

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893.

NO. 39.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY MORTON is reported much dissatisfied with the microscopic inspection of pork. He says it costs more than it is worth and is a fraud, causing him to be much worried by persons who want positions to inspect.

The courts have ruled that the inquest conducted on the Ford theater tragedy is not a legal one and it will have to be all done over again.

It is said that Secretary of the Navy Herbert is to marry in September the widow of Daniel Manning, late secretary of the treasury.

The government has gone back to the system of making counter offers in purchasing silver.

The salaries of the clerks who were injured in the Washington tragedy will go on for ninety days, at the expiration of which time they will be stopped.

The president has been slightly indisposed, causing him to remain at his country seat.

A legal contest is on between the United States government and the Leavenworth (Kan.) Coal Co., involving a half million dollars.

BISHOP WILLIAM TAYLOR has written to Secretary Gresham making a plea for American protection for Liberia against the encroachment of European nations.

FRANK B. ANDERSON, has been appointed chief of the law division of the pension office.

COMMISSIONER MILLER has prepared a statement which shows that the total sugar bounty for the fiscal year ended June 30 will be \$9,309,989. The amount actually paid is as follows: On cane sugar, \$8,607,994; on beet sugar, \$531,863; on sorghum sugar, \$19,817; on maple sugar, \$60,119. Total, \$9,309,989.

RUMOR has it that T. T. Crittenden, consul-general to Mexico, has been tendered the appointment as minister to Hawaii to succeed blount.

FRAUDS in rags and bags are to be investigated. Return bags are permitted to enter the country duty free and it seems the number returning is altogether larger than the number going out.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY, who, with Speaker Crisp, was invited to deliver the "Long Talk" at Tammany Hall on July 4, has written a letter regretting his inability to do so.

The war department has been informed that two American Indians of the Pine Ridge agency have been discovered in Australia, where they are in destitute circumstances. The two Indians are American Bear and Eagle Elk, and were formerly with Buffalo Bill's Wild West show in Europe, where they deserted.

THE EAST.

MR. JAMES A. SCHRYMNER, one of the vice presidents of the New York association for improving the condition of the poor, says a surfeit of charity has made the metropolis a paupers' paradise.

MISS LIZZIE CHAPIN, who was recently dismissed from the Wilson school in New York for being a Theosophist, held Sunday school exercises at her home, a group of children being in attendance.

FIRE broke out in a New York building occupied by a number of "sweater" shops. There was a panic among the employes and several were killed in the rush to escape.

FIVE men were injured, one fatally, by a smash-up on the Nickel Plate road at Hamburg, N. Y.

J. H. RICHARDSON, of New Haven, Conn., has brought a suit against reaper men for a patent used in throwing off bundles of grain. He wants \$50,000 damages.

A HYDRAULIC press at Wetherill's machine works, Chester, Pa., exploded, killing James McIntyre. He was dismembered. Daniel Pylant was seriously hurt.

The Brooklyn Eagle predicts that William C. Whitney will be the next president of the United States.

The Union seminary has decided to retain the services of Prof. Briggs, notwithstanding his conviction for heresy.

The New York banks have decided to issue clearing house certificates in hopes of adding financial matters.

FRANK ADAMS, alias James Henry, is the name of the last convict to escape from Sing Sing prison.

The people's party of Pennsylvania nominated J. H. Stevenson, of Allegheny, for supreme judge.

HAVEMEYER'S sugar refinery at Brooklyn was tied up by reason of a strike of the firemen, who demand shorter hours during the summer months.

INFANTA EULALIA spent a day at Niagara Falls, viewing the beauties of the scenery.

REV. DR. JOHN McKIM and Frederick Rogers Graves were consecrated in New York city recently as Protestant Episcopal bishops of China and Japan respectively. Seven bishops assisted in the ceremonies.

"RAILROAD JACK," the famous dog, who traveled all over the country, is dead at Albany, N. Y.

DUN'S weekly review of trade says that the action of New York banks in issuing clearing house certificates has eased the financial pressure.

SEVERAL disastrous marine mishaps occurred at New York, one probably involving a loss of life.

EDWIN M. FIELD, son of the late Cyrus Field, who went insane for a large sum of money, is under practically no confinement at the Buffalo asylum, to which he was sent.

THE WEST.

SECRETARY OF STATE LESIEUR, of Missouri, is preparing to enforce the anti-pool and trust law.

Not a road in Kansas has obeyed the law requiring track scales to be put in at certain stations by July 1. It is claimed the law is defective.

INVESTIGATION showed that the missing lace for the world's fair from Italy were not lost in this country.

AARON COX & Co., bankers of Barnesville, O., assigned recently. All depositors will be paid.

At Fanston, Ok., white and colored citizens became involved in a fight and a number were hurt on both sides.

GEORGE BUTLER, nephew of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and brother-in-law of ex-Chief Bushyhead, of the Cherokee nation, was probably mortally wounded by Frank J. Boudinot near Tahlequah, I. T. It was an accident.

The Chemical National bank, of Chicago, has decided to resume upon the conditions imposed by the comptroller of the currency.

JOHN W. FLOOD, of the Donohue-Kelly bank, San Francisco, has been convicted of embezzling \$104,000.

DARBY O'BRIEN, late captain of the Brooklyn baseball team, died recently at Peoria, Ill., of consumption.

It was German day at the world's fair on the 15th. The Indiana and Arkansas buildings were also dedicated. The events brought out an immense attendance.

The fullblooms in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations have decided that the squaw men shall be debarred from having any share in the money which will shortly be distributed among them.

A. W. SMITH, ex-treasurer of Clark county, Ind., is said to be a defaulter.

The Typothetae of Chicago has forwarded a letter to President Cleveland urging him to ignore the protest of the International Typographical union in the selection of a public printer.

The report of the auditor of the world's fair shows that its finances are getting in good shape.

JUI MOW, a penniless Chinaman, of Chicago, made two attempts to drown himself, but was rescued each time.

The wheat crop of Oklahoma is double that of last year.

A LONE robber attempted to hold up a stage near Jackson, Cal. He killed the Fargo messenger, but got no booty.

A GRAIN clearing house is proposed at Duluth, Minn.

The eastbound passenger train went into the ditch three miles east of Holbrook, Ariz. Engineer Oscar Frostland and Fireman Snyder were caught in the wreck and both badly if not fatally injured. A tramp was killed outright.

AN alleged blarney stone from Ireland has arrived at the world's fair.

The immense Ferris wheel is now successfully running at the world's fair.

A VERDICT was reached in the case of the first victim of the riots on the drainage canal at Lemont, Ill. It censures Contractors Loecker, Jackson and Mather for shooting defenseless men without cause or warrant of law.

It is reported that three of the Cimarron, Kan., train robbers were arrested at Hennessy, Ok.

A GANG of five robbers attempted to hold up the Kansas City train as it left Council Bluffs, Ia., on the night of the 10th. They fired a volley at the engineer and fireman, but were unable to stop the train. No one was hurt.

The republican national league headquarters will hereafter be at Chicago instead of New York. Humphrey was retained as secretary.

The new Childs-Drexel Printers' home at Colorado Springs, Col., is said to be going to ruin by reason of faulty construction.

CHAUNCEY M. DEFEW, who is in Chicago, says that the financial depression and the attendant scare are about over.

The total paid admissions to the world's fair, including June 14, were 2,338,759.

DEMOCRATIC ex-railway postal clerks, in a meeting at Cincinnati, adopted resolutions demanding that at least half the offices in the railway mail service be given to democrats.

BISHOP JOSEPH D. KEY was overcome by the heat while preaching a bacalaureate sermon at Jackson, Tenn. The attack was not fatal, though the bishop could not finish his sermon.

GEN. A. W. CAMPBELL died at Jackson, Tenn., aged 65. He was a brigadier-general in the confederate army, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, and a prominent candidate for governor on several occasions.

The Sulphur Lumber Co., located at Sulphur Station, Tex., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The assets are estimated at \$500,000 and the liabilities at \$100,000.

ANOTHER crevasse was reported on the right of the river in front of Col. Chasa Larende's magnolia plantation near New Orleans. This compels a cessation of traffic of Gov. Warmoth's railroad, the New Orleans, Fort Jackson & Grand Isle.

The Louisville & Nashville fruit sheds at New Orleans have burned. Loss, \$100,000.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the actor, was suddenly taken ill while on his way to Buzzard's bay and is reported to be in a feeble condition.

NATURAL gas discovered near Newlin, Tex., is frightening the colored population away from that vicinity.

JESSE B. ROBER, an Arkansas outlaw, wanted for the murder of Sheriff Byler of Baxter county, that state, has been captured in the Indian territory.

GENERAL.

The Norwegian government has yielded to the demands made upon it by the storting and has agreed to transfer its money transactions to the Norwegian bank and to stop the militia and line troops of field drill.

The wrecking of the British steamer Durban off the Canary islands was attended by no loss of life.

The American fishing schooner Lewis H. Giles was captured by a Canadian cruiser for fishing within the three mile limit.

A DYNAMITE bomb was exploded in front of the residence of the public prosecutor of Antwerp. No one was injured.

The Italian government proposes to monopolize the life and fire insurance business, and thus add \$10,000,000 to the revenue.

The foreign consuls stationed at Port Limon, Costa Rica, state that yellow fever is prevalent at that port. The Costa Rican government denies it.

It is expected that the Behring sea arbitration will be finished within a few days and that a decision will be rendered by August 1.

FARNHAM post, late of the G. A. R., will appeal its recent expulsion to the national encampment.

The starch trust has passed its second preferred stock dividend.

The German lodges, K. of P., have resolved to have the ritual printed in their own language at any cost.

The court of cassation at Paris declared the sentences passed on Charles de Lesseps and others implicated in the Panama frauds were illegal and the prisoners were ordered to be released.

MATAFAA, who was deposed and exiled from Samoa, has returned and started a revolution to regain his throne.

The German elections passed off quietly on the 15th. Nothing was certain about the result except that the socialists had made large gains.

THERE is a foidier famine in France, due to the prolonged drought.

CHARLIE JOHNSON, John L. Sullivan's old backer, is through with the champion pugilist.

The condition of President Carnot, of France, was believed to be serious and much anxiety was felt as to his recovery.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended June 15 showed an average decrease of 9.6 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 8.7.

LATER returns from the German election show that the government has made some gain, but not enough to pass the army bill.

The British house of Commons has adopted unanimously a resolution for international arbitration.

A GOVERNMENT powder magazine a few miles from Athens, Greece, exploded. Twenty persons, including officers and soldiers, were killed and great damage was done to surrounding property. The crown prince has gone to the scene to aid the sufferers. The loss is estimated at 3,000,000 francs. The magazine was located at Seramanga.

THE LATEST.

FAST trains on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas collided at Caddo, I. T., and a Wagner car conductor and porter were injured.

TERRIBLE forest fires were raging in northern Wisconsin and much destruction of property was reported.

At Cheswick, Pa., W. P. Disart, a burglar, held 100 armed men at bay for several hours, but they finally overpowered him.

It is likely that England or the United States will interfere if the Turkish government attempts to execute the sentence of death passed upon the Armenians.

The coroner's jury in the Ford theater disaster at Washington rendered a verdict implicating Col. Ainsworth, Contractor Dant, Superintendent Covert and Engineer Sasse and warrants of commitment were made out.

The Western Baseball league gave up the ghost.

The Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co., brass manufacturers, New York, failed recently.

The Little Kanawha Lumber Co., a Maine corporation, has failed. Liabilities, \$735,000; assets, \$1,100,000.

THERE died at Wilber, Neb., a few days ago a man named Casner Hawway, whose trial for treason in connection with the enforcement of the fugitive slave law of antebellum days was a forerunner of the late war.

SAMUEL ADLER, a prominent New York Jew, committed suicide.

JOHN CONPONS, in the employ of the Washab Railroad Co., at Springfield, Ill., was killed by an engine at that place.

The Cudahy Packing Co. at South Omaha has issued a circular proposing to receive deposits from employes and pay interest on amounts remaining thirty days or more.

A TRAMP steamer is on the way from Hamburg to New York with 500 Russian Jews refused by the regular lines.

TWO BAD crevices have occurred in the levee near New Orleans, one of which will cause incalculable damage.

The New York Times credits Richard Croker with securing the appointment of Dayton as postmaster at New York.

The third and final accounting of the assignee of the famous Penn bank, which failed seven years ago for \$3,000,000, has been filed at Pittsburgh, Pa. The balance on hand will be sufficient to pay the creditors one-eighth per cent or 12 per cent in all.

ENGINEERS on the Michigan division of the Big Four threaten to strike for standard pay.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

R. T. Demaron was drowned at Salina a few days since.

The Burr Oak bank has failed with liabilities of \$35,000 and practically no assets. C. D. Hurlburt, the manager, has fled.

The sixteen-year-old son of Charles Downing, of Clay Center, was drowned recently while bathing in the Republican river.

The attorney-general has received information that all the M., K. & T. railway offices have been removed from Kansas to St. Louis.

Williard and Marion Hingley, aged respectively 19 and 17, were drowned in Stranger creek, near Atchison, the other day, while swimming.

The body of Dr. F. B. Robinson was found in the river at Arkansas City recently and a coroner's jury decided it to be a case of suicide.

The Kansas City, Kan., grain inspectors continue to inspect grain at Argentine, notwithstanding the orders of the state grain inspector to the contrary.

The supreme court has decided valid the act of the last legislature making of the disorganized county of Garfield the township of Garfield and annexing it to Finney county.

In response to a request of President Walters, of the miners' union, the coal miners of Scranton, Peterson and Osage City suspended work until the Pittsburgh strike is settled.

W. H. R. Lykins, once a prominent banker of Lawrence, one of the first settlers of the town and mayor of the city at one time, died recently in Kansas City, Mo., at the age of 64 years.

Superintendent of Insurance Snider has received notice that crooked Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia companies are running a system of underground insurance by wildcat agents in the southern and southwestern part of the state.

Rev. C. F. Mortimer, a member of the Christian church who lived recently at Atchison and Salina, was found dead in his room in a Lincoln, (Neb.) hotel the other morning. He used morphine to relieve neuralgia and probably took an overdose.

A man supposed to be Thomas Kelly, of Marshalltown, Ia., was killed by a Rock Island freight train near Atchison the other morning. He was evidently a laborer about 50 years of age, and was walking upon the track when struck by the train.

The supreme court in a late decision holds that the reserve fund of the Kansas Mutual Life association of Topeka, which is deposited with the state treasurer, is taxable, and that the company has no right to deduct the sum of its liabilities from its credits subject to taxation.

Fire men held up the California limited express train on the Santa Fe railroad, half a mile west of Cimarron, near the other morning, wounded Express Messenger Whittlesey, of Kansas City, and escaped with a bag of silver dollars and the contents of the way-safes. They secured about \$1,000.

The controversy over the grain inspection at Kansas City, Kan., has been settled by a ruling of the attorney-general, in which he reverses the opinion of his assistant, made some time ago, to the effect that the state grain inspector at Kansas City had authority to cause the arrest of the deputy grain inspectors.

RAILROAD attorneys lately held a meeting at Topeka to discuss the provisions of the bill passed by the last legislature compelling railroad companies to put in track scales at all stations where during the year 1892 100 cars of grain were shipped. It is thought the law will be contested in the courts.

Samuel Childers, colored, was shot and instantly killed at Kansas City, Kan., about 7 o'clock the other evening by Constable D. W. White. The shooting took place in front of Childers' residence on Thompson avenue, and was caused by Childers refusing to go to the court room with the constable after being placed under arrest.

HEBE, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto P. Morash, was killed by a Northwestern train at Kansas City, Kan. the other day. The child had wandered onto the track in the suburbs, when a train came dashing along and when the engineer saw it he reversed the engine but could not check up in time to save the little one.

Mrs. Chris Berger, the wife of a farmer living a few miles from Newton, came to her death in a shocking manner the other day. A can of kerosene leaked and she removed the can and then tried to burn the oil off the floor when her clothing took fire and she was so badly burned that she died in a short time. She had been married but a little over a year and left a young babe.

In two days the past week Kansas picked up the following new postmasters: At Rosel, Pawnee county, Philo Wilcox; at Chautauqua, Chautauqua county, James Sipple; at Elgin, Chautauqua county, Horace Wait; at Elsmore, Allen county, J. Donohoe; at Lebanon, Smith county, O. Glenn; at Leon, Butler county, John Kline; at Belle Plaine, Sumner county, Valentine Heffner; at Bonner Springs, Wyandotte county, John McDaniel; at Vineland, Douglas county, James Duff; at Centropolis, Franklin county, C. Wilson; at Wellsville, Franklin county, Charles Cayot; at Williamsburg, Franklin county, Thomas Hagan.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

The coroner's jury holds Ainsworth, Dant, Covert and Sasse responsible for the Ford's Theater Calamity—The Government Also Censured.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—It was decided by Coroner Patterson that Col. F. C. Ainsworth should not be summoned to appear as a witness before the coroner's jury investigating the cause of the Ford theater disaster. This decision was precipitated by B. H. Warner, one of the jurors, in stating that several of the jurors would like the coroner to issue a subpoena for Col. Ainsworth to give testimony at the inquest, not merely in regard to his own connection with the theater accident, but with reference to other parties concerned. "I see no reason," said Mr. Warner, "why he should be treated differently from other witnesses. Four of the jury favor having him before us, the other two are indifferent. Inasmuch as statements that this jury is prejudiced against him have been made in the public press and elsewhere, we think that he should be made to appear."

Coroner Patterson said he did not believe that the presence of Col. Ainsworth would in any way assist in showing how Frederick Loftus, over whose body the inquest is being held, came to his death. Nothing could be gained by summoning him in his official capacity, and as Col. Ainsworth was not willing to appear as an ordinary citizen he thought nothing could be gained by calling him.

After being out two hours the jury returned a verdict setting forth that Frederick H. Loftus came to his death by the disaster at Ford's Theater building on June 9, 1893. The verdict recites the fact that George W. Dant was the contractor under the government for the work in progress, which caused the disaster and all the circumstances connected with the accident, and find that Col. Frederick C. Ainsworth, in charge of the building; William C. Covert, the superintendent; Francis Sasse, the engineer, and George W. Dant, the contractor, are responsible for the killing of Loftus. The jurors further find that the failure of the government of the United States to provide for skilled superintendence of the work of repair and alteration of its buildings in charge of the war department is most unbusinesslike and reprehensible, and are of the opinion that if such superintendence had been provided in the case of the work on the Ford's Theater building, the awful tragedy might have been averted.

Coroner Patterson decided not to issue warrants for the commitment of Col. Ainsworth, Dant, Covert and Sasse until to-day, in order to give them an opportunity of obtaining bail.

THE MINNESOTA FIRES.

Not So Bad As at First Reported, but Still Very Serious.

DULUTH, Minn., June 20.—The first accurate news of the fires in the Mesaba range was available last night. Press dispatches filed by the special correspondents who were sent with the first relief train did not arrive until late and then only a little advance of the newspapers. Accurate news shows the usual exaggeration in the first reports, but the money loss will be greater than estimated.

The first stories regarding Mountain Iron and Biwabik were untrue. At Biwabik only a few detached buildings were burned, and at Mountain Iron only six buildings. At Virginia the situation is as serious as reported. The entire business portion of the town is destroyed. About thirty houses are standing and 340 burned. Merritt is nearly wiped out, only sixteen buildings now remaining in the town. It was impossible to reach Merritt to-day, as the woods are still burning all about the village. It is the only town the newspaper men were not able to visit and see the exact situation for themselves.

The situation of the sufferers at Virginia is particularly unfortunate. Most of them are without shelter, clothing is scarce and food, despite the supplies that have been sent from Duluth, is still scanty. Everything possible is being done for them and railroads reaching the range are carrying all supplies and provisions free. On the whole range about 3,500 people are for the time being entirely dependent on charity.

TRADING VOTES.

German National Liberals Increased at Richter's Proposed Deal With the Socialists.

BERLIN, June 20.—Eugene Richter, leader of the opposition radicals, has agreed formally with August Bebel and Wilhelm Lebknecht, leaders of the social democrats, to deliver to the social democrats in the second ballots, all the radical votes that he can control in constituencies where the contests will be between social democrats and candidates favoring the army bill. In return Lebknecht and Bebel will order the social democratic voters to support Richterists in constituencies where the latter contest seats with representatives of the government party.

The bitterness felt by the government parties toward Richter is excessive. In Hagen, which Richter represented in the last reichstag, and which the recount gives him the right to contest with Herr Breil, social democrat, the national liberals say that they will vote with the socialists so as to throw Richter out. Breil received 4,658 votes on the first ballot and Richter 9,361. As the national liberals control 4,000 or perhaps 4,500 votes in Hagen, it is in their power to oust Richter.

TRYING TO SAVE THEM.

Both England and America Making Efforts to Save the Condemned Armenians.

LONDON, June 20.—The question of the Armenians who were sentenced to death at Angora by the Turkish authorities, on the charge of having been concerned in the rioting at Cesarea and Marsovan last spring, came up in the house of commons. The government was questioned in regard to the matter, and Sir Edwin Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, replied that the sentences of death imposed upon Prof. Thounmain, Prof. Kayavan and fifteen other Armenians were subject to review by the Turkish court of cassation. Sir Edwin added that the English charge d'affaires at Constantinople had been instructed by the government to use every effort to prevent the sentences being carried out pending a full consideration of all the circumstances involved.

INTEREST IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 20.—At the American Board of Foreign Missions in this city it was learned that the outcome of the trial conducted in Angora against the Armenians who were charged with rioting in Cesarea and Marsovan last spring has greatly surprised the board. Rev. Dr. C. H. Daniels, the district secretary of the board, said:

"All these prisoners are natives. The two professors who have been sentenced to death, Mr. Thounmain, the senior professor of the college, and Prof. Kayavan are innocent. They were arrested and imprisoned on January 28, and every request to see them or give bail for them was refused. Rev. Dr. C. C. Tracy, the president of the college, who has just arrived here, has stated that there was no evidence connecting them with the issuing of seditious placards. Merely because the manifestoes were written with a cyclostyle it was affirmed that they must have issued from the college, and thus the charge was made to furnish a basis for an attack upon the college. On the night of February 1, the building which was being erected for the girls' school was set on fire. It was at once charged by the Turkish officers that the Armenians started the fire to conceal the fact that arms and ammunition were stored in the building. The investigation, however, definitely fastened the responsibility upon the late officials in Marsovan, and the college was cleared of all charges against it of complicity in revolutionary plans. Yet the two native professors were not released. If they have now been declared guilty, it must have been done by the forgery of alleged documents and by perjured witnesses."

A Washington special says: Secretary Gresham was shown a cable dispatch from Constantinople, published in the morning newspapers, stating the sentences imposed on the Armenians whose trials for sedition have just been concluded at Angora.

"This is the first news I have received of the result of the trials," said the secretary. "No official information on the subject has as yet come to me, and I am therefore unprepared to say what, if anything will be done about it by our government."

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Corn Making Great Headway Under the Impulse of Fine Weather.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 20.—[The Kansas weather crop bulletin says:] The rainfall last week was good generally in the western division. Through the central counties of the eastern division and in McPherson, Kingman and Cowley counties it was light generally in the middle division.

The growing crops in the eastern division of the state are in good condition. Throughout the western and central divisions the wheat prospect is poor.

In the southern part of the middle division wheat straw is short, but the heads, although short, are well filled and plump. Barton county reports one-third of a crop. Sedgewick county reports a yield of fifteen bushels to the acre. Harvesting will commence in Reno, Harvey and McPherson counties next week. Recent rains have wonderfully improved the prospect in these counties. In Ottawa county in the Solomon valley some wheat will be harvested next week but not many fields will pay to harvest. Barton county reports wheat sufficient for seed and bread. Mitchell and Cloud report improved conditions. Corn crops have been reported in some counties. They have been found as far as the central counties of the state which is the first year in the history of Kansas that they have reached that far west. They have done some damage to wheat and are now passing into corn.

Corn is in very good condition generally, even as far as the Colorado line. The pastures are thin and dry in the western part of the state. In the eastern counties corn has been growing at the rate of two inches a day the past week.

Accumulating Gold.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gradually, and in the absence of export, the gold in the treasury is increasing. It is now \$93,719,546, an increase since Saturday of more than \$700,000, and a gain of nearly \$5,000,000 during the past three weeks. The fact that American grain is now finding foreign market is given as the reason for the cessation of gold exports and the fact that the west is receiving large quantities of money from the east, accounts in a large measure for the building up of the treasury gold, as gold is being deposited in New York in exchange for currency delivered by the government at western points.

Complete Returns.

BERLIN, June 20.—Complete returns from last Thursday's election show that 215 members of the next reichstag were finally elected that day, while reballots will be necessary in 181 districts. Of the number elected 101 are certainly for the army bill and

GENEVIEVE.

Have you seen a little maiden,
Quaint and sweet and very fair—
Violets blooming in her eyes
(Twas in spring she left the skies),
Sunbeams playing in her hair,
Aye, a bonnie sprite from Aiden?
'Tis our darling, Genevieve!

Have you seen a little fairy,
Weaving web and woof of bliss
O'er the dwelling where she hides—
Where her winsome spirit glides—
Breathing here and there a kiss,
When her tiny footsteps tarry?
'Tis our queenie, Genevieve!

Have you seen among the roses,
One rare bud outvie the rest—
All its heart a wondrous pearl?
She is—our little girl!
Pearl of pearls; love's high quest,
Sweetest flowers 'midst the posies,
Heart's-ease—pansy, Genevieve!

Have you seen this little maiden,
In the sunshine by the way,
Mignon that we loved so well,
Child or angel, who can tell?
(She may chide to others but
She is angel pure,
Heaven guard her night and day,
All her life with joy be laden,
Mamma's treasure, Genevieve!
—Louise J. R. Chapman, in N. Y. Independent.

A SNAKE DUEL.

It Lasted Eleven Hours, and Then
the Kingsnake Won.

It seems a preposterous thing to say, but a snake that enjoys making its dinner on another snake won't miss its meal because the snake it has set out to dine on is a good deal bigger than it is itself," said a naturalist. "At least a kingsnake won't. Neither will a blacksnake; but, as a matter of fact, the kingsnake is only a species of blacksnake. Nothing in the snake line suits this family of ophidians better than that most terrible of reptiles, the rattlesnake. Squirrels, frogs, rabbits, birds and other fat, juicy, edible things of the animal kingdom that human epicures delight in, are particularly choice to the taste of the kingsnake and its cousin, the blacksnake, but either one of these discriminating serpents will give the squirrel, the frog, the rabbit or the bird the go-by if it scents a rattlesnake in the air. And if there is a rattlesnake anywhere within a ten-acre lot, where one of these creeping epicures is looking out for something to eat, it will know it at once and proceed to gather it in.

"I had once a striking proof of the pugnacity and wonderful capacity of a kingsnake in dealing with a rattler, and also of the remarkable tenacity of the rattler under most disadvantageous circumstances. Naturally one would think that the rattlesnake, armed as it is with its deadly poison and apt means to use it effectively, would be the last thing to be attacked by a snake entirely harmless in that respect; and that attacked by one of that kind it would make short work of such a preposterous assailant. But the fact is that venomous snakes stand in mortal fear of non-venomous ones. A rattler, loaded with enough poison to kill a bear, will turn and fly in terror if it should meet an insignificant gartersnake in its path. Venomous snakes never fight among themselves, but non-venomous snakes are their mortal enemies—none more so than the blacksnake family. Usually a kingsnake will engage a rattler and make short work of it, five minutes being sufficient to enable the former to crush its venomous victim to death.

"But on the peculiar occasion I refer to, the fight between a kingsnake and the rattler it had set out to gather in lasted eleven hours. I was spending a season with a friend of mine on the Texas border, and one day as I was strolling over the prairie I came upon two snakes rolling and tumbling about in the grass, in deadly combat. I soon discovered that the combatants were a kingsnake and a rattlesnake. Their movements were so rapid that it was some time before I could determine just what the prospects were for either one or the other, but at last they came to an end and the combatants rested. Then I saw that the kingsnake had his jaws fastened in the rattlesnake's neck, or rather an inch or two below the neck, and I knew from the nature and positions of the two reptiles that the kingsnake had been trying his best to encircle the rattler in his constricting folds, while the rattler had been struggling just as desperately to prevent it.

"The secret of the fearlessness and bold aggressiveness with which a blacksnake or a kingsnake attacks a rattler, although one stroke of the rattler's fangs would be death to it, is its superior agility and strategic genius. The rattler, like all its venomous snakes, is sluggish in its movements while uncoiled, and depends entirely on the lightning-like thrust of its head and a portion of its body and the deadly plunge of its fangs when it is coiled for action. The blacksnake and the kingsnake draw this fire of the rattler, so to speak, by their strategic movements close to the deadly serpent, but out of its reach, and then dart upon it like a flash before it can get itself in shape to defend itself again. They seize the rattlesnake by the neck, as close to the head as they can, and thus prevent it from using its fangs on them. The rattler has no constrictive powers. The blacksnakes are genuine constrictors, being of the same family as the boas and anacondas. Having spiked the rattler's gums, they get him within their powerful folds, and that is the end of him.

"Now, owing to some miscalculation in his aim, the kingsnake that had tackled the rattler on the occasion I am speaking of had seized his victim an inch or two further back of the head than he should have done, and when they resumed their battle, after they took soon after I came upon them, I saw that the kingsnake was aware of the fact. Whether he feared that this miscalculation was likely to give the rattler a chance to reach his head back and use his fangs or not I don't know, but I could see that the kingsnake's attention was divided between watching for that possibility and his endeavors to get his fatal folds around the rattlesnake and end the perilous contest. The rattler seemed to recognize the fact that he had some kind of an advantage, and he managed, with the sense of a wrestler, to wriggle and twist in such a way that he defeated the kingsnake in his efforts. I had noticed, while the snakes were resting, that the rattler was nearly two feet longer than the kingsnake, and, knowing that the latter had attacked the former for the express purpose of making a meal on him, I wondered at his nerve.

"The two snakes tossed and tumbled and writhed together for ten minutes, and then that round came to an end. During all this struggle the kingsnake kept his jaws fast in the rattler's neck. He never let up a particle on that. As they lay on the ground at the end of that round—the second one I had seen—I don't know how many more they had fought—I took a long stick I was using as a cane, and running one end of it under the kingsnake's lower jaw, where he was fastened to the rattler, I lifted the two snakes from the ground. They simply writhed and wriggled their long bodies, and finally wound them about the stick. My friend's ranch was near by, and I carried the snakes there and put them on the floor of a small room in his house. As soon as I put them down they resumed the fight, the kingsnake retaining his tenacious hold on the rattler, the struggle being the efforts of the one to enfold the other in his coils, and of the other to prevent it. If the rattler could have broken the hold of the kingsnake's jaws on his neck, I haven't the least doubt that this record of kingsnake and rattlesnake fight would have been broken, for the rattler would have won. But he couldn't do it.

"And so the combat went on, each round lasting from five to ten minutes, from the time I discovered the two snakes until 11 o'clock at night. Then, at the end of a particularly long round, my friend and I, who had watched the fight without leaving it a minute, were surprised to see the kingsnake let go his hold on the rattler and crawl to one corner of the room. But he knew what he was doing. The rattlesnake had given up. He had to. He was as dead as a stone.

"I know these two snakes had been fighting eleven hours. If the kingsnake had turned over and died after all that I would have thought no less of him. But he didn't. He had started in to have a meal on that rattlesnake, and



"I LIFTED THE SNAKES."

he still proposed having it. He lay in the corner of the room perhaps twenty minutes, and then, without noticing my friend and myself, glided out toward the dead rattler. He went up to it confidently, and beginning at the head, licked its body down on one side clear to the tail, and we could see a thick oily substance deposited on the scales of the dead reptile. Having lubricated one side, the kingsnake returned to the head again, and licked the body all the way down on the other side. Then going back to the head the kingsnake threw open his jaws, and without any ceremony began to swallow his late antagonist, though the rattler was almost two feet longer than himself and three inches bigger around. This was too interesting a process to miss, and we made a night of it watching it. I am unable to say how that kingsnake put that rattler, so much bigger than himself, inside of himself, but by eight o'clock in the morning the last bit of the rattlesnake had been forced into the kingsnake's stomach. But the kingsnake was a sight! He was about the shape of a toad fish, and after the process of gorging was over he seemed to be, as the snake he had swallowed, but as the snake he had swallowed. But as he let him lie. In a week he began to get smaller, and in three weeks he was up and about, evidently looking for a chance at another rattler. So we turned him out of the house and he went gliding out on the prairie with fire in his eye, and I pity the first rattlesnake he sighted."—N. Y. Sun.

His Age.
Pompey Leone Scott was accounted the oldest inhabitant of Vinebury, though nobody knew just what his age was. Pompey's reply when questioned on this point usually displayed the mixture of shrewdness and simplicity which distinguished his character.
"I ain't got de date uv my burf put down, honey," he would say, "an' I hab to go by guesswork. W'en I tink ob all dis yer nigger has seen, 'pears like I mus' be more'n a hundred years ol'."
"But w'en I reflex on w'at Pompey Leone Scott hab done an' hab learn he been libbin' in dis yer worl', shot chile, I b'lieb he jes' some tr'lin' age, like twen'y-five, say!"—Youth's Companion.

COMPULSORY "ARBITRATION."

If It Were Practicable, It Would Prove a Boon to Organized Labor.
Some of the very learned and astute individuals in the ranks of organized labor who opposed the creation of a board of conciliation or arbitration for this state last winter, did so on the ground that compulsory arbitration was not contemplated in the bill proposed. There is no such thing as compulsory arbitration. Carroll D. Wright discourses on the subject in the Forum. The Irish World comments upon the same as follows:
"While the public are discussing the expediency and probable effects of enacting an arbitration law which shall be compulsory and binding, a very interesting contribution to the discussion is made by National Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright in the current number of the Forum. Mr. Wright questions seriously the wisdom of enacting a compulsory law of this character, and asks whether the advocates of compulsory arbitration are ready to accept the full and logical conclusion of their system by 'forcing, at the point of the bayonet, all industries under state control, and thereby establish by military force the rule of state socialism.'"

"He presents in very strong light some of the possible consequences of such a law. For instance, in a case where an employer reduces the wages of his workmen from \$2 to \$1.80 per day, and when a strike results appeals to the arbitration court and is sustained. Should the men refuse to abide by the decision of the officers of the law they may be arrested and brought into the factory. If the sheriff or the single officer authorized to serve the execution cannot do it alone he can summon the posse comitatus. If the posse be insufficient he can appeal to the governor and all the power of the government brought to enforce it. 'This,' says Commissioner Wright, 'means compulsion, and at the point of the bayonet. The men must accede to the decision of the court and work for \$1.80 per day, whether they will or not.'"

"On the other hand, should the decision be against the employer he must pay \$2 per day, when, it may be, the market cannot be supplied on such a basis. To escape bankruptcy and at the same time obey the order of the court and pay \$2 per day, the employer will be compelled to do one of two things—he must either adulterate his goods or enter into a combine and raise prices. In such a case Commissioner Wright says that compulsory arbitration would simply mean confiscation."

"While these possible contingencies are strongly presented it will be admitted that they would be by no means likely to occur. An employer so situated as in the supposition stated by Mr. Wright and stating to an impartial tribunal the difficulties by which he was surrounded, would not be likely to be required to sacrifice his business or property; nor, on the other hand, is it at all probable that there would be any more occasion to call in military and to compel the workmen to accept the verdict given by a disinterested arbitration court after a full hearing of the case at issue."

"It is evident, however, that the problem is full of difficulty, and the experiment of compulsory arbitration should be entered upon cautiously and with a view to trespass as little as possible on the privileges of the individual while guarding the public welfare against the injuries so often caused by private interests coming into collision."

"It seems to us that there is need for the enactment of such a law, framed in this spirit, and to be applied to the cases of corporations engaged in services of a public character and holding their existence and charters from the people. These cannot plead the private rights of the individual citizen in the management of their affairs or the concealment of the profits of their business. And, on the other hand, we have seen that without any compulsory arbitration law the employes of such corporations can be to a certain extent coerced by law and punished for quitting work except under conditions satisfactory to their employers."

"As Commissioner Wright says, in all those controversies the public interests suffer, and these being paramount they should be protected by legislation which will deal impartially and in the spirit of conciliation, but more effectually than at present between the crashing interests of labor and capital. Just how the problem is to be solved is one of the most urgent questions of the day."

"The first step toward a solution of the arbitration question is the establishment of boards similar to those in New Jersey and Massachusetts, and such as the state federation proposed for Indiana.—Indianapolis Labor Signal."

Legislative "Aggregations."
The delectable aggregation known as the Illinois legislature has sidetracked or smothered every bill offered in the interest of the common people. This body gives the most glaring exhibition of the difference between promise and performance with which the country has been favored in a century.—Chicago Eight-Hour Herald.

"This timely comment could as well be applied to other state legislatures. New York's included.—Albany Every Saturday.

"The sins of omission and commission of the last Ohio legislature would fill innumerable volumes. Therefore, we ask the privilege of appending the last Ohio what-was-it to the list.—Cleveland Citizen.

State Employment Agency.
The Kansas labor commissioner is developing a plan to make his office a medium of communication between those who seek employment and those who seek employes. The service rendered will be as nearly free as it is possible without an appropriation to make it, the charge being only 10 cents. No doubt the state employment bureau thus established will be of great advantage to the citizens of Kansas, and it will doubtless take a prominent place in our institutions.—Kansas Farmer

ORGANIZED LABOR.

The Relations of the Trades Unionist and the Merchant from the Business Man's Standpoint.

The following article from the St. Louis Grocer and General Merchant treats in such an impartial and unprejudiced manner the relations of capital and labor that it is given in full in these columns:

"Organized labor and its relation to the general business interests of the country is becoming a most serious problem, and daily assumes a more complicated aspect. The interest of the retail merchant is so intimately related to the great army of laborers, that whatever combination of circumstances affect the regular income of the laborer, it is immediately felt by the merchant who furnishes his family supplies. The organization of labor is so complete, as applied to almost every industry, that individual grievances are no longer treated as such, but are assumed by the association, who make the grievance of one applicable to the association."

"As a whole, therefore, grievances and disagreements which a few years ago might exist between employer and employee, have assumed a much wider range, and the effects are often felt in thousands of homes, and pecuniary embarrassment and often financial ruin to individual commercial interests. What the outcome shall be is one of the difficult problems to be solved, as undoubtedly our civilization is facing difficulties more complex than any heretofore presented. It is not a problem for the United States alone, but Europe is face to face with the same difficulties. Within the last thirty or thirty-five years, the rapid accumulation of labor-saving machinery as applied to all classes of human industry, has been so increased that one man on the average to-day accomplishes the same results that under the old system required twenty-five."

"The manufacturing of the country are no longer under the management of individual enterprise, but are controlled by organized capital, and the village and cross-road mechanic has passed from the position of proprietor and employer, on a small scale, to an employee. With the sharp competition existing in all departments of human need, the necessity for cutting expenses at every point, in cost of production, forces the manufacturer to reduce to the lowest possible limit the amount paid for labor, often compelling him, in many lines, to run on short hours in order to limit the amount of production. It is also true that the wonderful progress which has been made in scientific discovery has opened up a vast variety of industries, furnishing employment to a large army of laborers in new fields."

"The introduction of labor-saving machinery, however, more than keeps pace with the volume of labor employed in new enterprises, and the unrest and discontent is constantly more manifest, and the interests of employer and employee are being more sharply defined. The great railroads are constantly menaced by strikes and threatened tie-ups. The courts have been appealed to for protection against the unjust action of employers."

"We have some great lessons yet to learn relative to the proper and equitable relations that should exist between the great volume of our citizens, whose labor largely produces the wealth of the world, and their employers. Perhaps enlightened legislation may yet solve the problem and safely carry us through without any serious disturbance to the existing order of things. During the transition, however, there must of necessity be many elements of uncertainty and conditions in which diversified commercial interests will be affected."

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

The Operators Cut Wages to Evade the Results of a Law Passed by the Recent Kansas Legislature.
The daily press is teeming with accounts of the great coal miners' strike in southern Kansas. The causes leading up to the present situation have been fairly and plainly set forth, and we observe the curious spectacle of a large body of miners striking for the enforcement of the law of the land. The new Kansas law requires that the miner shall be paid for all coal mined before it is screened; under the old law, the miner was paid after the screening; the company had the slack coal for manufacturing purposes free of cost."

"The new Kansas law endeavors to correct this manifest injustice, but the operators seek in turn to evade it by reducing the price of coal mining to a corresponding figure. Mine after mine has shut down until all over southern Kansas work is at a standstill. There are men there who have grown gray in the service of their employers. Year by year they have seen their wages slowly but steadily decreasing, while their employers have just as certainly grown richer and richer. It is no wonder, then, that the present struggle promises to be a bitter and protracted one, for on one side is the energy and determination of outraged labor, and on the other is the opulence of wealth and long years of prosperity.—Midland Mechanic.

A Labor Contest.
A great strike is in progress, involving the coal miners of southeastern Kansas. The contest is between organized labor and the mine owners, in this case chiefly the railroads. The miners demand recognition of their organization, while the owners are reported to propose to deal with the men simply as individuals. It is reported that the miners of the Indian territory and Missouri will also be called out. The demand of the executive board of the miners is summed up in the one word, arbitration.—Kansas Farmer.

A Good Thing.
A dwelling association has been formed by members of the central conference of Moral Workers in Philadelphia. The object is to provide sanitary apartment houses for workmen. A capital of \$100,000 is to be raised by the issue of shares. Each share is to be \$50. Subscriptions to the amount of \$40,000 have been received.

WORKING OVERTIME.

It Is Inconsistent with the Eight-hour Demand—Piece-work Unfavorable to Steady Employment.

While the struggle for shorter hours is going on in all industries, the great amount of overtime and Sunday work that is being done is doing the reform great injury. Organized labor is trying to put the eight-hour work-day into effect, but it is useless to speak of a nine-hour work-day or even a ten-hour work-day when many men are glad to work overtime and others do so under compulsion. Overtime, as it is systematically practiced in so many work-shops and factories, is largely responsible for the idleness, or only partial employment, of a great number of workmen. It also makes many of those who do not work overtime discontented, because they haven't the opportunity to earn extra money. It generally happens, too, that where some of the employes are compelled to work overtime during the busy season, they are retained in employment when trade is slack, and the floating workmen who are employed only during the busy season are laid off or discharged."

"This is how a great many workmen are compelled to be idle a part of the time. There is a remedy for the irregularity of employment caused by men working overtime. And as long as a number of men in a certain trade do not have steady employment, the unions should not allow their members to work overtime, because it is unnecessary and places some members at a disadvantage. Of course there are times when overtime is necessary, but it is not the rule. By keeping many men out of regular employment, systematic overtime retards the short-hour movement. Employers are tempted to take more orders than they can get out by operating the usual number of hours per day, and are thus compelled to resort to overtime. Overtime may be chiefly caused by the cupidity of employers, but it will be found, in most cases, that the workmen are quite as ready to gain by overtime as their employers. Organized labor should give this matter more attention than it does, for as long as systematic overtime is allowed it is folly to agitate for shorter hours."

"Piece-work is also unfavorable to steady employment and is an indirect injury to the short-hour movement. Time-work, with steady employment, is much better. Piece-work encourages every workman to turn out as much work as possible, and it thus appeals to his cupidity, as his remuneration depends on the amount of work he can do, not on the amount of work he should do. Besides the physical and mental exhaustion resulting from the piece-work system, it engenders an unhealthy competition among workmen that lowers wages, encourages systematic overtime and keeps many men out of regular employment. When the piece-work system encourages men to do as much work in one day as they should do in two days, it must have a demoralizing effect upon wages, hours of labor and industry in general. The unions should try to abolish the piece system wherever possible, because it is manifestly injurious to them and their members. It does not encourage that spirit of harmony and brotherly feeling that should exist among workmen.—Cleveland Citizen.

JUSTICE DEMANDED.

The Industrial Classes Do Not Demand Subsidies—They Only Ask Justice.

The industrial classes have never asked for subsidies, says the Mount Vernon (Ill.) Progressive Farmer. They have never asked for laws specially in their interest. They have not even asked charity. Their sole plea has been for equal opportunities; their cry a simple cry for justice. This fact is slowly being recognized even beyond industrial circles. Rev. Dr. Joseph Kransdorf recently delivered a lecture in a prominent church in Philadelphia, in which he said:

"The demand of the laboring masses is not for equality, but for a chance to live as behooves men and women; it is simply one of justice. The toilers are willing that the wealthy shall have every pleasure their hearts desire, as long as they themselves are provided with their necessary wants. They are incensed against the abuse of capital, whose dealings with them is often heartless. The capitalist is too forgetful of his benefactor, the laborer. The masses cry against the government because it worships mammon. Slavery and monopoly are menacing the peace of our land. Charity often is used to cover a multitude of sins, and how often is modern charity but a coat of whitewash. Not in charity, but in justice, lies the solution of the vexing labor question. The laborer wants what he is entitled to: A decent living, a respectable home, an education for his children, health and proper recreation and amusement for his family, and a chance to lay something by for protection when old age and sickness comes on."

Labor Notes.
New York waiters' strike was successful. The association has joined the international at the Chicago convention.

Unionists of Nashville, Tenn., are worked up over the legislation of the city fathers, and will go it alone next time.

New York socialists have raised \$1,000 for their brethren in Germany. Funds are being raised in all sections of the country.

Lord Randolph Churchill made the most radical speech ever heard in the house of commons in support of the eight-hour law.

New York socialists are working like the traditional beavers in organizing "new trades unions" and solidifying older organizations.

The socialist and Irish members of the English parliament placed the government upon the rack regarding the Hull strike. Gladstone expressed great sympathy for the dockers, protested strongly against the "needless" parades of the militia, and promised emphatically that strikers' pickets should not be interfered with.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Its Remarkable Development Shown by a World's Fair Exhibit.

The Transportation building at the World's Fair is the most interesting feature of the great exposition to all persons interested in the development of the United States. It contains a complete exhibit of the latest railway appliances, including the latest locomotives and stage coaches of the past. The Northern Pacific railroad went a step further than other transportation companies when it resolved to show its elegant cars, especially built for the purpose, containing samples of products gathered from the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The company was, no doubt, prompted to make this display because the completion of its transcontinental line made the development of the states named possible. Had it not been for the enterprise and pluck of the originators and managers of the Northern Pacific railroad, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington would still be frontier territories inhabited by Indians and wild beasts, instead of being progressive and prosperous commonwealths. The products exhibited by the seven states are as follows: North Dakota, and include all kinds of grains in the straw; threshed grains and seeds, fruits and berries; wild and cultivated grasses; ores; roots; iron and coal; preserved meats and staves; hops, tobacco and flax; flour, wool and fish; tanning bark and tanning acid; marble, building stone, potter and brick; sugar, dried, preserved and canned; fruits; vegetables, petrified woods, fine mineral specimens, etc. In the season of fresh apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, prunes, grapes, berries, melons, roots and garden vegetables will be brought from the northwestern states, daily, for exhibition. In short, the exhibit comprises a general collection of all kinds of products from the northwest and by means of placards that the company still retains control of immense tracts of land in that territory, the exact figures being as follows: Minnesota, 1,200,000 acres; North Dakota, 6,800,000 acres; Montana, 17,300,000 acres; Idaho, 1,740,000 acres; Oregon, 300,000 acres; and Washington, 8,700,000 acres.

The two great car builders of the world, the Pullman and the Budd, have large bay windows reaching from floor to roof; are decorated with ornamental woods from the forests along the northern Pacific, and are in themselves an exhibit worthy of thoughtful inspection. The cars are placed on one of the tracks in the large annex to the Transportation building.

"Well, Johnnie, are you able to keep your place in your classes?" "Johnnie—'Yes, sir; I began at the foot, and there's not a single boy been able to take it from me."

A MAN in Indiana has just died from excessive tobacco chewing. The intake of his funeral should not be a dirge but an over-chewer.—Rochester Democrat.

Saved Her Sight

"My little girl Hazel two years ago had the grip, leaving her with inflamed eyes, so bad that for seven months we had to bandage them and keep her in a dark room. The family physician and an oculist said the sight of one eye was destroyed and she might lose the other. She suffered intense pain, and when light was admitted to the room would cry as if burned with a hot iron. Hazel Butterfield, we began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla, and to our surprise her eyes began to improve rapidly. The sight gradually returned and she is now as well as ever. Her eyes are permanently and perfectly cured." W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 1405 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.



Hood's Cures
Sarsaparilla
she is now as well as ever. Her eyes are permanently and perfectly cured." W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 1405 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

"August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him past recovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Ont.

TROUBLESOME LADY.

A Complete Illustrated Novel, by PATIENCE STAPLETON.

"Kady." "Trailing Yew." "My Sister's Husband," etc., is contained in

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DELICATE WOMEN

Or Debilitated Women, should use BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. Every ingredient possesses superb Tonic properties and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening the system, by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength guaranteed to result from its use. "My wife, who was bed-ridden for eight months, after using Bradfield's Female Regulator for two months is getting well." J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark. BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

RETROSPECT.

The daisies, buttercups and clover
Are very sweet and fair,
And I love the fragrant odor
They breathe upon the air.

It was a note of dismissal. He handed her back the book in which she had compelled him to keep tally while she read from her own.

"Of course you know, Dido, and I mean to know too. It is my right. I am no child, to be kept in the dark any longer.

"I'm a piece of Glenburnie," said the old retainer, proudly, "and I don't hate nothing under the shining canopy. Our Heavenly Father made Glenburnie folks and White Cliffs folks out of the same sort of dirt, I take it, honey.

"I said that must be Cato! That surely is Cato's mule, but what's that on old Rubie's back?"

Ida looked too. There, coming towards the house, was Cato, walking contentedly by old Rubie's head, the empty flower basket swung over one arm, while his horny right hand was planted firmly among Ninette's white ruffles and embroideries.

He had on his corduroy hunting-suit. His gun was slung across his shoulder, and three dogs trotted close upon his heels.

"Poor John! Poor old simple confiding John! He melts me to pity. I am so sorry for him."

Why she should have selected that particular moment for so expressing herself was known to herself alone.

John Lorimer did not look like a fit object for commiseration. He was, like all the Lorimer boys, straight of limb and strong of muscle, and carried his handsome head somewhat defiantly.

"It's a romance, judge," replied the ex-offender. "My wife, who has just paid that fine and costs amounting to fifteen dollars, is a woman of wealth, and very proud, as you may have noticed.

"How does it happen," he inquired, "that you get into this fix so regularly, and as I have observed, let your wife come down here and pay your fine for you?"

"That was three days ago, and the judge will, no doubt, have an opportunity to say within the next four days."

He didn't remember him. When a drummer was registering in a Toketa hotel the other day he said to the clerk:

"I abhor groves. Groves are only meant for savages to live in. Glenburnie! Glenburnie!" She repeated the name musingly.

"Madame" looked at the speaker sharply. How many more family secrets was this demure-looking cat already in possession of?

"Whose enemy? What nonsense you are talking, Celeste!"

"And to think," she said aloud, as Celeste left the room, closing the door after her with significance force, "that I have, to-day, taken only the initial step!"

She walked to a side window to see if Celeste had taken the right "turn" after getting into the road.

She did not care to join the family group downstairs. It was such an unusual thing to see her without Ninette that it might lead to inconvenient questions.

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He didn't remember him. When a drummer was registering in a Toketa hotel the other day he said to the clerk:

"I say," the traveler replied, "is this the book in which Abou Ben Adhem's name is written?"

THE MANUFACTURERS LIKE IT.

But "Protection" is Death to the Wage-Earner. But, it is asserted, it must be a good thing for the workingman if manufactured articles coming from abroad are taxed, and thus their importation discouraged.

As was stated before, protective duties are levied for the purpose of enabling home producers to get higher prices for their product or to allow them to sell an inferior article in the home market at a price for which otherwise a good article could be had.

It must be plain to every thinking man that the more a country produces the cheaper its products can be sold, the higher the profits (not interest) upon invested capital, and the larger the wages of its workmen will be.

Where, on account of inferior labor-saving machinery, poorly equipped and badly managed means of transportation, insufficient division of labor, much waste of time and material and other causes, a certain country does not produce as much as its neighbor, where the methods of production are in every respect more efficient, it is obvious that the former country cannot be as rich as the latter.

But it may also happen that neither one is as high as in the superior country, and that employers are obliged to pay more than they can afford to pay on account of their inferior, slovenly methods of production, or even because the raw materials they use are inferior in quality as compared with those used by their foreign competitors.

Now, instead of endeavoring to come up in their methods of production to their more advanced neighbors, the manufacturers of the less advanced country, in order to realize more upon their invested capital, apply to the government for protection. The latter, under the pretext of protecting their own workmen and assisting the home manufacturers against the ruinous competition of foreigners who pay no taxes, enact protective tariffs—and what follows? The industrial and social history of every protectionist country answers the question.

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It is not a very strange and almost incomprehensible feature of the protective policy that countries levying protective duties do so upon products coming from sections where wages usually are higher, much higher even than within their own boundaries? All European protectionist countries have to protect their industries and the wages of their workmen against the products of the highly paid British-American workmen—Dingman Versteeg, in Tariff Reform.

Unparalleled Generosity. According to the New York Tribune, Foreign Manufacturers Not Only Give Us Their Goods, But Pay Us For Taking Them.

The generosity of the foreign manufacturers "who pay the duties" on the goods which they sell to the people of this country will never cease to excite the wonder and admiration of some of our republican friends. A late number of the New York Tribune spoke of the wisdom shown in "the republican policy, which taxes foreign importers for the privilege of selling in the American market," thus referring once more to the doctrine that the foreign manufacturers, or their resident agents, cheerfully pay the McKinley duties in order that they may sell their goods to our people.

Our neighbor has not given these

generous foreigners full credit for what it seems to believe they are doing. For if it be true that they pay the duties, it is also true that many of them pay in duties a sum exceeding the value of the goods, thus not only giving the goods away but also paying a round sum for the privilege of making this remarkable exhibition of generosity.

We invite the attention of the Tribune to the following evidence, taken from the reports of the treasury department for the last fiscal year, of the truly phenomenal generosity of the foreign manufacturers in certain branches of industry:

Table with columns: Value, Duties Paid, Duty Per Cent. Items include Pearl and shell buttons, Window glass, Plate glass, etc.

Here were imports having a value of less than \$6,500,000, for the privilege of selling which the foreign manufacturers, according to the tenets of McKinleyism, paid more than \$9,000,000 in tariff duties!

Examined in the light of this doctrine, the treasury reports exhibit many other examples of this curious philanthropy in international trade. Some foreign manufacturers cannot afford to pay a bonus for the privilege of giving away their goods, but they are willing to surrender three-quarters, or four-fifths, or nine-tenths of the value of the goods, retaining only a small percentage to remind them of their liberality.

Manufactures of wool imported in the last fiscal year, valued to the amount of \$35,792,905, paid \$35,293,606 duties. The per cent was 95.81.

Here our republican friends will see that, according to their doctrine, the foreign manufacturers of woollens paid in duties last year almost the entire value, or selling price, of the goods which they sold in this country.

It is not a very strange and almost incomprehensible feature of the protective policy that countries levying protective duties do so upon products coming from sections where wages usually are higher, much higher even than within their own boundaries? All European protectionist countries have to protect their industries and the wages of their workmen against the products of the highly paid British-American workmen—Dingman Versteeg, in Tariff Reform.

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Our neighbor has not given these



CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

"Your own? Your burdens? I suppose you mean Dennis Lorimer?"

Her face had suddenly grown as white as the wall behind her, but her soft musical voice remained perfectly steady.

"You have! By heaven, that looks like it!"

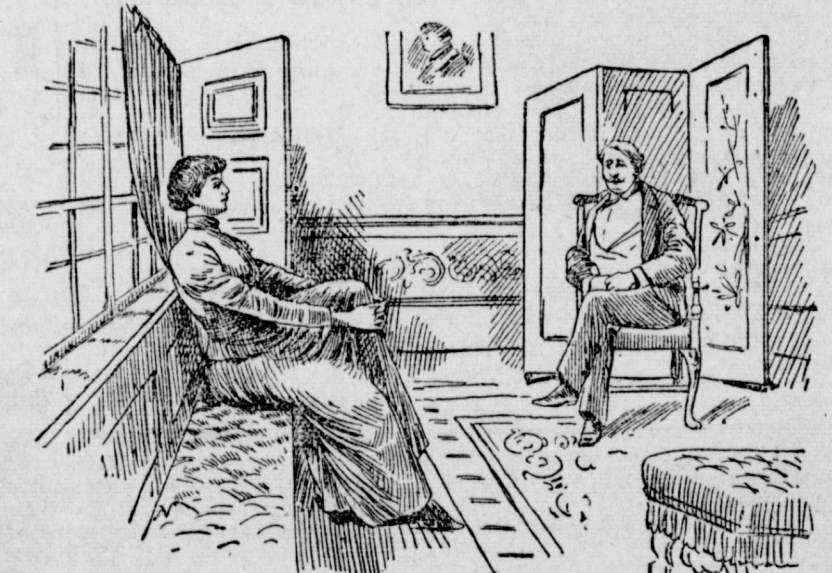
"Thank you, sir."

"Where are you going?" Mr. Fairbanks asked. The tall back of his chair hid them from each other, and the exertion of turning himself about was too great.

"I am not going anywhere."

"You have burned it?"

"Why do you call him that? I imagine I hate the Lorimers worse than you possibly could do, but it would never occur to me to call any one of them cowardly."



SHE SAT SWINGING ONE DUSTY LITTLE BOOT.

Cynical people said that Ames Fairbanks, pleasure-loving, sybaritic, selfish and indolent, found it easier to keep this vow than to wrestle with the new order of things. Hence his rigid observance of it.

The close of the war found him with a diminished family—Sibley, his oldest son, then a boy of eighteen; Ida, his youngest girl, then a girl of ten. Sibley had struggled freely with the wretched and disorganized estate. He was too much like his father to succeed in anything that required stable resolve and drudging insistence.

"I might as well turn for help to that pretty child who held out her hands and begged a flower of me. He makes me think of a great gorgeous butterfly, sitting with lazily-folded wings, not caring how the world goes."

"Ma'm Dido, how long have you been at Glenburnie?" she asked, suddenly.

"I reckon that mus' be Cato kickin' up that dus'," she remarked, inconsequently.

"Link. By the look of her, she belongs here to us. She's a Fairbanks from the crown of her curly head to the soles of her blessed feet. But she b'longs over yonder too. It do seem as if he meant to say you twain must be made one."

At the moment when recall became impossible, Mrs. John admitted to herself that she had done a very rash thing in precipitating Ninette upon the Fairbanks in this sudden fashion.

"For Ninette's sake," was the formula which Nora applied to more rasping things than the bonnet. She approached the intractable Celeste smoothly and graciously.

"Celeste, you ought to be out in the sunshine. The day is perfect. Those ruffles can wait."

"Celeste raised horrified hands: 'The black savage!'"

THE PRISONER'S PLAN.

Romance of the Man Who Got Drunk Regularly Once a Week. The prisoner was quite a respectable man in his general appearance and his language indicated education.

"How does it happen," he inquired, "that you get into this fix so regularly, and as I have observed, let your wife come down here and pay your fine for you?"

"That was three days ago, and the judge will, no doubt, have an opportunity to say within the next four days."

He didn't remember him. When a drummer was registering in a Toketa hotel the other day he said to the clerk:

"I say," the traveler replied, "is this the book in which Abou Ben Adhem's name is written?"

The Chase County Courant
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.
THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893.
W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

"No fear shall awe, no fact shall sway,
 'Till to the line, let he chop fall where they may."

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

TIME TABLE
A. T. & S. F. R. R.

EAST		WEST		MEX. CAL. & DEN. CO. & TEX. R. R.	
AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Cedar Grove	12:45	11:01	12:30	11:54	10:33
Elmdale	12:57	11:17	12:46	12:10	10:49
Evans	1:13	11:33	1:02	12:26	11:05
Strong City	1:29	11:49	1:18	12:42	11:21
Ellinor	1:45	12:05	1:34	1:00	11:37
Saffordville	2:01	12:21	1:50	1:16	11:53

C. K. & W. R. R.

EAST		WEST		MIXED	
AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Hymer	11:50	12:30	12:30	12:30	3:00
Evans	12:16	12:56	12:56	3:10	3:10
Strong City	12:32	1:12	1:12	3:20	3:20
Cottonwood Falls	12:48	1:28	1:28	3:30	3:30
Gladstone	1:04	1:44	1:44	3:40	3:40
Bazaar	1:20	2:00	2:00	3:50	3:50



THE 4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION

To be held in Cartter's Grove, on the Banks of the Cottonwood River, at COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Promises to be, without doubt, the largest and most enthusiastic in the county's history.

Elmdale, Clements, Saffordville and Toledo will be out in full force, and every neighborhood in the county will be well represented.

The bicycle club of this city, numbering about thirty ladies and gentlemen, has already received assurance that they will be reinforced by the Elmdale bicyclists, and the Emporia Club has promised to send a large delegation.

HON. GEO. S. BRIGHT, an excellent speaker, has been secured to deliver the oration. Mr. Bright is highly recommended and the people can depend upon being well entertained.

A CHORUS OF 30 TRAINED VOICES is now engaged in practicing the following songs and choruses to be sung at the grove: "Our Nation's Holiday," "Let the Hills and Vales Resound," "Sunshowers," "Soldiers' Chorus," "Let all the Lands Rejoice."

GRAND BICYCLE RACE. A Bicycle Race will begin on the Fair grounds race track at 5 o'clock. Twenty-six of Emporia's fastest riders have promised to be present and take part in the procession in the morning and at night.

The races will be intensely interesting and free to the public. There will be two prizes competed for in each race. First prize, silver cup; second prize, an appropriate badge.

PROGRAMME. One-fourth mile, open to all; 1/2 mile, for county championship; 3/4 mile, for county championship; 1 mile, open to all; 1 1/2 mile, county championship; 100 yards, slow race, open to all; 2 mile, handicap, open to all; 5 mile, handicap, open to all; 1/2 mile, flying start, for record.

The procession will be one of the features of the day and will move promptly at 10 a. m. Ten organizations have promised to take part, in full regalia.

The programme at the grove will be interspersed with excellent vocal music. The bicycle flambeau parade at 8 p. m. will be one of the prettiest sights of the day.

A dance will be given in Music hall after the flambeau parade. The grove will be fitted up with swings, dancing platform, music stand, etc.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.
 Mrs. D. Y. Hamill, of Clements, is very ill.
 Miss Jennie Upton left, Monday, for Eureka.
 County Attorney F. P. Cochran is still very sick.
 Wm. Hillert was down to Emporia, Monday, on business.
 Willard Wright has bought the Joe Lybarger farm, near Homestead.
 Miss Williams was at Emporia, Tuesday, visiting Mrs. Wm. Tompkins.
 Mrs. Quincy Childs and Miss Nellie Howard were down to Emporia, Tuesday.
 N. A. English, of Newton, arrived here, Monday night, and is now in town.
 A. R. Ice, of Clements, took a car load of hogs to Kansas City, last week.
 A. Z. Scribner shipped forty hogs and three steers to Kansas City, last week.
 Mrs. Michael Martin, of Elmdale, was down to Emporia, last Friday, on a visit.
 Mrs. Sam Clay, of Strong City, was visiting at Emporia, Tuesday and yesterday.
 Binding Twine at the Co-operative Store, equal to the best, at ten cents per pound.
 Born, on Tuesday, June 13, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Monroe, of Strong City, a son.
 Born, on Sunday, June 11, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Prement, of Strong City, a son.
 Born, on Sunday, June 18, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Shaw, of Strong City, a son.
 Henry Collett, of Elk, was in town, Friday, and gave the COURANT office a pleasant call.
 The Rev. Harry Mills is the new pastor at the Congregational church, in Strong City.
 John Perrier & Co. of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. ja12-1f

Mabel and Fritz Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, are home from the Emporia Normal School.
 J. E. Vanderpool, who is now studying medicine, at Kansas City, was in town, last week.
 W. H. Evans, of South Fork, has gone to Winfield to make that place his future home.
 B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, are selling calico and muslin at 2 cents per yard.
 Born, on Monday morning, June 19, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Griner, of Strong City, a son.
 Born, on Thursday, June 15, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand, of Matfield Green, a son.
 Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, has gone to Chicago, to visit the World's Fair.
 W. W. Clark is again home, from St. Joseph, Mo., where he has been working at carpentering.
 Bert Foreman caught a catfish, last Thursday, in the Cottonwood river, that weighed fifty pounds.
 E. R. Trask, of the Matfield Green Mirror force, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, last Friday.
 A. T. Morrison, of Bazaar, Kansas, brought in a fine lot of cattle and hogs, Friday.—K. C. Times.
 Miss Josie Fish, of Strong City, who was visiting her sister, at Topeka, returned home, last week.
 Chas. J. Laney, of the firm of B. Laney & Sons, was at Chicago, last week, on business for that firm.
 Walter G. Hait has gone to Colorado City, Col., for his family, with whom he will soon return to this city.
 David K. Cartter took two of his horses to Kansas City, last Friday, to take part in the races at that city.
 Farm Loans wanted. Pay part or all at any time. Come at once and see J. W. McWILLIAMS.
 A gasoline stove for sale. The owner has two and wishes to dispose of one. Apply at this office. jeltf
 Mrs. Dr. C. E. Hait has gone to Perry, Chiawassaw county, Michigan, where she will make her future home.
 J. E. Perry and family, of Matfield Green, are staying in town during the institute which Mr. Perry is attending.
 J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, Kansas, arrived here, last night, on a visit to relatives and friends, and on business.
 Now that the season is growing late thoroughbred eggs will be sold at one-half the former prices. Apply at this office.
 J. M. Shaw, who has a farm three miles east of Matfield Green, will move his family from Emporia to the same.
 Miss Carrie Breese, who has been attending the Art Department of the State University, at Lawrence, is now at home.
 A. L. Morrison, of Sharp's creek, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his cousin, Mr. McAtee, a Marshall county stockman.
 Don't forget that Cottonwood Falls intends celebrating the Fourth of July as it never was before celebrated in this county.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Porter left, last Friday, for a short stay at Topeka and Lawrence, and returned home, yesterday afternoon.
 The Street Commissioner is grading and repairing the street immediately east and the one immediately west of the Court house.
 Mrs. W. H. Holsinger is at Kansas City visiting her husband who is now a traveling salesman for a wholesale house in that city.
 B. F. Talkington and family, of Matfield Green, are enjoying a visit from H. W. Hildreth, who has just returned from West Virginia.
 A. C. Cox, who has been building barbed wire fences in Butler and Greenwood counties for some months past, returned home, Tuesday.
 Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.
 Don't wait until all the bargains are gone at Hickman's closing out sale before giving him a call. You should hurry up, or you may be too late.

B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield, have just received a new lot of Ladies' and Gents' fine shoes which they are selling at the lowest possible figures.
 Chas. J. Laney, of Strong City, left, Monday night, for Arizona, to look after the big railroad contract of B. Laney & Sons, in that Territory.
 When you want a good dish of Ice Cream or a glass of Lemonade, go to M. A. Richards', one door north of postoffice, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
 Mrs. Josie Gardenier, of Colorado, and brother, Geo. Park, of this county, who had been to the World's Fair, returned to this city, Tuesday afternoon.
 M. H. Lewis, of Strong City, has released the nursery grounds, in that city, from Dr. W. H. Cartter, for six years, the old lease having recently expired.
 The Rev. J. H. Hamm and family, of Newton, who were visiting at Mrs. Catherine Fritze's, of Strong City, mother of Mrs. Hamm, returned home, Saturday.
 The young ladies of the Strong City Baptist church, will give an ice cream and raspberry social in the church, tomorrow (Friday) evening, for the benefit of the church.
 Ed. Gregory returned to Ash Fork, Arizona, the fore part of the week, after a visit in Michigan and here, and on his return, P. J. Norton will come home for a vacation.
 On Friday, June 30, there will be a picnic in Cartter's Grove, north of this city, for the benefit of the German Lutheran Church, Strong City, to which everybody is cordially invited.
 J. M. McCown, of Emporia, and John Madden and T. H. Gisham, of this city, all of whom are well-known orators, will be the speakers at the Fourth of July celebration, at Strong City.
 Wm. Rettiger, of the firm of Rettiger Bros. & Co., whose quarries are just east of this city, was down to Leavenworth, last week, looking after the interests of that firm, on contract work. ja12-1f

C. W. White, editor of the Strong City Derrick, and H. A. Chamberlain, of Strong City, were down to Kansas City, last Sunday. Mr. White went to Kansas City again, Tuesday night, to have his eyes doctored.
 J. H. W. Jensen and R. Self, of Maricopa county, Arizona, were in town, Monday. They have 200 head of cattle pasturing, for rent, on the B. Laney farm, north of Strong City, which they are shipping to Kansas City.
 Yesterday afternoon the mercury registered 97° in the shade; but about 6 o'clock the wind began to blow hard, from the north, breaking off limbs of trees and doing other minor damage, and during last night the weather was quite cool and pleasant.
 Capt. Henry Bradley, of Matfield Green, was in town the fore part of the week, having with him two very large books, the Old and the New Testaments, printed in German away back in 1730, which he intends sending to the World's Fair.
 Mr. and Mrs. John Frew, of Strong City, returned home, yesterday, from their wedding trip to the World's Fair, and were given a most handsome reception, last night, at which a large number of their friends were present and enjoyed themselves hugely.
 H. N. Simmons was in town, last week, for the first time since last November, his health being somewhat improved. He has just learned of the death of his wife's mother, Mrs. Locke Garrett, in Union county, Ohio, at the advanced age of 74 years.
 Miss Leila Ratcliff, of New Castle, Henry county, Ky., who has been visiting at her aunt's, Mrs. W. E. Timmons, for the past four months, started on her return home, last Sunday morning. She was accompanied as far as Kansas City, Mo., by her uncle, W. E. Timmons.
 Dick Martin having severed his connection with Will Walters' lunch counter, in Strong City, has accepted a position in Kansas City, and has left for that city to assume his duties, his brother William having so much improved that his presence at home is no longer needed.
 Rev. C. H. Wareham, of Marion, will preach in the Strong City Baptist church, next Sunday, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 8 o'clock, p. m., and will administer the ordinance of baptism, in the Cottonwood river, just below the bridge, at 2 o'clock, two young ladies to be baptized, Misses Jennie and Susie Wilson.
 Messrs. Duchanois & Jones, whose quarries are just east of this city, have been awarded the contract to furnish the stone for the abutments of bridges and arched culverts for the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern railroad, in Missouri, and they began getting out the same, last Monday. These gentlemen have one of the best stone quarries in the State.
 The editor of this paper, having been appointed postmaster at this place and wishing to fix up his own office building so as to move the postoffice into it and thus save to himself the paying out of rent for the same, would be highly pleased if subscribers in arrears would come to his relief in that matter, each one according to his ability.
 A basket, apron and necktie social will be given by the young ladies of Homestead, at the home of Mr. Reuben Riggs, on Friday evening, June 30th, 1893. Gentlemen furnishing the necktie will be expected to have the apron correspond with the tie. Ice cream will be sold during the evening. The proceeds will go towards purchasing an organ for the use of the church.
 Died, on Sunday, June 18, 1893, after a brief illness, and was buried on Monday, Gracie Estella, the 2 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Siderer, of Wauveau, Chase county, Kansas. Misses Ella Nicholson, Nettie Leonard, Bird Heekendorn and Mary Vincent acted as pall bearers, and a large number of friends followed the remains to their last resting place.
 At their regular meeting, on Tuesday night of last week, the Degree of Honor elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: Mrs. Lee Williams, P. C.; Mrs. M. E. Myers, C. H.; Mrs. R. L. Ford, L. H.; Mrs. Ella Robertson, C. S.; Miss Anna Filson, R. M.; C. H. Filson, E. H. Mrs. H. S. Fritz, Sec.; Miss Leota Wotring, Usher; Miss Anna Kraft, I. G.; Miss Bridget O'Donnell, O. G.

You're going to the Fair? There are many alleged "guides" in which geography is distorted, distance wiped out, and location falsely shown because they are merely advertisements of some transportation "scheme," hack-one, hash-house or railroad. The only Fair, genuine geography with Index to Streets, Railroads, Depots and Prominent Institutions; which tells the truth about all because dependent on none, mailed on receipt of 10 two-cent stamps, by The Matthews-Northrup Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Senator" John M. Reynolds, of Atchison, who served eighteen months in the penitentiary, and who ran for State Senator while there and received within one vote of twice as many votes as his opponent, spoke on a box in front of the National Bank, in this city, last Saturday afternoon and evening, having on a dress coat with penitentiary stripes, and told how he was sent to the pen., for political purposes, and warned boys and young men how to keep out of it. He had a number of books, called "Twin Hells," which he disposed of very rapidly.

The numerous small circuses that have been traveling through Kansas this year have been doing a very heavy "graft" business. The fakirs have been unusually bold and reckless and the number of robberies reported is unprecedented. The local papers printed in every town visited by the Cook & Whitty and Sells & Kentrow shows particularly have had a fearful tale of woe to relate in the issue next following show day. If they may be believed the fakirs have not depended entirely on their wits to mule the unwary granger but have resorted to highway robbery and barefaced thievery. At Abilene one farmer was beaten out of \$1,200 by followers of Cook & Whitty, and at Cottonwood Falls another was robbed of over \$300 by the sharp men with Willie Sells' aggregation. At Sterling the Sells outfit reaped a rich harvest. —Kansas City Star.

VESTERING-McCABE.
 At the home of the bride's parents in Bazaar township, Chase county, Kansas, Mr. Joseph J. Vestering, of Burns, Marion county, and Miss Marietta McCabe, daughter of Bernard McCabe, Esq., were united in the holy bonds of wedlock, by the Rev. Father Anthony, O. S. F., pastor of St. Anthony's Catholic church, Strong City, Kansas, the attendants being Mr. Thomas McCabe and Miss Julia McCabe, brother and sister of the bride, the ceremonies being performed in the presence of the immediate relatives of the happy couple, the groom and his attendant being dressed in the conventional black, while the bride was dressed in tan silk, with silk lace and gold passementerie trimmings, and the bride's maid was dressed in tan whip cord, with shot silk trimmings. After the extending of congratulations and the bestowal of numerous costly and useful presents, a most sumptuous breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Vestering then, with many of their relatives, went to Strong City, where they took the 1:38 p. m. train, for Wichita, where they will reside in a neat two story house, owned and nicely furnished by the thoughtful groom, at the corner of Chase and Emma streets, West Wichita, and where they will be at home after July 4th, proximo. The groom is the popular photographer, of Burns, Marion county, who is well and favorably known both in that county and in this county, as a man of sterling worth and most excellent business qualities, while the bride is one of Chase county's fairest and most charming daughters, one who has taught in the public schools of the county for the past six years, giving general satisfaction wherever she has taught, both for her lovely disposition and excellent manner of teaching. Each is to be congratulated upon their choice of a companion for life, and the COURANT joins their many friends in this and adjoining counties in wishing them a long, happy and prosperous voyage down the stream of time and a blissful entrance into eternity at the close of their lives.

ITEMS FROM ELK.
 Wheat is ripening very fast.
 We need rain in this part of the country.
 Mrs. Gamer, who was very sick, is able to be about a little.
 O. M. Bayless had a horse badly cut with barbed wire last week.
 Mrs. Palmer and daughter, Birdie, are visiting her son, L. S. Palmer.
 Our genial neighbor, J. A. McCoy, is building an addition to his house.
 L. S. Palmer gave a very pleasant ice cream party at his place recently.
 Mrs. J. H. Harper, who sprained her ankle sometime ago, is slowly improving.
 The recent freshet took away the bridge at the R. C. Campbell crossing of Middle creek.
 Miss Bessie Harrison, of Emporia, was visiting her young friend, Gracie Collett, last week.
 John Hays started his new Minneapolis binder, June 19th, purchased of H. Collett & Sons.
 Mr. Umberger, as usual, will cut the best piece of wheat in the neighborhood, in a few days.
 Geo. Rambo, the great horse trainer, has returned to Elk again and will follow his vocation.
 Last Sunday morning, while Frank and Fred Collett were trying to drive some loose horses from the pasture into a corral, preparatory to going to meeting, Fred's horse fell and broke his leg just below the knee. Dr. Werthner, of Lincolnville, was sent for and set the limb, and at present he seems to be doing as well as could be expected. Fred has ridden many wild horses that have thrown themselves, but when they got up he was in the saddle again and never got hurt but this time. He was riding a gentle horse, bare-back, on a side hill, where there was some trash that was wet underneath. The mare turned short to head another horse, and slipped and fell. It is always the unexpected that happens.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
 County of Chase,
 In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.
 Mary E. Brinkerhoff, executrix of the last will and testament of Van Wyck Brinkerhoff, deceased, plaintiff,
 vs.
 H. N. Simmons, Mary E. Simmons, and The Missouri Valley Land Company, Chase County National Bank, The Western Farm and Mortgage Company, S. F. Jones, The American Real Estate Investment Company, Edward Russell, Receiver of the Western Farm Mortgage Company, and The American Real Estate Investment Company, and School District Number Thirty-five (35), defendants.
 By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 30 DAY OF JULY, 1893,
 at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:
 Lots four (4), five (5), six (6), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22), except one square acre in the southeast corner of lot ten (10), used as a family burying ground, and one acre in north-west corner of lot eleven (11), belonging to Scho. District No. thirty-five (35), all in section eighteen (18), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) of 6 P. M.; also a tract of land commencing at the southwest corner of lot No. twenty-three (23), section seven (7), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) of the 6 P. M.; thence north nine hundred and forty (940) feet to middle of county road to a point on the north and south line between lots twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23), in said section, thence in a southeasterly direction, following middle of county road to a point on south line of lot No. twenty five (25); thence west two thousand seven hundred (2700) feet to place of beginning, containing about fifteen one-hundredths (15-100) acres. Crops reserved at time of sale.
 Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, Newby, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.
 J. H. MURDOCK,
 Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.
 Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, May 21st, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
 County of Chase,
 In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.
 Mrs. C. F. Spink, Plaintiff,
 vs.
 Hiram W. Newby, C. Allie Newby, The Marion Abstract Investment Company, John H. Mulvane, Wm. Maxwell, Albert Hartman, G. G. Newby, W. L. Newby, Newby and McPherson National Bank, Defendants.
 By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF JULY, 1893,
 at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:
 East half (1/2) of northeast quarter (36) and east half (1/2) of southeast quarter (34) of section twenty-two (22), township eighteen (18), range ix (9) east, and the west half (1/2) of the northwest quarter (34) of section four (4), township nine (9), range six (6), east of 6 P. M. Crops reserved at time of sale.
 Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, Newby, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.
 J. H. MURDOCK,
 Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.
 Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, June 17th, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
 County of Chase,
 In the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.
 Matt. McDonald, Plaintiff,
 vs.
 Alex. W. Yarbrough and E. C. Yarbrough, Defendants.
 By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE 1893,
 at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit—Crops reserved at time of sale.
 Lots 3, 7, and 9, Block 14, Emble's Addition to Strong City, Kansas.
 Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, Yarbroughs, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.
 J. H. MURDOCK,
 Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.
 Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, May 21st 1893.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
 Notice is hereby given that proposals for the building of abutments, including grading, for a bridge across Fox creek, at Robertson's crossing, will be received at the County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Thursday, July 6, 1893, at 12 o'clock, m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$50 for fee.
 Specifications may be had with County Clerk. Specifications reserved the right to reject any and all bids.
 By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
 Witness my hand and official seal, this 6th day of July, 1893.
 M. K. HARMAN,
 County Clerk.

WANTED.—A Representative for our Family Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For this first week's work one agent's profit is \$18. Another \$139.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

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

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase county Land Agency,
 Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
 —AND LOANS MONEY.—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
 1897-11

PINS AND NEEDLES.
 For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

[First published in the Chase County Courant, June 1st, 1893.]
SHERIFF'S SALE.
 STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
 County of Chase,
 In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.
 Mary E. Brinkerhoff, executrix of the last will and testament of Van Wyck Brinkerhoff, deceased, plaintiff,
 vs.
 H. N. Simmons, Mary E. Simmons, and The Missouri Valley Land Company, Chase County National Bank, The Western Farm and Mortgage Company, S. F. Jones, The American Real Estate Investment Company, Edward Russell, Receiver of the Western Farm Mortgage Company, and The American Real Estate Investment Company, and School District Number Thirty-five (35), defendants.
 By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 30 DAY OF JULY, 1893,
 at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:
 Lots four (4), five (5), six (6), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22), except one square acre in the southeast corner of lot ten (10), used as a family burying ground, and one acre in north-west corner of lot eleven (11), belonging to Scho. District No. thirty-five (35), all in section eighteen (18), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) of 6 P. M.; also a tract of land commencing at the southwest corner of lot No. twenty-three (23), section seven (7), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) of the 6 P. M.; thence north nine hundred and forty (940) feet to middle of county road to a point on the north and south line between lots twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23), in said section, thence in a southeasterly direction, following middle of county road to a point on south line of lot No. twenty five (25); thence west two thousand seven hundred (2700) feet to place of beginning, containing about fifteen one-hundredths (15-100) acres. Crops reserved at time of sale.
 Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, H. N. Simmons, and Mary E. Simmons, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.
 J. H. MURDOCK,
 Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.
 Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, May 21st, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
 County of Chase,
 In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.
 Mrs. C. F. Spink, Plaintiff,
 vs.
 Hiram W. Newby, C. Allie Newby, The Marion Abstract Investment Company, John H. Mulvane, Wm. Maxwell, Albert Hartman, G. G. Newby, W. L. Newby, Newby and McPherson National Bank, Defendants.
 By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF JULY, 1893,
 at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:
 East half (1/2) of northeast quarter (36) and east half (1/2) of southeast quarter (34) of section twenty-two (22), township eighteen (18), range ix (9) east, and the west half (1/2) of the northwest quarter (34) of section four (4), township nine (9), range six (6), east of 6 P. M. Crops reserved at time of sale.
 Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, Newby, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.
 J. H. MURDOCK,
 Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.
 Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, June 17th, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
 County of Chase,
 In the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.
 Matt. McDonald, Plaintiff,
 vs.
 Alex. W. Yarbrough and E. C. Yarbrough, Defendants.
 By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE 1893,
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 Lots 3, 7, and 9, Block 14, Emble's Addition to Strong City, Kansas.
 Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, Yarbroughs, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.
 J. H. MURDOCK,
 Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.
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 Notice is hereby given that proposals for the building of abutments, including grading, for a bridge across Fox creek, at Robertson's crossing, will be received at the County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Thursday, July 6, 1893, at 12 o'clock, m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$50 for fee.
 Specifications may be had with County Clerk. Specifications reserved the right to reject any and all bids.
 By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
 Witness my hand and official seal, this 6th day of July, 1893.
 M. K. HARMAN,
 County Clerk.

WANTED.—A Representative for our Family Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For this first week's work one agent's profit is \$18. Another \$139.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,
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Chase county Land Agency,
 Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
 —AND LOANS MONEY.—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
 1897-11

PINS AND NEEDLES.
 For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

A SCHOOL OF
Shorthand and Typewriting
 has been established at
Cottonwood Falls, Kan.,
 under the management of
GEO. W. SOMERS.

Now is your opportunity to get a thorough knowledge of this useful and important study for the small sum of \$3.00, 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 our address,
GEO. W. SOMERS,
 Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

THE Climax Wind Mill.
 The lightest, strongest and most durable pumping wind mill now on

THE SOCIAL MALADY.

Ingalls on the Unequal Distribution of Wealth.

The Poverty of the Poor Not Due to the Wealth of the Rich, Nor Is the Laborer Robbed by the Employment of Capital.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

There is no form of power so tangible, so substantial and palpable, so positive and so readily apprehended as that which accompanies and results from the possession of money. The desire for money is the most constant and universal passion among men; not always—seldom, perhaps—of its own sake, but for its consequences, its effects, what it commands and what it brings. Millions care nothing for literary fame, for the rewards of ambition, for military glory, but everybody wants money. Manhood disregards the joys of youth and age sinks into apathy that is indifferent alike to the pleasures of love and the exultations of success, but the need of money survives the decay of the faculties and ends only with life. Money intelligently employed means cultivated leisure, books, travel, music, congenial companionship, art, agreeable occupation, the delight of the senses, the best food and apparel, the comfort and happiness of those beloved, the felicity of benevolence and charity, the relief of suffering, the power of doing good, skilled nurture in illness, consolation in bereavement and superiority to the minor accidents of existence.

"Old age and poverty," says Shakespeare, "are an ill-matched pair," and at any stage nothing is so melancholy, so wretched and depressing, as hopeless and helpless poverty. The man whose daily bread for himself and his family depends upon wages that an employer may give or withhold at pleasure, is not free. The alternative between starvation and submission to a schedule is slavery. Liberty is something more than a name. He who depends upon the will of another for shelter, clothing and food cannot be a free man in the broad, full meaning of that word. Freedom does not consist in definitions. The declaration that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are the inalienable rights of every human being makes no man independent. The right to liberty is an empty mockery and delusion, unless the power to be free exists also. Freedom is not merely the removal of legal restraints, the permission to come or go. Added to these must be the capacity and the opportunity, which only exemption from the necessity of incessant daily labor can bring. To paraphrase Shakespeare, poverty and liberty are an ill-matched pair. Freedom and dependence are incompatible. The abolition of poverty has been the dream of visionaries from the dawn of time. The inequity of fortunes and the obvious injustice of the unequal distribution of wealth among men have been the perplexity of philosophers. It is the unsolved enigma of political economy. Civilization has no paradox so mysterious as the existence of hunger when there is an excess of food—of want in the midst of superfluity. That one man should have possessions beyond the capacity of extravagance to squander and another, able and willing to work, should perish for want of embers, rags and a crust, renders society unintelligible. It makes the charter of human rights a logograph. So long as such conditions continue, the key to the cipher in which destiny is written is not revealed—the brotherhood of man is a phrase, justice is a formula and the divine code is illegible.

The exasperation of the poor at the insolent ostentation of the rich has overthrown empires. The relief of the needy has been the object of statutes human and divine. The complaints of the wretched are the burden of history. Job was a millionaire. Whether that incomparable production bearing his name is a parable or a biography, it is of profound interest, because it shows that the patriarch was occupied with the same questions that disturb us now. He describes, like a populist, those who take the ass of the orphan and the ox of the widow, remove the landmarks, reap the fields and gather the vintage of the poor, whom they deprive of their garments and leave naked to the showers of the mountain and the shelter of the rocks. The Hebrew prophets reserved some of their choicest maledictions for the extortion and luxury of the rich, and Moses prescribed regulations for the remission of debts, the redistribution of lands and the restriction of private fortunes. In Rome, for centuries, the ownership of real estate was limited to about 300 acres to each citizen, and the number of cattle and slaves restricted to the area cultivated. But the laws given by the Almighty, through Moses, to the Jews were as inoperative as the codes of Lycurgus and Licinius against the indomitable energies of man and the organic conditions of his being. At the time of Caesar 2,000 plutocrats practically owned the Roman empire, and more than 300,000 heads of families were mendicants, supported by donations from the public treasury. The same struggle has continued through the middle ages into the nineteenth century. There is no remedy prescribed to-day that has not been ineffectually administered to innumerable patients before; no experiment in finance and political economy proposed that has not been repeatedly tried, with no result but individual disaster and national ruin.

To admit that the ignorance, wretchedness, disease, want, poverty and degradation of society are inevitable and irremediable is to impeach God. To repeat the vain and patry expedients which the experience of centuries has rejected as frivolous chimeras and vagaries, is to acknowledge that civilization is a failure and that man's only refuge from the infirmities and obstacles of his nature is in barbarism, the equality of the savage, where all fortunes and stations and conditions

are reduced to the level of the lowest by the irresistible gravitation of its basest appetites and the inertia of its most groveling instincts.

At last, after much random groping and many bloody and desperate combats with kings and dynasties, privilege, caste and prerogative, old abuses, formidably entrenched orders, titles and classes, the ultimate ideal of government has here been realized, and the people are supreme. The poor, the toilers, the laborers are the rulers. They make the laws, they form the institutions. Louis XIV. said: "I am the state." Here the wage-workers, the farmers, the blacksmiths, the fishermen, the artisans say: "We are the state." Confiscation and pillage and the enrichment of royal favorites are unknown. Every man, whatever may be his nativity, his faculty, education or morality, has an equal chance with every other in the race of life. Legislation, whether good or bad, is enacted by the majority, and bears equally upon all. The means of education are as widely diffused as the desire to know, and the opportunities for happiness are commensurate with the capacity to enjoy.

Less than a century ago the social condition in the United States was one of practical equality. In our first century period there was neither a millionaire, nor a pauper, nor a tramp in the country. The first American citizen to pass the million-dollar goal was the original Astor, about 1806, who had migrated from Germany not many years before, the son of a butcher, with a pack of pelts as the foundation of his fortune. The largest estate before this time belonged to George Washington, which, at his death in 1799, was appraised at \$650,000. Robert Morris, the great financier of the revolution, had a large credit, and he raised on his own notes the sum of \$1,400,000 required for the final campaign against Cornwallis, ending at Yorktown, but he became involved in disastrous real estate speculations and died comparatively poor. The mass of the people were farmers and fishermen, living contentedly upon the products of their toil. The development of railroads, agricultural machinery and the scientific applications of modern life has made us the richest nation on earth. The aggregate possessions of the country probably exceed a hundred thousand million dollars, one-half of which is said to be under the direct control of less than 30,000 persons and corporations. The largest private fortunes in the world have been accumulated in the last half century in the United States. We have scores of men whose annual incomes exceed in amount the entire fortunes of Morris and Washington, the richest men in the country less than a hundred years ago, and one American estate surpasses the assessed valuation of the four smallest states in the union when the government was established in 1789. And our material resources are yet hardly touched.

Less than a fourth part of our arable area has been plowed. Our agriculture is thriftless and unscientific. Our mines hide treasures richer than those of Ophir and Potosi. Our manufactures and commerce are adolescent, but they have already established an aristocracy of wealth that wears neither garb nor coronet, and is proclaimed by no herald, but which is welcomed in the courts of princes and the palaces of kings.

If the unequal distribution of the burdens and benefits of society depends upon legislation, institutions and government, then under a system like ours the equilibrium should be restored. If wealth results from unjust laws and poverty from legislative oppression the remedy is in the hands of the victims. If they suffer it is from self-inflicted wounds. We have no feudal tenures, no primogeniture nor entail; no opportunities that are not open to all. Justice, equality, liberty and fraternity are the foundations of the state. In every hand is the ballot. The school offers education to all. The press is free. Speech, thought and conscience are unfettered.

But universal suffrage has not proved a panacea for the evils of society. Poverty is not abolished. Though wealth has accumulated beyond the dreams of avarice, the inequality of distribution is as great as in the time of Job and Solon and Agis. Many are called, but few are chosen. Dives is clothed in purple and fine linen and fares sumptuously every day, while Lazarus longs for the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. Not only is the old problem unsolved, but its conditions are complicated and intensified. Vaster political power is consolidated in the hands of the few and more stupendous fortunes acquired by individuals under a republic than under a monarchy. The great gulf between the rich and the poor yawns wider and wider day by day. The forces of labor and capital, which should be allies, auxiliaries and friends, are arrayed against each other like hostile armies in fortified camps, preparing for siege or battle. Millions of money are annually lost in wages, the destruction of perishable property, the deterioration of plants and the decrease of profits, by the strikes and lockouts which have become the normal condition of the war between employers and the unemployed.

Utopia is yet an undiscovered country. Ideal perfection in society, like the mirage of the desert, recedes as it is approached. Human nature remains unchanged in every environment. Will, foresight, industry, sobriety, thrift and economy succeed. Irresolution, folly, idleness, waste and drunkenness fail. To him that hath is given and from him that hath not is taken away even that which he seemeth to have. To one is given five talents, to another two, to another one—to every man according to his ability. The wicked and slothful servant digs in the earth and hides his lord's money, and is cast into outer darkness to weep and gnash his teeth. The good and faithful servant puts his five talents to the exchangers and is made ruler over many things.

The condition of the masses is immeasurably bettered with the advance of civilization. The poorest artisan to-day has free enjoyment of comforts and conveniences that monarchs with their treasures could not purchase five centuries ago. But De Toqueville observed the singular anomaly that as the state of the masses improves, they find it more intolerable, and discontent increases. Wants and desires are multiplied more rapidly than the means of gratification. Education, daily newspapers, travel, libraries, parks, galleries and shop windows have widened the horizon of workingmen and women, increased their capacity for enjoyment, familiarized them with luxuries and the advantages of wealth. Political instruction has taught them the equality of man and made them acquainted with the power of the ballot. False teachers have convinced them that all wealth is created by labor and that every man who has more than he can earn with his hands by daily wages is a thief, that the capitalist is a foe and the millionaire a public enemy who should be outlawed and shot at sight.

Although the tendency to centralization of capital is excessive and should be checked, it is not true that the poverty of the poor is due to the wealth of the rich, nor that the laborer is robbed by the employment of capital. On the contrary, it is in those countries where capital is most concentrated that wages are highest and the necessities of life cheapest and most abundant. The statement of Marx, so often repeated, that extreme wealth is the cause of extreme poverty, is a fallacy. It might be correct if it were the partition of the estate of a deceased person among his heirs, or the division of prize money among the captors of a galleon, but as applied to the distribution of the assets of a nation engaged in productive industries by the interchangeable activity of its economic energies, it is an indefensible absurdity to assert that the increase of wealth in one class necessarily involves an increase of poverty in another. Each receives that portion to which it is entitled by its contributions to the common fund of wealth that is created by the combined efforts of labor and capital.

The method of increasing the possessions of the poor is not by compulsory or voluntary transfer from those who have to those who have not, but by the single tax, the abolition of rent, interest and profits, but by an increase of the aggregate wealth through greater production and wider distribution. Great private fortunes are inseparable from high civilization. The richest community in the world, per capita, is the tribe of Osage Indians. Its aggregate wealth is ten times greater, proportionately, than that of the United States. It is held in common. Community of property may not be the cause of barbarism, but in every state as social and economic equality is approached, and wealth "created by labor" without the intervention of capital, as in China and India, wages are low, the laborer is degraded and progress impossible. Were the wealth of the United States equally distributed among its inhabitants at this time the sum that each would possess, according to the census, would be about \$1,000. Were this equation to continue progress obviously would cease. Had this been the prevalent condition from the beginning we should have remained stationary. Only as wealth becomes concentrated can nature be subjugated and its forces made subservient to civilization. Until capital, through machinery, harnesses steam, electricity and gravitation, and exempts man from the necessity of constant toil to procure subsistence, humanity stands still or retrogrades. Railroads, telegraphs, fleets, cities, libraries, museums, universities, cathedrals, hospitals—all the great enterprises that exalt and embellish existence and ameliorate the conditions of human life—come from the conception of money in the hands of the few.

Even if it were desirable to limit accumulations, society possesses no agency by which it can be done. It has no bed of Procrustes upon which to lay its victims. The mind is indomitable. The differences between men are organic and fundamental. They are established by ordinances of the supreme power and cannot be repealed by act of congress. In the contest between brains and numbers brains have always won and always will.

The final assault will undoubtedly be made through the taxing power. Our highest judicial tribunal has already held that the power to tax is the power to destroy, and ultimately the attempt will be made under the guise of securing revenue to limit acquisitions by taxing incomes and successions. It will be futile in the future as it has been in the past. If the tax upon incomes is excessive business will seek a less hostile jurisdiction, and if the tax upon inheritances is invidious, distributions will be made by gift during the lifetime of the possessor.

The most popular demand promulgated by those who are engaged in the reconstruction of society is the "nationalization" as it is called, of railroads and telegraphs and their operation "in the interest of the people." No doubt the owners and managers of these corporations have been guilty of shameful jobbery, gambling and extortion, and have piled up stupendous fortunes by practices that are as repugnant to financial integrity as they are shocking to the public conscience; but the cost of transportation and service has steadily declined, till a ton of freight or a passenger can be carried further for a dollar than at any previous time in the world's history.

The administration of the post office department is constantly presented as an illustration of the feasibility and economy of governmental control of these great agencies of civilization. Unfortunately for the argument, the expenses of the post office department constantly exceed its income, and many millions are annually appropriated from the treasury to supply the deficiency. Under the same circumstances any private business concern would be treated as insolvent and forced into liquidation. Practically, all that the government does is to increase the cost of postage to its citizens. It owns none of the facilities of transportation.

These are all furnished by private enterprise. The government appoints a superfluous and costly staff of officials to collect, separate and pouch letters, papers and packages, receive and pay money orders and notes, and attend to the bookkeeping. To do this work it pays its Washington force nearly \$1,000,000, to postmasters and their clerks more than \$20,000,000, for free delivery above \$10,000,000, for railway mail clerks \$7,000,000—an aggregate of more than \$40,000,000, for transportation to private railroad and steamship companies, by whose enterprise alone cheap and rapid postal service is rendered possible.

The government is always the worst served of all employers, and the salaries larger than in any private business, and this is nowhere more conspicuous than in the postoffice department. Any of the great express companies, Wells-Fargo, the American or the United States, could profitably perform the postal service of the country at half the present rates with equal promptness and efficiency and with greater responsibility. Our present system is a typical monopoly. If a letter or package is lost by the carelessness or knavery of a clerk or postmaster there is no redress. The government endeavors to detect and punish the culprit, but makes no reparation, even if its agent and servant is proved to have appropriated the property of the citizen. The annual list of deprivations is appalling, but there is no redress. An express company or other common carrier would be liable for the full value of the loss, and, failing in restitution, would be compelled to respond or forfeit its charter. No private citizen could deal with his customers as the government treats its patrons in the post office department without being in bankruptcy one-half the time and in the penitentiary the other half.

The social malady is grave and menacing, but the disease is not so dangerous as the doctors and the druggists. The political quacks, with their sarsaparilla and plaster and pills, are treating the symptoms instead of the complaint. The free coinage of silver, the increase of the per capita, the restriction of immigration, the Australian ballot and qualified suffrage are important questions, but they might all be accomplished without effecting the slightest amelioration of the condition of the great masses of the wage-workers of the United States. Instead of disfranchising the poor ignorant and their intelligence, and make them fit to vote. A proscribed class inevitably become conspirators, and free institutions can only be made secure by the education, prosperity and contentment of those upon whom their existence depends.

JOHN J. INGALLS.

DIVERSIONS OF AN EMPRESS.

"The Empress of Austria," by One of the Ladies of Her Court.

During the entire summer which followed her son's marriage the empress seemed unable to shake off the melancholy forebodings, and it was only when she went to Godollo that the free and invigorating country life in a measure restored her peace of mind. Every morning she attended mass as early as five o'clock, and after drinking a cup of black coffee without milk or sugar, she mounted her horse and, accompanied by one of her ladies in waiting, galloped off through the magnificent park, which is traversed in every direction by broad sandy avenues. Changing horses several times in the course of the morning, she would remain in the saddle until noon, when, after taking a cold bath, she would sit down with her lady to a simple luncheon, consisting of very rare steak, dry toast and a glass of Montrose claret. Toward four o'clock her majesty again went out riding, returning only just in time to dress for dinner. It is useless to say that ten or twelve weeks of such a life were sufficient to exhaust the forces of the strongest lady in waiting, who, moreover, was obliged to be perpetually on the qui vive, impervious to fatigue and always in the best of humors. The empress used to retire at eight or nine o'clock, and then we were accustomed to assemble in private apartments of Countess Goess, the grand mistress of the robes, and to remain there until two or three o'clock in the morning, laughing, chatting, smoking cigarettes and even sometimes dancing with the aides-de-camp and gentlemen at arms on duty at the castle. The empress' affection for her ladies in waiting very much depended on their skill in horsemanship. To those who rode well she was exceptionally kind and indulgent, but had no sympathy whatever with those who were not perfect horsewomen.—Harper's Magazine.

The Word "Viking."

Because the word viking has come to be pronounced with a long "i" in the first syllable and the "k" has in consequence been transferred to the second syllable, the popular impression is that the ancient viking was a monarch of the sea. As a matter of fact, the word means something very like pirate. "Vik" is almost equivalent to "vic," meaning creek, bay, or inlet, and "ing" is only a suffix of origin, a patronymic in some instances, as in the name Buckingham. The vikings, then, were sons of the creek, or creekers, unpleasant persons who kept their light craft ready at hand in creeks and bays to raft forth and carry them to neighboring shores for plunder. "Baymen" is one of the dictionary equivalents of the word, and doubtless "baymen" is still in use locally in one part of the United States or another. "Bay boat" is certainly the popular name along the Chesapeake shores for steamboats that ply from port to port on the bay.—N. Y. Sun.

There is a great deal of wear and tear in this business," said the dry goods salesman as he ripped off a few yards of calico.—Washington Star.

It is not difficult to be generous to a fault when that fault happens to be one's own.—Boston Transcript.

DEMOCRATIC POLICIES.

A Party That Stands for the Best Interests of the People.

The early summer diversion of the Washington correspondents of framing "policies" for the administration in advance of the meeting of congress, can be reduced to a scientific and much more satisfactory basis by giving heed to the simple canons of democratic belief which the guessers are inclined to ignore altogether. Democracy is not the party of opportunism, and when it is in control of affairs it is possible to anticipate within general lines its probable action by a reference to its creed. The democratic platform of 1893 was as clean-cut and positive a statement of the purposes of the party as a political party ever has framed or ever can frame, and the party intends, as far as possible, to carry out those purposes. They cannot all be attained in a year or two years, but progress toward those ends will be steady.

The general purpose of democracy was formulated many years ago by Samuel J. Tilden in words which are as pertinent to the present as they were to the occasion which called them forth, and we believe that they give the key to a knowledge of the general aims of the administration in the legislation affecting industry and the medium of exchange, which it will favor. Said Mr. Tilden:

"The whole progress of society consists in learning how to attain, by the independent action or voluntary association of individuals, those objects which are at first attempted only through the agency of government, and in lessening the sphere of legislation and enlarging that of the individual reason and conscience. Our American institutions have recognized this idea more completely than it has yet been recognized by the institutions of any other people, and the democratic party has generally been the faithful guardian of its progressive development. In most of the great practical questions of our time it has opposed the interference of government, even for the best objects; and because it was solicitous for those objects, has preferred to trust them to wiser, safer and more efficient agencies. Devoted to the rights of our American industry, which is now struggling to fill the world with the renown of its achievements, it has refused to direct its application by prohibitory or protective tariffs, preferring that each man should judge how he can make his own labor most productive, and trusting for the aggregate result to those natural laws which enable everyone of our city population daily to choose his food, and yet furnish buyers for everything that has been provided beforehand. Claiming a good currency for the people, and well regulated exchanges, it has discarded a national bank, and seeks to put these great interests under the guardianship of the laws of trade. Friendly to the modern machinery of travel and transport—which, by cheapening the interchange of products of different soils and climates, has in effect added fertility to the one and geniality to the other—it has opposed intercal improvements by the general government and prohibited loans of state credit and money in aid of railroads. Asserting the freedom of voluntary association it has refused special charters and established general laws of incorporation. On all these questions—which have largely occupied the public attention for a generation—because the democratic party has favored the ends it has rejected the means by which large parties and many good men have erroneously sought to promote them."

The prosperity of the country is the end which the democratic party has in view, and because it has that end in view it cannot "come to the relief of the market" or offer to bolster up this particular industry or that particular interest. The withdrawal of governmental interference as much as possible from their affairs is what the people voted for when they gave the democratic party entire control of the federal government, and that withdrawal will be the basis of all the "policies" which the administration will propose.—Albany Argus.

MCKINLEY IS ENTERED.

The "Little Napoleon" Has His Eye on the Presidential Chair.

There is nothing attractive in the governorship of Ohio save as a man may use it as Rutherford Hayes used it for the advancement of his own political fortunes. No chief executive of any state in the union is so entirely shorn of power as the chief magistrate of Ohio. Many of the duties ordinarily assigned to the executive are denied by the constitution of Ohio to its governor. The governor of Ohio has the inestimable happiness of appointing a limited number of notaries public and of appearing upon occasions of public parade at the head of a brilliant staff any one of whom is as well compensated by Ohio as himself.

Gov. McKinley has been the chief executive of Ohio for two years. He cannot be in love with the place because of itself. He is again a candidate for the position and it is asserted in his behalf that he is the candidate of a united republican party, having reached the position by address and single-mindedness where he compels the Sherman and Foraker fighting force to surrender their cause of strife and give him their support. The close vote in Ohio last fall probably contributes more than any personal address of Gov. McKinley to the bringing about of this armed neutrality upon the part of the contending factions and faction leaders in Ohio.

But what does the renomination of William McKinley mean? If it shall be followed by his election he will become the most conspicuous candidate of the republican party in the union for the nomination of that party in 1896, and until he shall fail, as Sherman has failed uniformly, he will bring to the convention that peculiar Ohio support which John Sherman always enjoyed. Mr. McKinley asks the republican party of Ohio to reelect him to the governorship in order that he may have a coign of vantage whence he may make his canvass for the presidential nomination.—Chicago Times.

Dislosures of the scandalous habits which prevailed in the social and political circles of the queen's court afford perfect reasons for a change of the Hawaiian government, but they do not affect the problem of annexation. Mr. Cleveland's conduct of the annexation question is a lesson to the world. Herebefore nations have grabbed after new territory with the ill manners and thoughtlessness of children. Mr. Cleveland has acted on the theory that connection with the United States is a favor which another nation should seek and that a proposition must be accompanied with unexceptionable reasons. A people which come under United States institutions gain more than they can possibly give.—Kansas City Times.

A POLITICAL RESURRECTION.

Gov. McKinley Comes to Life at the Columbus Convention.

Nothing is plainer than the fact that Maj. McKinley made his speech before the Ohio republican convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1896. It was clearly the drag-net of a politician who has set his ambition upon the leadership of his party in the next presidential campaign, and from the seam on the top to the mire at the bottom, it seized the waters of the political pond.

The governor, not in the least abashed by the knowledge that he was the sponsor for the policy which resulted in the crushing defeat of his party last November, is the first to step forward to ask that its standard be placed in his hands in the next contest; and in doing this he leaves none of the resorts of the demagogue unused.

Painting an exaggerated picture of the condition of the country, which, by the way, is the legacy of the republican party, he denounces the democratic party because it has not already brought relief.

Proclaiming that if the democratic president will announce his purpose to adhere to the republican financial policy confidence will be restored and prosperity be assured, he denounces that president for not entering at once upon a different policy.

Abusing President Cleveland because he has not declared his intention to call an extra session of congress, he ignores the publicly-declared intention of President Cleveland to call an extra session of congress.

Indicting the democratic party because it has not made good the promises of its platform, he condemns the democratic party because it proposes to make good those promises.

Reputedly overwhelmed by the people of the country as a tariff maker, he preaches to them that he is the only living tariff god, and that all who do not believe in him shall be damned.

Exhorting the democrats because they intend to carry out the principles of their platform, he pats the democrats on the back and invites them to vote for him, because he says they have repented since the election and do not intend to carry out the principles of their platform.

Responsible more than any other one man for the present unsettled condition of industry and commerce, he poses as the one man who should dictate our economic policy.

Saying all he can to create a lack of confidence in the patriotism, honesty and intelligence of the administration which must direct the government, he prates platitudes about the duty of all good citizens to help inspire faith and dispel apprehension.

Committing himself to wholesale pension jobbery, he slanders without hesitation Washington, Jefferson and Garfield.

Gov. McKinley, estimable as he may be as a man, must now be looked upon for the next three years as a politician of the carnivorous, gannivorous, omnivorous stripe. What a commotion among the woodcocks would be caused, even as the deliverance of such a politician, if the last woodcock had not long ago fled from Ohio!—Louisville Courier Journal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The republicans of Iowa went to the gubernatorial boom of Col. Clarkson so savagely that it died "a bornin."—Detroit Free Press.

Gov. McKinley says the republican party "was organized in conviction." Well, it was also disorganized in conviction. Let the sentence be passed.—N. Y. World.

If Gov. McKinley's state administration is an illustration of his abilities as a political economist, how much ought his tariff ideas to be worth?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The record thus far goes to show that President Cleveland is much more expert as a fisherman than is ex-President Harrison. As to duck-shooting one seems to be about as much of a statesman as the other.—Detroit Free Press.

Senator Quay warns the Pennsylvania republicans that only men of unblemished character should be nominated for office. As a reminiscence of the Delamater campaign and a calm ignoring of his own lack of qualification in the matter of character this is a fine example of a adamant cheek.—N. Y. World.

The strongest words of commendation which Gen. Grosvenor could find to say of the McKinley bill at Columbus were that "it is the nearest approach to free trade we have ever had." And this of a measure which was passed avowedly "to check imports," and which is the platform of the party whose war cry is that the democrats propose to ruin the country with free trade.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ohio is now agitated over the investigation, in progress, of a charge that the funds of the state were largely drawn upon last fall to help win the narrow majority of ten thousand by which the republican ticket pulled through. Very damaging developments are already reported, and it is promised that any lingering doubts as to the rottenness of the state administration will be removed. It looks like a wholesale raid on the treasury for the republican sins of war.—Detroit Free Press.

Gov. McKinley, whom the republicans nominated at Columbus, feels very bad over the unsatisfactory condition of the country. It is natural that he should. If there is any one man who is responsible for the unsatisfactory state of affairs that man is William McKinley. In his speech accepting the nomination the other day he attempted to shift the responsibility for the financial stringency on to the shoulders of the present administration, disregarding the fact that the tariff and the currency are just as the republicans—led by Gov. McKinley—left them, and that nothing can be done to change them until congress assembles. But Gov. McKinley don't believe all that he said. Whatever shortcomings or frailties have been imputed to him, no one has yet charged him with being a downright fool.—Chicago Herald.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

(This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariffs). 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. Address, "Taxation Society," this office of P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.)

Taxing Personal Property.

Not long since, in commenting upon the Hyattsville tax decision, you expressed the opinion that personal property of all kinds should be exempt from taxation, and that taxes should be levied upon real estate only, meaning thereby land and buildings.

It would help my comprehension of the equity of such a rule of taxation if you will kindly analyze the following hypothetical case, which would, in the event of the law being so changed as to tax real estate only, be a matter of daily occurrence, and give the equitable reasons for the facts as they would appear:

A owns a farm worth \$5,000. B has \$5,000 cash in his pocket.

Query first: Why should A be compelled to pay all the expenses of government and B none of them?

Now B steps up to A, and says to him: You have a nice farm here, Mr. A, and I would like to buy it. What will you sell it for?

A says he will take \$5,000, and B says he will give it, and so they trade.

Query second: Why should the expenses of government be shifted from A to B by this trade transaction?

To be a little more explicit, why should B, who before the trade paid none of the expenses of government, be compelled afterward to pay them all? and why should A, who before the trade, paid all the expenses of government, be exempt afterward from paying any of them? It will, of course, be apparent that any change in the law which will work such a radical transfer of the responsibility for governmental expenses must have some commensurate reason for it. Will you kindly state it?

It seems to me that this is a matter of more than personal interest, and that your readers may be interested in your reply.—W. H. J., in Boston Herald.

ANSWER TO W. H. J.

The principles upon which a system of taxation are founded require that a tax shall be as well distributed as possible, that it shall apply as nearly as possible in proportion to ability to pay, that it shall be definitely collectable, and that it shall interfere as little as possible with industrial and social progress. Now the advocates of real estate tax base their advocacy of this change on the ground that a tax upon real estate will more nearly accomplish these various desired results than any other system.

"A owns a farm worth \$5,000." This is a tangible piece of wealth, consisting of land, buildings and improvements, and is clearly taxable as an evidence of the possession by its possessor of so much wealth—an evidence that can not by any means be escaped, and that can be easily valued.

"B has \$5,000 cash in his pocket." What does that consist of? If he has it in what is termed money the chances are that it consists of pieces of paper, each stating that the bearer will be paid on demand, either at the treasury of the United States at Washington or at some of the national banks, one or more dollars.

There is no actual wealth inherent in these paper promises to pay. They might all be accidentally burned up, and the world would be none the poorer. It would be poorer because he could not collect the dollar promised, but the one owing the debt then made uncollectable would be made just so much the richer. Now, why should an evidence of debt be taxed upon the same basis as an evidence of wealth? If all tangible wealth in the United States was assessed and taxed, then it is evident that everything that was taxed and assessed more than that would be simply double taxation, that is, taxation paid by those who borrowed credit on the security of taxed property. If actual wealth is to pay taxes it is clearly no more than fair that they should be assessed upon what is actually wealth, and not upon the individual.

It may be said that the \$5,000 might be in gold or silver coin, and in this way quite tangible as any other material substance. But the entire amount of this form of wealth, as compared to the taxable wealth of the country, is so exceedingly small that it is hardly necessary to take it into account, and, indeed, if justice demanded that this should be taxed on account of its tangibility, it could be excluded for another reason which we shall presently refer to.

The answer to the second query, which comes after the farm has been purchased by B from A: "Why should the expenses of government be shifted from A to B by this transaction?" Is really explained by what we have just said, for it is not a question of shifting the burden from one person to the other. If B had no money no one would think of taxing him, and if he has merely evidences that represent the possibility of obtaining wealth, wealth that is or may be taxed wherever it is located, but that do not represent wealth in themselves, there is no reason why he should pay a tax any more than if he had no wealth at all. His contribution in that case, and, indeed, the contribution of all persons not possessed of tangible wealth, to the expenses of government would then be indirect contributions.

The man having no tangible wealth must eat, sleep, clothe himself, and in other ways occupy and use the wealth upon which the taxes are levied, and in such use and occupation would be compelled to contribute his share to what is paid in taxes. A man having nothing but what he could daily earn by manual labor would contribute his share to this general tax fund, but the one who possessed money or stocks or bonds, and whose scale of living was higher, would contribute in rent, and in every purchase that he made of food or other materials a necessarily larger

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Corn Starch Cake.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of corn starch, two cups of flour, one cup of milk, whites of six eggs, two teaspoons of baking powder, flavor to taste. Bake one hour. Use only one-half the recipe as it makes a large cake.

—Cauliflower au Fromage.—If you have cold boiled cauliflower, put it in a bake dish, and turn over it enough drawn butter to moisten it; grate a little cheese over the top, cover with sifted bread crumbs, put very small bits of butter on top, and bake until it is a light brown.—Old Cook Book.

—Aunt Addie's Sponge Cake.—Three eggs, one and one-half cups powdered sugar, one and one-half cups cold water, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar and one and one-half teaspoonfuls saleratus, put in flour dry, two cups of flour. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth. Beat the yolks with the sugar. Sift the saleratus.—Boston Budget.

—Codfish Balls.—Take the fish and potatoes that are left from a meal, and a piece of grated bread. Mash well together in a pan. Season with butter, pepper, a little sage and thyme. Then moisten with sweet cream sufficiently to mix it into balls. Then roll it in flour, and fry in boiling lard until very brown.—Detroit Free Press.

—Fillet Hollandaise.—Cut into slices one and one-half inches thick. Season with salt, laying in a pan with six tablespoonfuls of warmed butter, and let it stand one hour. Then dip lightly in flour, broiling over a bright fire. Garnish with parsley. Serve with curry powder in white sauce—one teaspoonful to one pint.—Good Housekeeping.

—Salad.—Two well-boiled potatoes, passed through a sieve, a teaspoonful of mustard, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one of essence of anchovy, half a teaspoonful of finely chopped onions well bruised into the mixture, three tablespoonfuls of oil, one of vinegar, the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs. Stir up the salad immediately before dinner, and stir it thoroughly.—Housekeeper.

—A pretty addition to a dressing table or bureau is a strip of wide ribbon lettered with some appropriate inscription. In a guest room, across the top of the white mapé bureau, was such a band of pale yellow, embroidered in old English text in black. "The ornament of a house is the friends who frequent it." The band began in a large rosette and ended at the other side in a loose bow with long ends, which fell nearly to the slab, and was most drossily effective.—N. Y. Times.

—Brain Croquettes.—Soak a pair of fresh brains in salt water, pick over carefully and simmer in boiling water fifteen minutes; drain and turn into cold water until firm. Mash smooth with the back of a wooden spoon season with salt, cayenne and mace, a teaspoonful of melted butter, and a well-beaten egg. Make into small balls, egg and bread crumb, and fry brown. If not wanted for a garnish they may be made into large cakes and fried. In this case serve with tomato sauce.—American Agriculturist.

—Chicken Salad.—Cut the meat into small pieces, using the white parts alone if a very delicate salad is wanted. Pour over one pound of the cut meat four tablespoonfuls of vinegar and two of salad oil (or melted butter) well mixed. Stir the liquid in thoroughly and allow the chicken to stand a little while before seasoning. This may be served without the addition of celery or cabbage, but if either of these is to be used, fine cut and mix with the chicken before pouring over the dressing. A garnish of lettuce alone is very often used with the chicken.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Farms and Taxation.

We are told that there are many abandoned farms in the eastern states. They are spoken of as "abandoned," leaving or creating the impression that the owners could not make a living off from them. In some cases that may have been the immediate cause, but in most cases it was inability to pay mortgages. The mortgagees could not keep up the interest and pay the principal according to agreement. The farms came into possession of the mortgagees. The capitalists now own the farms and they are for sale or to let. The capitalist must have and demand at least legal interest on the price they put up on the farms. No man can pay the rent demanded, pay his taxes and live from the produce of these farms, and so they are idle.

Farmers throughout the whole country are verging on this condition. With farms of fifty, one hundred or one hundred and fifty acres but a bare living can be made, the smaller the farm the more the occupier must restrict himself, as, indeed, the smaller the capital invested in any business, the less is the return, but in the case of the small farmer it is greatly aggravated; he has to toil early and late, rain or shine; to make but a bare living, he can enjoy but few of the comforts and none of the pleasures of life. The only difference between him and the mechanic is that he is sure of work every day, while the mechanic is not; this is in his favor, while on the other hand the mechanic will be sure to earn enough to enable him to live even better than the farmer and can enjoy many of the comforts of life and some of its pleasures, while having none of the worries and anxieties.

Now the question is, why are so many verging towards this condition? And why are farms abandoned? The answer is taxation. But we are told that government must be supported, and that we must levy taxes for its support. Everybody is perfectly willing to contribute their fair share towards its economical administration. Well, if everybody contributes only their fair share, there would be no tax levied. A tax is not fair, any tax is unfair. Any tax being unfair, there can be no fair share levied on anybody; therefore, by being taxed nobody can pay a fair share. All taxes can be shifted except a direct tax on what the person may himself use. The farmer can not shift his state or county tax, but every thing he buys carries the accumulated tax which others have shifted, and which he finally pays.

By taxation, and ignoring the means by which each would pay his fair share, all, except a few manufacturers and great land owners, are compelled to pay three times more than their fair share, and those who are so situated that they can shift none of their taxes, such as wage-earners and farmers, are compelled to pay even still more, hence the small farmer is ever on the verge of losing his farm, and the wage-earners ever suffering some degree of poverty. The just and natural means by which all can be secured from the extortion which taxation makes inevitable, is to use for the support of government, that fund, which, in spite of itself, is created by every community, the annual value of the bare land.—Herkimer county Free Press.

The English Budget.

England's public revenue is now derived from customs and excise duties, probate and legacy duties, internal revenue stamps, land tax, house duty, property and income tax, the post office, the telegraph service and the hereditary revenues.

Right Hon. George J. Goschen, who was chancellor of the exchequer under Lord Salisbury's administration, said that he would refrain from criticising the budget, but he condescended with the chancellor of the exchequer in having to meet rising expenditures with a falling revenue.

Right Hon. Sir J. Lubbock, liberal unionist, said that he approved of meeting the deficit by direct taxation. Other comments were made, generally favorable to the budget.

Let Us Hear From You Before You Die.

Why don't we hear the argument for the income tax? Everybody seems to have a pet scheme of taxation, but when you ask for the reason they seem to remember how short life is.

Is It the Digger That Gets It?

"You have to dig for gold in this world. That's why some men don't have any."—Bristol (Tenn.) Courier.

Not if you can collect rents or taxes, you don't.

There are farmers that farm farms and farmers that farm farmers; the first kind pulls out the stump, the second kind takes it.

HER SERENE MAJESTY.

Queen Victoria Lives at Ease While Other Rulers Are In Trouble.

Queen Victoria leads a quieter and less ruffled life than the sovereign of any other country in Europe. She is not bothered with the business of running her government; she never gets involved in the squabbles of parties; she moves from one of her royal residences to another according to her pleasure; she indulges in a foreign tour whenever she is disposed; she does not need even to keep an eye on the prince of Wales, now a days, and her domestic cares must be light.

All the other sovereigns have a hard time of it. Here is Oscar II., king of Sweden and Norway, tormented by the rebellious malcontents, by the obstructive Storting, and by Ibsen. Here is William II., always hard up, and at this time almost overwhelmed in a sea of troubles. Here is the king of the Belgians, Leopold III., whose throne was menaced a few days ago by his rebellious subjects, and saved only for a time by his prudence. Here is the little king of Spain, Alfonso XIII., who must be frightened when he hears his subjects shouting for a republic. Here are the Czar of Russia, the king of Italy, the emperor of Austria and the sultan of Turkey, the hardships of whom are known to all the world. The young queen of the Netherlands, Wilhelmina; the middle-aged king of Portugal, Charles I., and the old king of Denmark, Charles IX., lead a tolerably quiet life, but they don't amount to much and may meet with bad luck any day.

Among all the sovereigns of Europe it is her Britannic majesty alone who is always perfectly serene.

In Africa there are no first-class sovereigns, and we make this remark here, though it may enrage several of the sultans in the northern part of that continent.

In Asia there are only two first-class sovereigns, the emperor of China and the emperor of Japan, both of whom seem to have a pretty good time. As for the poor shah of Persia, and us for the second-hand rulers in India, who must lie low before their British masters, they can only take life as it comes.

Looking over the whole array of the sovereigns of the world, therefore, we see that Victoria, of England, is one of them whom the others envy.—N. Y. Sun.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 19		
CATTLE—Best heaves	4 00	5 45
Stockers	2 90	3 15
Native cows	2 20	4 25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	5 85	6 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red	59	61
No. 2 hard	58	59 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	27	27 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	49	50
RYE—No. 2	1 75	2 10
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	9 20	10 00
Fancy	1 00	1 10
HAY—Choice timothy	9 00	9 50
Fancy prairie	60	61
BRAN	18	20
BUTTER—Choice creamery	12	12 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream	10	10 1/2
EGGS—Choice	9 50	9 90
POTATOES	90	1 30
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Natives and shipp'g	3 80	4 80
Texas	3 00	3 05
HOGS—Heavy	6 00	6 25
SHEEP—Pair to choice	4 00	4 75
FLOUR—Choice	2 50	3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	62	62 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	27	27 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	20 1/4	20 3/4
RYE—No. 2	49	50
BUTTER—Creamery	17	18
LARD—Western steam	9 50	9 90
PORK	19 00	19 10
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 40	5 25
HOGS—Packing and shipping	6 00	6 30
SHEEP—Pair to choice	4 50	5 25
FLOUR—Choice	3 20	3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	65	65 1/2
CORN—No. 2	41	41 1/2
OATS—No. 2	2 1/4	2 10
RYE	49	50
BUTTER—Creamery	18	19
LARD	9 25	9 95
PORK	20 00	20 00
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Native steers	3 80	4 60
HOGS—Good to choice	6 50	7 00
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 00	4 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red	72 1/2	75 1/2
CORN—No. 2	49	50 1/4
OATS—Western mixed	29 1/2	30
FLOUR—Creamery	17	18
BUTTER—Mess.	17 50	20 00

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

All other baking powders are shown by the latest United States Government Report to be inferior to the Royal in both Purity and Strength.

(See Bulletin 13, Chemical Division of U. S. Agricultural Dept.)

Judicious Mental Work may help to lift one out of the ruts of premature old age. Read and think of what you read. Don't use your mind as if it were a sieve and you were trying to see how much you could pour through it. There is a belief extant that knowledge, if gained at all, must be acquired in youth. Fallacious theory! Behold Galileo at three score and ten pursuing his studies with unflagging zeal; Cato beginning Greek when advanced in years; Ogilby, commencing classical studies when past fifty. Gladstone is as much the student to-day as when the bloom of youth mantled his cheek. Be kind to the feelings and fancies of youth. If they prove perennial, so much the better! Don't forbid yourself glad, recreative thought and action. Don't be ashamed to make yourself as pretty as you can. A sensible woman may feel a thrill of pleasure innocent as a maiden's when receiving a glance of respectful admiration from a manly man. Smile without affectation, be pleasant without being silly—in short, be young as long as you can.—Kate Field's Washington.

Our Rapid, Transitory Existence. Brief as it is at the longest, is liable to be materially curtailed by our own indiscretions. The dyspeptic eat what they should not, the bilious drink coffee in excess, and the rheumatic, neuragic and consumptive sit in draughts, get wet feet and remain in damp clothes, and then wonder when ill how they became so. To persons with a tendency to neuralgia, we recommend a daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and especially after unavoidable exposure in damp or otherwise inclement weather.

"Mamma and I," said Priscilla one day, "are taking medicine. We each have a bottle, and mamma has tied a string around the neck of hers, so as to tell it, she says. I suppose I'll have to tie a string around mine, too, so as to tell it from hers."—Pittsburgh Times.

The Ladies. The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

"Don't you wear goshes, Mrs. Spriggins?" "No. Don't need 'em. My eyesight's as good as it ever was."—Harper's Bazar.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

The circus holds an unconquerable sway over human interest. It is the kind of ring rule that a man never can get away from.

SICK HEADACHE, lassitude, weakness and loss of appetite caused by malaria can be immediately cured by Beecham's Pills.

As a rule, thoroughness is desirable. But many a grocer has succeeded through his half-weight measure.—Washington Star.

HALF-CURED eruptions will return. Eradicate them with Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Lye, 50 cents.

It is a sure sign that ague has come to stay when it gives you the shakle.

LOOK UP, and not down. "If you're a suffering woman, every one of the bodily troubles that come to women only has a guaranteed cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That will bring you safe and certain help. It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and invigorant, and it builds up and invigorates the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

For ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, and all "female complaints" and weaknesses, "Favorite Prescription" is the only guaranteed remedy. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

In every case of Catarrh that seems hopeless, you can depend upon Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a cure. Its proprietors are so sure of it that they'll pay \$500 cash for any incurable case. Sold by all druggists.

"EVERYBODY'S LAW BOOK," Treated free.

Is the title of the new 300 page work by J. Alexander Koonce, L.L.B., Member of the New York Bar. It contains every man and woman to be their own lawyer. It teaches what are your rights and how to maintain them. When to begin a lawsuit and when to dismiss it. Contains the useful information every business man needs in every State in the Union. Contains business forms of every variety useful to the lawyer as well as to all who have legal business to transact. Includes two dollars for a copy or twelve two-cent postage stamps for a table of contents and believe to credit. Send to HENRY W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, 282 Sixth Avenue, New York.

CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT AND SEND IT TO—**DRUMMOND TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.,** AND THEY WILL SEND YOU A TEN-CENT CUT OF **HORSE SHOE PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO FREE OF CHARGE.**

Do Not Let This Opportunity Slip!

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

Garfield Tea Overcome constipation, cure sick headache, restore complexion, save doctor's bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA, 215 W. 45th St., N.Y.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. For all Sewing Machines. Send for catalogue. The Trade Supply. Send for catalogue. O. W. F. SANDER, 215 W. 45th St., N.Y.

DISCURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Pisco's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A. N. K.—D 1453

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RISE SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Paste, Enamels and Paints which stain, burn, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is the only Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted 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 after taking it.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause queasiness, belching at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime, and read the Label.

Bile Beans

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, Sick-Headache, etc.

25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores.

Write for sample dose, free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, New York.

DRESS MAKERS

FIND THE Latest Styles

L'Art De La Mode. 7 COLORED PLATES. ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS AND NEW FASHIONS.

Order it of your Sewing Dealer or send for it free. Latest number to W. J. MORSE, Publisher, 215 East 12th St., New York.

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PRICE \$1.00, POSTPAID.

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NOTICE OF AUTOMATIC OF HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS

Shawmut & Sons, 115 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"EVERYBODY'S LAW BOOK," Treated free.

Is the title of the new 300 page work by J. Alexander Koonce, L.L.B., Member of the New York Bar. It contains every man and woman to be their own lawyer. It teaches what are your rights and how to maintain them. When to begin a lawsuit and when to dismiss it. Contains the useful information every business man needs in every State in the Union. Contains business forms of every variety useful to the lawyer as well as to all who have legal business to transact. Includes two dollars for a copy or twelve two-cent postage stamps for a table of contents and believe to credit. Send to HENRY W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, 282 Sixth Avenue, New York.

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THE OLD WOOD STOVE.

By Selling It Mrs. Ralston Got a Son-in-Law.

"Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle!"
It was no sound of sheep-bells on the Apennines, no chiming of the Angelus and Pontine marshes, yet it had a cheery echo under the white-blossomed elderbushes and close to the old farm, even though it was only a string of bells stretched across a wagon and agitated by the jog-jog of an ancient white horse, that was as blind as the little god of love, while a shrewd old man trudged beside him, guiding his devious way.

"Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle!"
"Anything in my line to-day, squire?" asked Moses Minton, checking his march as he caught sight of Mr. Ralston gathering the early apricots from the sunny side of the wall.

"Git out!" was the terse reply.

"Rags!" snarled added Moses, stretching his neck to look at the red-checked beauties whose subtle fragrance filled the air. "Bottles? Old iron? Noospapers?"

"Git out, I say!" growled Ralston, never once glancing up from his occupation. "I ain't no time to bother."

"No offense, I hope?" said the indomitably cheerful itinerant. "I seen an old wood stove in the shed as I came by."

"Well, and if you did, what business was it of yours?" retorted Ralston.

"Wal, none, not if you look at it that ar' way," said Moses. "But if so be as we could drive a trade—"

"We can't then, and there's an end on't," answered Ralston.

And after one or two seconds' further waiting, Moses Minton chirruped to Old Gray, and once more the bells jangled merrily on the air indicative of a move.

"Strange how persistent them miserable creatures is," thought Farmer Ralston, as he gets older, meditated Moses. "If that ar's what money brings with it, I, for one, don't want to be rich! Get up, Old Gray."

Farther down the lane, however, where the ripening blackberries hung their knobs of jet on every bough and spray and the sound of a little brook somewhere in the distance made a dreamy gurgle, Moses Minton came across Mrs. Ralston, a fat, comfortable old dame, as unlike her husband as the motherly barn-door hen is unlike the gaunt, high-shouldered game-cock.

"Well, I declare," said Mrs. Ralston, "if I wasn't jest a-thinking about you, Moses Minton!"

"Was you, though?" chuckled the old man. "Anything in my line to-day? Who-oa, Gray! I swar to goodness (as the old horse contentedly buried his nose in a green bank) "that there critter couldn't find out where the clover clumps grow no better, nor if he had forty pair of eyes, inste'd o' being stun-blind!"

"Me and Comfort, was a-sayin'," contentedly purred on Mrs. Ralston, who was in full pursuit of a flock of lemon-yellow ducklings who were evading her guardianship in every direction, "that you hadn't been along in quite a spell. And the bag of mixed rags is quite full, and there's a lot of old numbers of the Missionary Review, and— But don't speak so loud. I kind o' don't want father to hear, he's so mortal set ag'in' parthin' with anything. It's kind o' second nature to him to hoard up things; and as he gets further on in years he's more set in his ways than ever. Jest you come round the back door. He's out and Comfort is out, and now's a first-rate chance to get rid of the old wood-stove as has been rustin' in the shed for a hull year."

Moses Minton's eyes twinkled. It was not the first time he had become an accessory to just such harmless domestic plots as this.

"I'm at your orders, mum," said he. "And prices warn't never better for you nor wuss for me. Half a cent a pound is what we're a-givin' for old iron now."

"Tain't much," said Mrs. Ralston.

"It's better than nothing," argued Moses. "And really, now, ain't it wuth that to get a lot of old truck out of the house?"

"Well, I dunno but what you're right," said Mrs. Ralston.

And while Mr. Ralston was yet culling out the ripest and deepest-colored of the apricots for an especial order for a dinner party at Dr. Jessup's on the hill, old Moses loaded up his cart, with the rusty wood-stove in the center of the bags of rags and bundles of old newspapers, and drove away, jingling his bells through the purple twilight, to the infinite disgust of the gray horse who knew an Eden of clover and daisies when he found it and was correspondingly reluctant to leave it.

Presently Comfort Ralston came in; a fat, rosy girl with limpid brown eyes and luxuriant auburn locks pushed off her hair, freckled brow.

"Am I late, mother?" said she. "But they kept me longer than I expected."

"La, child, no," Mrs. Ralston responded. "I ain't but jest hung the kettle over. I'm sort o' behindhand to-night. Old Mose Minton has been here, but don't, for goodness' sake, tell your father! And I've sold the rags and all them old papers and the wood stove out in the shed."

"Mother! The wood stove?"

"I got forty-five cents for it," said Mrs. Ralston. "And it wasn't no use to us, all rusting away there."

"Has he gone, mother?"

"Your father? Why, no, he's busy with them apricots out by the orchard wall for—"

"No, I don't mean father, I mean Mose Minton! Has he gone?"

"More than half an hour ago," said Mrs. Ralston, scooping the tea out of a little japanned tea-caddy with leisurely composure.

Comfort turned red, then white. She made a step toward the door, but almost instantly checked the movement.

"It's no use," she said to herself. "I must wait until to-morrow."

The morrow's sun was well sloping on toward afternoon, when Mr. Ral-

ston hurried into the kitchen where his wife was picking plums to preserve, piercing each purple sphere with a relentless fork.

"Mother," said he, "be I gettin' blind as well as deaf, or be I losin' my senses? If I ain't, where's that old sheet-iron stove as used to be in the corner of the woodhouse?"

Mrs. Ralston's guilty conscience sent the red in a hot flood to her cheeks.

"That sheet-iron stove, Simeon," said she. "Why—I sold it!"

"Sold it!" shouted Ralston. "When? Why?"

"Yesterday afternoon," said the old lady. "To Mose Minton, as goes around with the rag-and-bottle wagon. It wasn't no use standin' there—and he gin me forty-five cents for it."

"Forty-five cents!" roared Ralston. "Forty-five cents!"

"Mersey on me!" said Mrs. Ralston. "Is father crazy?"

About that time, Mrs. Minton, the tall and gaunt helpmeet of the itinerant hero, was down in the cellar of her house, rooting in the ash drawer of the identical wood stove which her husband had bought yesterday; while Comfort Ralston, upstairs, awaited the result of her investigations with a palpitating heart.

"Here it is!" said Mrs. Minton. "A flat packet o' papers! And it's a good thing you thought of it afore Mose had carted it off!"

"Quick! Give it to me!" fluttered Comfort, as she caught sight of her father's figure trudging up the lane. "Let me get away before father comes! Mind, Mrs. Minton, not a word of this to him!"

And away she ran, disappearing into the pine wood before Mrs. Minton could realize what it all meant.

"Well, I never!" said Mrs. Minton. "Then it's true that she and Ben Bliff are engaged ag'in' her father's wishes! And these is love letters. Well, I do declare! Nobody needn't never tell me that there ain't no romance, even in the rag-and-bottle business!"

Then entered Mr. Ralston, panting and perspiring with the haste he had made.

"Be you Mis' Minton?" was his curt address.

"Yes, please, sir," said the old woman, smoothing her stiffly starched white apron.

"Your husband bought a sheet-iron stove at our place yesterday—the Ralston farm—didn't he?"

"Yes, sir," a little timidly. "It's in his way of business, you know, sir."

"Yes, I know. But there was a package of papers in the pipe-joint—"

"No, sir, it wasn't," said Mrs. Minton, temporarily thrown off her guard. "It was in the ash-drawer, for—"

And then, remembering herself, she screwed her lips close together and grew very red.

"Where is the stove?" ejaculated Ralston.

"Down cellar, sir," said Mrs. Minton. "Look for yourself. I'm sure I don't want nothin' to do with none of your papers!"

And down rushed Simeon. In half a minute he returned, evidently much relieved.

"They were in the ash-drawer," said he, "and your husband must have changed 'em around! I declare, between meddlin' men and meddlin' women, I'm 'most ruined!"

"Dear me!" gasped Mrs. Minton, looking feebly after him as he strode away. "There ain't neither begginin' nor end to all this fuss. What will Moses say when he comes home?"

Once in his own room at home Mr. Ralston fitted on his spectacles and hurriedly opened the fateful package.

"Faugh!" he cried, dropping it in dismay. "It's a pack o' love letters! 'Yours until death! What are these? And where's my five United States bonds for a thousand dollars each?"

He was answered sooner than he had expected, for while the exclamation yet hovered on his lips Comfort rushed in with clasped hands.

"Father," she cried, "here is something that belongs to you! Some government bonds with your name on them! And, oh! where did you get Ben's letters?"

"Ben's letters, eh?" said the old man, a slow smile breaking over his face. "Well, here they be. A fair exchange ain't no robbery."

"Father"—the girl's head drooped on his shoulder, the tears sparkled in her eyes—"you know it all now. We love each other. We shall be wretched unless we can be united. Take back what you said, father. Do not forbid us to be happy, dear, dear father!"

"Well, well," said Ralston, ready to concede anything in the immense relief of recovering the treasures that had been well-nigh lost, "have it your own way, if the case is really so bad as that. Folks says Ben's business is lookin' up of late, p'raps he'll make a decent sort o' husband for you yet."

"Oh, father! Oh, father!"

"There, there, Comfort, don't squeeze me so everlastin' close," remonstrated the old farmer. "But it's sort o' queer, now, ain't it, that we should both have selected the same hidin' place for our things, eh? Like an old raven and a young un, eh?"

And Comfort Ralston hastened joyfully to her mother to impart the glad tidings.

"It never would have happened, mother, if you hadn't sold the old stove! Oh, you should have seen father's face!"

And ever afterward the sound of Moses Minton's jangling bells was music in Comfort Ralston's ears—Amy Randolph, in N. Y. Ledger.

—An Unnecessary Coinage.—Washington society last winter knew a very self-sufficient bachelor, who was a congressman. In certain lines he was smart enough, but generally speaking he needed about twice as much sense as he usually displayed. One evening he was talking to a sharp girl. "I tell you what it is," he said, "I shall introduce a bill for the coinage of half cents."

"Why are you going to do it?" she asked, innocently. "That's what you have already."—Detroit Free Press.

THE REICHSTAG.

The German Elections Show a Steady Gain for the Government—The Army Bill May Yet Pass.

BERLIN, June 19.—The election returns were virtually complete at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The report from one district was then lacking. The revised returns may necessitate a few alterations, but they will be trivial. The candidates elected number 315. Of these 101 will vote for the army bill, 114 against it. In the following list by parties, the anti-Semitic conservatives are included with the conservatives and the independents are treated as members of the parties with which they affiliated in the reichstag:

Lieber clericals, 68; social democrats, 29; conservatives and agrarians, 44; national liberals, 18; radical unionists (who favor the bill), 4; Poles, 12; free conservatives, 10; clericals (favorable to the bill), 11; Alsations, 7; south German democrats, 4; anti-Semite, 3 (two of them favoring the bill); Bavarian agrarians, 2; Guelphs, 1; Danes, 1; Bavarian separatists, 1; Richterists, none.

Among the candidates in the 181 new ballots there will be 10 Poles, 53 conservatives, 9 agrarians, 7 free conservatives, 7 national liberals, 30 clericals, 77 social democrats, 11 radical unionists, 33 Richterists, 10 anti-Semites and 8 Guelphs.

As was expected, the latest returns have increased steadily the list of members upon whom the government can rely for support.

The official returns from many constituencies have been received and will be published to-morrow. They contain much interesting information as to the votes polled by conspicuous candidates. Count Herbert Bismarck, who was elected by the agrarians in the Jerichow district, received 11,669 votes to 6,848 cast for Ferdinand Woellner, radical, who was the last member of the district. Glocke, the social democratic candidate, received 4,311 votes. Count Herbert's majority over all, therefore, was 480. He polled the strength of the conservative vote, which on the first ballot in 1890 was 11,182. The radical vote in 1890 was 9,564 and the socialist vote 2,487. These figures illustrate clearly how the socialists sapped the strength of the Richterist vote. In Metz, Dr. Haas, Alsatian and clerical, was elected by 9,655 votes to 3,435 cast for Liebermann Von Sonnenberg, the anti-Semite, and 3,428 for Wilhelm Libknecht, leader of the social democrats. In Ragnitz, Count von Chantitz, the high protection conservative, received 5,350 votes to 1,737 cast for his opponent, Dr. Braesicke, of the radical union. Rector Ahlwardt, the notorious Jew baiter now, serving a sentence for libel in the Ploetzensee prison, swept everything before him in the Arnswalde district, his old constituency.

TOWNS DESTROYED.

A Minnesota Mining Region Swept by Forest Fires.

DULUTH, Minn., June 19.—The result of a year of enterprise on the Mesaba range has been wiped out in a single day. Advice received to-day indicated that the towns of Virginia and Mountain Iron had been destroyed, and that Biwabik was partially, if not entirely, wiped out. It is impossible to estimate the loss, but it will approximate \$1,000,000, and several thousand people are homeless.

For three weeks the range has been in danger. Forest fires have been burning on all sides of the new mining towns, and only by the greatest effort has the disaster been so long averted.

The towns of the Mesaba lie in a nearly straight line along the range and cover a distance of some twenty-five miles. The towns are McKinley, Mesaba, Biwabik, Virginia and Mountain Iron, with an aggregate population of about 6,000. The most important is Virginia and then Biwabik with 2,000. Mountain Iron has a population of about 800 and McKinley 200.

On Saturday evening news was received that the fire was becoming serious. Yesterday morning a strong wind blew up and the greater part of the range was doomed. The first news came from General Manager Philip, who telegraphed at 2 o'clock to President Merritt, of the road: "Men, women and children loaded on ore cars ready to leave. For God's sake send us aid."

At 6:15 p. m. Mr. Philkin telegraphed: "The whole town of Virginia, including the freight house, is burned. We are bringing women and children here and two engines trying to get cars out. Tell Mr. Fisher, of the Duluth & Winnipeg, to be prepared to let us send women and children to Duluth by special."

A later message stated that of the whole town only three houses were left standing.

Fatal to Rainmakers.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 19.—Several days ago Adj.-Gen. Arts shipped a twelve-pound cannon to Minneapolis, Kan., to be used in rain-making experiments. It was fired a number of times, apparently with success. Saturday it was decided that the country was in still further need of rain and the bombardment of the heavens was resumed. The gun was prematurely discharged and Capt. S. F. Redmond was instantly killed and two others were seriously injured. The accident was the result of failure on the part of the men to swab the gun properly. Redmond was captain of company G, Fourth regiment Kansas National guards. He leaves a young wife and child.

Struck by a Waterspout.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 19.—The town of Uztamatlan has been visited by a terrible waterspout, which resulted in loss of life and great damage. The waterspout burst unexpectedly directly over the town at midnight. In a few minutes the flood had covered the entire town, the water rising to the height of four feet inside the houses. The people were panic-stricken, and attempting to escape from the flood many men, women and children were drowned. A great many families were made homeless, and the city council of the place has issued an appeal asking other towns to come to their relief.

A PRIME REPORT.

Condition of Crops in the West—Fine Growing Weather.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Prime's crop report is as follows:

The same general conditions which have been reported for the spring sown and planted crops so rapidly during the present month still continue over a large area of the country. It is true there have been some hot winds in the spring wheat areas, and it is getting dry again in Kansas, but looking over the whole area there is much that encourages and little that discourages. So far this has been a great month for the crop. It is a great thing to have a good start and a good stand.

Southern Illinois reports that the corn crop is looking well; in fact they are having perfect weather for it—warm and rather dry—and farmers are cultivating. In central Illinois the early corn is from 8 to 12 inches high. There seems to be considerable old corn left in northern and central Illinois. Oats have made rapid growth, beginning to show their heads. In Indiana the first planted corn has all been plowed once. Oats are doing well, as they have had plenty of rain. The corn fields are clean and the ground in excellent condition.

Ohio reports that corn is late, but is picking up rapidly. Most of it is large enough to work and fields are clean. Oats are backward on account of wet weather, but the early sown oats are growing rapidly and thick on the ground. Michigan reports that corn is promising, far ahead of last year at this time. Oats are making good growth and there is plenty of moisture on the ground.

In southern Kansas some of the corn has been plowed over three times. Oats are improving, but generally short. In northern and central Kansas the ground is getting a little dry, but the corn is doing fairly well, some of it twelve inches high. Oats are heading out short. Some will not be large enough to cut.

Missouri reports that some of the southern wheat areas are eighteen to twenty inches high. It is growing rapidly. The fields here seem well worked and are clean. Oats are looking good; heading out; farmers are all busy in their fields working their corn.

Kansas reports that there is no wheat out yet, and will not be for several weeks. The yield on what acreage is left will be disappointing. The crop gathered cannot possibly exceed 25 per cent of last year. In northern Missouri farmers will commence cutting wheat next week. Farmers will probably sell freely, irrespective of price.

HIGH WATER AT NEW ORLEANS.

The River Almost Reaches the Highest Point on Record.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—The river rose here 17.4 feet over low water after midnight last night, within one-fifth of a foot of the highest ever known. A number of weak points became patent in the levees and the commissioner of public works was instructed to raise the levees wherever he might deem it necessary. Small crevasses were reported from several points, but were nearly all closed as soon as discovered.

At Lime Rock, in West Baton Rouge parish, the levee was cut by a party of five men probably interested in floating out timber. A ditch had been dug across it during the night, but it was discovered in time to prevent any damage. A crevasse occurred on Bayou La Fourche, and another near Kenner, just above New Orleans. Both will be closed. State Engineer Hardee expresses the opinion that from Baton Rouge to New Orleans the river will reach one foot higher than ever known before. There is now no doubt that the river here will exceed the maximum.

Gov. Foster has arranged for the loan of \$30,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers in north Louisiana. All traffic on the New Orleans & Northwestern road has been suspended in consequence of high water.

SWIMMING RECORDS BROKEN.

Antipodal Swimmers Beat the Ducks and the Fishes.

NEW YORK, June 19.—This week's Australian mail brings news of some startling performances of the famous amateur swimmers of the colonies. At the swimming championships of the New South Wales association, held in Sydney natatorium, T. Meadham swam 78 yards in 0:48, eclipsing the previous world's record of 0:49-5, made by J. H. Tyers, of England. A similar attempt was made by J. H. Helling, and he exactly duplicated Meadham's performance.

W. J. Gromley next took a hand in the game in an effort to improve the 120 yard record of 1:30, made by J. Nuttall at Lambeth baths, London, England, October 10, 1887. The colonial celebrity went through the water at an astonishing pace, and clipped a big slice off the world's record, finishing in the marvelous time of 1:20 1/2.

THE HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC.

Monarchy Considered at an End—Claus Speckles Paid His Claim.

HONOLULU, June 19.—For the first time in the history of the Hawaiian islands the Hawaiian flag was floated over the palace June 2. The formal occupation of the palace by the provisional government and the hoisting of its emblem over it are regarded by the annexationists generally, and by many of the natives as a final blow to monarchy. The building has been formally dedicated to its new uses.

The provisional government, June 3, paid to Claus Speckles \$95,000 owed to him, and there is a feeling of relief among the officials that the government no longer under obligation to him. Speckles denies that he was actuated by a desire to embarrass the government by demanding the return of his money.

Suicide and Attempted Murder.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 19.—The quiet neighborhood of the North esplanade was shocked yesterday by a terrible tragedy, in which Ambrose S. Arnold fired four pistol shots into his helpless wife with the full determination to commit murder, and then, from the same smoking weapon, sent a bullet whirling through his crazed brain and fell dead upon the floor. The wife is mortally wounded. The cause was due to insane jealousy.

Great Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A six-story building at Wabash and Congress streets was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. The structure was occupied by a number of firms, whose combined losses aggregated \$300,000. The heaviest losers are the O. W. Richardson Co., carpets and curtains; the Ginn Publishing Co., Vose Piano Co. and A. B. Chase & Co., piano manufacturers. Their combined losses are placed at about \$200,000. R. S. Peale & Co., publishers, will lose \$21,000. The building was owned by John Quincy Adams, of Wheaton, Ill. It burned two years ago, and has only been recently rebuilt.

STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Weekly Review Shows a Continuation of the Financial Stringency But a More Hopeful Feeling.

NEW YORK, June 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Conceded again by the banks of New York has changed the situation considerably. More failures and a tremendous drain of money to the west had such effect here that the banks were unanimous in deciding upon the issue of clearing house certificates. Much increased accommodation for the business community is expected to result and doubtless will unless speculation is stimulated to absorb the increase in available resources through undue preference for marketable securities over other assets. The weakness of banks at many western points continues; the widespread stringency has a serious effect upon merchants and manufacturers who are in no way concerned with speculative operations.

A very sharp fall in foreign exchange removes the chance of gold export at present, but it is due to foreign purchases of securities rather than to a change in trade balances. Exports in two weeks in June, it is true, are but \$4,700,000, or 15 per cent. below last year's, and imports are increased during the same period by the enormous increase reported for months, but balances are still adverse and likely to be for some time. The decline in prices has led to some increase in the foreign demand for products, but has not followed during the past week by an advance of more than 1 cent in wheat, with sales of only 27,000,000 bushels, and 2 1/2 cents in corn and in cotton, with sales of 950,000 bales. Pork has fallen 30 cents, oats a quarter of a cent, coffee 12 cents and oil 1 cent; but any material increase in exports at this season must come from marketing the surplus of cotton and wheat carried over, and this the advance in prices tends to prevent.

Reports from other cities nearly all show tight money and slow collections. The exceptions are as to money. In a few southern cities, like Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, money is in good demand, but fair supply, while at Knoxville the demand is smaller. Volume of business has been much affected by the prevailing stringency and caution about credits. Iron and its products are weaker about Pittsburgh and a strike is expected, the workers demanding last year's wages. Trade is quiet and fairly good, and at Cincinnati quiet. At Detroit trade is quiet and credits closely scanned, and at Indianapolis there is a better feeling.

Chicago reports an easier financial situation, but a greater demand for collections very so per cent smaller than last year, wholesale trade fairly satisfactory and retail trade improving. Milwaukee reports confidence slowly returning. At St. Paul excellent crop prospects make a more hopeful feeling. At Omaha trade is good, at Kansas City fair at St. Joseph fair. At St. Louis trade is beyond anticipation. At all southern points trade is slow and quiet.

BETTER FOR WILLIAM.

Latter Returns From the Election in Germany Look More Favorable to the Government.

BERLIN, June 17.—The two most conspicuous features of the electoral results have been the continued reports of social democratic gains and Richterist losses. Early in the morning most of the news still came from the city constituencies, and the list of opposition deputies grew rapidly. In the afternoon, however, dispatches from the agricultural districts revealed that the other side of the page. From all that can now be ascertained it is reasonably safe to conclude that the government certainly has lost nothing by the dissolution, and probably has won a little.

The revised list of the Berlin polls show that the radical vote fell from 76,000 to 52,085, while the social democratic vote increased from 123,317 to 159,977. The vote of the conservatives and anti-Semites increased from 34,098 to 48,135. Complete returns from the Second division of Munich show that George Von Vullmar, the victorious leader of the South German democrats, polled 15,289 votes. In Strasburg August Bebel, social democrat, polled 6,208 votes, against 6,981 for Dr. Fehr, his national liberal opponent. In Altona Ignaz Auer, social democrat, polled 14,979 votes. Cannon King Krupp, in Essen, who will go through a new ballot with Herr Stoetzel, his clerical opponent, received 19,457 votes. Stoetzel received 19,447.

At 2 o'clock this morning returns have been received from 230 out of 397 electoral districts. In ninety-eight candidates have been elected, in 122 second ballots will be necessary. The national liberals, conservatives and clericals are holding their own. The Richter radicals remain very far behind. Of the ninety-eight deputies already elected, forty-two are counted for the bill and fifty-six against it. Since the reports received up to 16 o'clock were sent out the dispatches have shown that the government has gained two more new seats and has lost one.

GOING TO RUIN.

The New Childs-Drexel Printers' Home May Have to Be Rebuilt.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Typos throughout the country would be furious and Messrs. Childs and Drexel grieved if they knew the character of the special report on the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs presented at yesterday's session of the international union by President Prescott in secret session and carefully kept from the press.

Prescott reported that the building, which was opened a year ago after an outlay of \$60,000, is already going to ruin. The foundation is in bad shape, the building settling in the center, the north wall likely to fall and the roof leaking. In no instance did the contractor comply with the specifications. The roof is the commonest kind. There is not a bit of cement in the foundations and the building is not safely anchored.

The report made serious insinuations regarding the apparent collusion between contractors and those having supervision of the construction, and quoted the opinion of an expert that the building should be condemned. Several delegates made speeches that the building be torn down and re-erected. No definite action has been taken yet.

A Battle on the Streets.

CHICAGO, June 17.—In the miniature battle, during which eighteen shots were fired, growing out of an old feud, two men were probably fatally and another seriously wounded last night at Adams and Halstead streets. The following were wounded: Christiansen, shot in the groin will probably die; T. Kane, shot in the neck, will probably die; George Wilson, shot in the neck. All the injured men were taken to the county hospital. The shooting grew out of a long and bitter enmity between "Jake" Spinner, and Kane on the one hand, and George Wilson, "Jim" Holihan and Christiansen.

FRAUDULENT INSURANCE.

Evidence That It Has Been Systematically Carried On in Kansas—Many Farmers Victimized.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 17.—Superintendent Snider, of the insurance department, has unquestioned evidence that a systematic underground insurance business has been conducted in Kansas for several years by which hundreds of farmers and many business firms have been victimized by the agents of fraudulent firms outside of the state. Mr. Snider has a number of letters from farmers and others who have been victimized by agents of companies that have been admitted to do business in Kansas or that have failed and repudiated the payment of losses.

In several instances insurance has been written in companies that do not exist. From letters on file in the insurance department it would seem that the firm of T. P. Elwes & Co., of 6, 8, 10 and 12 Pacific avenue, Chicago, are the general agents for many of the concerns above mentioned now being worked by local agents in this state. Snider says he has absolute proof of this fact. He exhibited several letters from parties who had been victimized, stating that the firm of Elwes & Co. were the general agents and forwarded the policies from Chicago.

The companies worked here were the Washington Union of Ohio and two West Virginia companies, neither of which were ever admitted to do business in Kansas. The first named failed some time since and has persistently refused to pay losses on policies issued more than a year ago.

SUSPENDED PENSIONERS.

Fifty of Those at Pittsburgh, Pa., Will Not Find It Out Until the 6th of July.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 17.—Pension Agent Bengough, of this city and district, has just been notified from Washington of the suspension of some fifty local pensioners. This is the first fruits of the investigations of Commissioner Lochren's committee, who are now revising the pensions allowed under Ramm's ruling on the act of 1890. It is understood that in this matter the suspended pensioners will know nothing about their being stricken off the list until they apply for their money as usual on the 5th of July. Agent Bengough was asked for a list of those already suspended, but he declined to give it without an order from Commissioner Lochren, saying that the rules of the pension department were exceeding strict on such matters, and that he could not even give the exact number of suspensions up to date. He thought they would be made known in some way by the next pay day, though not from his office. It is believed by that time their number will be increased. There is some feeling here that injustice, by inadvertence of the old soldiers, many of whose papers will not show that serious disability which in fact may exist, and that the committee of clerks may be relying too much upon their own judgment in gauging the matter of disability.

THE FAIR BOOMING.

Instead of the Reaction Expected There Was Another Tremendous Crowd.

CHICAGO, June 17.—"German day" appears to have started a boom at the White City. The reaction which usually sets in the day following a big event did not occur. While the attendance was not as large as that of yesterday, it was above the average. Visitors began coming early and at noon it was estimated that 100,000 people had passed through the turnstiles, and the officials of the bureau of admission estimate that the total attendance for the day will be 135,000.

Many excursionists who took advantage of the reduced railway rates on account of German day are still in the city, and throughout the day there was a steady click at the turnstiles.

There was no special celebration at the fair except that the Illinois Press association held a reception in the Illinois building.

The crowd was bent on sightseeing, and in this respect it differed from that of Thursday, who were on a holiday jaunt.

The board of admissions gave out the official figures of the attendance at 206,320. The corresponding day of the Centennial exposition the attendance was 60,099.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Increase of the Latter and Decrease of the Former—Gold Exports.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ending May 31, 1893, were \$848,373,545, and during the corresponding period of the previous year \$1,092,984,545, a decrease of \$174,610,700. The values of the imports during the same period were \$936,301,357 and \$815,848,119, respectively, an increase of \$108,053,168.

During the twelve months ended May 31, the exports of gold amounted to \$123,095,453, and the imports \$20,058,725; excess of exports \$103,036,728. During the corresponding twelve months last year the exports of gold amounted to \$48,888,234, and the imports \$49,488,334; excess of imports \$600,110. During the twelve months ended May 31, the exports of silver amounted to \$40,136,578 and the imports \$23,764,542; excess of exports \$16,372,036. During the corresponding period of the preceding year the exports of silver amounted to \$30,967,500 and the imports \$18,823,345; excess of exports \$12,144,155.

Social Science Congress.

CHICAGO, June 17.—In the social science congress yesterday the feature was a paper by Prof. Andrews, of Brown university, on sociology and liberal education. The paper was an earnest plea for more extended instruction in colleges and universities in the study of every-day life.

Union Pacific Retrenching.

OMAHA, Neb., June 17.—The Union Pacific railway has ordered a reduction in forces wherever possible and begins by laying off twenty-five men in the supply department. Some small stations will be closed.