County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893.

NO. 38.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

COL. BROADHEAD, the new minister

to Switzerland, has received his final instructions at the state department and will sail next week.

THERE was no truth in the rumor that the British ambassador had demanded reparation and an apology for the arrest at New Orleans of the mate of the British steamer Negretia.

THE secretary of state has received notice of the intention of the Russian government to raise the rank of the mission here to an embassy.

IT will take two years for the investigating committee to revise the business methods of the government.

THE experts to overhaul the departments of the government with a view to improve their workings have begun

Ex-Gov. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, is said to be booked for minister to Italy. THE president has approved and pro-

mulgated the new Russian treaty. It goes into effect June 25. THE postmaster-general has ruled

that disease germs are not mailable. THE president will certainly recommend to congress the imposition of an income tax at its extra session.

INSPECTOR FAISON has made his report covering the recent Choctaw troubles, and the Jones people charge that he is partial to the Locke faction. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has announced a large number of appoint-

ments among them being that of Jacob Child, of Missouri, to be consul at Hankow, China. THE historic old Ford's theater, in Washington, where President Lincoln was assassinated, collapsed with hundreds of clerks at work in it. Twenty-

two were killed outright and scores were seriously injured. WORTHINGTON FORD, said to be a millionaire, has been appointed statistician

of the treasury department. THE official records show many more resignations of fourth-class postmasters under this administration than under Harrison's during the same length of time, but removals have been much

THE civil service commission has been called upon to decide whether the postmaster-general can remove a clerk in the classified service for insubordina-

THE commission appointed by the treasury department to investigate the workings of the New York custom house and appraisers' office found many irregularities.

THE secretary of the interior has approved of the reinstatement of Adolph Erdman, of Missouri, and Thomas A. Stockslager, of Oklahoma, in the pensions bureau.

THE EAST.
A MAN at Saranac, N. Y., has lost his evesight as a result of drinking a pint

of wood alcohol. THE New York Tribune in an editorial on the train robbery at Pacific indulges in a little pleasantry at Gov. Stone's expense by attributing the work of the robber to the "restive spirit" of the western people, who want more money and plenty of it, as the governor said in his recent speech at the New York board of trade banquet.

A STATUE to Nathan Hale, the American patriot spy, has been unveiled at New York.

EDWIN. BOOTH, the actor, died early on the morning of the 7th. A LANDSLIDE occurred at the Soapstone quarry at Mount Warren, N. J.

George Balties and John Cole were crushed to death. POTTER & POTTER, publishers of the

New England Magazine, Yankee Blade and other periodicals, have failed. THE suit brought by William Laidlaw, the clerk whom Russell Sage used as a shield when Norcross tried to kill the aged millionaire with a bomb a

year or two ago was dismissed by the New York supreme court. A THUNDERSTORM of extraordinary violence visited New York on the afternoon of the 6th. About \$500,000 dam-

age was done. TAMMANY is preparing to celebrate the next Fourth of July with increased

eclat. SAPIONE MARTELLO was electrocuted at Dannemora, N. Y., after having made a desperate attempt to end his life. He had killed an Italian fellow

countryman. THE funeral of Edwin Booth occurred on the 9th, the remains being interred in Mount Auburn cemetery, Boston.

THE clothing manufacturers charged at New York with conspiracy were released of further liability, the grand jury dismissing the complaint against them. It was alleged that they ordered

a lockout.

THE First National bank, Palouse, Wash., has closed up because of the Spokane bank failure. A RUNAWAY at Spring Valtey, Minn.

caused the death of three persons and the team. The horses upset the wagon at the deep spring, where all were drowned.

THE National Millers' association met at Chicago on the 7th.

THE National Furniture Manufacturers' association met in St. Louis on the 7th.

THE Northern Pacific and Red River valley elevators of Minneapolis, Minn., have been embarrassed.

THE National Prison association has been in session at Chicago.

FIVE members of the family of J. W. Hibbard, secretary of the Royal Wine Co., were lying critically ill at their home, 650 Judson avenue, Evanston, Chicago, as a result of arsenical poisoning. A drunken domestic was suspected.

EULALIA visited the world's fair on the 8th.

THE Mormon Tabernacle choir, 250 strong, will take part in the world's fair music contest at Chicago in September. OSBORNE & MCMILLAN'S elevator at

Maple Lake, Minn., burned recently. THE federal court at Chicago granted an injunction restraining the directors of the world's fair from opening on Sunday, but as an appeal was taken to the supreme court the injunction will not be in operation for some time.

THE ticket nominated by the Ohio republican convention was as follows: Governor, William McKinley; lieutenant-governor, Andrew L. Harris; state treasufer, William T. Cope; attorneygeneral, John K. Richards; supreme judge, Joseph P. Bradbury; member board of public works, Frank J. Me-Culloch; food and dairy product commissioner, Dr. F. B. McNeill.

THE Bank of Washburn, Wis., capital \$25,000 and deposits \$40,000, has closed its doors, but is expected to reopen before long.

Fong Kow, a Chinese girl who was born in Los Angeles, Cal., has been creating considerable of a sensation on the stage in San Francisco.

W. J. McKINLEY, a printer who wanted to start a newspaper in Kansas, was arrested at Guthrie, Ok., charged with stealing type.

THE Starr gang is reported safe in the old haunts in the Creek nation. THE indebtedness of the Plankinton oank, Milwaukee, is \$1,200,000. Its af-

fairs are in bad shape. A gang of tramps raided the town of Waunakee, Wis., terrorized the citizens and plundered every store and residence

in the town. THE strikers on the canal at Lemont, Ill., attacked the camp of the drainage contractors and in the fight which en-

sued several of them were killed. PETER PIERPET, of Indianapolis, has been appointed one of the board to appraise the value of the property of the

intruders on the Cherokee strip.

The robbery of the Mobile & Ohio express car at Forest Lawn, Ill., was perpetrated by a cool and daring gang who made a complete success of the

THE Cherokee delegates have returned to Tahlequah and there is widespread disappointment because they failed to bring back any money for the

THE Ohio river lines have arranged cheap world's fair excursions. EUGENE FIELD, the Chicago editor, was given an honorary "A. M." at

Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. PROF. JOHN H. FINNEY has been inaugurated as president of Knox college

at Galesburg, Ill. He is said to be the youngest college president in the Unit-

It was reported that Henry Starr, the notorious train and bank robber, was surrounded by deputy marshals at Nowata, his home, a small station on the world's fair. the Valley Route railroad, in the Creek nation.

JOSEPH HIGGINS, owning a private bank at 84 Washington street, Chicago, and three in Illinois towns, made an assignment. The assets are scheduled at \$60,000, but the liabilities are not estimated.

THE SOUTH.

THE will of Logan H. Roots, of Little Rock, Ark., makes liberal bequests for benevolent purposes, the city of Little Rock coming in for large amounts.

Gov. FISHBACK has addressed a letter to Arkansas and Missouri congressmen asking them to meet at Memphis July 1 for the purpose of taking action looking to giving the St. Francis river front better levees.

THE merchant tailors of Texas have formed a state organization to fight ing an immense amount of damage. competition of agents from abroad who

take orders in that state. between Congressman O'Ferrall and W. R. Alexander, rival candidates for the democratic nomination for governor of Virginia. Bloodshed was threat-

Gov. FISHBACK, of Arkansas, has sent a communication to a New York paper replying to attacks on the south Ainsworth with having murdered his in reference to negro education with facts from the federal census.

UNKNOWN parties put dynamite under the Hustler newspaper office at Catlettsburg, Ky., and blew it up. The paper advocated the local option law. Cyclones in Virginia did heavy damage to property and caused the loss of several lives.

A STRANGE wild human being covered with long woolly hair has been discovered near Paducah, Ky.

THE worst is thought to be over in the flooded districts in the south and those threatened with overflow. Great damage has been done to crops and there is much suffering.

THE grand jury at Chattanooga, duty off China. Tenn., has indicted ten inmates of the others convicts, for wanton abuse of Loss, over \$100,000. prisoners.

D. B. LOVEMAN, dry goods, Chattan- the Harvey world's fair hotel, Chicago. ooga, Tenn., has failed.

burg, Ky., for safe breaking were being organ. returned to Pike county for trial, when at Richardson, Ky., they were attacked said to be hostile to the canal project. by a mob, who endeavored to take the prisoners away from the officers. The Mississippi's flooded districts will exofficers opened fire on the mob, killing periment on planting cotton after the June floods.

GENERAL.

GERMANY is taking vigorous meas ures to repress socialism.

shut down of all its distilleries for an indefinite period. MAJ. HALFORD's daughter, Janet,

was married recently in England to Edmund A. Benedict, of New York. NATIVES repulsed the French in the guerrilla war now being waged in Dahomey.

THE new Austrian currency will go into circulation January 1, 1895.

THE Ville Marie convent at Notre Dame de Grace near Montreal, Canada, burned to the ground. It was a magnificent pile, valued at \$1,000,000, on which the insurance was \$100,000.

TROUBLE is expected in Samoa, in which the United States will be mixed up with the Malietoa and Mataafa native factions.

While the Nicaraguan revolutionists were marching into Managua, the capital, they were fired upon by police and several were killed on both sides.

THE belief has come to be a general one in Hawaii that a protectorate will be established by the United States.

WHILE Prince Bismarck was presiding over the Association of Land Owners, Ahlwardt, the anti-Semitic, repeatedly interrupted him, until he finally resigned the chair.

THE Berliner Tageblatt has a dispatch from Darmstadt stating that the betrothal of the czarowitch of Russia to Princess Alice Victoria Helen Louise Beatrice, youngest sister of the reigning grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, will shortly be proclaimed.

GREEK sailors and citizens of Taranto, Italy, engaged in a fierce riot. Several were badly injured and fortysix arrests were made. More trouble is expected.

SPANISH brigands who attacked a wagon with \$8,000 intended to pay miners near Bilboa, Spain, were driven off after a hot fight. Several of the outlaws were wounded. STUDENTS at Lemberg, Austrian Po-

land, beat the archbishop on his return from visiting the pope, covering him with filth. CLEARING house returns for the week ended June 8 showed an average de-

crease of 2.6 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 3.4. R. G. Dun's weekly review says that trade is slightly improving and that

there is a material improvement in the financial situation. MANY first-class post offices show a marked increase in receipts during the year ended May 31 last.

THE failures for the week (Dun's report) have been 322 in number in the United States, against 168 for the same week last year, and 25 in Canada, against 24 last year. Last week the

total number of failures was 259. MRS. FRANK LESLIE expects soon to be relieved by divorce of her husband, Willie Wilde.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT Was critically ill at Paris from injuries received in a fall.

THE LATEST.

Ex-President Harrison is attending

THE International Typographical union is in convenion at Chicago. DUKE MAXIMILIAN EMANUEL, brother of the Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, while returning to Munich from a ride. ruptured a cardia artery and died al-

most immediately. SQUINTING people of Chicago think the Montana silver statue of Justice is bow-legged.

A VERY heavy gale prevailed at Buffalo and on the lake in the vicinity. Three persons were drowned and much damage was done.

EVANS and Sontag, the famous California train robbers and desperadoes, were run down and Sontag mortally wounded in the fight which ensued. EXTENSIVE forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Creede, Col., and are do-

THE director of the mint recently rejected several offers of silver, saving THERE is a bitter personal fight on that the price demanded was too high. NINE deaths from a choleraic disease

occurred in one day at Calais, France. A SENSATIONAL scene was enacted during the progress of the inquiry into the Ford theater tragedy at Washington when Mr. Charles E. Bane, a brother of one of the victims, charged Col.

brother. JOHN L. OSMOND was executed by electricity at Sing Sing, N. Y. He had murdered his wife and cousin while in

jealous fit. THE dam across the Hudson river near Troy, N. Y., burst recently. Its effect was to suspend navigation on

Lake Champlain. Socialists created a riot at Elbing. Germany, which had to be suppressed by the police. Four men were killed by a boiler ex-

plosion in mill owned by Lang & Hooker at Barnet, Vt. THE administration has decided to materially increase the squadron on

THE chemical works of Joseph Burns, workhouse, some of them guards and Williamsburg, N. J., burned recently. A RECEIVER has been appointed for

The failure was the result of an article

Two men who were in jail at Catletts- in the Union Signal, the W. C. T. U. THE new government at Nicaragua is Cotton planters in Louisiana's and

A DEAD FALL.

THE whisky trust has decided on a Collapse of a Historic Building at Washington.

> The Old Ford Theater, Used by the Gov. ernment Pension Office, Goes Down While Filled With Clerks-More Than a Score Killed.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The historic Ford's theater, where Lincoln was asissinated, now used as a branch of the pension office, collapsed yesterday morning, with awful loss of life. The accident was caused by undermining for an electric light plant, though the building had been condemned a good many times. The government is greaty blamed for allowing so many em-ployes to work in a building admitted to be unsafe. Exaggerated estimates prevailed at first as to the number cilled and injured, as it was thought the whole force of 475 went down in the ruins, but this was a mistake as many were in that portion of the buildng which failed to collapse.

Men who were in the building say on the top floor were suddenly preciptated to the floor below and the weight of falling timber and furniture carried the second and first floors down. Fortunately only the forward half of the floors gave way. The outer ends of the floors and the rear part of the structure remained intact and the walls did not fall. Within an hour the news was known all over Washington and hundreds of anxious relatives and friends of H. S. Miller to Cumberland, Ohio. swarmed in the vicinity of the old theater. Women appealed anxiously to every bystander for information about some particular person. Men with tears in their eyes besought the bluecoats to let them through the lines that they might obtain some knowledge of their friends and relatives. A general fire alarm was turned in a few minutes after the erash and then all the ambulances in the city were summoned. As quickly as possible the police and firemen formed a reserve brigade and ready hands assisted them to take out the killed and wounded. In less than an hour about twenty-five people had been taken out and every few minutes thereafter some still form would be borne on a stretcher from the building. The following list of dead thus far

reported, with the name of the state from which they were appointed, contains twenty-two names, including one only twenty-one bodies having been

taken from the ruins: Dr. Nelson. George Allen, Pennsylvania George W. Arnold, Virginia. L. W. Woody, New York. Samuel P. Banes, Penusylvania. John Bossius, District of Columbia Arthur L. Bietrich, Kentucky. Jeremiah Daleyo, James R. Fagan, Kansas. Joseph B. Gage, Michigan David C. Jordan, Missourt M. M. Jarvis, Michigan J. Boyd Jones. Wisconsin F. B. Loftus, New York F. W. Maeder B. F. Miller, New York. Howard S. Miller, Ohio.

J. H. McFall, Wisconsin.

red internally.

E. G. Shull, Kansas. William Schriever, Maryland. H. S. Wood. F. M. Williams, Wisconsin A. L. Ames, Iowa, skuli fractured and in

F. F. Calvert, Marvland, right leg fractured S. J. Dewey, New York. Lewis Dusapy. George W. Davis, Missouri, scalp wound. H B. Esterling. Fort Scott, Kan., seriously

Washington Frye, head hurt. W. S. Gustin, Ohio left arm broken. Dr. James H. Howard, Maryland (colored), cut and internal injuries. F. Hathaway, Ohio.

J. N. Hammer, Tennessee, injured in eye. George Handy (colored). slight cut on head. Thomas Hynes, Missouri, skull fractured. J. G. Johns, leg badly cut.

W. Kuzler, New Jersey, scalp wound. Clifton Lowe, Iowa, scalp wound William W. Leture, District of Columbia. E. Leger, Mississippi, head cut and injured

nternally.

G. M. McLaughlin, Tennessee.

J. P. McCormack, Wisconsin, depressed frac

M. McLachlan, leg broken.
R. M. Patrick, New York, cuts about head

Pody, police officer, injured after accident. G. T. Pruitt, Texas, scalp lacerated. P. K. Pennington, Alabama, skull fractured Charles Robinson, Colorado, slight injuries in

ad and back. J. A. Stewart, cut about head. F. F. Sims.
C. D. Shadbolt, Missouri (colored), danger

ously injured.

F. B. Smith, Tennessee.

R. A. Smith, Connecticut, compound fracture of the skull F. F. Sams, Illinois, cut about the head. William M. Smith.
P. U. Sommers, Ohio, ribs broken and head

John H. Thomas, Sedalla, Mo., arm broken. C. R. Welber, scalp wound and contusion of N. T. Worley, Tennessee, back and legs in

James A. White, Georgia, cut on head A. G. Yount, Pennsylvania, head cut and in jured internally A. C. Black, Indiana, fractured cheek bone

Charles J. Moore, District of Columbia, rib broken and scalp wounds.

B. F. Driscoll, New York, scalp wound, let injured and injured internally.

J. A. Miller, District of Columbia, both legs broken between the knee and ankle.

The general opinion is that the acci

dent was eaused by directly weakening of the already weak structure by rea son of excavations made beneath it for an electric lighting system. It was stated that several days ago the clerk in the building circulated a petition protesting against this work being continued, as they considered that it imperiled the lives of every man who was working in the building.

THE VICTIMS BURIED.

A Sad Sunday at the National Capital Burial of the Victims of the Late Dis-

WASHINGTON, June 12.-The remains of the dead victims of the horrible wreck of Ford's theater Friday have nearly all been disposed of. Washington was yesterday a city of funerals and all day long mourners went about the streets. Everyone knew what the sad processions meant and the sympathy of all was extended, albeit unexpressed in many cases, to the sorrowing, stricken ones. Inquiry confirms the statement that none of the victims were men of property, but lived on their salaries, which furnished means of livelihood and left little for a day like this. Most of them were married and some had large families, who are now left, if not entirely dependent upon friends and relatives, at least lacking in funds for immediate use.

The body of George Q. Allen, of Pennsylvania, was taken yesterday to Philadelphia, where his relatives reside, for interment, after a funeral service conducted by Rev. Father Kervick. After the last sad rites had been performed the crash came without warning. Those over the remains of Emanuel Gates Shull, also of Pennsylvania, the casket was taken to Gettysburg for interment. The remains of J. Boyd Jones were sent to his home in Evansville, Wis., where a widow and three children await their arrival. The body of Capt. Michael T. Mullaly is now on its way to New Orleans; that of Samuel P. Banes was taken to Bristol, Pa.; that of Jeremiah Daly to Romota, Pa.; that

Nearly all these men were members of various military or civic organizations, and their comrades in each case attended their funerals and escorted their remains to the railway station. J. B. Gage, was a Grand Army man, and Kit Carson Post gave him a military funeral and buried him among his comrades at Arlington. George M. Arnold was one of the best known colored men in the government employ here, and his funeral at the Metropolitan A. M. E. church attracted an enormous attendance, which included the colored militia companies. Funeral services were held over the remains of Frederick B. Loftus at his home on Ninth Streets North Washington, in the presence of his wife and six children and many friends.

The Masonic fraternity, through B. B. French lodge, conducted services over Capt. Ben Miller. Rev. Mr. Rogers, of the Universalist church, preached a short sermon, and at 2 o clock the remains were started for Utica, N. Y., where the interment will be made. Kit Carson post, G. A. R., sent a delegation

What remained of Otto F. W. Maeder body of Dr. Burrows Nelson was in- perfecting of the speed programme. terred at Mount Olivet cemetery and that of Frank M. Williams, of Middletown, Wis., was buried in Congressional cemetery, Rev. Samuel Green preaching the funeral sermon. The Inde- Montgomery county, Levi Glatfelder; pendent Order of Mechanics laid to rest in Greenwood the mortal remains of Timmons; Coyville, Wilson county, R. B: Joseph Richard Fagan, and Garfield Wetmore; Dorrance, Russell county, H. the body of their late comrade, J. E. Chapin.

BATTLE WITH CONVICTS.

An Outbreak in Egypt, Followed by the Loss of Many Lives.

CAIRO, June 12.-Fifty convicts while returning from the quarries in Tourah prison near this city yesterday overpowered the mounted guards and tried to escape. They constituted the last squad of a gang of 600. The guards Hawkins went to the house without ahead did not know of the mutiny until they had captured the rifles of the rear guards.

the advance guards started in pursuit. firing. The twenty-five guards left with the other 560 convicts kept them quiet by firing repeatedly over their heads. Half a mile from the spot where the mutiny broke out, the eleven guards arms, answered with a volley, which charge any commission on said sale, wounded two men and killed three

The return volleys from the guards

The convicts are believed to have been encouraged to revolt by the recent action of the native courts in punishing guards who shot at runaway a case involving the validity of one

their charge. GIVEN FEDERAL JOBS. Another Batch of Appointments by the

President. WASHINGTON, June 12.-The president has made the following appoint-

William G. Crawford, of Louisiana, to be

of Louisiana, to be assistant solicitor of the treasury.

To be consuls of the United States-Warner S. Kinkead. of Kentucky, at Southampton, England; Norfleet Harris, of Alabama, at Leeds, England; Lucien J. Walker, of Ala-bama, at Cork, Ireland; Marcellus L. Davis, of

Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Peter R. Pernot, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Joshua Hutchins, of Athens, Ga., and Clem V. Rogers, of Indian territory, to be appraisers of value of houses, lands or improvements occupied by intruders or unauthorized persons peka sugar works on 84 211 pounds within the Cherokee outlet, under the provi-

Daniel W. Maratta, of North Dakota, to be \$3,648 for 486,400 pounds manufactured consul-general of the United States at Mel-bourne, Australia.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Kansas City Grain Co., with elevators in many Kansas towns, has failed.

At the recent commencement of the state university 108 diplomas were

granted. The Kanapolis Land Co. has been

declared insolvent and the court has ordered that a receiver be appointed. The shopmen of the Santa Fe road at

l'opeka, will hereafter have an eight-

hour day. This change is made to reduce expenses. Warden Chase, soon after taking charge of the penitentiary, removed sixteen guards and appointed new men

in their places. A burglar entered the house of James Shaffer at Leavenworth the other night, and was captured by Mr. Shaf-

fer and his wife. June 5 was Kansas day at the post office department in Washington. Thirty-four new fourth-class postmas-

ters were appointed. A special agent of the New Zealand government was lately in Wichita taking the testimony of witnesses and securing statistics from the court and police record relative to the enforcement

of the prohibitory law. The Santa Fe depot at Kingman was burned the other day. Part of the office fixtures were saved. A freight car load of sugar, five cars of separator and traction engines were also burned. The

loss amounted to \$10,000. Prof. S. T. Walker, superintendent of the deaf and dumb institute at Olathe, has resigned to accept the superintendency of the deaf and dumb institute of Illinois, at Jacksonville, which is said to be the largest school of the kind in the world.

Martin McDonald was terribly injured in the Home mine near Leavenworth the other day. He was bracing timber at the bottom of the mine when a slate fell and completely buried him. When taken out his head was found to be crushed and a leg broken. He cannot recover. The state mine inspector has recently

been inspecting the Leavenworth coal mines. He reported that many of the mines there are unsafe, and that unless the law in regard to safety appliances is complied with prosecutions will be instituted. The state mine, he says, is no exception to this rule, and it will be repaired. The officers of the fairs comprising dir ter-state fair circuit, held a business meeting at Olathe recently, and

adopted a constitution and by-laws, besides transacting a great deal of business essential to the success of the fall meetings. They reported excellent was interred at Arlington after services prospects for successful fairs, and are by a German Lutheran minister. The giving a great deal of attention to the Among a long list of fourth-class postmasters recently appointed in Kansas, were the following: Bunker Hill, Russell county, W. C. Hoopman; Caney,

Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, W. E.

post, G. A. R., interred at Arlington S. Henderson; Lebo, Coffey county, Mary V. Johnson; Pomona, Franklin county, C. H. Chrisman; Sedan, Chautauqua county, J. L. Mattingley. Stephen Hawkins, a colored policeman, was shot at Leavenworth the other night by John Rausman, an eccentric old Hungarian, and probably fatally wounded. A party of drunken foreigners had been bombarding Rausman's house with guns and stones and 'and wrecked one end of it. Officer

making himself known as an officer and

broke in the door to arrest Rausman.

No sooner had he entered than Raus-

As the fifty convicts fled, eleven of man seized him in the dark and began The Kansas sheriffs met at Topeka the other day to discuss the question of fees under the new mortgage law, which provides that "in any case where the property is bid in by or for the prior overtook the fugitives and ordered them | creditor the sheriff shall receive his feet to surrender. The convicts, who had for the sale, but shall not be entitled to As most property sold by sheriffs is bid 55 in by or for the creditor, the principal source of revenue in sheriff's sales is killed thirty-nine convicts. The other taken away. The sheriffs propose to eleven convicts escaped. preme court.

A motion was recently made in the supreme court to advance on the docket prisoners who had been committed to section of the new mortgage redemption law. Chief Justice Horton said that the points involved in the entire law ought to be decided at the same time, and that when cases covering every section of it were brought up to the court that all would be advanced simultaneously. Cases covering all points raised will undoubtedly be filed this month, so that the decision of the deputy auditor of the treasury for the post court may be had at the September office department; Horborne T. N. Robinson, of Lowisiana to be accident and all the September term.

The state treasurer has paid the sugar bounty for the years 1891 and 1892. The total amount paid was \$15,303.63. The number of pounds of sugar produced was 2,040,511. Of this 930,100 was probama, at Cork, Ireland; Marcellus L. Davis, of Arkansas, at Trinidad, West Indies: Lars S. Requa, of Iowa, at Rotterdam, the Netherlands: Edward Downes, of Connecticut, at The Medicine Lodge company turned out 500,000 pounds in 1891 and 30,890 pounds in 1892, receiving \$3,981. James peka sugar works on 84,211 pounds sions of the act of congress approved March 3 | manufactured in 1891. The Medicine Lodge Sugar Co. (limited) received

The dear old farm! Its every rod
Is fraught with memories sweet to me!
Each spot recalls some bygone hour
Of joyous childhood, gay and free.

THE FARMER.

Here Nature seems to speak direct, In hill, and stream, and sunny field; In them I find companionship The crowded city cannot yield.

What are its shallow joys to me, Its pomp and show, its sordid wealth, Given in exchange for Heaven's pure air, For boundless freedom and rugged health!

Let him who loves the sickly shade. Behind the counter scrape and bow; To me it seems a better thing To feel the sunlight on my brow.

And to the one who falsely scorns The manly farmer's honest toil, Degrading deems the work that gains, A living from the generous soi I'd point him to some famous names,

Our country's pride and glory now,
Of men whose youth did not disdain
To wield the ax or follow plow. But let the farmer know his worth.

His mien should high and lofty be, His will full strong, and clear his mind, His duty and opinions free.

Thus careful thought and industry Work wonders with the fertile sod, His labors high approval win, From man, from conscience and from God -Anne Taylor, in Farm Journal



-with a capital B, please - for we shall have a hard day's work before That over, we kiss our beloved and highly respectable parent and see him comfortably into his omnibus en route to the city, as usual-for, of course, he won't dream of going to the Derby.

"Papa out of sight, we hurry off to one of the theatrical costumers, previously arranged upon, and 'make up,' as, I believe, they say on the stage, for our respective parts.

"Finally, we jump into the smart hansom that is ready waiting for us outside, and-'Hi tiddley hi ti, hi ti ti' -away we bowl to Epsom:

"There, that's the programme, Blanche; beat it if you can!" And pretty Maud Beverley, evidently highly delighted herself, gave vent to her overflowing amount of spirits by a wild dance around the room, finally subsiding in a breathless state on to the sofa where sat her sister, and giving her a hearty kiss as she plumped down

Maud and Blanche, the pretty daughters of John Beverley, a highly respectable "something" in the city, and pledging them freely in champagne a widower, living in Russell square, had and deriving, apparently, much amuse long had a burning desire to go to the Derby, but as yet, much to their disgust, their whim had not been gratified. friends? Their father somehow did not seem to

"All right for men," he would growl, but "no place for young ladies!"

both sisters to the feelings of Algy Bar- usual. ton and Gus Travers, the two eligible young men to whom respectively they had pledged their troth. Alas! the bosoms of these two gen-

tlemen were as obdurate as old Mr. Beverley's.

Algy, who was as a rule anything but with a wicked eye. strait-laced in his ideas on things in general, hummed and hawed, and finally agreed with their father that the Derby was no place for a lady. Augustus Travers simply cast up his eyes in mention of the idea.

But then Augustus, as all the world knew, was a very good young man in- at home, along with him. deed-much looked up to, as they say, by everyone.

There were men, Algy Barton among them, who put Master Gus down as a hypocritical prig. "Joseph Surface," Algy always called him, behind his back--bat what good man has not his detractors in this world, I should like to know?

Defeated at all points, then, the two sisters, after a long and patient consideration of the circumstances, as they laughingly observed, agreed to adopt the only plan left open to them, namely, to take the law into their own hands and slip off to the Derby on their own account.

"And depend upon it," said Maud with a merry laugh, "we shall enjoy it all the more. Stolen sweets are always the best, you know."

Oh! they were two nice young ladies, Miss Beverley and her sister, I can tell you. To see them walking sedately along Russell square of a Sunday morning, with their father, on their way to church, Maud escorted by that model young man, Augustus Travers—Algy Barton generally met them coming out of church-looking as if butter wouldn't melt in their mouths, no one would cost? ever have credited them with planning, much less executing, the mad escapade I am about to put on record.

The Derby day arrived in due course, and a lovely one it proved to be. In fact, with our two adventurous damsels the whole success of the piece, as they but does so no longer, for she has found laughingly said, rested on the kindness out that he is a gay deceiver. of the clerk of the weather; for had he rain, the young ladies had settled in floors in most workmanlike style a their own minds to abandon the expedition, which would have been painful made a bet with his pals that he will kiss your friends?" "What would you have?" to teach him one thing at a time, and er thing to ask the good ones to help

saw its sun shining its brightest, with every prospect of a glorious day, they said so many pretty things with reference to the aforementioned head of the weather department that, had he been listening, he must have blushed a deep, rosy red-he couldn't have helped it,

I'm sure he couldn't. The first proceeding of the day, and not the least important, Breakfastwith a capital B-being over, and their beloved parent, looking the immaculate spotless white waistcoat that covered loves him dearly. his portly chest, having taken himself off citywards, Blanche-naughty little in his button-hole, and kissed him on the nose, having the hardihood to tell him that he looked so smart she believed he was going to the Derby on the sly, eliciting a playful growl from dear papa, of "Pooh, pooh, the Derby indeed! What nonsense you talk, child!"-the two girls ran hastily upstairs, adorned themselves in walking attire, and having informed the domesties that they were going to spend the day with some friends in South Ken sington and would not, in consequence, be at home to luncheon, walked out of the house, their respective hearts, as Miss Maud observed, beating sixteen to

the dozen. The hansom they had taken the precaution of ordering beforehand-and a very smart one it was - they found waiting for them on the shady side of the square, and into it they stepped and bade the cabman drive to the costumer's in Covent garden, where they had arranged to be dressed for their

day's masquerading. When at the end of half an hour they emerged from that establishment and reentered their hansom they were so altered, what with their brown faces and gypsy get-up, that their Jehu at first sight failed to recognize them,

much to their delight. It was not, indeed, until they spoke that he was sure of the identity of his

fare. "Epsom, now, please, cabman," said Blanche, who jumped in last, showing all her pretty teeth as she vouchsafed

"Well!" exclaimed that worthy, as he drove rapidly off; "strike me ugly if this ain't a rum start, and no mistake about it. Wot-hever's their little game, I wonder.'

PART II.

Epsom Downs on the Derby day, about half an hour before the time appointed for bringing off the great race of the year-consequently, Epsom Downs at its gayest, more especially that portion of it known as "The Hill," on which is assembled just about as motley a crowd as it is possible to imagine.

Yonder is the youthful marquis of Muskrat, who has driven down that popular favorite Miss de Courcy, of the Frivolity, in one of Mr. Newman's wellappointed equipages; a little further on is that well-known patron of the drama, Lord Loosefish, who true to his favorite hobby has tooled down a select company of actors and actresses on his coach. And very much they appear to be enjoying themselves, to judge from the noise and laughter that proceed from the roof of the drag.

Who can this merry old gentleman in the white waistcoat be-who, seated in a landau, in company of two ladies, chiefly remarkable for their brilliant them freely in champagne ment from the wit and humor that flows from the ruby lips of his fair

Don't tell me that it is Mr. Beverley, the good old gentleman who steadily ignores the existence of the Derby, and who we last heard of leaving his home Next, a pathetic appeal was made by in Russell square to go to the city as

I am afraid—nay, sure—it is, though, and he is in high delight at this present moment, for one of two remarkably pretty gypsy girls, who have made quite a sensation on the hill, bas just told him that he is a naughty old gentleman,

He shows his appreciation of the compliment by crossing the pretty gypsy's hand with a sovereign, in exchange for which she tells him his fortune, rather staggering him at the finish by saying horror and groaned aloud, at the bare that she hopes the next time they meet on Epsom Downs he will have the two pretty daughters he has left behind him

> "Instead of us! Thank you for nothing!" exclaimed one of the two ladies with asperity, as the gypsies moved off. And who is the young man seated in a brougham, lunching tete-a-tete with



FLOORED IN MOST WORKMANLIKE MAN-NER.

the striking-looking lady with the golden hair and brilliant complexion, whom the two pretty gypsies next ac-

Not that pink of propriety, Augustus Travers, surely! Alas! it is, and no other, and he looks horribly guilty when the gypsy, whose voice trembles somewhat, tells him that he is in love with a dark girl, who once loved him,

Who is this good-looking young felbeen in a bad temper and caused it to low, his face aglow with anger, who off the earth. to their feelings in the extreme. So the prettiest of those two gypsy girls when they looked out of the window and | whether they like it or not, endeavors | Figuro.

to earry his threat into execution, and who takes off his hat to her as if she THE FARMING WORLD. was a queen, when she thanks him for his kindness?

Is it our friend, Algy Barton? Why, certainly!

And it is pleasant to note the happy expression that comes over his face when later on the gypsy who has tracked him down to his carriage tells his fortune for him, and informs him that British merchant more than ever in he will be married to a fair girl who

He gave the gypsy a sovereign on the spot, for that pretty speech; but she re-Blanche-as she pinned his usual flower fused to take it, asking instead for a plain gold ring he wore on his finger.

"Give it to the poor gypsy for a keepsake, my handsome gentleman," she pleaded, "and your leading star will always be in the ascendant.'

And Algy did as he was bid, like the good-natured fellow he was. "I-I think we might go home now, Maud," murmured one gypsy to the other, as they walked away.

"I think so, too," was the reply. "Poor, dear papa!" said Miss Beverley, soothingly, at breakfast the next morning. "I am so sorry you have got up with a headache.

"I thought your office was so nice and eool, too, always.

"If you had gone to the Derby now," she went on, "and sat in a carriage, smoking cigars and drinking champagne in the broiling sun all day, having your fortune told by-'

"Oh, bother the Derby!" exclaimed the good old gentleman, rising hastily from the table and bolting from the room with his hands clasping his aching head. The slamming of the hall door was the signal for a burst of merry laughter

from Maud and Blanche. "Oh, you naughty old gentleman with the wicked eye!" exclaimed Blanche, shaking her finger at her father as he crossed the square. "It just serves you right, and I am not the least sorry for

"How is Mr. Beverley?" inquired Gus Travers, calling at the house that aft-

"Got a headache? Sorry for that. Went to the Derby, did he? Ah! that accounts for it. How any decent person can countenance such a Saturnalia, much less attend it, is beyond my conception, it really is, Maud!" "Have you ever been to the Derby,

"Never, Maud; never, upon my honor!" and Gus turned up his eyes and looked so virtuous-Oh! so virtuous-as

That night all the presents he had given to Maud Beverley during theis



"NEVER, UPON MY HONOR."

engagement were returned to him, done up in a neat parcel, and accompanied by a note, the contents of which, I regret to say, caused him to swear and blaspheme most terribly.

What sort of a reception did Algy Barton get when he called in Russell square that afternoon? Well, I should imagine a tolerably favorable one.

I know this much (the author, of course, knows everything), that towards the end of a very long interview, a very pretty head reclined lovingly on Algy's breast, and a very sweet face looked up into his, as its owner murmured softly: 'Algy, love?"

"What is it, Blanche, dearest?" "Do you think, if you ask her very prettily, that that fair girl the gypsy spoke of will marry you before the wane of the hunting moon?"

ABOUT THE CHOLERA.

Sensational Newspaper Reports May Do More Harm Than the Disease

It is agreed by medical authorities that the virulence of an epidemic may be increased by the element of fear in the public mind. In this connection Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, president of the New York academy of medicine, writing in the Engineering Magazine on the cholera prospect, says:

During an epidemic of any kind each individual should endeavor, as indeed he should under any circumstances, to maintain his mental equilibrium -- in other words, to keep cool. It is very difficult in our time to accomplish this. for the simple reason that some of the daily journals think it their duty to print sensational headlines, and some. times sensational paragraphs, which have very little actual foundation, but which excite and terrify the timid and sometimes even the brave-hearted.

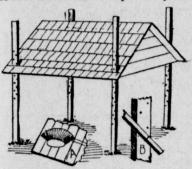
The writer was once in a foreign country where an epidemic was prevalent. He never knew how violent it was until he received the newspapers from his own country describing it. Such an effect did they have upon his friends that he was written to by several of them urging him to fly at once, when, as a matter of fact, he was in no more danger than he would have been in his own dwelling at home. The cholera was only prevalent among the vicious, intemperate and ignorant classes, who violated the most ordinary rules of personal cleanliness, and yet the news sent from the same places intimated that every individual, even in places entirely free from cholera, was likely soon to be attacked and swept

I don't know any other persons."-It

HANDY HAY BARRACK. It Has an Adjustable Roof and Is Easily

Constructed. C. E. C. asks how to build a hay barwith a roof that can be raised and lowered to accommodate a greater or less amount. The poles must be set solidly before the hunting moon is on the wane and perpendicularly and the roof frame put together with mortise and tenon so the raising and lowering will not roof if made steep may be of matched the long run. Most of the manufactured roofing is not desirable, in fact a smooth round mallet which will not very little of it is worth the labor of cut or break the leather in the least. applying. The holes in the corners through which the poles project are the one defect in this form of barrack, making the immovable roof superior to it. The rain flows down the roof and

poles, frequently wetting the stack. The roof water can be kept out by nail-



ing tin to the under side of the roof and roof surface to catch the water and The roof is raised by a lever and pins. Holes are bored at least 4 inches deep on the outside surface of the poles, as the engraving shows. A pin or iron bolt is then inserted in one and the lever placed on it. When the lever is raised another pin is slipped in under it and the lever borne down until the first pin is removed and placed higher up in the next hole under the end of the lever. When the barrack is filled the cover is allowed to rest on the hay as a weight. A stack 18 feet square and 16 feet high holds about ten tons, 512 cubic feet being considered an average ton. Measure the length, width and height and multiply them all together to obtain the cubic contents. If the roof be lowered onto a couple of sleds or wagons the poles can be set elsewhere and the roof raised on them as at first. A shows the tin placed around the hole. B is Journal.

COOP FOR CHICKENS.

Although Very Useful It Is Put Together Easily. The far end of this coop is furnished

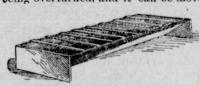
necessary the window can be raised slightly and a block put under it to admit fresh air. On the end is a sliding board which makes an opening for the chickens to go in and out, while the hen cannot get free. Both this opening and the sash are closed at night, and in bad weather, there being sufficient ventilation at both ends near the gable. On very warm days or nights the sash might be slightly raised. The house



need not be over two feet high, four feet long, two and a half feet wide, and a pole across B so that it will fall with can then be readily removed from one it. I may be necessary to lay someplace to another, for which purpose a thing around the back of the hole to handle fastened to the top is conven- make the animal go through the trap, ient. The floor is boarded; with clean or if you want to use it for mink, or straw, hay or a little coarse gravel over anything that needs bait, just build a a portion of it .- J. W. Caughey, in Farm | pen around the back side out of stakes and Home.

Trapper of Ontario, in Farm and WATERING THE HENS. Description of a Trough Designed for

It is better to give water to the hens in a large trough in the summer season than to use fountains, for several reasons, one being that a whole bucket- his stock with poor food and not cheat ful of water can be poured into a himself, he is mistaken. Good feeding trough once a day; also, because a and good care are essential to success trough can be made by anyone and in in breeding horses. The starving proca few minutes' time. The design given ess will not do. A little money may contains no novelty, but nevertheless be saved by witholding nourishing it is perhaps the best trough that can food and shelter, but more will be lost be made, as there is no liability of its in poorer and less valuable stock that being overturned, and it can be moved



SUMMER WATER TROUGH.

from one point to another with ease. The top may be covered with lath, two inches apart, or with strips, to prevent the hens from getting into the water. It will not answer for young chicks, however. It may be made of any length, width or depth preferred. The trough should be scalded with soapsuds at least once a week, to keep it clean, which work may be done when the family washing is in progress, using the strong soapsuds for that purpose .-Farm and Fireside.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

SHEEP will consume weeds, but they prefer grass. Prime mutton sheep cannot give good results if compelled to forage for all they get on steep hill-

MATURE horses are best for family horse is less reliable before he is seven years old than afterward. He is also more subject to colic and other troubles.

MANY serious accidents would be avoided if every colt were taught to by things hurting him.

OILING HARNESS.

Avoid Lumps in the Leather and Use Oil Liberally.

The appearance of harness is much improved and the durability increased by frequent oiling. The kind and amount of usage they have will deterrack that will hold eight to ten tons mine how often an application of oil is needed. Harnesses' used in rainy weather a great deal need oiling much more frequently than those kept dry. once a year. Wash them clean after scraping the dirt from parts thickly wrench it and make the roof leak. The covered. Go over them carefully and repair parts which need it. Examine boards, but shingles will be cheaper in the collars and if lumps are found in the filling soften them by beating with

Collars for work horses must be watched closely throughout the season, and no hard lumps allowed to form in them or sore shoulders will result. Lard, grease obtained by rendering meat rinds, etc., and neats-foot oil can be used besides the numerous prepared harness oils. Grease from rendering scraps from meat rinds, etc., is objected to on account of its tendency to open the pores of the leather too much, making it more or less spongy. Neats-foot oil answers the purpose well as do many of the prepared harness oils. By placing a large amount of oil in a big kettle or other vessel and fastening a pulley to a scaffold or beam above it, a set of harness can be suspended by a rope running through the pulley above and let down into the oil without taking it apart.

Let it soak in the oil ten to twelve hours, draw up, fasten and allow the letting it flare out of the hole above the oil to drain off. Except in very warm weather a little fire must be kept burnthrow it away from the pole holes. ing beneath the kettle to keep the oil liquid. This method is not practical except where a great many harnesses are oiled, as a large quantity of oil is required to cover them and all that remains is dirty and not fit for other purposes. Another way is to take the harness apart, have warm oil in a small vessel convenient, and rub it on with a small rag. Hang up in a warm place or where the sun will strike it for a few hours while the oil soaks in. It the harness is old it may require a second application.—Orange Judd Farmer.

THE TRAPPER'S TRAP.

A Description of It Furnished by an Ontario Backwoodsman.

Cut down a small tree 4 or 5 inches through, then cut off 2 feet at the bust, which you must place across the path in front of the skunk hole. A. Next cut a the lever and holes in the post.-Farm pole from the same tree as long as you can get it straight, lay the big end on A; put something under the small end to level it up, that makes B. CC are two crotched stakes driven outside B close against A. DD are straight stakes inside. E is a stout stick laid in the top with two sashes fastened to the frame- of the crotches. F is a small stick just work by hinges and covered with tin to stiff enough so that it will not bend make it secure against rain. When much, and H is a smaller one still, like



piece of bark, perhaps 2 feet long and pretty strong. Tie this in a loop around outward over E when B is up in position. Run F through this loop outside of everything except H, let the point just lock against it, then the "whole shootin' match is waitin'." Just as soon as a victim steps on the trigger or H it slips off the point of F. The weight of the pole sends the latter flying, and if you have weight enough in B you have a dead skunk, mink, coon or whatever it is. If you need more weight lay and put some bait inside.-The Lone

Home. BREED, FEED, WEED.

Three Things Which Breeders of Horses

If any breeder thinks he can cheat must invariably result. Abundant exercise, shelter in stormy weather and plenty of good feed and pure water are indispensable necessities to success in breeding. Raise no more than you can give the best care. Scrub stock is generally associated with scrub farms, scrub buildings and scrub farmers. This class of animals eat up the farmer's substance without giving adequate return, and often are kept at a positive loss to the owner. While farmers will persist in using cheap sires, they must not grumble if their colts turn out badly. Free coinage and two per cent. loans will never help the breeder who spends his money in whisky and tobacco rather than paying more for a stallion service.

Another golden rule in breeding is to raise no more than can be given the best care. Better weed out the poorer animals for less than their value than keep them and have a crowded and conglomerate stable. Have a choice breed and give it the best of care and you will make money. The surplus should be got rid of on some terms so that those most valuable may have the advantage of the food, space and care that the poorer ones would require. drivers. Even when well-broken a Bettes stock and better care will carry many small breeders out of their present slough of debt caused by an overstocked stable. - Farm and Fireside.

It is all right to expect the cows to educate him so he will not be startled | support those that won't pay their own I way. Weed out the dead beats.

A Curious Wedding Custo

The Mandingoes, who inhabit a tract of country in Africa, are strict Mohammedans in religion, but, curiously enough, they still retain many of the superstitions of the negro races from which they sprung. Consequently their marriage ceremony is a mixture of the two, and, although it is performed by a marabout or holy man in the mosque, it contains one very ridiculous In any case they need oiling at least element. Next in importance to the marabout is the bridegroom's sister, and when the marriage ceremony reaches the point where the visible bond, usually typified in civilization by the ring, this sister steps forward, and. in place of the ring presents the lady with a pair of trousers, which are immediately donned. The ceremony is concluded by a very mournful songsung by the companions of the bride, who then conduct her again to the home of her parents, as, owing to the extreme probability of one or the other retracting at any moment by reason of an unfavorable omen, no house is built. until the ceremony is completed. Polygamy is the rule, but each wife has her own house to keep her from quarreling with the other wives. They are the most tyrannical wives in Africa, and, hating each other, band together against their husband and rule him. with a rod of iron.-Ladies' Home-Journal.

Cure for Tired Feeling.

"You are working too hard," said a. policeman to a man who was drilling a hole in a safe at two o'clock in the morning.

"What's that?" asked the burglar in. a discontented tone.

"I say you need arrest."-Boston Globe.

Hood's Cures

I had an attack of the gravel, and since have been very seriously troubled with my liver and kidneys. Three years ago I got down so low that I could scarcely walk. I



looked more like a corpse than a living Mr. D. M. Jordan. being. I had no appetite and for five weeks I ate nothing but gruel. Had no more color than a marble statue. After I had taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla I could eat anything without distress. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat five times a day. I have now fully recovered. I feel well and

am well. All who know me marvel." D. M. JORDAN, retired farmer, Edmeston, N. Y. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Bilious-less, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

German

JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recom-B so you have slack enough to bend mend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."-Take no substitute.

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

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However bad your case may be, there is no property to the following property to the following property to the following property to the following property to the best tonic I ever used.

"S. A. Wright, Midway, Ga."

Treatise on blood, skin and contagious blood poison mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO...

Atlanta, Ga.

SENDING IN A CARD.

Say what ye will o' city ways, they ain't the kind for me: I found that out the time I went a-visitin' ter My son, who's doin' bizness in a block about the size O' the Alleghany mountains-er I can't believe

I thought I wouldn't write him I was comin' but I'd make
The trip all unbeknownst ter him, an' walk right in an' take

Him unawares, because I knowed surprise 'd make the joy Lotsgreater to him when I stood right there

An' when I stepped inside the door, expectin' there to see My own dear son, a little office kid stepped up An' when I said I'd see Steve Jones he said ter

me: "Old pard, You can't see Mr. Jones until you've sent him in your card.

.Jehosophat! but I was mad, an' said ter him: "My chil',
I'd like to take ye 'cross my knee an' tan ye fer awhile. If Stephen Jones is in this place you trot him out," said I;
"This thing o' sendin' in yer card don't fit yer
Uncle Cy."

At that some other fellers all commenced a actin' queer, An' one laid down his pen an' said: "My lords, what have we here?"
In just erbout a minnit I'd a-thrashed the saucy

Had not my son come in just then an' cleared the matter up. -Cedar Rapids Gazette.



CHAPTER III.-CONTINUED.

"Not by half. On the whole, I think I am going to find the Fairbanks altogether the most interesting people about White Cliffs."

It was not the words themselves, but along the roadside. a certain tenseness of voice and manner, which removed them from the realm of simple feminine curiosity. John felt unaccountably irritated by her manner. Nothing pleasant occurring to him to say, he lapsed into a grave revery, which the flowers that bloom at Glenburnie lasted until the gate of White Cliffs was close in front of them.

Suddenly he shook himself, very much after the fashion of a big Newfoundland dog that has been uncomfortably dampened. He flung off his depression with a visible physical effort, and with it the feeling of inexplicable dissatisfaction with Nora. He freed his right hand from the whip and reins and slipped his arm about her round waist. There was no one to see.

"Norrie," he said, coaxingly, "don't let the child make a display of that flower. Put, it in water upstairs, somewhere.'

hands clasped about the basket Miss Fairbanks had been guarding. From beneath the damp Spanish moss brilliant hues and penetrating fragrance es-

Nora stood still and waited for him When they were abreast she held up one hand commandingly: "Cabbages to sell, uncle?" she asked,

in a clear, high voice. "No cabbage, mistress."

"Onions, potatoes, turnips?" "Only cameliers, violets and sweet olive, young mistress."

Nora made a sign of disappointment. then asked, carelessly: "And how often do you go to town with your basket?" "Every day, marm."

"About this same time?" "The same hour every day. Missy is like clock-work. Ef you weren't strange to these parts, you would 'a' heard that Miss Idy sells the flowers. I carries them to town for her. It looks like a queer sort of business. But Miss Idy don't care much what folks says or thinks.'

"Miss Ida is right. Does she bring them down to the same place every day herself?"

"Every day, marm, rain or shine." "Ride on, uncle. Your flowers will suffer by waiting." She waved him onward with the same imperious gesture that had brought him to a standstill. Then she turned herself and Ninette slowly about.

'Come, my pet. We are too late this time. The flower-lady has gone away." It was all one to Ninette. So long as she and Nora were together out under the soft blue sky, life was an entirely agreeable thing. It was only when she was handed over to Celeste that it became a burden. But she was to find his collar. She looked him steadfastly that even her beloved Norrie could be in the eye. His glance quailed before tyrannical sometimes.

They were once more in front of the big white gate. Nora stooped, and, taking the japonica from the child's tight grasp, sent it as far as she could into a clump of wild indigo which grew

Ninette looked up at her in tearful amazement.

"Do not cry, my pet. It is already wilted. You shall have more. You shall have all you want. Some day all shall be your very own."

Extravagant and groundless as this

splendid promise may have sounded, it sufficed to send Ninette into the house smiling instead of weeping.

CHAPTER IV.

When Ida Fairbanks sent that white japonica fluttering through the air and wafted a kiss and a smile to the pretty child in John Lorimer's village cart, she was acting a part with consummate skill and effect.

When she turned her back on the White Cliffs people, and, picking up the heavy basket of flowers, walked off with it, with a fine assumption of ab-



"LADY! NINETTE WANTS ONE.

"Because flowers like that bloom no- sorption in her responsibilities as a where but at Glenburnie.'

"And mother's dislike for everything connected with that name is not to be reasoned down. That white japonica would irritate her tremendously.

"Red rags and bulls, and so forth," said Nora, lightly. 'Some of these days I will get you to give me the history of the Lorimer-Fairbanks feud. I think which old Cato, her carrier, must presfeuds are delightfully interesting. So aristocratic and clannish, you know.

It was one of her flippant days. John was distinctly conscious of certain recurrent periods of lightness in Nora's mariner that repelled him. There were days on which nothing seemed worth a still acting a part. Her smooth foreserious thought to her. To-day was one of them.

He got down to open the big gate. up her arms to Ninette.

Never mind driving into the yard, John. Ninette and I know very well clear, commanding voice, and delivered how to use our own feet, and we have her basket of flowers with strangely not had half enough of this glorious curt directions. "This is packet day. sunshine. Ta-ta."

With Ninette's tiny hand clasped in hers, she started back over the road they had just traveled at so brisk a walk that Ninette's short legs could only compete with it at full run.

John Lorimer looked after her in momentary surprise, then, with that un- She read it aloud in a student voice, reasonableness which inclines the average man to take his ill temper out of the nearest and most helpless thing at hand, he curled the long lash about his tures we have seen, can be again called horse's flanks and sent him flying to- back before the imagination, but the wards the stable yard.

'You goes too fast, auntie," said produce its pleasing emotions." Ninette, somewhat jerkily. "Ninette

beautiful flower-lady again?" Nora asked, without slackening her speed. ical energy she turned, lifted the book But in another second she came to a full high in her right hand and sent it top with an exclamation of disappoint hurtling into the thorny, brambly

"Ah! we are too late."

flower merchant, she was consciously posing for effect.

When she had found a stump completely hidden from the grass-grown road, whose almost effaced wheel marks might have forewarned trespassers, she planted her fragrant burden upon it and seated herself on a neighboring stump, facing in the direction from ently come shambling. Ostentatiously opening her book, she spread it upon her lap and fastened her eyes upon its printed characters. They might have been Greek or Hebrew characters for all the meaning they conveyed. She was head was rumpled by a frown.

The dog was sound asleep beneath her feet, and to all appearances she was When he turned towards the cart again, reading absorbedly, when the lazy she, too, was upon the ground, holding shuffling of Cato's mule along the roadway made her look up.

"This way, Cato," she called, in her You must be there before the upcoun-

try boat gets in." Then, seating herself once more, she opened her book where her handkerchief kept the place. Mechanically she finished the interrupted passage. It was one of Goethe's sage aphorisms. somewhat as if resolved to drown every

other voice in that of the sage: "The thoughts we have had, the pic heart is not so obliging; it does not re-

She looked up. Cato was entirely out of sight. The mask might safely be "Does not Ninette want to see the thrown aside. While she drew one long, half sobbing breath, with hyster-

undergrowth. With a sharp note of surprise, Step-

old negro was mounted, his two knotty glittering eyes. It would not be an looked at her father as steadfastly as bands classed about the basket Miss easy search. The thorns were thickset she had looked at her mastiff Stepniak easy search. where it had fallen. She laughed at his frenzied zeal until she grew wearied of it. Then she called out to him,

> "Let it be, sir! I do not want it. I am sick of it. It was written by a fool. Only fools try to keep their brains and hearts alive."

She was tearing her handkerchief into rags with nervous, trembling hands. Whenever the embroidered edge offered any resistance, she brought her strong white teeth to the task of destruction. Her cheeks were aflame, and her eyes were dry and brilliant. She was trembling violently from head to foot. This was not the first time that she had yielded to the over-strain her nervous system was perpetually enduring, out there under the trees, with no breathing thing near but Stepniak. Nature is fond of her own revenges.

Stepniak came back finally, triumphant. She had almost forgotten his existence. He laid the book at her feet and looked up for some word of commendation. She looked down upon him frowningly, then stooped, and, fastening one hand in his brass collar, struck him a sharp blow over the head with the book. Then she sent it once more spinning among the briers. Stepniak looked at her, but made no motion to go after the discarded volume a second

"You have learned your lesson, have

you, boy?" The dog wagged his bushy tail acquiescingly. Plainly, he disapproved of the disrespect shown the sage, but did not propose risking any more blows in his defense. Ida reseated herself upon the stump and drew him close to her by hers. She freed one hand from his collar to pass it caressingly over his huge head. There was an apology in it and in her next words:

"Don't drop your eyes before mine, Stepniak. You are wiser than I, and truer. You learn your lesson of submission after one blow. It takes a great many for my teaching, and then the lesson is but half learned. You never lie, Stepniak. I do. I don't do anything else, in point of fact."

A single clear bugle-note rang out upon the quiet air. Another, and another! Stepniak wagged his tail expectantly, He recognized in it the summons for them to return to the house. The master of Glenburnie had himself hit upon this device for curtailing what he was pleased to call "the girl's wandering proclivities."

"You have the best of me at last, Step," said the girl. "When we get back to the house, you will stretch yourself in the sunshiniest corner of the gallery-in peace. When dinner is over, you will crunch your chickenbones-in peace. When night comes, you will go to your kennel-in peace. Come, let us go home, Step."

At the first tap of her boot-heels on the hard marble floor of the hall, a withered, yellow face, surmounted by a brilliant turban, appeared at one of the doors opening into it. The yellow face wore a palpable look of anxiety. Ida looked at her questioningly.

"Well, Ma'm Dido?" "It ain't well, my baby. He's in a

"He is always in a way, Dido. Can't you get used to things?-as I have?" She added this clause with a dry laugh full of irony.

"He's in a worse way than usual, my poor darling, and I don't feel easy about your going up. Hunt says he believes he's heard from Mr. Sib. He got a letter to-day from somewhere.'

"From my brother Sibley?" "That's what Hunt thinks. He's just been a-charging up there, my child. I don't feel safe 'bout your going nigh him.

"Nonsense!" Ida was smoothing her hair with her hands in front of the hatrack glass. She was supremely quiet outwardly. All the passion she had displayed out there in the woods was either expended or once more under control. She was a trifle paler than usual, but then Ma'm Dido was not given to critical observation. "I ain't sure it is nonsense, my baby.

At any rate, here I stay until you come downstairs again. ery well. I have not the least ob-

jection to that. I think it probable I shall dine downstairs to-day. Tell Fanshaw, please." Overhead they could hear the ceaseless

shuffling of slippered feet. Ma'm Dido pointed to the ceiling: "He's been going on that way for

nigh two hours." 'Poor old man! Poor old unhappy father! And I have been very wicked this morning. I am a wretch.

It was to herself and not to Ma'm Dido she made this humble confession as she hurried up the broad stairway that curved in an elegant spiral through the central hall at Glenburnie.

CHAPTER V.

She entered the room upstairs prepared for a contest. She rather enjoyed the prospect of the fray. The necessity for some outlet to the pent-up excitement of the day was laid upon her very strongly.

"Father, have you heard from Sib-ley?" she asked, abruptly. 'D-n Sibley!" "As you please about that; but have

you heard from him? Dido tells me you had a letter this morning." "D-n Dido!" "No objection in the world to that, either, if it will contribute to your

peace of mind." She came forward with the air of a Van Amberg entering the cage of some particularly untrustworthy animal. Circumstances must decide whether cajolery or the lash (figuratively in this

case) must be used. The shuffling slippered feet came to a halt just as their wearer reached an immense upholstered chair, into which he dropped with a sigh of physical ex-

she had looked at her mastiff Stepniak in the woods half an hour ago.

"Your boot is dusty, disgustingly dusty," said her father, peevishly, totally ignoring her twice-repeated question

"Both of them are. It has not rained for two weeks, you know." "And your attitude is excessively un-

ladylike, Ida." "So is overseeing." She was calmly surveying the offending boot as it swung into and out of

sight. "You have not answered my ques tion, father. Have you heard from

"Why should I hear from Sibley?"

shown his. "Why? Because there are only two male Fairbanks left. Because it is not right that one of them should shut hermitage, and the other flee to the uttermost limits of the earth, leaving a girl to struggle with this horrid plantation. It is not right, father, and if you have heard from Sibley I want his ad-

dress. I want to write to him." "What would you say to him?" "I would tell him to come back home and take his rightful place as the master

of Glenburnie." "I am not dead yet, gir ." "You are to all intents and pur-

It was a daringly uttered taunt. His eyes glittered dangerously.

His hands—idle hands, softer, whiter and smoother than Ida's busy onesgripped the arms of his chair until white gristly spots appeared on every knuckle.

"Look at me, girl!" "Well, sir, I am looking." She was, unflinehingly.

"What do you see?" "A very handsome man, in a perfect state of health. Not an old man. His hair is scarcely gray at all. 'And his eyes are positively luminous, especially just now that he is in a fury. I see a man who, with every faculty unimpaired, and, presumably, in his right mind, is yet content to live within the narrow circuit of four rooms, has his food brought to him as if he were a cripple or an octogenarian, and has abrogated his rights and duties in life as completely as a dead man could."

She took no note of his increasing frenzy. His voice, choked with passion, did not cause the fluttering of an eyelid. "I wonder if you have forgotten, Ida

that I drove your brother Sibley out of this house?' "No, sir, I have not forgotten it."

"And do you know what for?" "For daring to tell the truth, as I have just done.' "For less-far less," He was bran-

dishing his meerschaum pipe menac-"If I don't speak it to you, father, no one will. No one cares enough for you to do it. I want you to break that senseless vow and take your place at the head of your own affairs; or else send for your son to do it. I am tired

of carrying your burdens and his. My own are great enough." She had dropped taunts for serious protest. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

A LUCKY LETTER.

Some of the Most Noted Names in History

There are people who are always searching for coincidences and placing great stress upon "lucky" and "unlucky" combinations of circumstances. To individuals so constituted the suggestion is offered that the selection of Gresham to fill the distinguished position of secretary of state adds another to the list of "lucky" men whose names begin with the letter "G." This letter is not the most conspicious in the alphabet, but it seems to be a good letter to have for a last initial. Sensible people, of course, reject all such theories as entirely fanciful, yet considerable evidence might be brought forward in this case to convince the credulous. Let us consider how many of the lead-

ers in American and European affairs

during the past half century are in-

dexed under The list includes: Grant, greatest of our generals; Greeley, his presidential rival and the most distinguished of American journalists; Garfield, president and political leader for years before his election; Gould, the "wizard of Wall street;" Gompers, head of the federation of labor; Garrison and Giddings, of antislavery fame; Gibbons, the head of his church in the United States; Gough, the remarkable temperance crusader, and a host of men who have won more or less political prominence, like the Grays, Gorman, Gresham, Gordon, Garland, the Georges and the three worthy democrats of the metropolis, Grace, Grant and Gilroy. The navy has its Gherardi and the army will not forget Dr. Gatling's gun. Gotts-chalk, the composer, and Gilmore, the band leader, may also be mentioned, while Asa Gray and President Gilman deserve a high place among the scholars of the century. In Europe one name comes quickly to the mind, that of Gladstone. France contributes to the list Gambetta, Grevy and Goblet. Giers directs Russia's foreign policy as Gortschakoff did before him, while Giolitti holds the reins in Italy. Among the Europeans of note, Gounod, Gilbert, Gerome, Geffcken and Geikie should not be forgotten.-Rochester Herald.

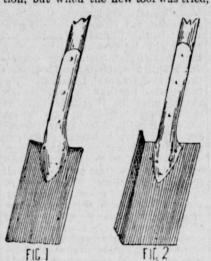
Not His Will Power.

The crown prince of Germany, although not yet eleven years old, has a very ready wit and a queer way of saying things. One day, while visiting at Potsdam, the little prince was amusing himself by trying to make a donkey draw a cart. But the animal was stubborn and would not go. "Your donkey has a great deal of will power," called out the emperor, who was watching the struggle between his son and the Ida had taken up position in the low cushioned window seat, where, clasping her hands about her knees, she sat his 'will' power that troubles me. It Along the dusty roadway a mule was niak scrambled to his feet and sprang slowly swinging one little dusty boot lis his 'won't' power. He won't go!"—lazily shambling. On his back a bent to the rescue. Ida watched him with backward and forward, while she Golden Days

FARM AND GARDEN.

NEW GARDEN TOOL. Designed by a Bright Boy in an Hour of Need.

A new tool made from an old one is the mother of invention. The garden fork got broken. It was a beautiful late spring morning, the garden was in fine shape to be planted, and the seeds and their mistress impatient to have the work go forward. It was miles to town. We had no substitute for a fork but a clumsy stable shovel, not even a gardener's spade. Just when ready to give up the job for a still later opporsnarled, showing a set of perfect teeth, tunity, one of the boys was heard vigvery much as an angry dog might have orously using hammer and coal-chisel at the barn. In a few minutes he came into the garden, flushed with success and pride, bearing aloft what appeared right that one of them should shut to be a short, stiff spade. A few words himself up senselessly in a luxurious of explanation showed it to have been made of an old shovel which had lain idle for a number of years because the point was worn off it. He had merely cut off the sides, leaving the stiff back and middle portion of the shovel, about eight inches wide (Fig. 1). A derisive laugh met his presentation, but when the new tool was tried,



it was unanimously pronounced time ly, useful and permanent-useful not only in preparing the garden, but in digging horse-radish, setting out small fruits, pie-plant, young trees, and doing a dozen other jobs where even a fork would not serve well. In digging post holes, it performs a most seful mission.

Many another old shovel might be thus transformed, and many a farmer who does not know the usefulness of the English slane could easily provide himself with one of these tools by bending the broad blade of an old shovel at an exact right angle with itself, as shown in Fig. 2. For the rapid getting out of peat and muck, this tool has no equal, as it will cut two sides of each block at one stroke, and when the bog is once opened, every motion produces a complete brick .- Country Gentleman.

CREEPS FOR LAMBS. Why No Flockmaster Should Neglect to

Build Them. The value of lamb creeps is not always appreciated by flock owners. It is advisable to push the lambs with grain and choice pasture. Our illustration shows two forms of lamb creeps. The one shown at B is made by nailing slats made from fence boards to 2x4 inch scantling at the top and bottom, placing the slats far enough apart to pins will slant back while marking. allow the lambs to pass through readily. It can be fastened by chains as shown in the cut, or nailed firmly to the posts, as may seem best. This form of creep is very convenient for widening the holes, the slats being readily knocked loose and nailed on again mak ing the desired intervals any length. These spaces will need to be widened as the closely shorn ewes require narrower creeps in May and June than the large lamb can get through later in the season. Another form of creep is shown at D. It is open to criticism for having the width of the holes fixed and for having too small a capacity. Lambs want to rush through quickly when they go to feed, and when but two can get through at the same time it is too slow for them. The places where creeps can be used to advantage are numerous. Our illustration represents one corner of a corral set off for the lambs' grain trough. In a similar only departure I make from strictly way a corner or an end of the barn can be set apart for them. Where flocks are pastured within hurdles lamb creeps can be used, lambs being allowed to



er crop before it is soiled by the flock

There are other more elaborate creeps

LAMB CREEPS ILLUSTRATED.

used, but they are expensive and give no better service. The grain trough represented at A is the one used at the in points, but I want these points to Wisconsin station. Its peculiar feature is the movable fender or ridgepole which prevents lambs getting into the trough to lie down or stand. Sheep are rather particular about their food, and lambs are quick to refuse grain not fresh and clean. Anyone can make a lamb creep and trough after seeing our illustration, and no sheep raiser should do without one on his farm .- O. Judd Farmer.

A Rhode Island Experience.

The Homestead tells of a farmer in Rhode Island who turned over five acres of old sward land in May, and put on a liberal dressing of stable manure mixed with slaughter house refuse. He sowed it with fodder corn and raised 70 tons of fodder, which it cost him \$40 to cut and stack. As his cattle will leave the best upland hay to clean up this fodder, he considers it worth at least \$10 a ton, and his whole outlay was about than before.

PROFIT IN CAPONS.

They Usually Bring More Per Pound Than hickens. The claims made for the more rapid

growth of capons than of cockerels hardly seem substantiated in the birds which I have examined. Capons and would have been considered an impos- ! cockerels of the same brood at seven sibility a few weeks ago, but necessity or eight months of age were of about equal weight, the cockerels, if there was any difference, being the heavier. Were these birds to be kept for a few months longer it is possible that the capons would have outgrown the cockerels. But, despite this failure to make more growth at an early age, there still seems to be some advantage in caponizing the male birds. They become less pugnacious than those not operated upon; they remain "soft," that is, in a chicken-like condition of flesh, much longer; and ip time they do take on more weight and fatten more easily. The operation is easily learned and quickly performed, and is not accompanied with much pain. The loss of birds from the operation, when properly performed, is very slight, and the birds which die are really not lost, as they bleed to death and are as fit for food as if they had been bled in the usual way. It is true that cockerels can be kept together, if bred together and kept from the sight of pullets, until seven or eight months old, and up to that time are "soft," but there comes a time with most breeds when these males engage in battle, or attempt to tread one another, and when this time comes they must be separated or sold. But capons may be kept until one is ready to sell, with no danger of battling, treading or losing their "soft" condition. It really seems as if the operation ought to prove profitable to those who raise many chickens. Capons, too, usually bring a better price than cockerels, though the difference is probably not so great as it is sometimes represented to be. Still the market quotations are tolerably reliable, and these anyone interested can study for himself. Capons are never sold for less, and usually, if not always, bring more per pound than chickens .-American Agriculturist.

KANSAS ROW MARKER.

Device for Insuring Straight Rows in Field or Garden.

To secure straight rows in field or garden the ground should be marked before planting. A convenient implemen for this purpose is shown in the accompanying illustration, from sketch sent us by John C. Umsted, of Kansas. A six-inch pole twelve feet long, of red elm or white oak, a, has a tongue pinned below it and braced by an old arch of a two-horse cultivator mortised through the pole and pinned above the tongue. A second pole, b, four inches through, is attached to the first by pieces of one-fourth by one and



one-fourth inch strap iron passing loosely around the front pole, but bolted to the blocks e, which are twenty inches long and six inches through, and pinned above the back pole. The holes for the marker pins should be bored where needed. Wood pins need one and onehalf inch holes, iron pins one-half inch. The pins, d, which fasten the back pole to the connecting blocks e should be made six inches longer for this purpose. A double tree can be attached to tongue in the usual manner. By using a heavy back log, an excellent clod crusher, leveler, or weed and cornstalk breaker can be made.-American Agriculturist.

FEATHERS AND EGGS.

Utility of More Importance in Fowls Than

Graceful Shape. I consider the utility part of a fowl of far more importance than the graceful shape or the handsome plumage. The best layers I have on my place are the ugliest in plumage, and possess all the disqualifications of the standard called for. Yet I would rather have one such fowl than half a dozen of the average prize winners at the poultry exhibitions. I believe in pure bloods. The thorough breeds is the first crossing. I know that where two breeds are crossed the offspring are more hardy and more profitable than when closely pick the fresh clover, peas, rape or othbred in their purity.

My plan is to pick out the best layers each year and raise young stock from them. By carefully following this plan an excellent laying strain can be built up. It pays to closely watch the laving hens and to kill off all that are but ordinary. The same food that will feed a flock of indifferent layers would support a flock of profitable ones. Fanciers cannot follow out that plan. Very often the poorest layers are the best marked and the best adapted for the matings he wants, and his prime object is to furnish prize winners. I believe mean eggs!-Germantown Telegraph.

How to Preserve Eggs.

We have often given replies to inquiries in regard to how best to preserve eggs, and though many methods are given, yet the following rules will enable one to keep eggs from three to four months if followed:

1. The eggs from hens that are not

2. Keep the eggs in racks, using po packing material.

3. The eggs should be turned half over three times a week 4. Keep them cool, which is the most

important of all. 5. Use only fresh eggs, as one stale egg may injure the others.-Farm and

THE pig that is farrowed in the spring should be large enough for slaughter in the fall. Small sizes are preferred. The \$100, which he presume does not in- day has passed for raising pigs for lard clude cost of the manure. But the land only. The clover patch is now considought to be in much better condition | ered as important as the corn crib in the feeding of pigs.

Issued every Thursday.

The Alliance Union announces that it is a "straight, middle of the road" People's party paper. That paper has printed many articles tending to show that the "stalwart" Democrats are working in the interest of the Repub-lican party. Now so far as aiding Republicans is concerned we can not see a particle of difference between a "stalwart" Democrat and a "middle of the road" Populist. Both want a three-cornered fight means Republican victory. It is all right for the Union to fayor a "middle of the road" Populist. 'middle of the road" policy if it wants to, but it cannot consistently do so and still censure the "stalwarts." Does the Alliance-Union want to see the Republicans carry Greenwood county this fall?—Eureka Messenger.

The same questions might be asked the Populists of Dickinson county, for at their meeting recently held, it was agreed to go in the middle of the road with a straight ticket, forgetting the fact that if it had not been for fusion a lifelike portrait of one as that pubfact that if it had not been for fusion the People's party would not now be in control of the State government. We are sorry to see the Populists taking this step, for if it is carried out, it shows a desire on their part to give the Populist taking this step.

SHOULD WOMEN VOTE.

The widow of a noted United States Senator and Cabinet officer was recently written to by another lady of prominence asking the former's opin- are superbly illustrated in this numion on the question of woman suf-rage, and who received the following

woman's suffrage. But as you are good enough to attach a value to the more numerous and arduous than I more numerous and arduous than I mote period. The July number would ing the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of the College of the Leland Stanf

ment of danger in the introduction in for its share, and a water color, representing an inverted straw hat in which three cute little puppies have taken refuge, makes the name "Full to the Archiderente would soon become. It is every woman's duty to qualify hereself to teach her children their rights under the constitution and urge their unfaltering maintenance of them as a paramount duty to the next generation. Every woman, with few exceptions would thus be notential in for its share, and a water color, representing an inverted straw hat in which three cute little puppies have taken refuge, makes the name "Full to the Brim" as appropriate as the picture is desirable and worthy of framing. All these attractions under one cover sell for 20 cents. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York. paramount duty to the next generation. Every woman, with few exceptions, would thus be potential in
moulding the future policy of parties.
And if she performs this duty faithfully and intelligently she will have
no time to canyass the beats of her precincts or for any other electioneer-

It has been urged that women without protectors and holding proprety are taxed without representation.

This is certainly an infringement of their rights. Yet, it is very difficult to fix up a plan of discrimination between them and those who have made votes to protect their right and prop-lodging and washing paid. 3. For four hundred a ry conclusion. Would it not that when a woman appropriates ights of a man she should also thought without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion, Would it not the rights of a man she should also assume his duties? Could she defend the polls or country by force of arms, would she consider herself a subject for impressment? Neither physically nor mentally are we fitted for such con-

"History does not furnish a single instance of a band of Amazons, who, ever so patriotic, did not become blood thirsty and unsexed in this unnatural

"The sense of superior strength (I will not say in the light of these latmakes men indulgent and forbearing.
But if women debated with them at
home, elbowed them at the polls, controverted them by stump speeches, leveled abuse at them amid the shouts of excited listeners, do you think men would preserve toward them their at-

titude of moderation and protection?
"Suffrage once conferred could not
be withdrawn and I shudder to think of the consequences of the experi-ment. Women have a higher and olier sphere within their homes; and that apportionment of duty which has answered the needs of humanity for centuries, and which was recognized by our Lord, seems to me, approved by experience, to be maintained and re

BEMOCRATS AND THE INCOME TAX. The income tax is a Democratic idea, from first to last, so far as its

incomes and that the rate should be increased in proportion to the size of the income.

bers in the House voted for such a tax in 1877. The following year there was a large Democratic majority in favor of a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report an income tax bill. Such Democrats as Messes. Carlisle, Herbert, Black-burn, Bland, Culbertson, Mills and others voted for it. During the same year the income tax came up and only ten Democrats voted against it. There was another Democratic majority for it in 1886, and in 1889, Mr. Regan, of Texas, introduced a bill for imposing a tax of five per cent. upon all incomes from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a year; 7½ per cent on incomes from \$5,000 to \$10,-000 and ten per cent. on all incomes in excess of \$10,000. Whenever the proposition has been brought before Congress it has never failed to command a majority of the Democratic

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

graded income tax. A genuine Democrat, opposed to class legislation and monopoly, believing in special privileges to none, and equal justice to

graded income tax. A genuine Democrat, opposed to class legislation and monopoly, believing in special privileges to none, and equal justice to all, sees no fairness in a system under which a citizen with a \$5.000 farm has to pay heavier taxes than a bond holder with an income of \$10,000 a year.

It is right that the men with big incomes, who enjoy a greater share of benefits under the government than their poorer neighbors, should be taxed in proportion to their wealth, no matter whether it materializes in the shape of income or in the shape of houses and lands.

The majority of all good Democrats. from Jefferson down, have always had this yiew. Now, more than ever, we need this tax. We need it to make up the revenue that will be lost when we cut down the tariff on a revenue

COMINC.

"Lo labors leaders, temperance leaders, one and all. Be of brave hearts, ye eager scouts of humanity's vast army. Slowly we march, we of the rank and file, but we are following straight behind you."—Union Signal. We are slow to follow your leading:

The read is rough and up hill:
And the boulders of old-time fancies
Hinder our foot-steps still.
We halt at petty trifies
Above which your spirits soar.
Our different ways of seeing things,
Are rocks we can scarce climb o'er.
Could we cast aside all prejudice.
Put on Charity's mantle complete,
Not long would you need to listen and wait,
For the sound of our coming feet.
Could we have a full baptism,
Of the Spirit that leaders, one and all. Be of brave hearts, ye eager scouts of humanity's vast army. Slowly we march. We of the rank and file, but we are following straight behind you."—Union Signal.

We are slow to follow you."—Union Signal.
We are slow to follow you?
The road is rough and up hill:
And the boulders of old-time fancies
Hinder our foot-steps still.

And the boulders of old-time fancies
Hinder our foot-steps still.

And the boulders of old-time dawn.
Storile feat.
Could we cast aside all prejudice.
Put on Charity's mantle complete,
Not long would you need to listen and wait

we cut down the tariff on a revenue basis; we need it to lighten the unjust burdens of the masses, and we need it because it is just and equitable.—At-lanta (Ga.) Constitution.

AN INVESTMENT THAT WILL PAY. A Chinese baby is really the funniest looking little tot that can be imshows a desire on their part to give the Republicans all the offices rather than have a victory by sharing with the Democrats.—Abilene News.

The Democratic of the different paying only \$1 extra you may, through the Encyclopaedia Britannica Club, rooms in the Chinese Legation: and this highly interesting article is further embellished with other curious these most extraordinary terms ought these most extraordinary terms ought. the several Oriental Legations. Noreply:

"I can only say that my opinion will ages and their works. "The Story of the mot probably influence anyone of the two parties who are for and against and the illustrations this month show

HOW TO OBTAIN AN EDUCATION.

The following are the conditions under which the Cosmopolitan offers to give any young lady or gentleman a year's course in any of the leading colleges or academies of the United State has been passed upon by the States or Europe:
1. For two hundred subscriptions,

lodge and washing paid. For five hundred subscriptions, laundry at a leading university or ship.

5.-For less than two hundred, sixty cents for each annual subscription

The Cosmopolitan cannot undertake to give credentials. If you find such necessary you must obtain them from your friends, your pastor, or some leading man at your place of resi-

All that is necessary in order to begin, is to write to the Cosmopolitan expressing your willingness to enter upon the work, and we will forward you a sample copy of the magazine and the necessary blanks, without charge. Your letter should be ac-companied by a note of introduction from some of your friends, stating that they know you to be a reliable young man or woman, who will enter earnestly upon the proposed work. Address Cosmopolitan, New York.

PENSIONS AND INCOMES.

A proposition is being gravely discussed to levy a tax on all incomes over \$1,000 a year, for the purpose of

neeting our pension obligations. Democratic papers are inclined to favor the proposed scheme but the Republican papers are as silent as the grave on the subject. Democrats are In the early days of the Republic,
Thomas Jefferson wrote a letter in
which he suggested and advocated a
graded income tax. He believed that
the tax should be imposed on large
incomes and that the the tax should be imposed on large
comes should be allowed to have a comes should be allowed to have a good part of the honor. What does he income.

the Leavenworth Times and the Topeka Capital think of that proposi-

These men, with their princely incomes, as a rule, are in favor of maintaining a single gold standard, at all hazards, and that alone is proving a burden to the labor and business interests of the country. Let these princely incomes be taxed to pay the pensions and then the balance of the country will be able to attend to the rest.—Whichita Beacon

down at the restaurant and she made The average Democrat, North or me get out and treat every time I South, who is in sympathy with the ideas of Jefferson, naturally favors a but it was no go.

Strong City, Kan.

EXTRAORDINARY LITERARY AN-

The most remarkable literary announcement which has, probably, ever been made to American book buyers is the genuine, unabridged, Encyclopaedia Britannica, for \$20. It is clothbound, in large type, including over 20,500 pages, and more than 10,000 and beautiful portraits and yiews from to place this greatest of Encyclopadias (a library in itself means something when applied to it) in every home. You can get specimen pages, with full particulars, free, or a 128 page catalogue of choice books in every department of literature, besides, for a 2 cent stamp, by addressing John B. Alden, 57 Rose St., New York.

THE PANSY FOR JUNE Has much of value and worth, not-ably the Golden Discovery paper, by Margaret Sidney, in which the writer could satisfactorially perform, hence I do not desire to assume new responsibilities.

"Like Jean Ingelow, I prefer privileges to rights and cannot see in what manner the suffrage would benefit our see." Certainly there is a great element of danger in the introduction.

"Columbian Exposition, of course, comes in for its share and a water color representation of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of th

ers, Boston.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

Attorney General. He denies that the expense of conducting elections a year at any one of twenty colleges or academies of important rank.

2. For three hundred subscriptions, by the citizens of townships, and not a year at any one of a large number of by the counties. The principal item leading colleges, with tuition, board, of expense is providing election 3. For four hundred annual sub- booths, as the law requires that one

It will require between 30 and 35 booths for this county, and they will a first-class passage to Europe and return, and tuition, board, lodging and will required 12 booths for Falls town-

STAR OF THE SOUTH.

Go to Velasco for health, sea air and comfort; where ships too deep for all other Texas ports sail in and out with ease; where iruits ripen earlier and pay better than in California; where the soil is a natural hot-bed. Fresh vegetables all winter. Coldest day in three years 25 degrees above zero. Warmest day 92 degrees. Velasco offers the best investments in the South. Write the Commercial Club, Velasco, Texas

STILL IN THE RING.



Around the evergreens you'll find our ad-Around the evergreens you'll find our address. We are waiting for yours. Send it on a postal card. We want to show you our list of Evergreens, Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, adapted to all purposes, for Hedges, Screens, Wind Breaks, Timber Culture. Tree Claims, Parks, Cemeteries, and ornamenting lawns, windows and conservatories. Our stock is, the largest and most complete. Best quality and lowest prices.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES, Evergreen, Wis.

The Elmdale Mills Will accommodate their patrons who wish their own grain ground, provided not less than twenty bushels are brought at one time. The patrons getting all the offal. Charge, ten cents per bushel for wheat. LINK & GAMER.

J. M. WISHERD,

THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

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

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

MILK SHAKE, LEMONADE & POP. to quench your thirst these hot days.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Hardware, Stoves. Tinware. Farm Machinery,



Wind Mills, Pumps. Pipe, Hose and **Fittings**

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS.

The Hydro Safety Lamp.

- - - - Kansas.

Incubators & Brooders.

Another step towards perfection in the hatching and raising of Poultry.

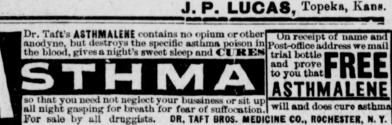
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

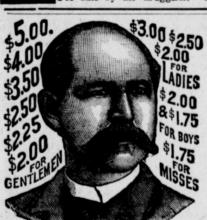
I am arranging to furnish all kinds of Poultry Supplies, such as

BONE MEAL, OYSTER SHELL. WIRE NETTING, ROOFING PAPER, BONE MILLS,

INCUBATORS & BROODERS, &C., &C. Write for what you want and get prices

J. P. LUCAS, Topeka, Kans.





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

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

Are Take No Substitute.

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

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by CHASE COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE MER CANTILE COMPANY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Eggs for Sale!

S. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes,

\$1 per setting of 13.

My Leghorns are all full pedigreed birds, bred from pens of some of our most noted breeders. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Marion, Kansas.



STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Billousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Bizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. orders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to
the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to
take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (4 boxes),
32. May be ordered through nearest druggist,
or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,

10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. sing Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising racts may be made for it IN NEW YORK

| First published in the CHASE COUNTY COUR-SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS. 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,

Alex. W. Yarbaugh and E. C. Yarbaugh,

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judi-cial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE 1893.

at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., of said day at the front 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, tc-wit,—Crops reserved at time of sale.

Lots 3, 5, 7, and 9, Block 14, Emslie's Addition to Strong City, Kansas.

Said property is taken as the property of said cefendants, Yarbaughs, 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 23d, 1893.

COD'S CIFT, ELECTRICITY

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express, Cures Others, 😂 🤣

Why Not You? The B. B. Bliss Electric Body Belts and their Attachments are superior to all others. Thousands have been cared of

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

DEAFNESS.

We handle the only Electric invention that is successful in curing Deatness when caused by Catarrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc.

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

B. B. Bliss, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY. If you get your horses in good shape, well broke and fat, I will sell all of

them you may wish me to.

J. G. ATKINSON.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS.

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

THOS. H. GRISHAM

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

Office over the Chase County National Bank.
COTTON WOOD FALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federa al courts

HON. J. JAY BUCK, JOSEPH F. BRUCE.

BUCK & BRUCE. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the plactice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary in the

Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls. - - Kansas DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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

BROADWAY GO TO

CEDAR POINT! call on

PECK, and purchase a

M'CORMICK BINDER,

AND TWINE, etc.

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and



SPECIAL OFFER! To any

ANOTHER GREAT OFFER ! Upon receipt ised and justly celebrated Eckford Sweet Peas. Address.

B. H. MOORE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS



Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five

glasses to its one. CHAPMAN & CO.,

MADISON. · · · · · INDIANA.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893.

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

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



TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. NY.X. Col.X. Chl.X. MRX. KC.X

Am pm bm pm am
Cedar Grove.12 45 11 01 1 26 11 54 10 13
Clements... 12 57 11 10 1 34 12 05 am 10 23
Eimdale... 1 16 11 23 1 45 12 23 10 36
Evans... 1 122 11 27 1 49 12 29 10 40
Strong... 1 33 11 35 1 56 12 55 10 48 Strong ... 1 33 11 35 1 56 12 55 10 48 Ellinor ... 1 45 11 43 2 08 1 06 10 57 Saffordville ... 58 11 50 2 07 1 16 11 03 WEST. Mex.x Cal.x Den.x Col.x Tex.x

 WHST.
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 Saffordville.
 612 542 216 807 121

 Ellinor.
 618 547 222 316 126

 Strong.
 625 555 228 840 188

 Kvans.
 632 602 236 352 149

 Elmdale.
 636 606 240 357 154

 Clements.
 647 617 251 416 210

 Cedar Grove 6 05 625 259 428 221

Bazaar Pass. Frt.
Bazaar Qladstone Cottonwood Falls.



JULY FOURTH, 1893.

PREPARATIONS STARTED FOR THE GRANDEST DEMONSTRATION EVER HELD IN CHASE COUNTY.

The various secret societies of Chase county having decided to hold a joint celebration at Cottonwood Falls have gone earnestly to work to prefect their program and make the day one long to be remembered. A first class orator will deliver the address and the Emporia band of are rejoicing over the birth to them of ver the address and the Emporia band of twelve pieces will furnish the music. There will also be bicycle races in the daughter, Mrs. J. E. Duchanois, requesting. The exercises will be held in Cartter's Grove, the best in the Cotton-wood Valley, and all signs point towards Don't forget that Cottonwood Falls Why not? Every farmer, stock breedan out of sight time. Further particulars will appear later. J. P. Kuhl will act as it never was before celebrated in this county.

intends celebrating the Fourth of July er, or chardist, dairyman, gardener, poultryman, their wives, and the boys and marshal of the day. marshal of the day.

ORDER OF MARCH. Bicyclists in fancy costume. Brass band. Sunday schools of various churches. Grand Army and Sons of Veterans. Masons in Regalia, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Knights of Pythias. Order of Woodmen. Order of A. O. U. W. Masked Brigade.

Speakers in carriages.

Civlians. AT THE GROUNDS Speaking, singing, dancing boating, music, swinging and bicycle racing in the evening at the Fair grounds and dancing at Music hall at night.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Will C. Hansen started, Monday, for Rialto, Cal.

Miss Stella Breese was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hardesty are now at Marshall, Illinois. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, went to Kansas City, yesterday.

County Attorney F. P. Cochran is very ill, with malarial fever. E. A. Hildebrand, of Matfield Green, went to Kansas City, Tuesday.

Miss Rose Allen is visiting at Courtiand, Republic county. Cottonwood Falls will celebrate the

Fourth of July in grand style. Mrs. Lyda Ryan, of Strong City, visited friends at Emporia, Saturday.

Miss Rena Huntand Ethel Johnson left, Saturday, for a visit at Winfield. Drs. J. M. Hamme and C. L. Conaway were down to Emporia, Tuesday.

F. M. Lyons, of Diamond creek left, last week, for a visit in Califor-Guy Johnson accompanied

mother on her visit to the World's Harvey Underwood, of Matfield Green, is visiting his son, in Okla-

Nelson Bonewell will start back to

Chicago, to-morrow morning, for the summer.

Frank Morris and family, of Morgan, went to Hutchinson, last week, on a visit.

Mrs. S. D. Breese, of this city, visited Mrs. S. M. Wood, of Elmdale, last week.

Binding Twine at the Co-operative Store, equal to the best, at ten cents

Miss Mamie Kirwin, of Strong City, Kansas. eturned home, Monday, from a visit 23d ult.

at Emporia.

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia,
will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry,
ja12-tf hides and furs.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield
Green, are selling calico and muslin at

Strong City w

Mrs. Gracie Wood, of Elmdale, is enjoying a visit from her sister, Miss Wood, of Wichita.

Capt. B. Lantry and S. F. Jones, of Strong City, were at Topeka, last

week, on business.
J. C. Penny, of Emporia, who was visiting at A. R. Ice's, at Clements, returned home. Tuesday. Miss Minnie Hedgecock, of Em-

poria, who was visiting at Strong City. returned home, Tuesday. District Court Clerk Geo. M. Hayden was down to Topeka, Tuesday and yesterday, on law business.

A gasoline stove for sale. The owner has two and wishes to dispose of one. Apply at this office. jeltf Masters Harry and Sidney Breese, who were visiting at Ponca, I. T., returned home, Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Holmes have re-turned home, from their visit at Omaha, Nebraska, and in Missouri. Chas. P. Gill, formerly of Strong City, but now of Argentine, was at

Strong City, one day last week. Postmaster S. A. Breese has returned home from his business trip to the southwest part of the State. Miss Lottie Milburn, of Toledo,

Ohio, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Isaac Matthews, of Strong City. Mrs. I. D. Rider, Sr., and daughter, of Elmdale, returned home, last week, from a visit in Western Kansas.

Miss Emma Goudie, of Strong City. who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Loy, at Council Grove, has returned home. On Tuesday evening of last week Miss Dollie North, of South Fork, entertained a number of young friends.

Mrs. Herbert Taylor and baby, of Clements, are here visiting Dr. Her-bert Taylor, grandfather of the baby Mrs. Dr. C. E. Hait left, Tuesday, for Perry, Shiawassee county, Michigan, on a visit to relatives and friends.

Dr. W. M. Rich, of Clements. Coroner of this county, has been appointed physician at the Dodge City Soldiers' Home.

Now that the season is growing late thoroughbred eggs will be sold at onehalf the former prices. Apply at this

in West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. George Ferrear, for-merly of Strong City, but now of To-

peka, are the happy parents of a brand-new twelve-pound boy. J. H. Loutrel, traveling agent for that live, wideawake paper, the Kan-sas City Star, was in town, Monday,

soliciting subscriptions. Mrs. R. M. Ryan and daughter, Miss May, returned home, on Wednesday of last week, from an extended visit

with relatives in Canada. Miss Nettie Smith, of Strong City, who has been attending the State Normal School, at Emporia, is spend-

ing her vacation at home. J. L. Cochran was at Emporia, last Friday, attending a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of the

4th Congressional District. In honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Pierce, Boston friends, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, enter-

tained with tea, last evening. The rock crusher at Strong City has been shut down because of the Santa Fe railroad not wanting to take any

more ballast for the present. Born, at 1:30 o'clock, Saturday morning, June 10, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Kuhl, of this city, a son, whose name is Grover Cleveland Kuhl.

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 be-fore giving him a call. You should hurry up, or you may be too late. Mrs. Howard Grimes, of Matfield

Green, was at Emporia, a few days ago, visiting Mrs. Geo. Johnson, wife of the Treasurer of Lyon county. Henry E. and Chas. J. Lantry, of

Strong City, both arrived home, last week, from a brief respite from the contract work of B. Lantry & Sons. Capt. W. G. Patten, of South Fork, who was a delegate to the Presby-terian National Assembly which met in Washington, has returned home.

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.

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.

L. Goodsell, of San Antonio, Texas, passed through this city, Tuesday, on a bicycle, en route to Junction City, Kansas. He left San Antonio on the

In the case of the State Exchange Bank vs. Mrs. S. A. Perrigo, tried be-fore Jussice M. C. Newton, last week, the jury returned a verdict in favor of

Strong City will celebrate the 4th of 5 cents per yard.

Frank Byram, of Cedar Point. has rented the farm of E. W. Pinkston. very far from home.

The best Coal Oil and Gasoline in the market, delivered at your door. Price, ten cents per gallon.
my18tf A. C. GATES,
Oil and Gasoline Merchant.

Eggs For SALE.—Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandotte, Part-tridge Cochin, Black Langshan and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, at from 50c to \$1.00 for 13. Apply at this office.

The Hugh O'Neil murder case, appealed from Marion county, in which O'Neil was sent to the renitentiary, for twenty-five years, for killing his wife, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court.

C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick, was over to Council Grove, Sunday. He intends going to Kansas City, to-night, to receive medical treatment for his eyes, the sight of which is very weak.

A suit has been begun in the Dis-A suit has been begun in the District Court by O. H. Lewis, to enjoin N. Gosler, Trustee of Matfield township, and Martin Barry and John Digman, Road Overseers, from opening a certain road in Matfield township.

A good rain set in here about 4 o'clock, this morning, and it is still raining as we go to press, and coming down very gently, thus making it soak into the ground, which will make it worth thousands of dollars to the farmers of these parts.

The Executive Committee of the Chase County Sunday School Association is hereby called to meet at the office of S. A. Breese, in rear of Post-office, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, June 16th, 1893. W. G. PATTON, President.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, is enjoy-ing a visit from his nephew, Harry Lantry, train dispatcher for the Santa Fe railroad, at Los Augeles, California, recently transferred from San Barnadino, in the same State, who, in Henry E. Lantry was at Chicago company with his wife, is now making this week, transacting business for the firm of B. Lantry & Sons, of Strong a visit they have been making to his father's, at Algona, Kossouth county,

> A. J. Houghton and family, of Salt Lake City, formerly residents of this county, arrived at Elmdale, this week, county, arrived at Elmdale, this week, overland, where they will locate, and Mr. Houghton go to farming for his health. He has a hardware store in Salt Lake City, and may run a branch store at Elmdale. Mrs. Houghton is the adopted child of Seth Hayes, deceased, of Council Grove. It is to be hoped Mr. Houghton will have good health here, and that he and his family may remain in this county. ily may remain in this county.

this county.

For Sale:—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office.

Mrs. M. K. Harman and children will start, Saturday, for an extended visit at the old home of Mrs. Harman, it was a left of the boys and girls, will find it full of helpful information. It is practical, honest, able; to sadapted especially to Kansas; it comes every week in the year, with sixteen or twenty pages of very valuable information. Sample will be sent free, if you send postal card request to Kansas Farmer Co. Topeka, Kas.

Miss Nettie Holsinger, daughter of W. H. Holsinger, of this city, and who is now visiting at Colorade City, Col., recently took part in an entertainment given by the Epworth League of that place, and, in its write-up thereof, the Colorado City Chieftarn pays this nice compliment to Miss Holsinger: "Miss Nettie Holsinger gave a recitation in which she told what she wanted, and finally concluded she wanted to go to sleep. Miss Nettie is a natural born actress. A very little training would place her in a front rank with soubrettes."

TO BEGIN WITH

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

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

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

A CREAT EVENT.

The St. Joseph Fair will be held, this year, September 18-23, six days, and will be larger and better than last year. Excursion rates will prevail on all lines of railroad leading to St. Jo-seph. Every effort will be made by the management to furnish the best accommodations to visitors and give them an entertainment of the very highest class. Those who attended last year know that the management kept every promise they made the public, and this year will be no excep-tion to the rule then established.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The Burlington has recently established in a convenient quarter of its elegant and commodious passenger station, at Chicago, an office designed to afford travelers information on the thousand-and-one things

iormation on the thousand and one things they need to know, with regard to routes, rates, connections and accommodations. It has been placed in charge of an experienced man, supplied with all railway guides, maps and time tables, and is known as the "Bureau of Information."

It is a place to which all travelers may apply and receive full and correct answer. This is the only office of the kind west of the sea-board cities, and it cannot but prove a help and convenience to the traveling public. All trains of the "Burlington" enter and depart from this station, and the intelligent and valuable service of the Bureau may be enjoyed by all patrons of this line.

ited Mrs. S. M. Wood, of Elmdale, last week.

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office.

M. A. Richards', one door north of postoffice, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, A. Z. Scribner, of South Fork, shipped a car load of cattle to Kansas City, last Friday night, that averaged losselve and Kansas City, the past week, visiting friends.

Cream or a glass of Lemonade, go to M. A. Richards', one door north of postoffice, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, A. Z. Scribner, of South Fork, shipped a car load of cattle to Kansas City, last Friday night, that averaged losselve rooms and board at the various hotels, boarding and lodging houses."

Trustworthy agents will be at the C. B. & Q. depot, in Chicago, to give information to visitors. A special pamphlet will be issued by the "Burlington" in the near future, giving accurate information as to "How to get to the World's Fair grounds."

Trustworthy agents will be at the C. B. & Q. depot, in Chicago, to give information to visitors. A rrangements will be run direct to the World's Fair grounds without change or delay.

KIND WORDS FROM THE PRESS. It rejoices the Democratic editors heart to know that W. E. Timmons has been appointed postmaster at Cottonwood Falls. Good for you, Timmons, old boy.—Central Kansas Dem-

W. E. Timmons, editor of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, was appointed postmaster at Cottonwood Falls, last Monday. He is the first newspaper man in Kansas to be remembered in Kansas to be remembered in Kansas to be remembered in Kansas Shake Brother membered in Kansas. Shake, Brother Timmons.—Burlington Independent.

It gives the News pleasure to congratulate W. E. Timmons on his appointment as postmaster at Cotton-wood Falls, Chase Co. Mr. Timmons is one of the worthy Democrats of the State, and being the editor of a wideawake Democratic paper is another good reason for his appointment,— Dickinson County News.

Brother Timmons, of the Cotton-Falls COURANT, was appointed post-master at that place, this week. The COURANT is the only Democratic paper in that Senatorial District, and in point of service, Mr. Timmons is next to the oldest Democratic editor in Kansas. He deserved the appointment and will make a good postmaster.—Westphalia Times.

The Democrat notes with pleasure the appointment of W. E. Timmons, of the Cottonwood Falls COURANT, to the postmastership at that place. Bro. Timmons is one of the oldest Demo-cratic editors in the State, and has always advocated strongly his party cause. He was a candidate eight yeas ago, but was turned down. He is successful this time and the Democrat is glad of it.—McPherson Demo-

Our old friend, W. E. Timmons, editor of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, and Vice-President of the Demcratic Editorial Association of Kansas, has been apppointed postmaster at Cottonwood Fall. In point of service he is one of the oldest Democratic editors in the State and deserves his good fortune. In the distribution of patronage such party wheel horses as Timmons should never be forgotten.—

Larned Eagle Optic.

Long years of fidelity to the Democratic party has been worthily re-warded, at last, and Bro. W. E. Timmons, of the CHASE COUNAY COUR ANT, is now postmaster at Cottonwood Falls. We hope he will save all of the salary he can, so that when he turns over the office to his Republican successor, four years hence, he may have something laid up for that rainy day .- Marion Record, Rep.

Last Monday, Kansas cought thirtyfour postefil e appointments, the one of chief interest to the Democratic Editorial Fraternity being that of W. E. Timmons, of Cottonwood Falls. He is the editor and proprietor of the COURANT, one of the oldest and most

influential Democratic papers in the State—an ever faithful worker in sunshine and in shadow. The Journal extends its warmest congratulations to our personal friend, Postmaster Timmons. - Newton Journal,

It gives us pleasure to note the appointment of our editorial brother, W. E. Timmons, of the COUTANT, as postmaster at Cottonwood Falls. Timmons was a candidate for the place eight years ago, and was one of the few Democratic editors in Kansas, that were turned down, His appointment now, is a worthy and deserved recognition of eminent and faithful service in the Democratic ranks, at a time when it required sterling quali-ties to keep the faith in Kansas.— Independence Star and Kansan.

W. E. Timmons, who landed at Cottonwood Falls in the same boat with Noah, has just received the appointment as postmaster there. Some six years since he was appointed to the same position, but the fellow at the other end of the line held a string to it and was wicked enough to jerk just as Friend Timmons thought he had the prize fairly within his grasp. We hope he will be able to seize it this time and hold it as many years as he has resided in Cottonwood Fallssomething over a century. - Council Grove Guard.

W. E. Timmons, Postmaster, is the way that gentleman write it now. He was appointed to the office on the 5th and the news was received by the citiand the news was received by the citizens, with great ferver. Mr. Timmons deserves the office, as he has held up the Democratic end of the beam, in this county, unflinchingly, for the past twenty odd years. He has put on a bold front and heralded the doctrine of Democracy through his columns, when the days were dark, indeed, doing much good in ameliorating Kausas politics. Mr. Timmons is an intelligent, competent gentleman, well liked by his fellow citizens and contemporaies. We raise our hat to Postmaster Timmons.—Strong City Derrick,

Among the postmasters appointed last Monday was our old friend W. E. Timmons, of the Cottonwood Falls COURANT. We are delighted that Timmons has received reward for his services. He has been running the COURANT as a straight Democratic paper for nineteen years. During that time he has been trodden under foot by Republicans, boycotted by the Populist, and generally mistreated by all the enemies of Democracy. Notwithstanding these difficulties Timmons has ever been loyal and courageous; he has fought the good fight and Uncle Grover has recognized his zeal and faithfulness. Timmons, old boy, God bless you!—Eureka Messenger.

The first intimation of a change in postmasters at this point was received in the Star, Tuesday morning. It was found in a list with 34 other Kansas postmasters, in small nonpareil type, but to W. E. Timmons and friends it loomed up like letters on a box car. Yes, W. E. Timmons has been appointed postmaster at Cottonwood BEDFORD'S

FREE!

THE ONLY first-class Magazine in the West. Equals the best Eastern Magazines in contents and make-up. WESTERN WRITERS.

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ILLUSTRATED

BEDFORD'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful famp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, @ softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World. ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York Cay. "The Rochester.

Falls, and will, probably, take pos- | First published in the Chase County Courant, June 1st, 1893.] sesssion about July 1st-just after the July settlement. He will move the office to his building on the east side of the street, which with a little STATE OF KANSAS, ss. repairs and paint that Mr. Timmons says he will give it, will make it a convenient and suitable location. Mr. Timmons has been a consistent, yet conservative. Democrat ever since we knew him; and with the best of good wishes towards the other candidates we congratulate him. Mr. Timmons expects to conduct the office with the aid of his wife for the present.- Rev.

FOR SALE.

A blacksmith shop-stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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 mediferected, I will, on

LECHORNS AND LANCSHANS.

HUMPHREYS' Or. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing

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5 - Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic... 25
- Cholera Merbus, Vomiting... 25
- Cholera Merbus, Vomiting... 25
- Cholera Merbus, Vomiting... 25
- Wenralgia, Toothache, Faceache... 25
- Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache... 25
- Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo... 25
- Whites, Too Profuse Periods... 25
- Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness... 25
- Salt Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions... 25
- Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains... 25
- Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains... 25
- Rheumatism, or Sheumatic Pains... 25
- Whooping Cough... 21
- Sophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes... 21
- Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head 22
- Whooping Cough... 22
- Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing... 22
- Serofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling... 23
- Serofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling... 24
- General Deblity, Physical Weakness... 23
- Serofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling... 24
- General Deblity, Physical Weakness... 23
- Serofula Enlarged Glands, Swelling... 24
- Serofula Enlarged Glands, Swelling... 24
- General Deblity, Physical Weakness... 24
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For PILES—External or Internal—Blind or Bleeding—However Inveterate or Long Standing. The Best and Safeat Remedy known, always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Ulcera, Old Sores and Burns. is also the cure for Fissures, Fisiulas, Cicers, Old Sores and Burns. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. 50 cents per Bottle. Cor. William and John Streets. New York.



Scientific American

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the District Court of the 55th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.

Mary E. Brinkerhoff, executrix of the last will and testament of VanWyck Brinker-hoff, deceased, plaintiff, Ve.

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 Ectate Investment Company, and School District. Number Thirty-five (35), defendants.

MONDAY, THE 3D DAY OF JULY, 1893,

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

LECHORNS AND LANCEHANS.

The handsomest and hardiest fowls on earth. Eggs from prize winners, \$1.

James Burton.

James Burton.

Jamestown, Ks.

FOR SALE.

An IXL Wind-Mill, as good as new, at one-third cost. Call at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

First published in the Chase County Courant (First published in the Chase County County County Courant (First published in the Chase County County County County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Thuseday, July 6, 1893, at 19 o'clock, m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$50 forfeit.

Specifications on file with County Clerk.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

Witness my band and official seal, this 6th day of July, 1893.

M. K. Harman, County Clerk.

The MILD POWER CURES.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHEREYS

MONDAY, THE 3D A2 of Court House, in the city of Cotton to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following decion, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following decion, to the highest and best

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy o -AND LOANS MONEY .-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

WANTED.— A Representative for on Family Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168 Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work.

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

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



WORK FOR US

NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. \$45.00 profit on \$75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is seenly to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those whe try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If, you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to, advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address, TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Auguste, Me.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

(This department alms to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn by the editor or by a mem ber of the Taxation Society. Address, "Taxation Society," this office or P. O. Box 88, Buf falo, N. Y.)

THE SINGLE TAX CREED.

Revised For This Paper By Bolton Hall. Taxes on the product of labor tend to lessen them. This is clear to any one who can think. Put a heavy tax on hats, and a smaller number will be bought; tax houses, and house building will be checked; and so with every other product of labor. Such taxes lessen consumption and exchange, and thus hinder the natural demand for products of labor which satisfy wants. Therefore, say single taxers, "limited," no taxes should be paid on improvements or goods.

A tax on land values does not lessen production or the reward of the users of land; but it makes it unprofitable to hold land out of use, and so opens natural opportunities for labor, stimulates production and makes exchange easier.

Such a tax would lighten the burden of farmers, since it would exempt stock and improvements from taxation and relieve laborers from the heavy taxes now levied on all they use or consume. It would give them new opportunities to better themselves by letting them get at land now held out of use by speculators. The stimulus it would give to mining and manufacturers would insure to the farmer a steady and increasing market for all he could raise.

All others engaged in producing wealth would similarly be helped by increased production and exchange. Therefore, says Mr. Henry George all taxes should be laid on land values.

All indirect taxes, import duties, internal revenue taxes, and the like, fall in the end on people, not in proportion to wealth, but in proportion to what they consume, and thus bear specially hard on the poor, who must spend nearly or quite all they get.

This hardship is increased under many of these taxes, by the fact that they enable individuals to raise prices for their own benefit, and thus practically to levy new They are burdensome to the great mass of people, and bear with special hardship on the laborer. Therefore these people say, indirect taxation must be done away with, and trade relieved from all imposts and restrictions.

Thus far many are ready to go who still object to the proposal that the tax on land shall be increased up to its full rental value. For some years to come such people can work with those who go further. The great majority of single tax advocates do "go further," and believe that:

Every man is entitled to the full results of his own labor or enterprise in producing goods, buildings, improving land, or otherwise helping to satisfy his own wants or the wants of others. and advance of improvements, justly belongs to the whole community. Therefore, say single taxers unlimited, the public should take by taxation for the common benefit the full rental

and no reason will remain for holding land without using it.

Land speculation will cease, and natural opportunites, such as mines, building sites and unused farm lands, will be opened to labor. Workmen who can not make fair bargains with employers will be able to employ themselves: not that everybody will take to farming, but that with agricultural, mining, timber, building and all wild lands open to those willing to use them, there will be no lack of employment Therefore, wages in all industries will rise to their natural level-the full earnings of labor. The problem is, how shall all men who are willing to work always find work, and thus produce either that which itself satisfy their wants, or that which will do so through exchange for the products of other men's labor? The single tax, by opening natural opportunities, and at \$221,775, the same time relieving industry from burdens, solves the labor problem.

The method of arriving at the single tax is by the successive removal of all the unimproved property. other taxes. This should begin with

taxes on personal property or with import duties. Thus, from different standpoints, two bodies of thinkers conclude that all \$1,500, his tax was \$30. public revenues should be raised by a direct tax on land values.

There is a large body of owners of real estate, perhaps larger in numbers than either of these, who believe that land and improvements should bear the \$1.006,787 worth of personal property in whole burden of taxation on the simple | Elgin. ground that taxes on real estate are nearly impossible to dodge.

An Income Tax.

Atlanta Constitution (Dem). The Chicago Tribune views the growing popularity of the proposed income

tax with undisguised alarm. It says: The Tribune printed recently an urgent demand by the Atlanta Constitution for an income tax, so as to make it possible for congress to take the duties off of foreign competing products and yet have revenue enough for the needs of the government. Other Georgian Democratic papers and leaders are joining in quite generally in this demand. This is not surprising. A graded income tax would be popular in this state. The number of men who would be hit and hurt by it would not be large. * A heavy, graded, inquisitorial, injurious income tax on the business men of the north would rejoice the hearts of the Georgians and have zealous support. The more it damaged and crippled those business men the better the confederates of the south would like it and the more determined would they be that it should not and mustier they are, the more they be repealed. They would be willing to | need it.

lose the votes of a good many tnousand wealthy confederates, because damage would be done to the old union sections of the country than to the old

rebel ones.

This is sectionalism run mad. * * But a general income tax is not sectional any more than any other tax applicable to the whole country is sec tional. The Chicago paper intimates that such a tax would exasperate democratic capitalists in the east and cause them to reduce wages and employ few er hands in their mills and factories Admitting that some in the 'east, and also in the south and west, will oppose the tax for selfish reasons, are the peo ple to pause in their work of reform be cause the privileged few clamor against it? Shall the citizen in Georgia or in Iowa pay a heavier tax on his visible property in the shape of a \$5,000 farm, than is paid by a bondholder in Massachusetts with an annual income of \$10,-000? If it is sectionalism for the heavilytaxed farmer to demand justice, is it not sectionalism for the untaxed speculator in the east to shirk the payment of his share of the public expenses? The people propose to have something to say in this matter.

The Kansas City Jourdal (Rep.) thinks that though there is not much said about it, unless the purposes of the democratic party as promulgated during the canvass that resulted in the party's return to power are still further modified, a year or so from this time will see the return of the income tax. * * "Tariff for revenue only" now means nothing in the way of "relieving the people of the burdens which are pauperizing the nation. The only thing in the way of tariff reform now in sight is to reduce taxation in one place and add the same or a greater

amount in another. It is difficult to see any crevice through which the champions of free trade are to escape from the necessity of a complete surrender to the republican idea of taxation, except by the resurrection of the income tax. The idea of taxing incomes has grown in the last few years. It is looked on as a tax on prosperity, and consequently possesses an element of popularity among a large class whose votes the party always has and must continue to control or go out of business. Americans generally have never been overfond of taxgatherers, nor do they relish inquiries that compel the publication of the most sacred of their private affairs, but the chances are for an income tax measure.

Maine's Untaxed Timber Land.

"If there is any place on earth where rich landowners by some means enjoy immunity from taxes, it is in the state of Maine," said a New Yorker who has made the statistics of taxation a study, to a New York Sun man. "The land of the state covered with merchantable timber is worth nearly \$47,500,000. The total valuation of the timber lands of the state, as figured by the board of assessors, is \$18,000,000. These rich timber tracts are owned by wealthy lum-The value, however, that attaches to ber and tanning companies, and by capland by increased competition for its italists who are holding them for specuse and by the growth of population ulation. The assessors make annually to these moneyed men a virtual present of the taxes on nearly \$30,000,000 worth of property.

"Even when one gives the area of a section of forest as high in the millions of acres, the average mind does not When ground rent shall be thus grasp the enormous extent of territory taken for the support of government it represents. This great stretch of Maine forest would make but a terprise will be relieved from taxation, showing in the grand total of the forest land of this country, yet it would more than cover one-third of the state of Pennsylvania or New York with an unbroken wilderness. It would make thirteen states the size of Rhode Island, and one twice as large as Massachusetts, New Hampshire or Vermont. But Maine is no longer the state of the pine tree. Spruce is the timber that makes Maine great as a timber producer to-day. It is worth more on the stump than pine ever was. And yet its enhanced value is not due to its uses as marketable lumber. The pulp mills have made spruce the valuable growth of Maine.

How Is It In Your Town?

Elgin, Ill., has 3,841 improved lots assessed at \$2,313,358.

4,930 unimproved lots assessed at

So that the tax on improved prop erty is over seven times as great as on

Before Jones built his house last year his tax on his lot was \$7.

Last year the assessor found \$869,401

After he built his house, which cost

worth of personal property in Elgin.

ENVERONMENT MONTH The year before the assessor found

-Elgin Dial.

"Any Fool."

OAKFIELD, May 3, 1893. New York Tax Reform Association Dear Sirs-You ask why I am in favor of taxing personal property.

I can not certainly see why it is for the benefit of the farmer to place all taxes on real estate.

The farmers of this country are only a small per cent. of the total value of real estate; but there are only a few farmers nowadays that have much besides their land. What personal property that does get assessed certainly takes some tax from their land, and every reduction certainly is a help. think you might as well ask me which I had rather have, a two dollar or a one dollar bill; any fool would take the larger bill. So any fool will pay as little tax as possible and any farmer wants as much personal property as sessed as can be gotten hold of.

Respectfully, FRED B. PARKER. AIR your ideas on taxation; the older ROTTEN CORDAGE TRUST.

Band of Speculators, Alded by Tariff Legislation Paid for by Campaign Funds, Cause a Panic—Selling Cordage 25 Per Cent. Cheaper to Foreigners Than to

Wall street's recent experience with the cordage trust is, to those who have eyes to see, a luminous example of the evils of fostering industries with tariff they pay, and the profits they pay the middlemen on that iffs. It is largely due to McKinleyism that the cordage trust has in a few years become an inveterate criminaltwine, rope, etc.; squeezing the heathen Chinee who raises hemp, jute and flax in the Philipines; making tramps of the workmen locked out of the mills closed to restrict production; robbing its benefactors-the American peopleby selling cordage much cheaper to labor. Capitalists encourage foreign foreigners, and wrecking the fortunes of Wall streets innocent lambs who invested in stocks watered almost beyond

The cordage trust was leading an almost lifeless existence, when McKinley, in September, 1890, held out about \$1,500,000 to it by removing the duties on its raw materials and offered it several millions more if it would hold together and take full advantage of the duties averaging about 2 cents per pound, which he left on cordage, cables, twine, etc. The trust saw its opportunity. In October, 1890, it secured a charter, placing its capital at \$15,000,000-about four times its real value. In 1891 it owned thirty-four and controlled four more of the fortynine factories in the United States, besides having full control of the eleven factories in Canada. It cornered the manila market and toyed with prices of both raw materials and the finished product. In 1891 it made a profit of \$1,406,313 and promised over \$2,000,000 during 1892, besides closing over one-half of its factories. It paid John Goode \$200,000 a year to hold his plant idle. Its common stock, which sold in 1891 for 733/4 to 104, reached 138 in 1892. In 1892 the trust voted to increase its capital from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000, to make its stock better subject to speculation in Wall street. The additional water was not, however, poured into the pool at once.

The manipulators of cordage stock were waiting for bigger game before springing their trap. The officers began systematically to boom cordage. The Waterburys and Furmans were in the front ranks of "the 400" and gilded "tips" on cordage were sown broadcast. J. M. Waterbury, the president of the trust, was, and is, a member of sixteen of the richest social clubs in New York and president and general pooh bah of the Country club. Everybody was quietly told of the great profits in cordage. Mr. Waterbury's valets, grooms and even waiters caught the cordage fever and invested the savings of many years in cordage stock.

It became understood that the common stock (\$10,000,000) would not be doubled until it was worth \$150 a share of \$100. The price, however, could not be forced above 147 and in February the \$10,000,000 additional water was poured in, and common stock started off at about 70. The price was falling slowly when it was announced that the trust proposed to issue \$2,500,000 of additional 8 per cent. preferred stock to enable it to carry on its business. This was the last straw on Wall street's back. The admission of weakness aroused the unusually dormant suspicions of speculators. Soon a break began; insiders began to unload to save themselves; in a week cordage had collapsed and Wall street was on the verge of a panic. Common stock declined to 11 and Wall street's lambs were drowning in the \$16,000,000 or \$18,000,000 worth of water which had suddenly leaked out of their stock. Many of them went under. Among this number was J. M. Waterbury's valet, John Gordon, who has made himself sick from brooding over

With free raw materials the cordage industry needed no protection. The enterprising officers of the trust wished to do some magnificent financiering and desired the aid of substantirl duties. As they were influential republicans and willing to pay for legislation favors, a republican congress thought it wise to place duties of from 7-10 to 21/2 cents per pound on various kinds of cordage to protect the poor cordage laborers from their pauper competitors in Europe. These duties were levied and the cordage trust gave the republican campaign fund a big boost in 1892.

That no protection was needed has become evident to all since the trust has put its product on the English market far below its home figures. On May 4-the very day the break began-the Iron Age said:

"The National Cordage Co. are moving energetically in the direction of European trade, and it is even intimated that manila rope has been offered abroad at prices which would almost permit its being reimported from Great Britain to greater advantage than it could be bought in New York."

As the duty on imported cordage averaged over 20 per cent. in 1892, and the cost of transportation is considerable, this means that the manufacturers are selling about 25 per cent. lower to foreigners than to stay-athome Americans. This is an old trick practiced by dozens of trusts and well illustrates the blessings of "protection" -to those who do not have it.

In leaving duties on articles made by trusts we are inviting fraud, depredation and ruin. If we sow to the wind we must expect to reap the whirlwind.

-Byron W. Holt.

WHY NOT?

If the Foreigner Pays the Tax Why Not Let Him Pay All of It? If the foreigner pays the tariff why not let him pay all the tax? Why talk of reciprocity? Of all the old, thickly settled coun-

wages. Protectionists never mention The tariff on lumber is an encourage-

ment to the destruction of our forests, and at the same time Uncle Sam, with his usual consistency, pays a bounty for the planting of forests. Not only that, but it forces all our people to pay tribute to our lumber barons.

Let labor compel the capitalists to clothing .- N. Y. World.

prove their profession of friendship to American labor by having laws passed restricting immigration. No "protectionist" would agree to this, however. They all want protection for themselves-and it gives them still further

protection to have free trade in labor. If the people of this country knew tariff, and the higher prices paid on articles of home manufacture, by reason of protection, there would be anrobbing farmers who are using binding other "tea party" and on a much larger scale than the one in Boston harbor, in mighty short order.

Foreign pauper labor comes in duty free, and yet there are people who profess to believe that a high tariff on manufactured goods protects American pauper labor to come to this countryholding out the inducement of high wages and steady employment. These laborers come to this country at the rate of 500,000 a year, overcrowding the labor market and running down wages. If a man tells you that protection in-

creases wages, ask him to explain why it is that old England pays higher wages to-day than during the days of her protective policy. Ask him why it is that she pays higher wages than any of the other countries, which have protection. Ask him why it is that right here in this country, where the tariff is the same in every part, wages are higher in the west than in the east, and

higher in the north than in the south. If we are going to give the manufacturers free raw materials let us have free manufactured products. Lowering the tariff or taking it entirely off raw materials, without a corresponding reduction of the tariff on manufactured products, or placing them upon the free list, would be of no benefit to the people. The taxes the manufacturers now pay in the shape of tariff on raw materials would have to be made up in some other way: in other words, the entire tariff tax would be shifted to the shoulders of the people, and they would get nothing for shoul dering the burden. It would simply be more "protection" for the manufacturers. The American consumer should receive consideration, as well as the American manufacturer.-Chicago Free Trader.

FOOLISH METHODS.

Protectionist Methods of Opposing a Reform Tariff Bill.

The Reform club bill is meeting with unexpected good fortune. Not only has it aroused the bitterness and hatred of the New York Sun, but it is being treated with great consideration by the American Protective league. The American Economist has published the full schedules of the bill and is circulating thousands of copies amongst protected manufacturers in order to arouse them to action and call out severe denunciations of this radical bill. Of course the Economist can get as many interviews as it can print, declaring that such a bill would absolutely ruin the industries of this country, sink wages to the European level, and be worse than a thousand plagues, like the cholera or typhus.

But what is more important to the cause of tariff reform is the fact that the intelligent workingmen will thus be given an opportunity to get in some good work in favor of the bill. Nearly every factory contains a few who have studied the tariff question sufficiently to understand the folly of attempting to protect labor by any kind of a tariff. When the interviews of the manufacturers, making all kinds of wild claims and absurd promises, are printed and circulated in the factories they will be discussed by the workingmen and conclusions uncomplimentary to the

"bosses" will be the order. It is very foolish for the protectionists to attempt to create opposition to this bill by publishing it. The bill is the friend of the laborer and mechanic and will make three friends to one enemy wherever it becomes known. But the protectionists must keep their armor on and this bill is the only opponent in sight at present .- B. W. H.

A Whopping Infant.

The annual report of James M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel association, shows a production during 1892 of upwards of 9,000,000 tons of pig iron, 2,500,000 more than that of Great Britain. This infant is said, nevertheless, to be not in good health; on the contrary, to be rather in a state of hydrocephalous. The Manufacturer, of Philadelphia, commenting on Mr. Swank's report, says:

"These figures are very gratifying as indicating in what manner the protective system has enabled us to surpass in this particular, our most powerful rival. But there is small reason for encouragement in contemplating the general condition of the industry in the United States. It is suffering from unusually severe depression of only a less degree of intensity than that endured by the British iron trade.'

These facts would seem to prove that no further protection is needed to develop the production of pig-iron in this country. Whether its present hydrocephalic condition is due to too much tariff or too little, or whether the tariff has had any influence upon it at all, everyone must agree that if protection to pig-iron is continued after our output has exceeded that of Great Britain by 2,500,000 tons, it must be continued for some other reason than that of im maturity and want of capital.-N. Y. Evening Post.

Untax Our Clothing.

The chief protection organ regards as little short of flat treason the assumption of the tariff reformers that our woolen industry will not only not perish, but will be able to thrive, with free wool and a duty of 55 per cent. on tries free trade England pays the best | manufactured goods. But why not? The woolen industry was a lusty infant seventy-five years ago without any coddling. Even under the war tariff it had only a 30 to 35 per cent. duty. It is either ignorance or knavery to talk of a duty of 75 to 100 per cent. as necessary to cover the "difference in wages." Away with the barbarism of taxed wool and the robbery of taxed

The Badly Unsettled Condition of the

G. O. P. Since the November election of 1892 the republicans have been in a somewhat dazed condition, and their efforts to pull themselves together and to get ly democratic policy of non-interventheir bearings have not been crowned tion in the domestic affairs of our with any very brilliant success. They weaker neighbors. Mr. Blount has appear to be at one in the opinion that given the provisional government to something ought to be done; but what understand that American newspaper to do and how to do it, are points with correspondents in Honolulu must not reference to which there is a lamentable difference of opinion.

There is a widespread impression that the republican party must turn over a on the islands and is doing nothing new leaf. But, in order to determine what to do, it is thought necessary to which, as is now well known, was decide where it has erred in the past. originally due to the intrigues of per-In order properly to treat the wound, it is desirable to know what hit it. A ministration. case is recorded where a physician mistook the peck of a hen for the bite of a be maintained. They will remain inrattlesnake, and thereby brought him- dependent of foreign control. We will self and his art into ridicule. But, after not annex them, nor will we declare a all, the blunder was safer than the opposite one of mistaking the injection of a deadly poison into the veins for a mere scratch.

Republicans find among themselves a singular difference of opinion. They cannot agree whether their party has been too virtuous or too vile for the popular taste. In view of the history of the party this difference is quite unaccountable, but there is abundant evidence of its existence. To do the leaders justice, they are willing to seem either better or worse if they can win conquest and rapine, in which, to our votes by it. A candidate for a certificate as teacher of a public school, when | throw of democracy, we would have inasked whether he believed the earth to be round or flat, not feeling sure of his ground, avowed his willingness to teach either round or flat, as the trustees might direct. In like manner the republican leaders would be ready either to seem virtuous, or to espouse vice, if to subjugation; of helpfulness and they could only decide which course would bring them the greater number of votes.

Mr. Clarkson, it will be remembered, has steadily held to the theory that tory would be in every respect a disadthe republican party is too good for an unregenerate world. Its austere morality, its intolerance of cakes and ale, in his opinion, repel all but the few that not suitable for an empire, and we canlove the straight and narrow road, and leave it in the minority. There are others, however, who are of a very different opinion. These last are aware that it has mixed greed in heroic doses with homeopathic measures of godliness, has paraded hypocrisy for holi- that whole villages of them are carried ness, has cultivated corruption, condoned crime, and in many ways pro- general way that all this country cares voked the wrath of the people which about in Alaska is what money can be fell upon it so unsparingly. This element believe that the only thing to do now is to reform, or, at least, to assume a virtue if they have it not. They are morally responsible since we have wish to see the party aspire to a higher plane by putting forward better can- country without their consent. But didates, and ignoring the ways of ma- who will say that our form of governchine politicians. In this way they ment is suitable for them? And if it is

Of this class is the republican club of hold them in subjection? Massachusetts, which has just sent out a remarkable circular, from which the following is an extract:

"By taking part in your caucuses, and thus attending to your duty as citizens, you will also do much to insure the triumph of your principles and the election of your candidates at the polls, for there are many in this common wealth who are at present but little bound by party ties in state affairs, and who will vote only for candidates whom they know to be of high character and without reproach, and who, having been nominated by the people, are in touch with them and have no promises to re-deem to individuals for political services."

The reorganization of the republican party is doubtless necessary, but how is it to be accomplished while such differences of opinion exist among its members? If the virtuous people of the republican club of Massachusetts succeed in nominating a candidate who has 'no promises to redeem to individuals.' how are those individuals who make such promises a condition of their support to be "placated?" Questions such as this make the task of reorganizing the party for future conflicts one of much difficulty. - Louisville Courier-

Journal. A Strong Arraignment of the Late Repub-

lican Treasurer. ex-secretary of the treasury, surprises Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Why should it?

conduct of the United States treasury ment with less curiosity as to how he the momentous and disastrous blunders does it than any of his predecessors. from which the country is now suffer- Even the space correspondents at Ining, and must continue to suffer for dianapolis are not utilizing him to many years to come, be able to carry lengthen their "strings."-St. Louis own affairs with any distinguished success? Foster ran the United States treasury as if it were a gambling the opportunity to go into the United devising schemes for squandering the idea that he might put sustaining props the continuous exportation of gold, is and now has the hardihood to charge entirely due to his policy.

legislation as the McKinley bill, the case of political buncombe gone mad.-Sherman silver act and the unspeakable Detroit Free Press. corruptions of the pension bureau had ____Some of the republican organs an easy time of it. Anything like are having spasms because President order, economy, mere decency in the Cleveland "went fishing on Decoration public expenditures, was apparently day." President Cleveland did not go beyond "Calico Charlie's" ken. He was fishing on Decoration day. He only perhaps the most incompetent and started on his journey to Hog island most ignorant official that ever held late in the afternoon. But if he had the office dignified by such men as Alex- fished from morning till night he would ander Hamilton, Hugh McCullough and have observed Decoration day far more

William Windom. It seems to be expected that public blatherskites like that one who deseprints should express the sorrow of crated the memory of Gen. Grant at their owners and editors for the mis-Riverside Park.-Louisville Courierfortune that has come upon Fester. As Journal. personally he may be a very good man, we have no hesitancy in adding our Mr. Cleveland in this exigency because voice to this inane chorus of sympathy; he has been tried in financial crises but that does not moderate our opinion that Foster was an utterly vicious official, who probably conducted his own financial affairs with as little ability and prudence as he did those of the nation.-Illustrated American.

clubs which met recently thrashed around the administration in this around in vain for some vitalizing issue emergency, and aid it in protecting the on which to continue the existence of country's credit and in defending its the republican party. The only one financial stability. In the presence of which seems to remain to them, which any such peril as this party lines desapthey did not have the courage to tackle, pear, and regard for the national honor is the crinoline issue. - Louisville and interests becomes para mount. -St Courier-Journal

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION. CLEVELAND'S FOREIGN POLICY. The Democratic Administration Working

on Jeffersonian Principles. The latest reports from Hawaii show that Mr. Cleveland is still carrying out his thoroughly American and thoroughbe arrested and punished for what appears in American newspapers, but he has taken no part in the controversy whatever to promote the trouble, sons connected with the Harrison ad-

The autonomy of these islands will protectorate. It will be enough simply to have it understood, as it is well understood now by the whole world, that the Monroe doctrine applies to them.

Mr. Cleveland's foreign policy is in every respect admirable. He has opposed himself to the policy of entangling alliances and intrigues which under Harrison threatened the country with the gravest dangers. Had we gone on for another year without a change of this policy, we would have almost certainly had a foreign war of lasting disgrace and to the final overvaded and subjugated some one of our

weaker neighbors. In opposing himself to this Mr. Cleveland represents the democracy of Thomas Jefferson-of government by consent of the governed; of opposition neighborliness instead of rapacity and

violence. We have a country so large already that any further acquisition of terrivantage. If we acquire more territory, we must sooner or later abandon the republican form of government. It is not make it so. What do any of us know of the condition of our subjects in Alaska? We know that they are our subjects-more the slaves of the federal government than if they were personal chattels. We hear from time to time off by starvation, and we know in a got out of the mines and fisheries. But beyond this we know nothing and care nothing of these people for whom we bought them as slaves in buying their hope to purchase a return of popular not, who can deny that it was a crime for us to buy them as it is a crime to

As the country becomes more imperial in extent it becomes more difficult to maintain local self-government. Our territory already extends from ocean to ocean, and already in the course of its first century we have been obliged to fight a civil war which came near costing us the abandonment of the principle of consent and the restoration of the old barbaric rule of force. What folly, then, would it be to enter deliberately on a policy of subjugating new territory when it is certain that in so doing we would forfeit our own lib-

Mr. Cleveland deserves the thanks of every patriotic American for what he has done to save the country from the great danger that threatened it-the danger of rejecting the democratie principle, of finally abandoning the republican form and of rushing headlong into a policy of imperialism. - St. Louis

Republic. OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

-The republicans seem to have a fondness for depleting public treasuries. "CALICO CHARLIE'S" FAILURE. They have made Ohio bankrupt.-Albany Argus.

-As soon as Foraker and McKinley The failure of a bank owned and get their knives in proper condition the managed by "Calico Charlie" Foster, campaign of edge-ucation will begin. -

-- Time enough has passed since the 4th of March to justify the remark that Why should a man who made in the ex-President Harrison drops into retire-Republic.

---Hon. Charles Foster was given establishment. He lay awake at night | States treasury as its secretary with the public money, and the present stress of under his tottering fortune. He made the national treasury, consequent from a dismal failure of the undertaking his failure upon the financial course of Under Foster's regime such wanton the present administration. It is a clear

patriotically than the professional

-Republicans have confidence in heretofore, and has always fully justified the trust reposed in him. He has been on the safe side of the money question since the beginning, and his recent utterances show that he occupies it still. All sound money men, ir -The convention of republican respective of party relations, will rally Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT. The Necessity for and Philosophy of It—An Eloquent Plea for Shorter Working Hours.

the question diligent and systematic study. If we closely scrutinize the advance that has been made in machinery against handcraft we will see that the inevitable tendency is to do the world's stand any discussion whatever of work in less and less time, and if the working day be not shortened the vast upon the part of many persons that unarmy of unemployed will be constantly

ing day was from sun to sun. So tedious will appear if a little thought is taken. was the work, and so much time necessary for its execution, that nearly all derive the bulk of its revenue? From

perfected, with its knives running at instance from the importer, in the the speed of five thousand revolutions second from the manufacturer and the per minute, turning off more work in dealer. But do these men alone pay one day by the aid of two men than a the tax? Not at all. They pass it on hundred men could do by hand, it served to the consumer. All consumers, howto displace a large percentage of molding makers, and forced them either into number of dependents have no meansidleness or shorter hours.

fected, and a lessening of the labor same man, woman or child, is a taxtime of each day must be made in proportion to the improvements in machin-

A glance over the labor field brings to view millions of willing workers un- real property occupied by him, the reaable to find employment, and millions of others who are spending their life force in one exertion.

and uneconomic condition by putting not listed, are not tax-payers? It canmore men to work, at less hours and more humane surroundings. To those the company lets its houses it fixes the who are clothed in purple and fine rent, and the rent is what? A return linen, and have so little sympathy with upon the investment, plus the cost of the toilers as to tell us we are working taxes and insurance and repair. Every none too long now, we would say, they would undoubtedly think differently if dured in heat of summer and cold of and from work would leave them little ises. time for intellectual culture.

enough to know how many children incurred by himself or persons depend-

Even though we shove the plane and and a fuller realization of our possibil- nothing. A tax falls on him. ities, that can only come from a cessation of dulling physical labor.

play and read, to be well-rounded men rich man. The rich man has the best and women-fit adjuncts to any civiliza- end of it. While he extends heavy

movement is alone sufficient to com- himself. Indeed, he profits by taxation, mend it to any thoughtful mind. The adding generally double what he pays benefits of a shorter day among the to the tenant. producing classes is not confined to them alone. Cooks and waiters would on this important matter. Every occunot have to get up in the middle of the pant of a building who pays rent, night if no one went to work earlier every lodger paying for his bed, every than 8 o'clock. The very newsboys citizen earning money and supporting should enlist themselves with the car- himself or others is a tax-payer, a payer penters, as it would be a victory for of local as well as national taxes." them in shortening their working day. Street corner men would get an hour off. Butchers, bakers, salesmen and all the hosts of small fry shop-keepers could snooze until they get their nap out in the mornings. We all could amusements, without any drain on our mind is the man." Then we must have more time to build up the mind without tearing down the body.

"Eight hours to work, eight hours to play, Eight hours to sleep to make up the day."

All history shows that without a single exception short working hours and natural progress and intellectual achievements go hand in hand. The success of the workers means general prosperity, as when all are receiving incomes from their labor they can purchase and enliven business, but if they are idle or insufficiently paid they cannot consume, and the cry of "overproduction" is raised by an undiscerning

Let everyone feel that if he is not for us in this eight-hour movement, he is against us and giving his influence to a continuation of the present conditions in which thousands are walking the streets in vain search for work, and whose families are suffering the sting

Friends of humanity, awake and aid this forward movement!-W. C. B. Randolph, in Farmer and Labor Re-

A Tinge of Fanaticism.

During all the time the great exposition was being built thousands of workingmen labored every Sunday erecting the poor must organize, for in that the buildings and changing a tract of alone can they ever hope to progress. barren ground into a flower garden. Labor should be rewarded for every While this was going on the sabbatarians were silent about the "desecraof the Lord's day." They were busy it is necessary for workingmen to be signing dead men's names to petitions to close the gates Sunday after the work was done. And now, when labor, having completed the task and worked on more than a hundred Sundays to do it, wants to spend twentysix Sundays merely looking upon the product of its former enforced Sunday labor the desecration shriekers rend the air with howls that give all America a tinge of fanaticism in the eyes of the world. Surely consistency is a jewel that will not adorn the crowns which some people expect sometime to wear. -Age of Labor.

This Is Proper.

of justice, organized for the purpose of have a good effect in bringing about collecting wages from unscrupulous employers and otherwise providing legal aid to workmen unable to engage lawyers, last year brought to settlement 4,020 cases of injustice to the poor. The bureau is in its sixth year.

Wages in Michigan. 4.39, averaging only \$1.59 a day.

WHO PAYS THE TAXES? All Tenants Pay the Taxes Upon the Properties They Use and Occupy.

In the Chicago Times is given a clear The underlying philosophy of the eight-hour movement is not generally tion, "who is a tax-payer?" It is a good understood by those who have not given statement of the case for working people to clip out and paste in their scrap books. Says the Times:

"Who is a tax-payer? It is necessary to have a definition if we would undereconomics. There is an assumption less a citizen is the owner of real estate or personality listed for taxation he Time was when carpenters made cannot be regarded as a tax-payer. This moldings by hand, and the normal working is a fallacy. How great a fallacy it is Whence does the general government who wished had an opportunity to labor. tariff and from internal revenue taxa-But when the molding machine was tion. It collects the former in the first ever, are not tax-payers. A certain children, for instance. But every pro-All branches of industry are thus af- ducer, every head of a family, be the payer. So much as to federal taxation. Now as to local taxation. Take the people at Pullman for illustration. No one there pays directly taxes on the son being that he is not an owner. The land and all the houses are owned by a company. But can it be said that We seek to equalize this unscientific the lessees, if their personal property is not truthfully be said. Why? When

of Pullman goes personally either to they were compelled to carry heavy town or county collector with the timbers, climb up and down ladders, amount taxed against the tenement he and work about the frame of a building occupies, is a tax-payer. The taxes have in all sorts of straining positions. They been taken into account in determinwould find by practice that all this, enis a tax-payer makes him actually winter, and a couple of hours going to the tax-payer on the assessed prem-In one case his landlord is only his agent in paying personally for So much time is now demanded for the taxes assessed against the premises. the supplying of the material wants Every rent-payer is a tax-payer. Every that working men are not at home long consumer who settles the obligations

tenant of Pullman, though no tenant

ent upon him is a tax-payer. In short, every person, no matter how poor, who pound with the hammer, we are still is not a dependent or a pauper is a tax-human beings, with all their faiths, payer. He pays local taxes, county payer. He pays local taxes, county hopes and aspirations, and yearn for taxes, state taxes, national taxes. The the higher development of ourselves indirection in the process amounts to "More than this. The poor man who

is a producer pays as a rule more taxes We love to work, but we must also in proportion to his means than the taxes against tenantry he takes care The moral side of this eight-hour that light taxes are extended as against

"There ought not to be any confusion

LABOR SHOULD UNITE.

to Worth Remembering. There is now no doubt but that it is absolutely necessary for workingmen to then attend meetings, lectures and unite in order to get their rights. For years they were without organization vital energy in the loss of sleep. "The and were at the mercy of the capitalist, but now it is different and workingmen have the power to compel employers to

To outsiders many strikes seem to be purposeless, but on examination they will also be found to embody some principle, and, as the late Adm. Porter of the order was voted down almost once observed, "a pin is worth fighting for when it involves a principle,

If one were to believe the capitalistic press, strikes are so uniformly unsuccessful that they should be abandoned by workingmen. Indeed, this view of the matter has been taken by a number of so-called labor leaders who would tack labor organizations to some political kite on which to be wafted to political preference and fortune. The figures, though, which cannot lie, prove strikes to be one of the most powerful weapons in the armory of the wage worker. The report of Labor Commissioner Peck for the year 1892 shows that of 1,768 strike in the past year 1,138 were successful. The figures are: Total number of strikes, 1,768; successful, 1,-138; usuccessful, 585; pending, 6; compromised, 28; number of persons in-

volved, 25,764. But a strike should be and is a last resort. There are no laws to compel the rich to be just to the poor and so effort and stand on an equality with capital. But in bringing about reforms cautious and avoid mistakes which may tend to bring discredit upon labor organizations. It is right to demand a just recompense for labor and to insist upon it, and capitalists should meet the workingmen half way and settle things without going to a desperate extreme. -Voice of the People.

Anxiety Relieved.

The action of the miners and operators of the Pittsburgh mining region in promptly and without any protracted argument agreeeing to continue last year's wage scale for another year has done much toward relieving anxiety in that industry, as the moral effect of Chicago unions, through their bureau | that amicable agreement cannot fail to similar agreements elsewhere.-Boston Index.

Labor Defined.

Labor is the energy of man, directed into useful activity with the object of maintaining and advancing the welfare of mankind, performed in a con-Labor Commissioner Robinson, of Michigan, reports that wages in that state are very low, the workers in building trades, with average families of labor Commissioner Robinson, of brawn and brain, hand and head. Its products are wealth. The people employed in this manner are the working been raised in that time from \$25 to \$40 accept any substitute if offered.

LABOR HAS NO ARISTOCRACY.

Let Those at the Top Rake Those Beneath Lest Those Beneath Pull Them Down. The indifference of many of the better paid classes of American labor is a powerful factor in retarding the movement for better wages, shorter hours and more favorable conditions for those who toil. As a rule the better the wages enjoyed by a man the less interest he seems to take in the labor movement and the less is he willing to contribute towards its success. It is always easier to interest a hod carrier or a lather than a stonecutter, and the car repairer takes infinitely more interest in labor organization than does the engineer. It is no truer that reforms come from the common classes and move upwards than that they begin at the bottom of those classes and work upward.

It may be very natural for the wage worker who is comfortably situated to take less interest in labor improvements than his less fortunate comrade, but these well-paid men will make no mistake by reflecting upon the fact that alone they can never maintain their present condition. They need the assistance of what has sometimes been sneeringly referred to as the "lower strata" of labor and they are going to need it more and more as time passes. The savage attacks of plutocracy have been mainly directed against the highest skill and highest wages. The conditions of the past decade are rapidly changing and those who have in past years enjoyed reasonably good wages are likely to find their favorable circumstances suddenly altered unless they take a livelier interest in helping us all to crush out the abuses which now set most oppressively against the worst-paid classes. - Age of Labor.

POLITICS IN LABOR UNIONS. Be Patient and Persevering - Educate, But Do Not Force the Issue.

The question of introducing matters of a political nature in trades unions is at present receiving more attention. That in time the members of organized labor will array themselves in a solid phalanx against political misrule and demagoguery, no one who has given any attention whatever to the subject doubts. But to attempt to force the issue until the members are ready to accept it can but be wrought with grave consequences. The trades unions have been a power for good in the land, and it would be the heighth of folly to attempt anything that could in any way create dissension or cause the disuption of the organization.

Patience, agitation and organization must right everything, and we have waited and worked so long that a year or two more can effect the ultimate result but little. The recent judicial out rages have opened the eyes of the toilers to the necessity of taking politica action; the large number of idle mer in the land to-day is in itself proof positive that the reduction of working hours alone cannot bring with it an era of complete prosperity; indeed not un til the toilers of this broad land shall receive the just results of their toilwhich is impossible under the presen political system-will the era of plent for all "and all having plenty" have ar rived. But above all all let us keep u agitation and organization-it has a ready loosened the fetters of industria slavery, and must and soon will rene them asunder.-Farmer and Labor Re-

A Disgrace to Organized Labor. A national convention of the International Machinists' association was held at Indianapolis recently. It was expected by all sincere and intelligent friends of organized labor that the question of striking out "white" in the constitution, which would permit the admission of colored machinists into the association, would be decided in the affirmative. The motion, however, to allow colored men to become members unanimously In consequence of this reactionary and mediæval decision, every colored workman is forced to become a scab. And such a body of narrow-minded individuals claims the title 'international!" As men, as trades unionists and Knights of Labor, we emphatically condemn the action of the Indianapolis convention .- Butte (Mont.)

Carnegie as a Boss.

Besides introducing splendid labor-saving machinery, the Carnegies have also taken another fit to reduce wages. Fifty skilled workmen in the 33-inch beam mill, at Homestead, who took the places of strikers last summer, recently struck against a reduction of from 26 to 37 cents per ton. Later 300 furnace men, employed at the Duquesne plant, were notified of a 20 per cent. reduction in wages to take effect at once. The places of those who struck at both mills were filled without difficulty. And so it goes. In order to compete with Carnegie, other mills will have to pursue a similar policy or close down. Isn't it, therefore, a mockery to continually insist that the conditions of labor are improving?

What Is a Tramp.

The newspapers always have a good deal to say about tramps, but never offer anything for their benefit. While we are on this subject we would like to ask, what is a tramp? One answer to the question is that it is an unfortunate individual who is not granted the privilege of working for a living, and yet who cannot die. He is looked upon as a nuisance and hated and despised by almost everybody; yet in nine cases in ten he is not responsible for his condition, but is the victim of a robber monetary system calculated to make men slaves.—Progress.

Miners Out. Twenty thousand miners in Ohio went out on a strike May 1. Their request was for an increase of five cents a ton. No trouble has been reported and a very friendly feeling is said to exist among them.

Waiters Ahead. New York waiters are winning their Went to a Good Place.

Dentist-No, I've no objection to your sitting in my office during my extracting hours, but why do you want to do such a peculiar thing?

Young Man-I've been delegated by our class to get points for a new college yell.—Judge.

An Authority.

Huggins-Do you know that poor fellow who asked me for a quarter? Kissam—No; who is he? Huggins—He is the man who wrote

"The Battle of Life, and How to Win It."-Truth. How's This!

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the unders'gned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous

acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bot-tle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The wise schoolma'am doesn't wait till Arbor day to plant a birch where it will do the most good.—Philadelphia Record.

Just think of it! \$140.52 made in one week by an agent representing B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they have had many more parties traveling for them who did equally well, some a good deal better. If you need employment it would be a good thing to sit down and write them a line at once.

Supremely Delightful

To the emaciated and debilitated invalid is the sense of returning health and strength the sense of returning health and strength produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When that promoter of vigor is tested by persons in feeble health, its restorative and vitalizing potency soon evinces itself in improved appetite, digestion and nightly repose, the sole conditions under which strength and nerve quietude is vouchsafed to the human system. Try it and be convinced.

APPRECIATION.—The Girl—"And do you think Mr. Writestuff is fond of poetry?" The Rival—"Yes—his own."—Truth.

IF you are troubled with malaria take Beecham's Pills. A positive specific, nothing like it. 25 cents a box.

A BOTTLE is a very unfortunate thing. Every time it gets anything it gets it in the neck.—Rochester Democrat.

RHEUMATIC PAINS are greatly relieved by

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents. These are prosperous times, but yet it is only the coin collector who has a "red cent" to stow.—Truth.

Young Author-"Don't you like to see yourself in print?" Debutante-"No; I prefer silk."- N. Y. Journal.

-	THE GENERAL MA	ARKE	TS.	
-	KANSASC	ITY.	une 15	2
-	CATTLE-Best beeves		@ 48	
1	Stockers	2 90	@ 3 6	35
1	Native cows			
-	HOGS-Good to choice heavy			
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		(4)	
3	No. 2 hard			
a	CORN-No. 2 mixed		@ 8	
1-	OATS-No. 2 mixed		100	81/
11	RYE-No. 2		@	
2	FLOUR-Patent, per sack		@ 21	
t	Fancy		@110	
98	HAY-Choice timothy			50
y	BRAN		120	61
-	BUTTER-Choice creamery			
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2-	Tevans			

Texans	3	75			0)
HOGS-Heavy	6	03	0	6	70
SHEEP-Fair to choice	4	03	0	4	80
FLOUR-Choice	2	50	0	3	
WHEAT-No. 2 red		63	0		631/2
CORN-No. 2 mixed		26	0		361/2
OATS-No. 2 mixed		27			
RYE-No. 2					52
BUTTER-Creamery		17	0		18
LARD-Western steam	9	45			
PORK	19	73	0	19	75
CHICAGO.					
CATTLE-Common to prime	4	40	@	6	00
HOGS-Packing and shipping	6	00	@	6	90
SHEEP-Fair to choice	4	50	0	5	25
FLOUR-Winter wheat	3	20	0	3	80
WHEAT-No. 2 red		64	3400		65%
CORN-No. 2					
OATS-No. 2		29	40		291/2
RYE		49	0		50
BUTTER-Creamery		16	0		19
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PORK	20	40	0	20	423	
NEW YORK.						
CATTLE-Native steers	3	80	0	6	00	
HOGS-Good to choice	6	50	@	7	75	
FLOUR-Good to choice	3	00	@	4	45	
WHEAT-No. red		723	1200		73	
CORN-No. 2		47	0		47	
OATS-Western mixed		371	200		39	
DIMPED Commen		17	Ca		40	

BUTTER—Creamery......
PORK—Mess..... 17 50 @20 50



KNOWLEDGE

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

Its excellence is due to its presenting

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

every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

ENGLISHMAN -"Pardon me, sir, but where do you come from "Paddy—"From County Cork.". Englishman—"Then that accounts for your brogue." Paddy—"May I ax you where you come from!" Englishman (proudly)—"From Worcester." Paddy— "Then that accounts for your sauce."—Tid-Bits. The trapeze performer's business is pre-carious at best. He should always have some good thing to fall back on. — Troy

MINKS—"That was a pretty shrewd scheme of Smith's at Chicago. Made \$4,000 out of it in two weeks." Jinks—"What was it?" "Galvanizing restaurant biscuits and selling them for souvenir half dollars."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Well, old fellow, I suppose you are going to make a telling speech to-night?"
"Yes, sir; the subject is 'Woman.'"—Inter

OUR UNCLE, the pawnbroker, may not have pleasant ways, but we have to put up with him.—Puck.

THE man who never advertises always has plenty of time to balance up his books.

-Somerville Journal.

"Why is Mrs. Cruncher so much more popular than she used to be?" "She has the best cook in town."—Inter Ocean.

It is a strong boarder who can eat three plates of hash without turning a hair.—Boston Courier. Herdso-"Do you believe in the faith cure?" Saidso-"Yes: one treatment cured all the faith I had."-Vogue.

No matter how often the bass drum may be tapped the notes are never said to be

When the rich man feels like making an open confession to some one he never hunts up the assessor.—Troy Press. WHEN two stockings are hung on a line hey become a pair of suspenders.-N. Y.

TO STOP THE PROGRESS

Cold cash bears the same relation to belle in the matrimonial market that the chromo does to a pound of tea on Vesey

THE man who first discovered the music of the waves must have had an ear for the

OUR wants are numbered by the thou-

sand, but our needs can be counted on the

ONE of the most "prominent arrivals" is a pimple on your nose.—Truth.

Money talks. Yes, but never gives itself away.—World's Fair Puck.

of the waves must have nad an ear for the main chants.—Hot Springs (S. D.) Hatchet.

of Consumption, you will find but one guaranteed re medy—Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In advanced cases, it brings comfort and relief; if you haven't delayed too long, it will certainly cure. It doesn't claim too much. It won't make new lungs—nothing can; but it will make diseased ones sound and healthy, when everything else has failed.

The scrofulous affection of the lungs that's

The scrofulous affection of the lungs that's The scrofulous affection of the lings that's caused Consumption, like every other form of Scrofula, and every blood-taint and disorder, yields to the "Discovery." It is the most effective blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder that's known to medical science. In all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

A perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh—or \$500 in cash. This is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Truth.

Don't be the Axe! Just keep in mind that the grocer or

the peddler has "an axe to grind" when he tells you that he has something "as good as" or "the same as" Pearline. There can be but one reason-more profit to him by your use of the substitutes.

But how is it with you? What reason can you have for wanting to take the risk? Certainly not economy-Pearline leads to the greatest economy in every direction—saves the most

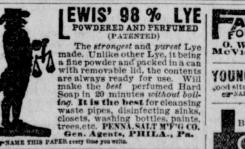
money, time, clothes and health. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest-send it back. 286 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

PLUC CHEWING TOBACCO BOT IS THE BEST THE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO MADE. TRY IT AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

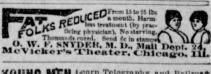
THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

COLONEL AINSWORTH THREATENED.

Excited People Want to Lynch Him -The Testimony Shows the Colonel and a Mr. Freech to Be Overbearing.

startling and sensational scene at the inquest in the Ford's theater disaster after the recess. Mr. Charles E. Banes denounced Col. Ainsworth as intimidating witnesses and immediately there was a most threatening demonstration against the colonel.

The testimony was proceeding quietly, when the dramatic scene occurred suddenly and without warning.

Mr. Banes walked forward and when close to Col. Ainsworth shook his fist in his face and in a voice trembling with passion, cried out: "You murdered my brother, and you have no right to sit here and intimidate witnesses.'

There was a dead pause. Then Mr. Warner, one of the jurors, said that owing to the evident feeling displayed, he thought it only right that anyone who might be implicated in this matter should be asked to withdraw. Intense excitement followed.

Mr. Perry, counsel for Col. Ainsworth, got on his feet, but howls and shouts from all sides drowned his voice. In vain he appealed to be heard.

Excited men were shaking their fists and cries of "murderer," etc., arose. Mr. Warner sprang on a chair and appealed for quiet and peace.

One man yelled: "Kill him!" and was made toward Col. Ainsworth, who remained calm but pale.

Mr. Warner, standing on a chair appealed again and again for peace, while Lieut. Amiss, of the police force, took his station by Col. Ainsworth's chair.

Finally Mr. Warner made himself heard and succeeded in quieting the storm which threatened to add another chapter to the horror, and Coroner Schaeffer immediately adjourned the hearing until to-day.

As soon as the inquest adjourned Col. Ainsworth went out and got into a carriage and drove away. He was followed by angry cries and imprecations. THE INQUEST.

The inquest began yesterday in Willard's hall, a room capable of accommodating about 500 people. Dr. Schaeffer, the deputy coroner, was in

Smith Thompson, the clerk who had denounced Col. Ainsworth at the relief meeting Friday, said he had been a civil engineer. Every day he went below stairs and watched the progress of the excavation. He saw no pillars or props used in holding up the first floor while the excavation was going on. The one stairway was not sufficient for the rapid exit of onehalf the clerks in safety. In going down the stairway he had heard elerks call out: "Take care, the stairs are un-

Messengers of Col. Ainsworth told the clerks with bated breath that it was the colonel's orders that the clerks walk softly and go up and down stairs on tipotoe. The building was known to all of the clerks as the "Death Trap," but their bread and butter depended on their work there, so they could do noth-

At this stage in Mr. Thompson's testimony there was a strange scene illustrating the bitter feeling against Col. Ainsworth. A majority of the spectators were clerks who had been employed in the old theater building. Mr. Warner, one of the jurors, asked the witness what was the feeling of the clerks in the theater building toward

their superior officer, Col. Ainsworth. "That of abject fear," answered Thompson, while a slight buzz and shifting of chairs followed and there was even some handclapping. The applause came from the portion of the room where most of the clerks were sitting.

Col. Ainsworth grew red and the coroner lectured the offenders.

A letter from Secretary Lamont was read giving assurance that no clerk need fear dismissal on account of his

The first witness at the afternoon session was David Brown, a third floor clerks who said that since January 6. 1883, he had heard the building was un-He had been instructed to go safe carefully up and down the stairway in the Greater building nearly every afternoon by a messenger called "Ser-

Mr. Brown was asked if there was any fear on the part of the clerks that they would be disturbed if they protested against remaining in the build-

"Yes, sir," he answered, and then quickly added, "I decline to answer that question." "On what grounds do you decline to

answer?" asked Dr. Shaeffer. "On the ground of my own position.

"Did you hear the letter of the secretary of war read promising protection to clerks who testified?"

"Yes, sir," was the answer. "I do not fear Col. Ainsworth, for he has done me two favors, but I do fear Mr. Freech" (whom Mr. Thompson called Mr. Ainsworth's right bower). Mr. Brown finally decided to answer the original question. He said there was much feeling about the insecurity of the building, and a great many clerks, himself among them, would have protested, if they had had courage to do so, against being kept in the old the-

"What had the clerks to apprehend?"

was asked. "Discharge," said Mr. Brown.

J. S. Smith, a first floor clerk, testified that any feeling that might have been developed was not directed to Col. Ainsworth, but to other officials, par-ticularly Jacob Freech. The talk ticularly Jacob Freech. The talk against Col. Ainsworth had been confined to a few old soreheads.

LETTING THEM IN.

Chinese May Enter the United States by

Certificates.

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- A problem which has been giving more or less trouble to the government officials was decided yesterday. It relates to the issuance of Chinese certificates of identity and has been the subject of considerable correspondence between the state department and the treasury branch of the service. Some time since Secretary Carlisle received a communication from the collector at San Francisco stating that he was informed by the consul at Hong Kong, WASHINGTON, June 13 .- There was a that he (the consul) was unable to ascertain that the Chinese government has given any authority to any of its officers to issue certificates to merchants and other Chinese persons of the exempt class, under the sixth section of the Chinese exclusion act, which permits such persons to come into the United States provided they are furnished with certificates by their government of their right to enter this country, their title, or official rank age, type, physical peculiarity, former and present occupation or profession. and place of residence in China, and that the person to whom the certificate is issued is entitled, in conformity with our treaty, to come into the United States.

Upon receipt of this information Secretary Carlisle wrote to the state department detailing the facts set forth. and requested that steps be taken at once to ascertain definitely and accurately what is the nature of the instructions of the imperial government to its consular officers, and also whether any action had been taken by that government with respect to the issuance of certificates to persons of the exempt class by officers of China. Secretary Gresham replied with an inclosure from the Chinese minister at Washington in which the minister "hang him," and a general movement states that the customs officers are authorized to issue certificates of identity to such Chinese persons, other than laborers, who desire to come to the United States, and that all Chinese in foreign countries are authorized to issue such certificates of identity. The treasury department is bound to respect the statement of the Chinese minister and the certificates will be accepted.

FARGO IN FLAMES.

Destructive Fire in the North Dakota City -Loss Estimated at \$3,000,000

FARGO, N. D., June 8 .- A disastrous fire broke out here in a restaurant about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 4 o'clock it had reached the Great Northern tracks, ten blocks north, gutting the entire district for three blocks east. Aid was called from Grand Forks and was promptly dispatched at 4:40 p. m. on a special train. A heavy wind was blowing and the fire spread rapidly despite all the work of the fire department.

The district burned by the fire comprises the best part of Fargo. In a general way it is bounded by the Western Union office and the Headquarters hotel, thence to the Great Northern depot and along the line of the Great Northern track to the river, which at 11 o'clock it jumped. The principal business street of the city lies within that district, and the finest business blocks are in ashes. In that part of the city there are also many residences, and these went down before the flames. Most of the buildings in that part of the city are frame structures, and these offered small resistance before the rush of the flames sent against them by the gale that was blowing at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Later-The fire crossed the river to the Moorehead side at the Fargo roller mill which will burn down. Among the principal firms already burned are: Horseman, dry goods; Crane's restaurant, Magill, farm machinery; Northern Pacific elevator building; Western Union office, Morton, real estate; Red River Valley National bank, Daily Forum, Merchants' State bank, opera house, E. S. Taylor, real estate; Plano McCormick, Walter A. Woods, Minnesota Chief, John Deering and John Deere implement house, Grand hotel, Fleming, drug store; Veder & Lewis, grocery; Christianson's drug store, Sheridan hotel, Apple Bros., Minneapolis Dry Goods Co., Logan's studio, Ames iron works, Continental house and Van Brunt implement warehouse.

The latest estimate on the damage done is \$3,000,000, and over 3,000 people are homeless. Four persons are reported killed.

PENSION REVISION.

A Commission Appointed to Revise the Pension List.

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- To properly comply with the order of Secretary Smith of May 27, 1893, revoking order No. 144, and directing the com missioner to have an examination made to determine what pensions have heretofore been allowed under section 2 of the act approved June 27, 1890, in disregard of the terms of said act, and in conflict with the ruling of this department in the case of Charles F. Bennett, Commissioner Lochren organized a "board of revision," consisting of twenty-three men, who have been selected with special reference to their fitness for the place. The duties of the board of revision will be to draw from the admitted files, as rapidly as may be practicable, all cases allowed under section 2, of the act of June 27, 1890 aggregating over 300,000, and to deter mine whether the allowances are in accordance with law.

Whitaker's St. Louis Property. St. Louis, June 8.—The application at Wichita, Kan., for a receiver for the Francis Whitaker & Sons Packing Co. has developed the fact that the St. Louis property of the company has been trans ferred to Charles D. McLure for \$112,-000. Francis Whitaker, head of the company, declines to say anything, except that the stringency in the money market is such that the firm could not renew its paper. It is impossible

to estimate the assets and liabilities

Some time ago the larger portion of the company's plant located in East St.

Louis was transferred to Swift & Co.

EVANS AND SONTAG.

Officers Come Upon the California Bandits.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN THE HILLS.

An Officer and Sontag Wounded-Escape of Evans - Sontag Speaks of His "Jig" Being Up, But He May Get Well.

VISALIA, Cal., June 13. - Another fight between Evans and Sontag, the most notorious train robbers and murderers of the west, and officers took place last evening, during which an officer was shot in the leg and John Sontag mortally wounded, if not killed. At the time the wounded officer left the scene Sontag was lying on the ground. Evans escaped to the hills, followed by a heavy fire, which, it is believed, did not injure him, as it was dark and his retreating form could not be seen.

H. I. Rapelje, deputy sheriff of Fresno county, United States Deputy Marshall Gard and Fred Jackson, an officer from Nevada, had been in the mountains a week hunting for Evans and Sontag. They were accompanied by Thomas Burns, the man who was with Deputy United States Marshal Black when he was shot while in Camp Badger three weeks ago. Yesterday morning they stopped at a vacant house about eighteen miles northeast of this city and about six miles west of Wilcox

About twenty minutes before sunse Rapelie went to the rear door of the house and saw two men coming down the hill. They proved to be Evans and Sontag, the former in the lead carrying a rifle and shotgun, while Sontag car-

ried a rifle. Burns and United States Marshall Gard were at once awakened, and the officers went out of the front door. As they turned the rear corner Evans saw Rapelje and, after taking deliberate aim, fired. Just then Jackson appeared on the scene and both officers opened on the bandits. Sontag finally threw up both hands and fell backward. Today he was brought here, mortally wounded.

Jackson went to the end of the house to get a better place from which to shoot, but as he stepped into view he was shot in the left leg, between the knee and the ankle.

About forty shots were exchanged and darkness ended the battle. Later Evans was seen to crawl from behind a pile of rubbish and Rapelje again opened fire on him. Evans then ran toward the hills followed by Rapelje. who continued firing. Evans did not return the fire and was soon out of sight.

Rapelie returned to the house and procuring a wagon brought Jackson to the city soon after midnight. Marshals Gard and Burns remained at the scene until morning. Sontag lay behind a small stack of hay all night, where he was found by Gard and Burns. Sontag says he spit blood all night. There is a glancing wound along his forehead and on each side of his nose. It is claimed that he inflicted these three wounds himself, though this is denied. Evans' tracks show that he started down Visalia, and his home will be watched day and night. Sontag talks freely. He says the jig is up and that he does not care for the future. It is possible that Sontag may recover from his wounds, though the attending physicians will express no decided opinion Officers are now searching the hills in the hope of finding Evans and completing at once the long chase.

THEIR CRIME.

The train robbery which was the beginning of their criminal chapter occurred at the sta tion of Collis, near Fresno, Cal., August 3, 1892 An express car was blown up with dynamite and Express Messenger George D. Roberts seriously injured. Officers soon arrested George D. Sontag at the house of Chris George D. Sontag at the house of Chris Evans, in this city. He was afterward tried and sent to the penitentiary for life. When an attempt was made to ar-rest Evans, he and John Sontag opened fire on the officers, wounding George Wally. In a second encounter Oscar Weaver, an officer-was killed in front of Evans', house. On Sepwas killed in front of Evans' house. On September 4 Andrew McGinnis and Victor Wilson were killed in the mountains by the bandits and two other officers were wounded On May 26, S. J. Black, another officer, was wounded by the bandits in the mountains. No previous criminal incident in the history of

California has occurred that has excited such Up to this time Evans had borne a good rep utation and much surprise was expressed when the crime was traced to his door. He is an educated man, is a native of Canada and it is said his early schooling was to fit him for the priesthood. He has a wife and children living in this city. The two Sontag brothers

lived in Minnesota, coming to this state a few MURDER AND MISHAPS.

St. Joseph Sends Three Fatality Items One a Shocking Murder.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 13.-Gustave Koenig, a well-known young German, spent the evening with his financee, to whom he was to be married Sunday. Upon his return and while walking along on the Hannibal railroad in the south part of the city he was set upon and munlered, after which the body was placed upon the tracks, where it was run over by a Hannibal train. The officers have found a clew to the murderers, which they are following up.

James Killey of Lodoga, Ind., was walking along the Rock Island tracks south of this city when he was struck by a switch engine and instantly killed. Warren Lacy was caught by a falling wall at the glucose works and crushed to death. He leaves a wife and five children.

An Omaha Bank Closed. OMAHA, Neb., June 13 .- Yesterday afternoon the state bank examiner closed the doors of the McCague Savings bank at Fifteenth and Dodge streets. No statement of the bank's condition has yet been issued and it is impossible to estimate the liabilities and assets.

The administration has decided to materially increase the squadron on duty off China.

The chemical works of Joseph Burns, Williamsburg, N. J., burned recently. Loss, over \$100,000.

DEADLY ENCOUNTER.

Strikers on the Drainage Canal in Illinois Meet With a Sangutnary Reception by the Sheriff's Posse-Several Killed and Many Wounded.

LEMONT, Ill., June 10. - Deputy sheriffs, with Winchester rides, and armed mobs of strikers met as Lemont and the first week of the strike in the quarries and drainage canal closed with a copious shedding of blood. The confliet came at noon and as the result of a volley of shots one man was killed outright, two have died since, two heard. It is reported that Minister others are reported missing, said to have fallen in the canal after receiving | tectorate is the proper thing to look mortal wounds, and fourteen others were wounded, three fatally. The fol-lowing is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed-One unknown man, shot through the head and found on towpath; two unknown men, shot, whose bodies fell into the canal.

Wounded-Anton Velesvelki, severe head wound; Thomas Moorski, shot through lungs, will die; Mike Berger, shot in the kidney, will die; Antoine Kola, shot through the hip; George Kiskia, shot through the right lung through fleshy part of thigh; Frank Eshi, shot through the eye; Lawrence Lavenrowski, shot through the wrist; Ludwig Kreger, bullet in bladder; John Fovjotoruski, bullet in thigh, will lose leg; Mike Zolaski, shot through lung, will die; John Peterson, shot through groin, will die.

Four or five others unknown were injured. A boy, Johnny Kluga, was shot in the groin and cannot recover. He was employed as a switchman on the at work at a point near where the strikers arrived when the fight began.

Early in the morning the men began to gather in the streets to discuss the situation. As the morning wore on the crowd on the street increased. They were made up for the most part of quarrymen living in the town, though the number was considerably increased by quarrymen in sympathy with the Joliet. At 10 o'clock the crowd a mile out of town, near Smith & Jackson's camp, the men took the tow-path. Along this route they were shielded from view by the shade trees and thick brambles. It was the intention of the strikers on arriving at the camp to drive out the workmen as they had done on previous visits. The men in the camps had fortified themselves with arms and ammunition to hold their position. The strikers were defiantly moving upon

them: When the conflicting factions were about 250 yards apart firing began. Reports vary as to which side fired first, but there can be no question that the strikers were sadly worsted, and those not killed or wounded took to flight. The strikers fled in the wildest confusion when the bullets came through the air and scattered in every direction. They tried to shield themselves behind trees and thickets. They carried most of their wounded with them, but others they left behind.

ROBBED THE TRAIN.

Mobile & Ohio Express Train Robbed in St. Louis, June 10.-Another daring attempt to rob the southbound Mobile & Ohio train occurred on the East side Thursday night.

and according to all accounts upon the same train, No. 5, which left St. Louis for the south at 7:30 o'clock last night. The attempt of two weeks ago was frustrated by a lucky accident. The robbers had the engineer in their power, and were compelling him to increase the speed of the engine, when just at Forest Lawn the conductor, who had passengers for that station, set the air brakes and stopped the train, to the consternation and dismay of the robbers, who fled after firing several harmless shots.

From what can be learned no such accident intervened last night, though how successful was the attempt could not be accurately learned at a late

The train selected was the through passenger, which carried the through car of the Adams Express Co. It was brought to a stop by the three men by means of signals, so far as could be learned, and the robbers immediately began a fusilade that riddled the express car, their point of attack. The fusilade was returned by the pas-

It is not known how much the robbers succeeded in capturing, but the amount taken from the Adams express car is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,-

Six men were engaged in the work Two of them guarded the engine, two attended to the robbery of the express car and the remaining two guarded the rear of the train and kept up a con tinual fusilade.

News of the robbery reached the Four Courts at a late hour last night from the Carondelet police station. H. L. Pugh and F. E. Hall, the former a passenger and the latter engineer of the train, had succeeded in reaching a skiff on the east side and had rowed across to Carondelet. They could give little or no information save that the train had been held up by three men. Hall stated that he had fired three shots at the men, but could not state whether any had taken effect.

Funeral of Edwin Booth. NEW YORK, June 10. - The funeral services over the body of Edwin Booth were held at 10 o'clock this morning at the "Little Church Around the Corner," which was completely filled from chancel to porch an hour before the funeral procession was expected.

Raptist Preacher Assassinated. PRINCETON, Ky., June 10 .- A colored mob entered the house where a Baptist preacher named Berry was sleeping in Dawson, 15 miles east of here, and shot him to death. Berry recently had a number of colored men arrested at a meeting he was holding.

HAWAII MATTERS.

A Protectorate Expected—No.5ody Carlog for Claus Speckels A Dynamite Seare— Liliuokalani Preparing a Statement.

Honolulu, June 1 .- No one knows how or why, but the fact remains that the annexation party of Hawaii have settled it in their own minds that the United States is going to establish a protectorate over the islands. Amexation, except as something in the future, is not now discussed; the cry "annexation or nothing" is no longer Blount has dropped a hint that a profor. If the constant protestations of the royalists are to be believed, they have no intention of making a move until after the decision of the United States is known.

So far Claus Spreckels has not gained much by his efforts to embarrass the government financially. Minister of Finance Damong betrays no concern about the matter. The matter is being discussed. There is talk of stopping the subsidy of \$1,000 per month paid to the Spreckels' Oceanic Steamship line. There was a time when the Oceanic and liver, will die; Mike Michael, shot line was of great value to Hawaii, but now that the new Canadian Pacific line, the Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship companies make Honolulu a port of call, the annexationists do not deem the Oceanic line essential to their prosperity.

Honolulu has had a genuine dynamite scare. During a concert at the Hawaiian hotel, at which most of the people of the town were assembled, police officers saw three men acting in a suspicious manner near the ex-queen's resi-Santa Fe railroad company, and was dence. When ordered to halt two of the men drove off in a hack and the third ran away in the darkness. Near where the man on foot was seen the officers discovered three dynamite bombs and a small bottle of mercury. Company B, of the volunteers, was called out immediately and guarded the palace and barracks all night. It is thought by officers of the provisional government that the bombs were to strikers from Lockport, Romeo and have been used to blow up the barracks in which the provisional army was began to march southward. About half sleeping. President Dole when seen stated that he thought that the finding of the bomb was proof of the reported conspiracy to restore the queen, as did Attorney-General Smith.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is preparing a lengthy statement to be given to Minister Blount. It recites the history of her short reign, the causes leading to her downfall and gives her views as to the unjustness of her treatment by the provisional government.

CONVENT BURNED.

One of the Finest Buildings of the Kind in America Completely Destroyed.

MONTREAL, June 9 .- The magnificent Ville Marie convent at Notre Dame de Grace, two miles north of Montreal, the largest establishment of its kind in America, was almost totally destroyed by fire. The total loss will amount to more than \$1,000,000, with an insurance of \$100,000. The fire started in that portion of the

convent known as the "mother house" and is supposed to have caught from a small stove which plumbers were using while at work on the upper floor and which was left burning while the men were at dinner.

The "mother house" was occupied by congregational nuns, one of the leading orders in America, and is the place It has been exactly two weeks since | where all novices are trained for future the first attempt was made by two men religious duties. There were about 250 -Thursday, May 25, at Forest Lawn, novices, together with a large number near East Carondelet-and last night's of sisters and servants, in the "mother attempt was made at the same place, house" at the time the fire was discovered, all of whom were compelled to

make a hasty departure. The convent school, which, for its historic association, was the most prized portion of the group of buildings, and which contained nearly 300 pupils at the time that the fire was discovered, was saved, after heroic work, by the Montreal fire department.

When the fire was at its height the dome of the "mother house" fell with a terrible crash, carrying everything before it. Chief Benert, of the Montreal fire brigade, who was working in close proximity to the walls, was almost suffocated by the smoke and was removed in a fainting condition.

MANY APPOINTMENTS MADE.

A Long List of Consulates and Other Places Filled. WASHINGTON, June 9.—The president to-day made the following appoint-

To be collectors of internal revenue: James L. Doggett of Texas for the Fourth district of Texas, and Frank B. Bond of Tennessee for the Fifth district of Tennessee.

Joseph G. Donnelly of Wisconsin to be con-sul-general of the United States at Nuevo Laredo, Mex.: VanLeer Polk of Tennessee to be consul of the United States at Calcutta, India.

To be consuls of the United States: D. J. Parletto of the District of Columbia at Sonne Parietto of the District of Columbia at Sonne-berg, Germany; Marshall R. Thatcher of Michigan at Windsor, Ont.; M. H. Seymour of Alabama at Palermo, Italy; John Heaton of Michigan at Amherstburg, Ont.; Frederick P. Opp of Texas at Breslau, Germany; Alex S. Opp of Texas at Breslau, Germany; Alex S. Rosenthal of New York at Leghorn, Italy; William H. Jacks of Indiana at London, Ont.; Claude Thomas of Kentucky at Marseilles, France: Pulaski F. Hyatt of Pennsylvania at Santiago de Cuba; Francis H. Underwood of Massachusetts at Leith, Scotland; Newton B. Ashby of Iowa at Dublin, Ireland; Jabob T. Child of Missouri at Hankow, China; Max Goldfinger of New York at Mannheim, Germany: William P. Robertson of District of Columbia at Hamburg, Germany: Louis Rettaliata of Maryland at Mesmany; Louis Rettallata of Maryland at Mes-sina, Itaty; Charles A. O'Connor of New Hampshire at Yarmouth, N. S.: Julius Muth of New York at Madgeburg, Germany: Frank C. McGhee of Mississippi at Huddersfield, En-

and.
William Brinton of Illinois to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Illinois. John W. Cadman of Michigan to be an Indian inspector.

Another Train Robber;

St. Louis, June 9 .- St. Louis has still another train robbery to the credit, or discredit, of its immediate vicinity. At 9:30 last night six men held up and robbed the Mobile & Ohio southbound passenger which left St. Louis at 8:30. The robbery took place at Forest Lawn, a small station in Illinois, a little away from East St. Louis, and is the same locality as that in which a robbery was attempted a couple of weeks ago. eral shots were exchanged, but it is not thought anyone was hurt. The passengers were badly frightened, but not molested. All the money in the express

DECOMPOSED BY ELECTRICITY. Iron, Water and Gas Mains Injured by

Proximity to Wires. Some singular discoveries have been made lately in various parts of the country with reference to the perishability of iron. Water or gas mains that have been dug up are found to have virtually crambled to pieces in a way never noticed before. The phenomenon is regarded as something of a mystery and the most plausible theory? advanced concerning it is that the piping has been laid in the vicinity of electric wires and that the electricity has had the effect of disintegrating it in some way.

This subject was brought to the atcention of Prof. Barrett of the electricity department of the exposition, and he was asked what he knew on the subject. He said:

"I have read and heard a good deal on this subject of late years. But it is a mistake to suppose that the contact or contiguity of the piping and the electric wires is accidental. All electric plants you understand, use the earth as a part of their circuits, whether to produce electric power or electric lights. They have to pump the electricity, so to speak, from the north pole to the south pole of their circuits through the ground, and thus requires a great deal of power, in proportion to the non-conducting resistance of the soil. Consequently the electrical engineers are always contriving some way to lessen the labor of their engines.

"One way that they accomplish this is to run one end of the wire into a great iron scrap heap composed of old railroad iron and car wheels. But an easier and cheaper way is to connect this wire with some underground pipe system that belongs to some one else. For instance, if with an electric plant can connect his circuit with the city water mains he has the entire city water-pipe system to pump his electricity into instead of pumping it into the earth, and this lightens his labor very much. A lead pipe will answer the same purpose tolerably well, especially when it is connected with an iron pipe, but it is best to connect with an iron pipe.

"Now this making electric conductors of water and gas mains and of lead piping demoralizes it beyond all doubt. My information, though, as I said, comes second-hand. I have never seen any of these results that are reported, and least of all have I met with any on the exposition grounds, where the wires and piping are well separated and the usual motive for running them together is wanting. As to the character of the injury done the iron I know nothing. I do not know whether it crystallizes it or merely promotes oxidation."-Chicago Times.

A WANING ENGLISH INDUSTRY. British Beer and Pickles in Foreign Bot-

Glass-bottle manufacture, not long ago a thriving British industry, seems destined before long to pass entirely into the hands of the foreigner. A Yorkshire gentleman, who has witnessed the ruin and disappearance of nearly a dozen of once-flourishing concerns in his own neighborhood, communicates to a local paper the result of his inquiries on that head. He began by interviewing the senior partner in a London firm of pickle makers, who annually require thirty thousand gross of pint bottles. They used to deal with English makers, but they have latterly transfered their custom to the con-

tinent. Why? Because they find that while the breakage in transit is next to nothing, owing to more careful packing, "the bottles all round are much superior to those of English make." They are also rather cheaper, an important consideration in these days of sharpcompetion. Continuing his inquiries. the investigator ultimately compiled a long list of large houses which have similarly transferred their custom to the continent; they unanimously declare that they get a much better article for their money.

How is this valuable trade to be tempted back? Clearly by improving the quality and lowering the price. But instead of following that sensible plan, the staggering industry is rent by a fierce and prolonged quarrel between capital and labor. We know nothing as to the rights and wrongs of this miserable dispute, but all history shows that when an enemy is at the gates the first thing to be done is to beat him off. Neither manufacturers nor workmen would feel much cause for satisfaction if at the termination of their suicidal struggle they found that the foreign monkey had made off with the chestnuts.-London Globe.

He Decided to Reform. Here is another story illustrative of

the kind nature of Mr. George W.Childs, of Philadelphia: A compositor on the Ledger fell into the habit of neglecting his work on account of intoxication and was discharged. His wife came and pleaded with the philanthropist to give him another trial, but Mr. Childs said that it was business, not sentiment, and he could not take him back. When she had gone, however, he sent a man to learn the circumstances of the family, and found that she was a hard-working milliner, struggling to keep up appearances. The next day a millinery establishment was offered for sale, and Mr. Childs bought, presented it to the compositor's wife and told her that, although he could not employ her husband, he could give her the means of living. The husband was so overwhelmed that he signed a pledge and has kept it ever since, and is once more a faithful workman .- N. Y. World.

Stranger-Why don't you clear the rats out of your chicken-house? Farmer Easie-They don't do no

harm. Stranger-Don't they eat eggs? Farmer Easie-They used to, but not now. I think these new-fashioned china nest-eggs has sort o' discouraged 'em.-N. Y. Weekly.