it trict embraces all of county N. The would result in the withdrawal of the Kansas banks of their balances in New York and the transfer of them to other money centers. This was about all the effect it would have. Money now on deposit in New York would be gradually withdrawn by the sale of exchange until balances should become reduced to the 2 per cent. allowed by law.

Local bankers think the effect of the circular on the banks affected by it will be more serious than Commissioner Breidenthal anticipates. A large number of the banks of Kansas are borrowers in New York, by means of re-discounting, and when they begin to withdraw their balances the New York banks in retaliation will call for their

Asked if the clearing house system of meeting demands on the New York banks had affected the Topeka banks, P. I. Bonebrake, president of the Central national bank, said his bank and, so far as he knew, the local banks had not felt it; that business with the New York banks was transacted as promptly as before. He said he thought all the banks of the country would testify the same except those of Chicago, which has grown to be the rival money center to New York, and there New York exchange was at a discount and the bankers were pro testing against the New York way of meeting the present emergency.

P. G. Noel, president of the First national bank, confirmed Mr. Bonebrake's statement and said he was meeting with neither trouble nor delay in dealing with his New York correspondents.

Kansas World's Fair Programme. CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The official programme for Kansas week at the world's fair, beginning September 11, has been announced. Thursday morning at the Kansas building M. W. Cobun, president of the state board, will make the address of welcome, and Commissioner Burton will make an address on behalf of the exposition. Gov. Lewelling will respond on behalf of the people of Kansas. Wednesday morning the governor will deliver the welcome address at the gathering of the Clan McKinley at the Kansas building, and Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, will respond. Other speeche will be made at Festival hall during the week by Senators Peffer and Mar tin. Congressmen. Harris, Simpson Baker and Hudson and Mrs. Mary E. Lease.

Free Silver Men in New York. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.-Three thousand people gathered in Cooper Union last night to hear addresses in behalf of free silver coinage. The principal speaker was Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, who caused cheers by declaring that there were more New York people in the audience than had ever signed resolutions for the repeal of the Sherman law. Gen. A. J. Warner also spoke in denunciation of "gold conspirators" and was roundly applauded. Resolutions declaring for free silver were adopted amid cheers.

To Test the Eight Hour Law CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The initial step toward making a test case of the eight hour and female labor law was taken at a meeting of well known manufacturers yesterday when the Manufacturers' Protective association was organized with a membership of twenty. was agreed that the cost of production | died, while Dr. Knapp was uninjured was being enhanced one-third and the routine of business interfered with by the present law.

Homeseekers at Arkansas City. ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 26.-A arge number of homeseekers arrived ere in wagons and went into camp on the Walnut river. They are from northwest Missouri and eastern Kan-

boomers. A Woman for the Supreme Bench. LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 26.-The prohibition state convention was held vesterday. Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, of men idle. It is quite likely that one this city, was nominated for the supreme bench, and Mrs. C. A. Walker, operation at Braddock will also be closed down owing to the rapid accu-Mr. C. J. Heald and A. E. Richter for state university regents.

A NEW COMMISSION.

Congressman McCreary Has a Scheme to Settle the Monetary Question—A Com-promise Measure Proposed. Washington, Aug. 28.—Congressman

McCreary, of Kentucky, one of the delegates on the part of the United States to the recent international monetary conference at Brussels, has prepared the following joint resolution for introduction in the house:

Resolved, by the senate and house in congress assembled: That a commission is hereby authorized and constituted, to consist of three senators, to be appointed by the president of the senate, three representatives to be ap-pointed by the speaker of the house and three experts to be selected by the president of the United States, with authority to determine the time and place of meeting, and to take evidence in Washington, or in any other city of the country, before the whole committee, or before sub-committees, and to inquire into and

First-On the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, and whether the change is due to the depreciation of silver or to the appreciation of gold: cause of the change, whether permanent or tempor ary: the effect thereof upon finance, trade, commerce, agriculture, labor and other interests of the country and upon the standard of value in this and other countries.

Second-On the policy of maintaining the ouble standard, and what should be the legal ratio between silver and gold when coined Third-On the best means of reorganizing the anking system and restoring confidence and promoting international bimetallism. Fourth-The report of the commission shall be presented not later than January 1, 1894.

"This resolution," said Mr. McCreary, gives the commission authority to inquire into the whole financial question on the broadest phases-not as to bimetallism alone, but also as to the reorganization of our banking system. The means of promoting international bimetallism will also be a subject for the commission to consider. There can be no doubt that the passage of the repeal bill will help open the way for international bimetallism on a fixed ratio among the great nations of the world. which is the best remedy of which I have any knowledge for the monetary evils from which all nations are now suffering. Great Britain, Germany and all the gold standard countries would be delighted to see our country go to a silver basis, so they might add our gold to their stock. They are now watching with interest the congress of the United

"There have been three international monetary conferences held, two of them by request of this country and one by request of the United States and France. The first was in 1878, the second in 1881 and the last in 1892. The first assembled in 1878 and there were but twelve nations represented. When the second assembled in 1881 there were but thirteen nations present. When the conference was held last year twenty nations were present, and all delegates were in their seats the very day the meeting was called together. What does that show? It shows the interest all nations are taking in the question. It shows the interest has increased as the years have advanced. England has always, like a lion, blockaded the way to internation. al bimetallism, but the feeling among her people in favor of international bimetallism has greatly increased in the last few years, and if England would lead the way I think there is no doubt but the Latin union countries would unite with this country in an interna-tional agreement."

TERRIBLE WRECK

Awful Collision on the Long Island Railroad - Fourteen Persons Killed and Many Injured.

LONG ISLAND CITY. L. I., Aug. 28 .-An accident that cost the lives of fourteen people occurred shortly after midnight in the little village of Borne, near Calvary cemetery, in the town of Newton. The Long Island railroad later. In the frightful collision that ensued the two rear cars of the five that made up the Manhattan Beach train were demolished and the middle car overturned. Hardly one of the scores of passengers aboard the three cars escaped unhurt.

Following is a correct list of the killed: Col. L. Buck, 55 years, editor Spirit of the Times; Dietzel, Mrs. Maggie Dietzel, Mrs. Bertha Weinstein, Silney Weinstein, 13 years, her son; Thomas Finn, brakeman Manhattan Beach train; unknown woman, unknown man, small black mustache, letter in pocket addressed to man, with letter in pocket addressed to Mr. Ditman, 75 West Fifty-second street, New York; unknown man with bunch of keys marked J. J. Hyland, Westerly, R. I.; E. P. Harding; unknown man with letter addressed to Miss McKinna; unknown man, with letter in pocket addressed to "Mr. Stein, care of Mr. Goodwin, 33 East as many were injured.

blood of the dead and wounded, and cries of the wounded arose above the hissing steam. As fast as the wounded were taken from the wreck they were carried to the relief train and cared for. The killing of Col. E. A. Buck, editor of the Spirit of the Times, was especially pathetic. He was returning from the beach with his son and Dr. Knapp of New York. The son was thrown, torn and bleeding, out upon the embankment. Col. Buck was so badly hurt that he gasped a few times and and did noble service in administering to the sufferers. The body Buck lies at St. John's hospital.

The scene of the wreck was horrible.

Everything was showered with the

BANK FAILURES CEASED. Comptroller Eckels Says Only Three or

Four Have Occurred Lately. Eckels says: "Bank failures have all had passed the morning. The Englishmost ceased in all sections of the sas. The trains are crowded with country. Only three or four have been looked into, particularly that which reported this week and those are but they esteem beyond the rest as a favortemporary embarrassments and will ite work of Palladio, and called the not need receivers. A half dozen banks Redentore. "You do very right," said are resuming now to every one that suspends. Reports indicate that bank- ers are expecting less difficulty in but then you have so many other fine ers are expecting less difficulty in but then you have so many other fine making collections; that they have things, such charming steel buttons,

CONGRESS.

Senate Getting Warmed Up-Silver Debate Continued in the House.

THE proceedings in the senate on the 21st were of little interest. Senator Morrill spoke in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act A bill to aid the San Francisco exposition passed.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution that there was no lawful election for expectation. was no lawful election for senator by the legis-lature of Kansas, which was referred Mr. Stewart offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement as to the silver bullion purchased in July, 1893, which was agreed to The bill discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion was then called up, and after Morrill's speech Mr. Voorhees had Secre-tary Carlisle's letter as to the cost of recoinage read... In the house Mr. Powers (Vt.) spoke in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act Mr. Hooker (Miss.) opposed the unconditional repeal. Pending debate the speaker announced the standing committees, after which Saturday was set apart for general debate. Mr. Cooper (Ind.) then spoke against free coinage. Mr. (Ind.) then spoke against free coinage. Mr. Alexander (N. C.) advocated it, Mr. Sperry opposed, Mr. Cox (Tenn.) favored it, and Mr. Settle (N. C.) opposed free coinage but favored simetallism. The evening session was devoted to further debate on the financial question.

THE great event in the senate on the 22d was the speech of Senator Voorhees. He made a strong appeal for the repeal of the Sherman act but declared in favor of bimetallism as the policy of the country. He severely denounced national banks, defended the state bank system and advocated a system of limited states notes for general use and state bank notes for home circulation as the best possible solution of the present problems, because it would give a sufficient volume of currency, on a practical specie basis, guarranteed also by public honor and would destroy all power in the hands of individuals, corporations or syndicates to cause fluctuations in the amount of circulation, rendering panics and business distress im possible. He also favored a carefully adjusted and graded income tax. Mr. Voorhees spoke for over one hour and a half and was followed by Mr. Palmer in favor of repeal. The national bank bill was taken up but went over without action. Mr. Peffer offered a resolution calling for information as to the conduct of national banks in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, which went over... Debate on silver continued in the house. Mr. Hopkins (III.) favored unconditional repeal. Mr. Hepburn (late comptroller of the treasury) created a surprise by disagreeing with his party colleagues and dedisagreeing with his party colleagues and de-claring against the repeal of the Sherman act, A joint resolution passed extending to the Cherokee outlet the provisions of the act providing for townsite entries in Oklahoma. The silver debate was then continued until adjournment.

In the senate on the 23d Mr. Peffer's resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury to explain why the banks of New York, Philadel phia and Boston were permitted to pay depos itors in certificates was taken up and a long de bate followed which developed much opposition to national banks. The resolution finally went The Montana senatorial case then came up and a resolution declaring Mr. Mantle not entitled to a seat carried by 35 ayes to 30 hays. but a motion to reconsider left the question un-decided at adjournment....The debate continued in the house on the silver question but was dull and uninteresting. The only thing of interest being the surprise created by Mr. Cannon (Ill.), who spoke against the repeal of the

Sherman act.
In the senate on the 24th the vice president announced Senators Voorhees, Sherman, Ran-som, Chandler, White, Squire and Martin as a committee on the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol. The house joint resolu-tion making the act of May 14, 1830, as to townsites, applicable to the (herokee outlet, was reported with an amendment requiring the trustees appointed to be residents of Oklahoma and placed on the calendar. Mr Peffer ther addressed the senate on the financial situation. He held that the trouble has not been caused by any want of confidence on the part of the people, but by practical treason on the part of a class which he hoped would be relieved from the responsibility of stealing from the people He was followed by Mr. Allen, who spoke in support of his amendment, to add to the Voor-hees bill a provision for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for the coinage, without unnecessary delay of the silver bullion owned by the government....The silver debate in the house was continued but without any particular interest except an amusing tilt between Messrs Pence (Col.) and Bynum (Ind.).

WHEN the senate met on the 25th there was a good attendance, the event of the sitting being the speech of Senator Hill (N. Y.), who ad dressed the senate. He declared himself a bi metallist and for free coinage at a proper ratio.

He favored the repeal of the Sherman act Mr. Stewart also spoke. The house joint resolution extending to the Cherokee outlet the provisions of the Oklahoma townsite act passed with amendment. Adjourned until Monday.... silver debate was resumed in the house Dockery (Mo.) favored tree silver. Messrs. Pendleton and Bowers also favored free silver. train that left Manhattan Beach at 11 | Mr. Burrows (Mich) declared the money strin o'clock was overtaken by the train that left Rockaway beach a few minutes of party would disturb the tariff. He had no hesi tancy in voting for the repeal of the Sherman law as it was unsound in principle, its practica workings were a disappointment, and if continued would result disastrously to the country Mr. Springer attributed the financial trouble to the tariff legislation since the war; over-production, over-borrowing and over-trading caused by this stimulant, and the demonetization of silver. He favored the repeal of the Sherman act and as soon as that had been done he favored going to work to investigate thoroughly and formulate properly such a measure as would fully meet the expectations of the peo

The debate continued until adjournment. THE battle of giants characterized the proceedings in the house on the 23th, it being the closing of the debate on silver. The heavy ora torical artillery had been held in reserve to be brought up at the close of the contest and the hall and galleries were crowded to witness the Alexander Grillett, 29 West Thirty- final onslaught. Ex-Speaker Reed opened the second street, New York; unknown debate of the day in an impassionate appeal that was listened to with intense interest. not regard the present crisis as a result of the Sherman act, but one of those periodical occur-rences that go in cycles. He declared that the democratic party would be responsible what might or might not occur in the fu He was willing to aid in repealing the obnox jous Sherman law, but did not think such re-peal would bring immediate relief. He said that republicans could be relied upon in the mi nority as well as when in the majority as cham Stein, care of Mr. Goodwin, 33 East
Eighty-sixth street, New York." Twice
plons of true and sound finance. Mr. Reed spoke
for exactly an hour, and was followed by Mr. De Armond (Mo.), who opposed repeal and favored free silver. Bourke Cockran (N. Y.) said the democratic platform did not declare for free coinage, and he stood upon that plat-form. He deprecated anything like sectional-ism and all appeals to the west and south as against the east, and spoke eloquently in favor of repeal. Mr. Bland (Mo) and Mr Allen (Miss.) spoke for free coinage, and Mr. Wilson (W Va) closed the debate in a brilliant speech in favor of the repeal bill.

She-Do you notice the beautiful blue haze that seems to envelop everything here?

He-Yes; that's caused by the mosquitoes being so thick. 'I don't understand."

"Well, you will when you hear the remarks of the gentlemen boarders."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

-In "Glympses of Italian Society." the author says that a woman of quality, at the fine ball Bragadin made in Washington, Aug. 28.—Comptroller honor of the season, inquired how she woman named several churches she had much more cash than a fortnight ago, and are taking a hopeful view of the woman's hand to show that she meant no offense.