

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1893.

NO. 37.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
LAWRENCE MAXWELL, Jr., the new solicitor-general, has arrived in Washington.
SECRETARY GRESHAM states emphatically that the Chinese government has made no threats of any kind in connection with the Geary law.
SECRETARY GRESHAM gives an emphatic denial to the rumor that he is shortly to resign and be appointed on the supreme bench.
It is reported on apparently good authority that Dr. Briggs contemplates the establishment of an independent Presbyterian church.
The state department has received unofficial advice that President Sacasa, of Nicaragua, had resigned after signing terms of peace.
When the time set at Washington for opening the bids for the Cherokee bonds game the committee was surprised to find that not a single bid had been received.
BANKER MEARS, of North Dakota, called on Comptroller Eckles to discuss resuming business and was informed that he would not again be allowed to run a national bank.
MANY congressmen have neglected to make appointments to West Point and the naval academy as they are permitted to do under the law.
It is positively declared in Washington that there will be no session of congress before September.
It is claimed in official circles that the reports from day to day of threatened retaliatory measures on the part of the Chinese government against this country are not well founded.
FRENCH naval architects have designed a protected top or steel fortress at mast tops on battleships that is regarded as a great improvement by the navy department of this government.
The Presbyterian general assembly at Washington has suspended Dr. Briggs from the ministry.
NEGOTIATIONS have been successfully concluded for the cession to the government and opening to settlement of the surplus Sioux lands in South Dakota.
The price of silver is steadily declining, as evidenced by the price at which government purchases of the metal are made.
SECRETARY GRESHAM has been officially notified of the appointment of L. A. Thurston, late head of the annexation commission, to be minister from Hawaii to the United States, to succeed Dr. Mott Smith.
It appears that the president is unwilling to permit Senator Allison to terminate his service as a member of the international monetary conference in spite of the senator's oft-expressed wish so to do, and the senator may yet consent to serve.
ACCORDING to evidence presented to the senatorial committee investigating the matter the contract labor law is being flagrantly violated.
JOSEPH V. REINHART, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; C. W. Haskins, of the Manhattan Trust Co. of New York, and E. E. Sells, of Chicago, a Santa Fe railroad accountant, have been selected as a board of experts to investigate the government business methods.
The president has called for the resignation of Assistant Attorney-General Maurey and it has been tendered.
THE EAST.
THERE was a run on the Rutland, Vt., savings bank.
HIRAN KEMPINSKIE, Bridgeport, Conn., is to sue the Russian government for damages.
At Tyrone, Pa., the train of Walter Mains' circus was wrecked, killing four persons and seriously wounding many others. A number of the animals were killed and some escaped.
Gov. FLOWER, who has had the cases of Mortello and Osmond, the murderers, under consideration for some time, decided to let the law take its course and they will both be killed by electricity.
PURCELL THOMAS, an aeronaut, attempted to leap from the top of a Buffalo, N. Y., hotel with only an ordinary umbrella as a parachute and was dashed to death.
MARIE NEVINS BLAINE was quietly wedded to Dr. William T. Bull at New York city.
ANOTHER long and bitter struggle over the question of wages in the great iron district of Pennsylvania seems inevitable.
VICE PRESIDENT BLAKE, of the Domestic Sewing Machine Co., has made application to the court of chancery at Newark, N. J., for the appointment of a receiver.
At the Pacific Mail meeting at New York a new board of directors was chosen, who elected Collis P. Huntington as president to succeed George Gould.
ANDREW CARNEGIE, in an article in the North American Review, predicts a union of all English-speaking nations.
The Rhode Island senate and house are unable to agree and Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation proroguing the legislature.
The Massachusetts house has passed a bill providing against discrimination by barbers on account of race and color.
At the Y. M. C. A. anniversary in Boston Oliver Wendell Holmes was present and read a poem written for the occasion.
Four cases of small-pox have been discovered by a health board inspector in the family of William Votopken, a Bohemian of New York city.

THE WEST.

THERE are rumors of an impending outbreak among the Choctaw Indians. The speakers at the memorial day services at Indianapolis were ex-President Harrison and Gov. McKinley.
MONTANA's beautiful silver statue of Justice at the world's fair has been unveiled.
S. B. BARKER, the Chicago lumber man, who is in difficulties, refused to make a statement, but the Union National bank, one of his largest creditors, says that he will pull through all right.
The Dahomeyans at the world's fair dedicated their village with peculiar and barbaric ceremonies.
A FREIGHT train and a motor car collided at Council Bluffs, Ia., killing one person and severely injuring several others.
THE attendance and receipts for the first month of the world's fair were not what the directors hoped for.
FARMER JOHN HUGHES, near Guthrie, Ok., dug up a skeleton and near it was \$1,500 in old coins and a large amount in bills.
MEADOWS are being destroyed by the army worm in the vicinity of Salem, Ill.
BISHOP SCANNELL, of Omaha, says that Father Thomas E. Sherman, in his suggestion of a Catholic party in the United States, does not represent the sentiment of the Roman church.
The Plankinton bank at Milwaukee suspended on the 1st.
The Merchants' National bank, Tacoma, Wash., has suspended.
At San Francisco ex-Minister Stevens made a lengthy speech on the Hawaiian question, showing up the corruption of the monarchy and the desire of the best classes for annexation.
The failure of the delegation to sell the Cherokee bonds has created consternation in the nation, where the merchants were all selling on credit on the strength of soon getting the money.
PRESIDENT GREENHUT, of the whisky trust, made an unsuccessful effort at Chicago to float \$1,000,000 of the proposed bond issue.
The Victoria Cordage Co., of Cincinnati, has filed a deed of assignment to W. H. Billings. Liabilities are said to be \$400,000, and the assets may reach \$500,000.
A STREET car strike in Fort Wayne, Ind., nearly culminated in riot and bloodshed.
LAWYER NEWMAN, of Chicago, threatens to file a bill for a receivership for the whisky trust.
At Lemont, Ill., riotous and drunken striking quarriesmen created a reign of terror by attacks on men who were at work.
The failure of the Smead Heating Co. at Toledo, O., has been denied.
S. A. WILSON, the man who robbed the express at Pacific, Mo., was arrested at Lebanon, Mo. He confessed and said he had one accomplice.
DIRECTOR SCHEWAN claims that the world's fair made over \$250,000 in May and will do better in June.
AMONG the distinguished visitors at the world's fair the other day was Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate.
The total attendance at the world's fair in May was 1,077,333, a daily average of 38,000.
The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Gov. Stone at the Missouri state university.
THE SOUTH.
Two men were killed in the Ivy Leaf mine near Birmingham, Ala. An acre of ground caved in.
A PRIVATE levee in front of a plantation at Commerce, Miss., broke and 2,000 acres of cultivated land was flooded.
VIRGINIA and Maryland are having trouble over rights of catching crabs.
THOUSANDS of cattle are being sent from Texas to Montana for pasturage.
LOGAN H. ROOTS, formerly member of congress, died at Little Rock, Ark.
NEAR Hazelhurst, Ga., an unknown white tramp tried to commit a criminal assault on a white woman named Crosby. She drew a pistol and shot him in the head. He staggered a short distance and fell dead.
THE funeral train bearing the remains of Jefferson Davis reached Richmond, Va., on the 31st and the body was laid to rest in Hollywood cemetery.
THE big lake at Austin, Tex., prepared for the international regatta, sprung a leak and great quantities of water escaped.
QUITE a serious loss resulted from the recent storms in Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi. Several lives were lost.
FOUR Mormon elders have mysteriously disappeared in St. Clair county, Ala., and it is believed that they were murdered by citizens of the county who objected to their missionary work.
Miss CARRIE SMITH, daughter of the late confederate general, E. Kirby Smith, has been appointed postmistress at Sevanee, Tenn.
THE late A. V. Dupont, of Louisville, Ky., left a fortune estimated at \$5,000,000. Mr. Dupont had frequently expressed his intention of giving large sums to the city. Central park was to receive \$400,000, the Children's Free hospital \$25,000 and the Normal Training school \$75,000. Death overtook him so unexpectedly, however, that he had no chance to make bequests.
MUCH anxiety is felt for the Yazoo Delta levees.
BROOKS STOREY, the Mississippi outlaw, has escaped again.
JUDGE DROSE, impeached at Nashville, Tenn., was found guilty of unlawful acts.
NEAR Nevins Station, Tenn., a train plunged over a high embankment, injuring many of the passengers.

GENERAL.

THE construction of jetties on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande may cause international complications by changing the course of the river.
THE new government of Nicaragua is in operation.
ADVICES from Colombia say: The steamer Saragosa is reported to have been lost in the whirlpool of Mantequera with all on board.
TOWNSEND, the man who planned to assassinate Gladstone, has been found to be of unsound mind and sent to prison.
PETER TARIMORO, said to be 130 years old, died recently in Mexico.
THE French sanitary board has announced that forty cholera cases had been reported in the department of Morbihan, in the western part of France, since May 15. Of these, twenty-three have resulted in death.
THE resignation of Supreme Master of the Exchequer Wiley, of the K. of P., has been demanded.
EFFORTS are being made to suppress the trials of rebellious Armenians in Asiatic Turkey, and thus avoid scandalous revelations.
It is said that the German government favors an income tax.
It is stated that the plate glass factories will be shut down for an indefinite period.
THE Palace of Industry at Stockholm, Sweden, has been destroyed by fire, four fire-fighters being cremated in the flames.
THE M. K. & T., beginning June 15, will run a through fast vestibuled train between Chicago and San Antonio, Tex., making the trip in 41 hours.
ONE of the competitors in the foot race from Berlin to Vienna was found lying on the ground in an exhausted state 100 miles from Berlin. Many of the competitors arrived at Zittau in a pitiable condition. The vegetarians who were among the contestants became footsore and abandoned the struggle.
THE French war minister's draft of the budget for 1894 has been distributed in the chamber. The total credits demanded amount to 636,701,830 francs. The budget provides for an increase of 8,581 soldiers and 215 officers.
CLEARING house returns for the week ended June 1 showed an average decrease of 12.0 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 16.6.
ELEVEN Italian students have been arrested at Trieste, Austria, for making a demonstration in favor of reuniting the province with Italy.
PAPERS left by the nihilist, Sawicki, alias Lieturcki, who killed himself in Paris some time ago, have been awarded by the Paris courts to the Russian consul-general.
THE French deputies have passed the electoral bill amended so as to exclude from the chamber all salaried public officials and all clergymen.
THE British have proclaimed a protectorate over Uganda, Africa, and still further extended the colonial possessions.
THE LATEST.
THE war department has decided to send the entire corps of cadets from West Point to Chicago in August.
THE North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm has sunk at her dock at Genoa.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, on the 5th, stated that he would call an extra session of congress between the 1st and 15th of September. He regarded the Sherman bullion silver law a menace to the country.
THE Nebraska supreme court, by a vote of 3 to 1, declared innocent the state officers charged with misdemeanors. Chief Justice Maxwell was the dissenter.
THE president has appointed Charles W. Dayton, New York city, to be postmaster of that city. He is of Tammany, but has always been a Cleveland man.
GEORGE POTTER, well known in English labor movements some years ago, died recently in London.
WHITE citizens have organized at Fort Gibson in the Cherokee nation.
THE office of the Western Mail newspaper at Cardiff, Wales, burned, loss, \$300,000.
LIET-Gov. WALCOTT, of Massachusetts, will probably be the republican candidate for governor.
THE heat at Pittsburgh, Pa., has caused two deaths and numerous prostrations.
THERE was considerable financial excitement in Chicago on the 5th, caused by the failure of one banking concern and heavy runs on a number of others.
THE anti-trust convention, called by Gov. Nelson, of Minnesota, met at Chicago on the 5th.
THE second international reciprocity convention met at St. Paul, Minn., on the 5th.
A FARM house near Frankfort, Ky., was struck by lightning and three persons were killed.
CHARLES MANSUR, of Missouri, has been appointed as second comptroller of the treasury.
THE Sandusky Savings bank, of Sandusky, O., thought to be a very solid institution, was forced to make an assignment.
THE individual exhibits of Queen Victoria, of England, and Queen Marguerite, of Italy, have reached the world's fair.
AFFIDAVITS of authentication will no longer be issued to Chinamen who are leaving this country, as they have been using them fraudulently.
REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON, of California, denounces anti-Chinese legislation.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Leavenworth coal miners are asking for an advance of half a cent per bushel for mining coal.
The stalwart democrats of Sedgwick county have resolved to nominate a straight county ticket next fall.
Deputy Postmaster E. R. Potter, of Abilene, has been arrested on a charge brought by Postmaster Gorder, alleging a shortage of about \$1,000 in his accounts.
Four registered letters were recently stolen from the post office at Meade. A young man by the name of Ned Snider was suspicioned and steps taken to secure his arrest but he anticipated a visit from the officers and escaped.
The attorney-general has decided that building associations, including non-resident organizations, if they receive deposits or make loans, must comply with the state banking law and come under the supervision of the state bank commissioner.
John Ingram has been appointed postmaster at Grantville, Jefferson county; G. Blake, at Arkelon, Seward county; J. A. Johnson, at Horace, Greeley county; Isaac Covatt, at Morland, Graham county, and Kate Hutchison, at Onaga, Pottawatomie county.
The mineral products of Kansas last year aggregated \$9,390,000, divided as follows: Lead and zinc ores, \$1,000,000; metallic zinc, \$2,350,000; coal, \$4,000,000; building stone, \$500,000; salt, \$750,000; plaster and cement, \$350,000; oil and natural gas, \$60,000; clays, \$250,000; mineral paints, \$100,000.
Secretary Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, said recently that he had been over a good part of the state, nearly as far southwest as Hutchinson, and that he thinks the outlook, especially for corn, is flattering. There will be a fair yield of wheat and an abundance of spring grains and fruits.
Alonzo Wardell, of Huron, S. D., chairman of the executive committee of the National Farmers' alliance, was recently in Topeka looking for offices. He has direct charge of the insurance department of the alliance, and it is his intention to make Topeka the headquarters of that bureau. The national headquarters are now at Indianapolis.
In answer to an inquiry as to whether an offender under the prohibitory law, who has been tried by the county authority, can be tried again by the city courts for violating a prohibitory ordinance, or vice versa, Attorney-General Little has given the opinion that, although the courts of the different states are at variance upon questions of this sort, a citizen of Kansas should not be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.
Chancellor Snow's weather report for May says: "One of the coldest and wettest Mays on our twenty-six years' record, and, notwithstanding the excessive precipitation, one of the clearest. The rainfall of this single month was 7.62 inches and equal to the total of the preceding four months of the year, which is now 15.39 inches. This is 2.07 inches above the average for the same months the preceding twenty-five years."
Attorney-General Little now proposes to make an advance upon the banks of the state. He holds that the recent agreement of certain banks to charge for collecting checks, etc., was in the nature of a combine, and he has issued a circular letter to all county attorneys informing them that such agreements are in plain violation of the anti-trust law and calling upon them to institute criminal proceedings against all offenders.
A stranger was arrested for theft at Atchison the other night who gave the name of George W. Davis. He had four bullet wounds on his person, any one of which would have killed an ordinary person. He had been shot through the back and lungs, through the shoulder, through the thigh and through the face. Davis, who had been drinking, when asked how he came by his wounds, said he was in the Dalton fight at Coffeyville. Officers were inclined to believe that he is really the missing bandit.
A decision was rendered in the district court of Shawnee county the other day affecting the fees of sheriffs where property is sold under foreclosure. Under the old mortgage law the sheriff received a certain percentage on the sum for which the property was sold, but the act passed last winter says the sheriff is not entitled to such percentage when the mortgagees bid in the property. The contention was that the new act was in effect in this relation, but the court held that no part of the law operates in cases arising out of mortgages made before the statute was passed.
The adjutant-general has arranged for the encampments of the Kansas National guard. The first battalion, companies A, B, C and H of the First regiment and C and D of the Third met at Lawrence. Second battalion, companies D, E, F and G of the First regiment will meet at Fort Scott. First battalion of the Second regiment, companies B and C of the First regiment and A and F of the Third will meet at Winfield. Second battalion, companies A, E, D, F, G and H of the Second regiment will meet at Hutchinson. Fourth regiment, first battalion, companies B, E and H of the Fourth regiment will meet at Junction City. Second battalion, companies A, C, F and G of the Fourth regiment will meet at Beloit. Third battalion, companies B and G of the Third regiment, will meet at Seneca or Hiawatha.

BANK ROBBERY.

Indian Territory Desperadoes Raid An Arkansas Bank and Secure Ten Thousand Dollars—A Brave Young Woman.
BENTONVILLE, Ark., June 6.—The People's bank of this city was robbed of over \$10,000 yesterday at 2:30 p. m. by a gang of six desperadoes armed with Winchester.
The outlaws were from the territory and came into town, four upon fine horses and two in a white-topped buggy, which were left in the rear of the Sun office under charge of one man. The other five went single file one-half block north to the People's bank where three entered and covered the bank officials, President A. W. Dinsmore, Vice President I. R. Hall, Cashier J. H. McAndrew and Assistant Cashier G. B. Jackson, with Winchester. One of the two made Cashier McAndrew dump the contents of the safe into sacks brought for the purpose, putting gold and currency into one and the silver in another.
After securing the money they made the officials march in front of them as they started for their horses, forcing Mr. Jackson to carry the sack of silver containing over \$1,000. As they passed the Sun office Miss Maggie Wood, of the Sun force, had the presence of mind to rush to the door and open it, letting Mr. Jackson in with his sack of silver and immediately shutting and locking the door.
One robber raised his Winchester, but the young lady was too quick for him, and, thinking Mr. Jackson would run through the office the bandit ran to the rear of the building, expecting to meet him there, and falling in this he fired his gun and ran to his horse. During all this time the robbers kept up a constant firing, covering the two main streets. The citizens soon rallied and a general firing was kept up. The robbers mounted their horses, going west, closely followed by Sheriff Galbraith and posse. Assistant Cashier Jackson was shot in the head, back of the right ear, and also in the left elbow. His wounds are not serious. Taylor Stone, a farmer, procured a shotgun and fired two shots at the retreating robbers, but was immediately shot down, the ball passing through his left groin. Tom Baker, a farmer, was shot in the chin, and returned the compliment by wounding the robber. Another one of the robbers was wounded by Tol Wooley, drayman.
FAILURE IN GRAIN.
A Kansas City Concern With Elevators at Numerous Places
KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 6.—There was a flurry created on 'change yesterday when the announcement was made that the Kansas Grain Co. had suspended payment. The news was a surprise to nearly all the members on the floor, most of whom considered the company solid and able to meet its obligations. The report of the failure quickly spread and several of the company's creditors hastened to levy attachments in the hopes of realizing something from the wreck.
The Kansas Grain Co. was formerly known as the Kansas Grain & Live Stock Co., but changed its name in June, 1892. It is said that it purchases more grain from producers than any other firm in the world. It has 106 elevators in Kansas, located along the lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island railroads. The largest of the company's elevators are located at Hutchinson, Newton, Douglass, Caldwell, McPherson, Conway, Galois, Windom, Sterling, Sylvia, Belle Plaine, Coldwater, Kingsley, Concordia, Augusta, Mulvane, Kiowa and Ellinwood. The elevators represent an investment of \$151,000. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000, fully paid up, and the surplus is placed at \$30,000.
The company has two principal offices, one in the Exchange building in this city under management of H. M. Kirkpatrick, secretary and treasurer, and the other in Hutchinson, Kan., under the supervision of T. J. Templer, the president of the company. C. W. Templer is vice president and L. B. Young assistant secretary.
THE IRON MOUNTAIN WRECK.
Several Cars Left the Track and Many of the Passengers Were Badly Cut Up and Bruised.
ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Further details of the wreck on the Iron Mountain road at Leeper, Mo., show that the baggage and express cars, the chair cars and three sleepers were thrown off the track. The passengers were jumbled about and given a good shaking up and very few escaped without a bruise or concussion.
The injured include Lizzie O'Connell, Ireland, head and ear badly cut, serious; Pat O'Connell, Ireland, head cut, back hurt, serious; Conductor Bacon, internally injured, serious; Shint Lawyer, Philadelphia, leg and hip broken; Peter Warren, Butte City, Mont., spine and ankle hurt; Jerome Hill, St. Louis, hip bruised. Seventeen others suffered minor injuries.
When the train had been brought to a standstill, one chair and a baggage car were found to be turned over. The express car had a pair of trucks off the track, one chair car was across the track, but standing in good shape and not damaged. One of the chair cars was so badly injured that it will be good for nothing but kindling and old iron. How the passengers escaped being killed outright is a mystery. The opinion is expressed by some of the passengers that the switch rails slipped after the engine and baggage car and express had passed over them.

FINANCIAL FLURRY.

Run on Chicago Banks Which the Institutions Bravely Stand—All Demands Promptly Met.
CHICAGO, June 6.—The failure of Herman Schaffner, which occurred last Friday, bore fruit yesterday in well defined runs which were precipitated on almost if not every one of the savings banks of Chicago.
The first to feel the effect of the excitement was the Bank of Commerce, where a great many Jewish citizens of the poorer class keep their accounts. These took alarm naturally as the result of the Schaffner failure and bore down upon the Commerce bank in full force at the opening hour.
The tellers were doubled up and paid checks as fast as presented throughout the day. The excitement spread and soon involved the other saving institutions.
The Illinois Trust Co., which has a larger line of this class of deposits than any bank in the city, amounting at times to over \$12,000,000, put on an extra force of tellers and paid every one as rapidly as possible, and at 3 o'clock posted a notice upon the front door that the bank would remain open till 10 o'clock at night and so long as the present excitement should continue.
The Hibernian bank, which, as its name implies, is the depository for a large number of Irish-Americans of small means, was crowded all day, but found no difficulty in meeting the demand, and at 3 o'clock the excitement had decreased.
The Dime Savings bank took advantage of its rule and paid a percentage only upon each deposit. The Globe Savings applied the thirty day rule. The Milwaukee Avenue Savings sustained a moderate run throughout the day and they, too, kept open house until 9 o'clock last night. Equally spirited checking was noticeable upon the Prairie State Savings bank, but in no case was any alarm felt by well informed people.
The situation was greatly aggravated by a number of board of trade brokers, who, for purposes of their own, devoted themselves to the circulation of sensational rumors in which they involved at one time or other nearly every bank in the city and a large number of leading stock yard operators. Notwithstanding these malicious efforts, there is every reason to believe that none of the leading banks, whether savings, state or national, of Chicago, are in any danger of suspending.
Meadowcroft Bros. & Co., private bankers, doing a commercial paper business similar to that of Herman Schaffner & Co., closed their doors yesterday morning. The concern was one of the oldest in the city. Their assets and liabilities were not stated.
SPECIAL SESSION.
The President Says Congress Will Be Called Together in September—What Is Needed.
WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Cleveland said last evening, in reply to a direct question by a representative of the Associated press, he intended to call an extra session of congress not earlier than September 1 nor later than the 15th, unless unexpected contingencies should necessitate an earlier meeting.
The president further said: "While there has been no mystery nor secrecy in regard to my intention in this matter, I think it not amiss that our people should be informed authoritatively that the time is at hand when their representatives in congress will be called upon to deal with a financial condition which is the only menace to their country's welfare and prosperity. It is well for the people to take up the subject themselves and arrive at their own conclusions as to the merits of a financial policy which obliges us to purchase silver bullion with gold taken from our reserve.
"One does not need the eye of a financier to see that this gold thus subtracted from the government's stock is eagerly seized by other nations for the purpose of strengthening their credit at our expense.
"It does not need the art of statesmanship to detect the danger that awaits upon the continuance of this operation. Already the timidity of capital is painfully apparent, and none of us can fail to see that fear and apprehension in monetary circles will ultimately bring suffering to the very humblest home in the land.
"I think that between now and the meeting of congress much depends upon those engaged in financial operations and business enterprises. Our vast national resources and credit are abundantly sufficient to justify them in the utmost confidence. Instead of being frightened they are conservative, and if, instead of gloomy anticipating immediate disaster, they contribute their part of hope and steadiness they will perform a patriotic duty, and at the same time protect their own interest. Things just now needed are coolness and calmness in financial circles, and study and reflection among our people."
They Go Free.
LINCOLN, Neb., June 6.—The supreme court by a vote of 2 to 1 has declared Secretary of State Allen, Attorney-General Hastings and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings Humphrey innocent of the charges brought against them by the legislature. Chief Justice Maxwell was the dissenter. He held that the three men were guilty of misdemeanors in office and should be forever barred from holding positions of trust in the public service. But Judges Post and Norval, in their opinions acquitted the accused of any intention of wrong doing and thus restored them to their offices.

STEPHEN'S REWARD.

By MADAME FILLONNEAU.



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BRIGHT summer day, a pleasant, cool room to lounge in, and the one person in the world whom he cared to talk to, and yet Stephen Langdon was a most unhappy man.

The demon of jealousy had taken possession of him and held him fast. It did not take much to put him in this condition, poor fellow—all too conscious as he was of personal defects. In his own mind he magnified his ugly whimsical face and ungainly figure into something quite repulsive, and counted for nothing the pair of wistful blue eyes that rested just now so respectfully upon Monica Leigh. That young lady was pouring forth warm praises of a new acquaintance, whose travelers' tales seemed to have excited her imagination a good deal.

"Only think!" she was saying, "he dug for gold in California at one time, and evidently found lots, though he did not say so; and then he became a cowboy, and had the wildest adventures! I wonder if he wore a red shirt and a slouched hat, like the people with Buffalo Bill? I wish I had asked him. I assure you it was quite delightful to hear him talk; so different from anything one hears here. What is the matter, Stephen? Is there no sugar in your tea?"

"It is all right, thank you. Pray, is Mr. Grant to be our moral and mental food for the next week or so?"

"I think you are very unkind. You always say I take sudden fancies to people. You ought to be glad to see me interested in anything. I am dull enough as a rule!" This in a deeply injured tone.

Monica always maintained that she had done with the vanities of life, only she forgot this very often when any new interest or amusement came in her way, and she usually took them up violently for a short time. In spite of this, she impressed no one with a sense of falseness, for she believed absolutely all she said of herself at the moment.

Her mother and herself, according to their own account, lived on the pension allowed to the widow and daughter of a captain in the navy; but the shrewd better halves of naval and military men shook their heads and scouted the idea, as they remembered the dainty garments, the pretty artistic rooms, and the constant hospitality to all comers. Their curiosity was, however, successfully baffled, and her acquaintances never guessed to what straits Mrs. Leigh was often reduced.

One person only knew the real state of affairs, and that person was Stephen Langdon.

He was a lonely, unsociable man when he made the Leighs' acquaintance, with no belongings of his own, and just enough of this world's goods to scrape along on, his health not allowing him to take up any profession. Monica's bright smiles and ready interest came like a gleam of sunlight into his life, and, having taken him up because no one else did, she had ended by feeling a sincere friendship for him.

On this bright summer day Mrs. Leigh sat listening to the two in a more than usually absent manner. Presently a thought seemed to strike her and she asked:

"Is this man rich?"

"I really do not know," answered Monica, with whom such practical questions weighed little. "He was well-dressed, and talked of his horse, and of shooting and yachting, so he cannot be a pauper."

"That will be no drawback to his charms," growled Stephen. "He must be a bumpkins, conceited cad to talk so much about himself."

Monica turned indignantly upon him, but at the same moment Sarah opened the door, announcing "Mr. Grant," and a pleasant-looking, dark-brown sort of a man entered the room.

"I am in luck to find you," he exclaimed, bowing over the hand Mrs. Leigh extended to him. "You are certainly more comfortable here than in the heat outside." He spoke in a low, caressing voice, constantly smoothing his thick mustache. "Miss Leigh, I have brought the sketches you wished to see, but I really had forgotten how bad they were," and he handed Monica a small dirty sketch-book.

"How good of you to remember!" she answered, when she caught sight of Stephen standing by.

"Let me introduce you," she said, "My friend, Stephen Langdon—Mr. Grant."

The two men bowed, and then Grant sat down by Monica to describe the sketches, while Langdon planted himself before the fireless hearth. He noted with growing wrath how attentively Monica listened to Grant's descriptions, and he could not acknowledge to himself that the latter was by no means unattractive. There was a sense of repose about him, in his slow utterance and gentle manner, that accorded ill with his tales of an active adventurous life, and made his hearers feel that there was more of him to know, and something that was worth the knowing.

Also the keen eye of jealousy remarked how sweet was the smile that lit up the dark face from time to time, and with what pleasure the kindly brown eyes rested upon Monica as she bent over the rough drawings.

At length he rose to depart, a yolo-

ing laughingly for having made his own performances the sole subject of conversation.

"You have been most interesting," said Mrs. Leigh. "Monica, I am sure Augusta would be charmed to meet Mr. Grant. Mr. friend, Miss Winton, has been a great traveler, and I am sure you would find many subjects in common. How shall we arrange? Suppose you were to join us at dinner tomorrow, quite sans ceremonie. Miss Winton has promised to come, and I should like you to know each other."

Grant accepted eagerly, and Langdon watching Monica saw that she was glad.

When Grant had disappeared, Monica turned triumphantly to Langdon, saying: "Now, Stephen, you cannot find anything to say against my latest fancy! You must acknowledge that he is interesting and nice. I don't believe you listened to a word he said. You really look as cross as two sticks"—this with a friendly pat on the shoulder. "Now, I must go and see if I can find some ribbon to match my blue dress. I want to wear it to-morrow," and she ran gayly out of the room.

Stephen stood looking moodily out upon these, till, struck by the unusual silence, he turned to look at his companion, and was surprised to see her with her handkerchief at her eyes.

"My dear Mrs. Leigh," he said, "are you not well?"

"Well!" she said. "No, I am ill—very ill. The wicked impertinence of the lower classes is getting serious! My butcher came here this morning to ask for a sum of money, which I am unfortunately not able to pay just at present. I told him this politely, and added that in a very short time my affairs would be more settled, and that he should then be paid at once. Would you believe that he simply raged, and said he must have his money? Sarah got him to go somehow, but I have been quite upset ever since. The in-

gratitude! After I had lent his wife books when she was ill, and even went once to see her!"

Langdon looked grave.

"Can you not give him part of his money?" he asked. "That would keep him quiet."

"Impossible, Stephen, quite impossible. Monica must have a new hat. The one she has is disgraceful."

Stephen, when he left that night, slipped a sovereign into Sarah's hand, though he knew that it would pay for his rival's dinner on the morrow.

Six weeks later Monica Leigh and Stephen Langdon stood on the cliffs, deep in conversation. Langdon was once more pouring out his love in hot, passionate sentences, and pressing Monica to be his wife.

"The force of my love will teach you how to love me, Monica," he cried, almost piteously. "What are you made of that I cannot touch your heart? The last time we spoke together you almost gave me hope, and now you seem further off than ever! What is it that has changed you? What has come between us?"

Then Monica answered gently: "I have been wanting to tell you, Stephen, but it was so difficult. Cuthbert Grant asked me to marry him yesterday, and I have consented. But that will make no difference to you, you know. You will always be my dear friend and brother."

"So my dream is at an end! The more fool I to dream it! Look at me, Monica; you love this man? Ay, I see you do! Then I suppose all that is left to me is to wish you joy!" and he laughed, miserably.

Next morning Langdon visited Mrs. Leigh at her own request and found her radiant.

"I suppose Monica has told you her news, Stephen," was her greeting. "I am more pleased than I can say. I have made inquiries and find that Cuthbert is really quite rich. They are to be married in a fortnight, as he is obliged to sail for India then, and wishes to take his wife with him. And this is what I wish to see you about. I don't want to be obliged to confess that I am a little short of money before they are married—it would be like asking him to buy the trousseau. Will you lend me sufficient to carry me over the wedding? I ask you this, knowing how fond you are of my dear child, and looking upon you in the light of a son!"

Langdon smiled; the face of his brotherly relationship was to be played to the end. But Monica must not suffer. She must go to her husband free of obligation, and he gave a promise, the fulfillment of which would leave him beggared in means, as he already was in love.

A fortnight later, and Monica stood on the threshold of her new life. Langdon had gone through the wedding in a dream, and suddenly awoke to feel that the supreme moment had come. He must say "good-by," and she would be gone forever.

"Steady! here she comes!" he said to himself, and met her smiling.

"Friends?" she asked, brightly, looking up at him.

"Always!" he answered, bravely, though his head almost swam with the effort—and she was gone! Then he turned and fled, passing out of her life forever.

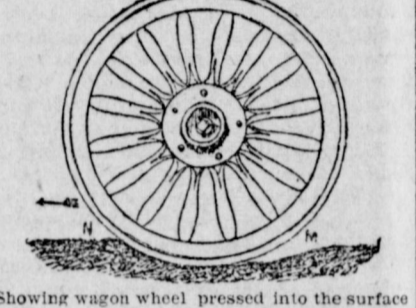
FARM AND GARDEN.

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS.

A California Argument Which Holds Good in Other States.

One of the most important adjuncts for success in farming is the possession of roads maintained in such a condition that heavy loads may be hauled over them at the smallest possible outlay of strength. Yet nothing is so much neglected in the rural districts as this. In fact this state may be said to be practically without any scientifically-constructed roads, while no state is in greater need of them. This is truly a region of magnificent distances, and nine-tenths of the farmers have to make long hauls of their crops with teams in order to reach a market or a shipping point. It is of vital importance, therefore, that the roads over which these loads must be carried should be kept in good order, so that the cost of transportation may be reduced to the lowest possible limit.

No one who has had occasion to travel over the roads in the interior need be told that in the greater number of cases they are maintained in such a manner as to necessitate a vast waste of power in hauling freight. They are filled with chuck holes, there are long stretches of loose sand, in which the wheels of the lightest vehicle sink deeply, increasing the draft enormously, and the only attempt to remedy these evils is by occasionally spreading a load of straw over the worst places.

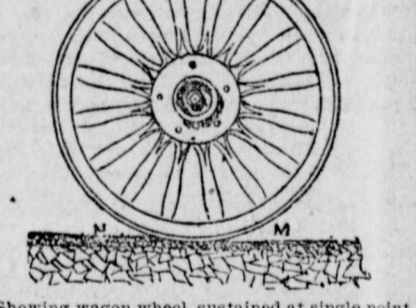


Showing wagon wheel pressed into the surface of a dirt road enlarging the area of contact and impeding the forward movement of the vehicle.

Road making or repairing consists in plowing up the surface of the thoroughfare and keeping up the loose earth in the middle, there to be again cut into ruts and worn into hollows by passing teams.

The idea of building roads as they are made in Europe, even in the most thickly settled localities, seems never to have entered the minds of those who have most to do with the use of the highways. It is a safe assertion that it requires from four to eight horses to haul the same amount of grain or other commodity that is being hauled in Europe by one or, at the most, two animals. The reason for this is demonstrated in the accompanying illustrations. In Europe the roads are carefully built, with a foundation of heavy stone and a surface of small fragments, which are rolled until they become hard and smooth.

Over this a heavy load can be hauled with the greatest ease, there being no giving of the surface beneath the pressure. With an ordinary earth road, such as universally prevails in this state,



Showing wagon wheel sustained at single point of contact on hard, smooth surface of compact macadam or telford road.

however, the wheels of a loaded vehicle press the surface downward, the result being that the load is constantly being hauled up hill, and from two to four times as much power is expended as is necessary.

It is safe to say that the farmers of California have, in the forty years during which they have been raising wheat and hauling it long distances to market, expended as much for extra horseflesh, feed, repairs, etc., as would have sufficed to have built scientifically-constructed roads wherever the bulk of transportation is done.—San Francisco Chronicle.

DAIRY AND BARNYARD.

The question of feeding milk to cows comes up frequently for discussion at the farmers' meetings, and the general opinion is that it does not pay to feed the milk to cows as long as it can be fed to pigs or other young stock.

The best way to feed the whey that comes from the creameries is to use it for moistening ground grain. If the pigs are fed with whey and grain once or twice a day, and also permitted to have plenty of green clover, they will grow rapidly, and produce pork at as little cost as by any other method of feeding.

The wild onion will be a source of difficulty to dairymen where the pastures have received but little care. The only way to get rid of the pest is to cultivate the field in a hoe crop for two seasons, and keep down all grass and weeds, when pasture grass may be seeded. Cows eat the wild onions (also known as white garlic) while they are on the pasture, and the milk will be given the characteristic onion odor.

The dairymen should have a good well. A good well is one in which the water comes at a depth of forty feet or more, says an exchange. If beneath the bed rock, at whatever depth, so much the better—the water is sure to be pure—and in dairying, as in drinking water for a family, purity is the essence of goodness. Hence, do not neglect to have deep, pure water. It will pay not only for your family and milking cows, but for the stock generally.

CHILDREN'S GARDENS.

They Develop in the Young Mind a Love of Nature.

Give the children a garden all to themselves. It should not be large, but large enough to afford a little mild occupation. These little plots, if matters are managed rightly, will develop a love of nature in the children and teach them many of her open secrets. All may be brought about, too, quite naturally, for the strong imitative faculty of the infantile mind will prove an excellent ally and nothing will be found to delight most children more than to have a corner of the domain entirely to themselves, wherein they may carry on such operations as they see going forward in the larger gardens. By a little skillful management, their native curiosity may be led to seek for answers to all sorts of questions in this domain. Be at some pains to show them how to prepare the soil, explaining also why this labor is necessary. Teach them to recognize the various seeds at sight, and show them the manner of planting each best calculated to induce germination.

Attention may be directed to the different modes of germination, as that of the bean, which emits but a single shoot, and then jumps above ground itself to look around and nurse the young plant; while the corn kernel throws out two shoots, one downward and one up to the light, but itself stays in the ground. Then they should be taught to recognize the first shoots of each garden plant, and not to mistake them for weeds or the weeds for useful plants.

These and a thousand other things throughout the season may be found to interest a child of active, inquiring mind, while such old-fashioned virtues as industry, patience, perseverance and order may unconsciously get a lift at the same time. For while the plots should not be large enough to seriously tax the play hours in their care, it should be understood that no slovenliness could be allowed, and that a decent carrying out of what had been undertaken would be expected. Nature offers rewards of her own for such labors as even a child is capable of, but these might be judiciously augmented by small prizes for the best-looking plots, the largest returns, etc. Perhaps some grown persons will exclaim: "But I don't know anything about these things myself!" Well, no harm will be done if, in teaching the children, you find out, too.

IMPROVEMENT IN COWS.

Their Present Condition Greatly Exceeds Their Original State.

The improvement in the cows of the various dairy breeds during the past thirty years has been marked. Their present condition greatly exceeds their original one in the countries of their origin. Their yields exceed by fifty per cent. what it was when they first came among us. This has been accomplished by better feed than they received in their former homes. The inference of our thought is the relation and correlation of food to product. Of course it is an established belief based on the experiments of the stations that butter cannot be fed into the milk. This is true of the herds that are maintained by them, because they are fed to the limit of their capacity to turn food into product, and hence no increase can occur. But the average dairy cow is not so fortunately envied as the station one. Her ration is not so generous a one, nor is it furnished her with the same clockwork regularity. With the sparsely-fed cow whose food is inferior great enrichment of product is possible, when richer rations are substituted. Under such treatment the milk will be richer, and its butter product greater without a corresponding increase of its volume. The more inferior the food the cow has been accustomed to previously the more marked will be the enrichment of her product. The conditions of her existence have changed, and the response is in obedience to her more favorable environment. This seemingly disproves the experiments of the stations, but it should be borne in mind that the conditions that permit it are unknown at them. It is for that reason that we are constantly urging on dairymen the importance of feeding liberally to the limit of each individual cow's capacity, that her product may be enriched for the benefit of the man that boards her.—American Dairyman.

FOR FRUIT GROWERS.

How to Destroy the Tent Caterpillar and Other Parasites.

Whoever has neglected to destroy the caterpillar eggs before they hatched could do so just as soon as the nests appear among the branches of the trees. With a pair of long-handled pruning shears, the small limb or twig upon which they are resting may be cut off and burned or crushed under foot. Or, with a pole fitted with a hooked wire, similar to that in Fig. 1, pull the nests from the tree, and crush them with the foot. If it is desired to do thorough work, it can be done by burning them out. Make a compact ball, three inches in diameter, by rolling strips of rags or twine; around this wrap No. 8 or 9 an-

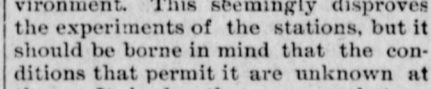


FIG. 1 AND 2. nealed wire, twist the ends together, and wind around the end of a pole in the manner shown in Fig. 2. Soak the ball with kerosene, apply the match, and hold, for about ten seconds, directly underneath the nest, and it will be completely destroyed. This, of course, should be done in the morning, before the caterpillars leave the nest, or after four o'clock in the afternoon, when they are usually all at home. Once fitted the ball will at least destroy fifty nests. The same method is equally effective with the tussock moths, which are so destructive to ornamental lawn and many street shade trees.—American Agriculturist.

If the soil is dry roll the potato field after planting.

Johnny's Definition.

It was in the definition class; teacher was giving out the words to spell, and explaining them at the same time. "N-a-p, nap, that means a little sleep, you know, Johnny. K-i-n, kin, that means of a family, belonging to the family; do you understand?"

"Yes, ma'am."

Pretty soon the class was called up again, and the word "napkin" came up.

"Can anyone tell what napkin means? What is it?" asks the teacher.

"I know," yells Johnny; "a sleepy family."—Harper's Young People.

Her Conclusion.

The youth of thirty summers was talking to the girl of twenty about his teeth.

"Just think of it," he said, "I'm cutting a wisdom tooth in my upper jaw."

"People don't have wisdom teeth in the upper jaw," she contended.

"But I'm cutting one," he insisted.

"Pshaw," she said, as women argue, "that isn't a wisdom tooth, that's just an ordinary intelligence tooth," and the young man refused to continue the discussion.—Detroit Free Press.

Good Judges, But Selfish.

Mrs. Livermore—Now, I think that a nice chuck steak is more tender and much juicier than a sirloin.

Mr. Feeder—Yes, I have known a great many people who preferred that cut to any other.

Mrs. Livermore (decidedly pleased)—And they were good judges, I suppose.

Mr. Feeder—Oh, yes; they all kept boarding houses.—Life.

Man, Poor Man!

Mrs. John P. Cox (irritably)—Here I'm dressed and waiting, with a dress on that cost you nearly a hundred dollars and a hat that cost thirty-five! I should think you would be anxious to get out and let people see how well your wife is dressed instead of dilly-dallying around in this way. What are you doing, anyhow?

Mr. Cox (from next room, meekly)—One moment, dear. I'm trimming my cuffs.—Puck.

Something He Forgot.

"No," said Mr. Peck, the grocer, gloomily, "there's no money to be made in the grocery business now. Take sugar, for instance. There's nothing in sugar."

"You forget sand," replied Larkin.—Judge.

TIME CHANGES MANY THINGS.



"But, papa, you said you were in no hurry to have your girls married."

"Yes, my dear, but that was ten years ago."—Harper's Bazar.

An Accomplishment.

Music Teacher—I am sorry, Miss Highflye, but after trying your voice I cannot advise you to persist in taking vocal lessons. You can never become a singer.

Miss Highflye—But I never wanted to. You ought at least to be able to develop my voice so I can converse with ease in an opera box.—Chicago Record.

Her Point of View.

Husband—Do you know that every time a woman gets angry she adds a new wrinkle to her face?

Wife—No, I did not; but if it is so, I presume it is a wise provision of nature to let the world know what sort of a husband a woman has.—N. Y. Weekly.

The Stamp Problem.

"It's a shame," said the economical wife, "I thought I had a splendid idea, but these new postage stamps are too small!"

"Too small!" echoed her husband.

"Yes, I wanted to use them for window shades."—American Industries.

A Cool Proposition.

Bill Collector—I want this bill paid at once.

Student—How much is it?

"It is five dollars."

"Five dollars? Well, here is a pair of pants worth seven dollars. Hand out my change."—Schalk.

In Good Time.

Old Lady (excitedly)—When is the train due?

Railway Porter—In two hours and forty minutes.

Old Lady (with a sigh of relief)—I am so glad I am not too late!—Demorest's Magazine.

A BEAST.



She—This fur rug is very beautiful. To what ocean does it belong?

He (candidly)—To me.—Jury.

Encouragement to Poets.

Poet—And you will print my poem?

Editor—Yes, sir, in the puzzle department, where it belongs.—Texas Sittings.

A Realistic Tragedy.

He's in trouble, so's his wife, because he tried, they say, To lead a \$10,000 life On \$1,000 pay.—Chicago Record.

Wide Awake for June

is a brilliant and beautiful summer number. It opens with a quaint and delightful Shakspearean pastoral, "Will O' Stratford," by Anna Robeson Brown, charmingly illustrated by Cox. Kate Rohrer Cain's illustrated poem, "The Men in Lincoln Green," is almost a pendant to this English idyll. Marietta Ambrosi tells how Spanish children play at bull-fighting; Susan Coolidge has a stirring poem of the Danish hero-myth, "Holger Danske"; Elton Craig has a marvelous story, "The Wizard's Palace"; Louise Coffin Jones gives a timely sketch of her thrilling experiences as a "Schoolma'am in Hawaii"; Captain Julius A. Palmer gives in "Wide Awake Athletics" certain valuable "Hints for Yachtsmen"; Oscar Fay Adams contributes as the first of his illustrated series on "Our English Homes," a paper on Worcester; Richmond O. North has advice for boy tourists who are "Going to Europe." The serial stories by W. O. Stoddard and Theodora R. Jenness are striking and absorbing.

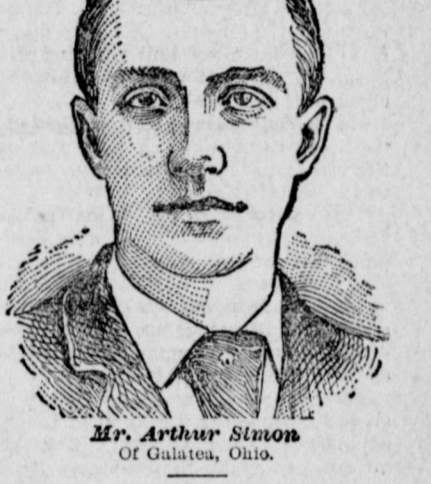
Price 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands or sent post-paid, on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

It is the thunder of the man in need that everlastingly pours the milk of human kindness.—Puck.

Hood's Cures

Even When Called Incurable

Terrible Siege-Sciatic Rheumatism



"This said I was incurable, the doctors did, but the result has proved that Hood's Sarsaparilla was able to cure, I had Sciatic Rheumatism and was confined to my bed six months. Three physicians did not do me any good."

I Was Given Up to Die

When I was in this terrible condition, unable to move hand or foot, I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle had a little effect, and while taking the second, I gained so rapidly that I could sit up in my chair. My system had been so run down by other medicine, that it took me quite a while to recuperate. By the time I had taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I could walk around, and now, as I have taken six bottles, I am cured and can do a good day's work. I do not feel I can praise

Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." ARTHUR SIMON, Galata, Ohio.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

"August Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N. Y.

Bile Beans

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, Sick-Headache, etc. 25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores. Write for sample dose, free.

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

PURE CANDIES

FOR 50 CENTS we will send you a fancy one pound box of our own make of delicious candies, post paid. Our motto: "Not how cheap, but how pure and good." BULLENE, MORE, ELLERY & CO., KANSAS CITY. Samples of dress goods free of charge. Name this paper every time you write.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

A remedy which, if used by wives about to experience the painful ordeal attendant upon Child-birth, proves an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of confinement, lessening the dangers thereof to both mother and child. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, charges prepaid.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

PINE AND ASPEN.

Who wrote about the English oak
Wrote sturdily verse and true,
And well have sung the poet folk
Of willow and of yew;
And what they said were words of love,
But theirs that praise, not mine,
I rather sing the glories of
The "quakin' asp" and pine.
When in the morn the edge of day
Peers over the great peaks,
And down along the valley way
To where the torrent shrieks,
It hunts from out the haunts of shade
Full many a friend of mine,
And clear the beauties are displayed
Of "quakin' asp" and pine.
The quaking aspen's silvered leaf
Gleams in the morning light,
And darkly stands the pine tree thick
In robes it stole of night.
Until the later ruddy glare
Bursts down the timber line
And sheds a morning glory there
On "quakin' asp" and pine.
Oh, deep within the mountain heart
Are wondrous treasures stored;
And suddenly the giants part
With riches from their hoard,
But fairer than the bits of gold
That in the sluices shine
Is that sweet memory I hold
Of "quakin' asp" and pine.
And nobler beauty ne'er was seen,
As, climbing steep and stone,
They carpet with a royal green
The stairway to God's throne;
More fitting stair from heaven to earth
Than this could none divine,
When the pure east-dawn has its birth
On "quakin' asp" and pine.
—Carl Smith, in Harper's Weekly.



He wanted to comfort John. They all did, in fact. The bond of brotherly affection was very strong among the Lorimer boys. John's face was not that of a happy groom. It wore an unfamiliar look of anxiety—somehow as if, having consciously wandered very near the edge of a precipice, he was calculating the chances of plunging over. Lorimer turned his eyes from John's flushed face to the dusty pampas plumes which Dick had criticised so severely. He smiled at the undue importance the boy had given them. The mantel vases might have been ornamented with sides of bacon for all the notice they had excited. Everybody had been stiff, unnatural, uncomfortable.

"Your wife is a beautiful woman, John," Lorimer said, soothingly.
John answered almost combatively: "Yes, Nora is handsome. And she is a sweet, good woman. A better one does not live."
"Any family?"
"Yes—no. That is, nobody but Ninette and Ninette's mother."
"Ninette's mother is alive, then?"
"No—yes. Devil take it, boys. I never was in such a snarl before. What between supreme dislike to appear so mysterious here among you all at home, and my desire to respect Nora's wishes, I am acting like an imbecile. I don't know what to say or to leave unsaid."
"Be loyal to her, John. Never mind about us."

John turned a grateful look in Lorimer's direction: "Thank you, Lorrie. You are right. It is easy enough not to mind about you fellows; but how about mother?"
Lorimer shrugged his broad shoulders and looked powerless. Dick grunted dubiously. Rafe laughed nervously. The harassed look came back into John's face; evidently none of them was prepared to help him over that difficulty. Lorimer offered some advice:

"It is well to leave some things to chance and to Providence. The boys and I will gratefully accept any crumbs of information you choose to fling us, but where mother is concerned I would advise you to confide in her as far as possible." His mellow voice rose irritably: "You were ridiculously young to think about marrying at all, Johnnie. Only twenty-five last month."
"I have been in love with Nora for two years. She boarded at the same house with me. She supported herself as a stenographer and typewriter. Good old family, but everything gone. Old story. Ruined by the war. She refused me three separate times. Then all of a sudden she asked me one day if I was of the same mind. When I told her I was, she said she would marry me that day two weeks. And she did. That is all there is to tell you, boys. And if she fails to win mother's heart, it will be the first failure for her to record in that line. Everybody grows fond of Nora. Oh, I say, haven't you anything to tell me about Dennis? Been seen? Been heard from?"
"Neither seen nor heard from."
"And Ida Fairbanks?"
"Things are about as usual over there, I suppose," Lorimer was spokesman, "she wearing her life away uncompromisingly for a selfish old sybarite whose luxuries are supplied out of her earnings."
"Earnings?"
"Broom bread and flower peddler."
"Ida Fairbanks?"
"Ida Fairbanks."
"Great heavens! She is a fool."
"I fancy that the majority of women are when it comes to a question of putting their own comfort before that of some man brute who has a natural or an acquired claim upon them."
Lorrie's sage conclusion seemed to set them all a-thinking. Silence fell on the little group. John sighed heavily. His pipe lay along the arm of his chair quite dead. As he leaned over to knock the gray ashes out against the tall brass fire-dogs, he was wondering how "poor little Nora" was "making it" with his austere mother. He was painfully alive to the possibility of his bridal chamber being turned into a chamber of the inquisition that evening

But there was no inquisition in progress upstairs. The mistress of White Cliffs was somewhat frigidly, but with entire courtesy, making her daughter-in-law at home among her strange surroundings.

There were peculiarities about the lock on the big bureau drawers to be explained; the location of the linen closet where an inexhaustible supply of fresh towels was always to be found; to be indicated; the meaning of the various bells which would ring in the morning was to be made clear. Then she must examine with her own hands, to see if enough covering had been put on the bed. Nothing was ever left to chance by the mistress of White Cliffs.

But all the while she was moving about in that slow and stately fashion of hers, giving her domestic information in a soft, even voice, she was inwardly pondering some strange words that had fallen from the French bonnie's lips just as she, Mrs. Lorimer, followed by John's wife, had entered the room.

From the small adjoining bedroom which had hastily been prepared for the unexpected Ninette came the woman's angry voice. The door was open. They could see the child lying asleep, one dimpled hand supporting her round pink cheek, and they could see the Frenchwoman putting things to order: "Little fiend! She has quite worn me out. Anyone could tell that she was the offspring of a devil and a light woman. And now she sleeps like an infant saint!"

Evidently the bonnie had her difficult evening too.
"How angry her voice sounds!" Mrs. John peered anxiously into the room where Ninette was sleeping. "I hope she is not vicious, I had so little time for selection."
"You do not speak or understand French?"
"Not a syllable. I wish I did, for Ninette's sake."

Mrs. Lorimer had been accounted a fair French scholar in her school-days. She was glad now that the rusty acquirement had stood her in such good stead.
"Mr. Lorimer did not write you about Ninette, I imagine," Nora said, somewhat nervously, the tour of the room being made and her mother-in-law coming to a stand-still on the hearth-rug.
"No. My son was singularly uncommunicative."

"Will you not call me daughter before you go?"
"Yes; of course. There was no time, you know. Everything was so sudden. And—about Ninette he knew nothing at all until after the ceremony."
"Did not know what?"
"Did not know that she was to be with us. I did not know it myself."
"Strange. Exceedingly strange. To whom does the child belong?"
John's wife looked away from the stern face so close to hers, before answering, slowly:
"To me—now. I am all she has in the world. She is the daughter of my only sister."
"And your sister is—"
"Gone."
The answer came after a strangely deliberate pause. Either John's wife was growing more and more confused, or else she was concealing under the frigid conditions of the moment, John's mother was becoming positively magisterial.

"And the father of the child?"
"We never speak of him—"
"Humph! I suppose she has a name?"
"Ninette."
"But a surname. One might call a poodle, a pet lamb, or a stray kitten, Ninette."
"It is sufficient for my pet lamb," said John's wife, softly. Then the small young woman, perhaps tired of being badgered, looked the large old woman almost defiantly in the face.
"Mother-in-law, please don't take a dislike to my poor little Ninette. She is such a tiny body, eats so little, and occupies so very little space. One could easily lose her in this grand old house. I shall make Celeste keep her out of your way as much as possible."
It was unwisely said. Mrs. Lorimer felt herself ignominiously misconstrued. That does not tend to improve a woman's temper. She abhorred mystery. And here was John's wife tainting the pure air of White Cliffs with it, at her very first appearance. She turned away with a dark frown. Nora pushed her hair behind her small ears with a tired gesture. Her lids were hot with the tears she would not shed in the presence of that stern old woman. The mistress moved slowly toward the door. Suddenly Nora stood between her and it. She had a wistful sort of face and a voice of infinite sweetness:
"Will you not call me daughter once before you go? It will be robbing no one. And will you no say: 'God bless John's wife,' just once?"

The rigid lines about the elder woman's mouth relaxed. She raised her right hand with an uncertain motion. Suddenly it fell by her side like a thing of lead, and she turned away with a curt "good night."

Not yet. Not yet. Celeste's words came back to her and banished the asked-for blessing from her lips:
"Anyone could tell that she was the offspring of a devil and a light woman."
Neither bane nor blessing ever fell lightly from the lips of the mistress of White Cliffs.

CHAPTER III.
A man as much in love with his wife as John Lorimer was with the woman he had taken "on faith" was not likely to fan every spark of suspicion into a living coal of mistrust. He would have much liked to be able to explain Ninette more clearly to his mother and the boys, but as he could not, loyalty to Nora demanded his acceptance of that small cloud on his horizon unquestioningly.

It was during the course of one of their pleasant morning drives, while he sat with his long legs partially extended over the side of the village cart, in order to leave Ninette and her stool ample accommodations, that Nora set him to pondering perplexedly.

He had been making her acquainted with the exterior of all the country houses within an area of ten miles about White Cliffs. He had been vastly entertaining, and she correspondingly entertained.
"You see, Mrs. John, after this week I will be in harness. I am going to help Lorrie at the gin."
"Of course, of course. I expect I shall have to invent some sort of harness, too. I fancy Mother Lorimer does not tolerate drivers graciously. But, John dear, tell me something about that place."
She pointed the ferrule of her lace-trimmed parasol towards the gable of a house just discernible through a thick grove of ancient trees supplemented by a dense growth of shrubbery.
"That is Glenburnie."
"So you told me as we passed it going. But I want to know something more about Glenburnie."
They were driving homeward. It was she who had pointed to the round noon shadows at the foot of the trees and advised him not to keep the early dinner waiting. She was leaning forward in the cart.
"This seems to be the grandest of all the grand old places you have shown me to-day. Go slower, please, John."

open book on her lap, suddenly furled the umbrella, thus bringing to view a large basket full of dewy cut flowers. She stood up as John came towards her. Ninette's hat lay almost at her feet. Nora could hear saying, gravely:
"I am distressed that my umbrella should have caused so much trouble. Vehicles seldom travel this road, and yours rolled so noiselessly in the soft earth that I did not hear you coming."
She held the furled umbrella in one hand, with the other she had pushed her large hat back from her forehead. Nora could see a pale, gentle face illuminated by large gray eyes. John stood irresolute for a second, then he went a step nearer.

"It is I who ought to apologize for trespassing. I did not notice the removal of the old fence. I am actually in the Glenburnie grounds?"
"Yes."
"I did not know the boundary-line had been extended."
"Pray don't apologize. The mistake was very natural."
"May I not even ask after your welfare, Ida?"
She looked over his shoulders to where Ninette, standing up in the cart, was eagerly pointing out the flowers of her preference to Nora.

"I am in perfect health, thank you. What an angelic child! I think the little lady is growing impatient."
John bit his mustache nervously, and turning on his heel, walked hurriedly back to the cart. Something had gone wrong with the harness while the horse had been backing and sidling, and it had to be remedied before he resumed the reins.
Miss Fairbanks lifted the basket of flowers from the sunny roadside. Ninette sent a shrill petition towards her before anyone could interfere:
"Lady! Ninette wants one. A white one."
A large white japonica came fluttering through the air, falling directly into the child's lap. The "flower-lady," as Ninette called her, kissed her hand to the small beggar, smiled at the child's scream of gratitude, and then placidly turned her back on the disabled cart.

"Who is she, John?" Nora asked, leaning over the dashboard to note progress.
"Miss Fairbanks."
"And her name is Ida?"
"How did you learn so much in such a short while?"
He was tightening a knot with his teeth. Mrs. John laughed maliciously. She was busy flicking the dust from Ninette's soiled plumes with her handkerchief.

"I heard you call her Ida, my dear."
"You have sharp ears," said John, looking at her without any confusion, as he resumed his place in the cart and took the reins from her hand. "I told you that we knew the Fairbanks."
"Intimately, I should judge. But what was she doing sitting on the public roadside with that big basket of cut flowers at her feet? How very strange it looked!"
"She sells flowers, I am told."
"And was sitting at receipt of custom. Ah!"
"In point of fact," said John, with some asperity, "she was not on the public road. It seems the boundary fence has been moved, and the old road is now in the Glenburnie grounds. We are trespassers. I fancy she has to get the flowers off the premises without the old man's knowledge."
"Then the 'old man,' as you call him, is not an amiable old man?"
"Far from it. He is an infernal old churl. But haven't we had about enough of the Glenburnie people for this once?"

THE "CRUCIFIXION PLANT."
Tradition of the Alleged Miraculous Origin of Calvary Clover.
Those versed in plant and flower lore say that the celebrated "Plant of Calvary" was unknown in the flora of the world prior to the date of the crucifixion of Jesus. According to the tradition the original plant sprang up in the track made by Pilate when he went to the cross for the purpose of placing that famous "title" over the head of Him of whom the Jews said: "Say that He called Himself 'King of the Jews.'" The plant as it is now known is a common trefoil, resembling the common clover in many particulars, especially in the peculiarities of growth. There is but little doubt that in truth it was originally a native of Turkey or India, but Christians who discredit the story of its miraculous origin still claim that its native home is Palestine. Under the name of Calvary clover it is known all over Europe. At present the three round green leaves of the plant each have a carmine spot in the center, which looks for all the world like a drop of blood. During the day the three leaves stand erect, the two side ones laterally taking on almost the form of a cross. During the season a small yellow flower appears, its form and make-up reminding most startlingly of the crown of thorns.

Early Christian writers and not a few of the "vulgar" historians mention this botanical oddity. Julian says that in his time each of the leaves had a white center in the form of a cross, and that close inspection would reveal miniature pictures of figures hanging to each. The figure on the center leaf was always clad in white, those on the sides either in black or red. He also says that the crosses, figures and bloody spots disappeared from the side leaves before the flower burst into bloom, but that the central one (which in all countries was thought to represent the Saviour) "lasted for a good fortnight after the others had faded from view."
—St. Louis Republic.

Vanquished the Ghost.
Landlord—Good morning, sir; hope you enjoyed a good night's rest, sir?
Traveler—Yes, thanks, pretty fair.
"Saw nothing of the ghost that is said to appear from time to time in the room you occupied?"
"Ah, yes, I did, though."
"And how did you get rid of the intruder?"
"I offered him a glass of your wine when he vanished with a gesture of supreme disgust."
"Oh! Ah! Well, I never!"—Familien-
Wochenblatt.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.
HOW TO PLANT TREES.

The Right and the Wrong Way Described and Illustrated.
In a number of agricultural journals you may have noticed that, in nearly every instance where advice is given on the planting of trees, the leaning of the tree against the prevailing wind is recommended in order to balance the tree.
The practice is wrong. No stakes should be used until the tree has a well-developed head, which will be in the second season after planting; with you, perhaps, a year later.

It used to be the practice to lean the tree against the prevailing wind, and also as a supposed remedy for sun-scald of the bark by the action of the sun. This, however, is now a thing of the past, unless in exceptional cases. If stakes are used the trees are so attached as to allow fair play of the trunk, so that the tree may regain its upright, natural position upon the subsidence of



the wind. In localities swept by the wind, blowing for long periods of the year, the trees, trunks and especially the tops will inevitably incline away from the line of the force of the wind. This is especially noticeable in Chicago, for instance, in the case of such classes of trees as the willow. To protect young trees against sun-scald, a shield may cover the tender bark from twelve to three o'clock p. m.

Our correspondent is right in the statement that trees should be set perpendicular and not leaning against the prevailing wind, since the effect would be to twist the young tree out of shape. If proper care has been taken in plant-



ing, although the tree may be swayed by the wind, it will resume its upright and normal position of the branches better if the trunk is left free rather than if held rigid, with the branches blowing about.
We shall feel obliged if our correspondents who have experimented in this direction will give the result of their later experience in this direction.
The cuts we have had engraved show the writer's idea of the right and wrong way. The first two figures show the wrong way and the two others the proper way.—Prairie Farmer.

CONDENSED MILK.

It is Prepared by Very Simple and Inexpensive Processes.

Nearly everybody is familiar with the appearance if not the taste of condensed milk, but comparatively few persons know how it is made. The San Francisco Examiner describes the process.
"When condensed milk was first introduced, thirty years ago," it says, "the idea was laughed at. The inventor carried the daily supply for New York city in a ten-quart pail, delivering it personally to his patrons. He died worth \$7,000,000, made out of the business, which has grown to be a gigantic industry. The processes employed are very simple, the fresh milk being put into a great copper tank with a steam jacket."
While it is being heated, sugar is added, and the mixture is then drawn off into a vacuum tank, where evaporation is produced by heat. The vacuum tank will hold 9,000 quarts. It has a glass window at the top, through which the operator in charge looks from time to time.

"He can tell by the appearance of the milk when time has arrived to shut off the steam, and this must be done just at the right moment, else the batch will be spoiled. Next the condensed milk is drawn into forty-quart cans, which are set in very cold spring water, where they are made to revolve rapidly by a mechanical contrivance, in order that their contents may cool evenly."

The Striped Cucumber Beetle.

We know of no absolute protection from the attacks of this insect. Usually the plants can be saved from destruction or serious injury by applications of land plaster, bone dust or almost any other dust-like material. When, as is sometimes the case, the beetles appear in large numbers, they may destroy the young plants in spite of such applications. Paris green is a promising remedy, and if a little lime is added to the Paris green water the foliage will not be injured. Apply it in a fine spray, taking care to reach the lower side of the leaves. There are spraying nozzles now made for that particular purpose. One favorite method of keeping off the beetles and killing the maggots, if there are any at the roots, is to cover the ground around the plants on each hill with an inch or more of tobacco dust. Soaking the ground near the roots with a solution of saltpeter, lime-water or tobacco is also likely to give relief from maggots. —American Gardening.

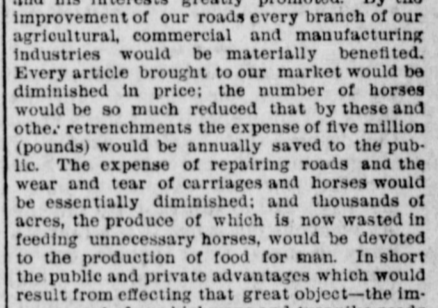
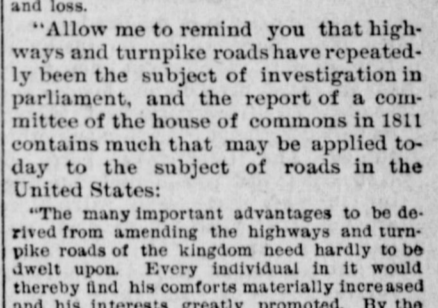
A WISCONSIN dairyman doubled the average butter product of his herd in one year by giving each cow a distinct test and disposing of the poor ones, with some improvement in feeding. The modern dairy gospel claims to produce such results.

COL. POPE'S APPEAL.

Now in the Hands of the Senate Committee on Agriculture.
The following is a copy of the letter addressed to Senator Hoar by Col. A. A. Pope, of Boston, relative to the condition of roads in the farming districts. Mr. Hoar had the document read in open session of the senate, and it was then referred to the committee on agriculture which, we trust, will act on its suggestions:

"Permit me to call your attention to the resolution passed by the senate, April last, directing the committee on agriculture and forestry to investigate the condition of the agricultural interests of the United States, and, if found depressed, to ascertain the causes and inquire into the proper remedy.
"I beg leave to suggest that one of the most potent causes of the depression of the agricultural interests of the country is the wretched roads of the farming districts.
"At the twelfth annual session of the National Farmers' congress of the United States, held at Lincoln, Neb., November 22-24, 1892, it was stated:
"Throughout the country economical road improvement would save \$250,000,000 per year in the transportation of farm products alone. There would be other financial gains. By permitting the farmer to market a good part of his surplus during the winter and early spring, instead of his being compelled to market it nearly all while field work is possible, two million of the twenty million draft animals in the country could be dispensed with, and these two million animals are worth \$700,000,000, while to feed them for one year costs \$1,000,000.
"Among other advantages of good roads over poor ones are that heavier loads can be drawn, and drawn faster, and the difference in the selling price of produce, if carried in a wagon over a smooth road for one hour, and the same produce carried over a rough road for three hours is the difference, oftentimes, between profit and loss.
"Allow me to remind you that highways and turnpike roads have repeatedly been the subject of investigation in parliament, and the report of a committee of the house of commons in 1811 contains much that may be applied to-day to the subject of roads in the United States.
"The many important advantages to be derived from amending the highways and turnpike roads of the kingdom need hardly be dwelt upon. Every individual in it would thereby find his comforts materially increased and his interests greatly promoted. By the improvement of our roads every branch of our agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industries would be materially benefited. Every article brought to our market would be diminished in price; the number of horses would be so much reduced that by these and other retrenchments the expense of five million (pounds) would be annually saved to the public. The expense of repairing roads and the wear and tear of carriages and horses would be essentially diminished; and thousands of acres, the produce of which is now wasted in feeding unnecessary horses, would be devoted to the production of food for man. In short the public and private advantages which would result from effecting that great object—the improvement of our highways and turnpike roads—are of the greatest value, though from their being spread over a wide surface, and available in various ways, such advantages will not be so apparent as those derived from other sources of improvement of a more restricted and general nature.
"Permit me to further remind you that the Massachusetts highway commission, in its report recently submitted to the legislature, stated that the annual loss to the commonwealth from bad roads is at least \$5,000,000, and that this sum would be sufficient to place in good condition the principal highways of the state. The cost of a road built on scientific principles in many cases is less than that of a road constructed on unscientific principles, and the cost of the maintenance of a good road is trifling compared with the cost of maintaining a poor one.
"The bill making appropriation for the agricultural department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, contains a clause relative to investigating the best methods of roadmaking throughout the United States, but this clause does not empower the secretary to investigate and report upon the pecuniary advantages of good roads to the farmers, nor upon the burdens that are laid upon agricultural interests by bad roads; therefore, permit me to suggest that a subcommittee be appointed and be instructed to make an extended tour throughout this country for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the subject of wagon roads in relation to the agricultural interests of the country, because bad roads are the direct cause of hundreds of millions of dollars being annually lost to the farming communities."

BEST MILKING STOOL.
So Simple That It Can Be Made by Any Intelligent Man.
A milking stool, the best thing of the kind, has the ring made of iron less than 1/2 inch thick, also the leg below, which holds up the pail. There is an



iron socket which holds the leg and the ring is so fixed that a cow raising her foot will move the pail in the ring if the milker does not. The pail does not need a handle on the side, which would be in the way of its setting in the ring. You can swing the pail right or left and there is no danger of its being kicked over. They can be made by any farmer.—H. W. Eggleston, in Farm and Home.

Lameness of Ducks.
Ducks become lame or weak in the legs, sometimes the joints of the leg swelling, and the duck is unable to move. The cause is usually damp quarters at night, or sleeping in filthy ponds, but it must have a dry place at night or it will become subject to rheumatism and other ailments due to dampness.

The Chase County Courant

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

The Democratic County Central Committee ought to be called together soon...

The Royal Canadian Commission report that they only found forty places in Topeka where spirituous liquors were for sale...

The woman suffrage cranks have decided to make Kansas the battle ground for their first conflict...

The Kansas City Star says that John C. New, who has just returned from London, informs a New York reporter that if United States bonds were to be placed on sale in England...

Governor Glick is reported as saying that there will be no fusion in Kansas next year except upon terms of an equal division of honors and spoils...

It is uncomfortable for Kansas people to visit in some eastern rural districts. The people living there are of the opinion that western people are all ignorant and semi-barbarous...

Gov. Glick has no great admiration for the gigantic prohibition sunflower in the Kansas building...

World Governor Glick or the Atchison Globe like to see a Kansas joint on exhibition in the World's Fair building?

Address no stranger and allow no stranger to address you, is the advice of the chief of the Chicago detective force to visitors.

We commend to the attention of our Populist friends the following significant utterances by Hon. Leverett Leonard...

The necessity of the reorganization of the People's party depends largely, if not entirely, on the course pursued by the present administration...

The assessment of the personal property of S. M. Speer, in Bazaar township, was raised from \$153 to \$231.

A decision was handed down by Judge James Humphrey, of the Eighth Judicial District, relating to the new mortgage redemption law.

law antedating the time of passage and until the Supreme Court makes a different ruling the law is inactive in such cases.

HELP THE TOWN. One of the features that has proved a potent factor in making Horton what she is to-day, is the extensive advertising indulged in by our wide-awake merchants.

JUNE WEATHER. Professor Ira Hicks, the St. Louis weather prophet, whose forecasts of the weather are the most reliable of any we have noticed...

By June 1st storms developing in the western regions the last of May will be advanced towards the central parts of the country.

Warmer weather will center in a progressive way, about the 6th and 7th, reaching a high temperature, resulting in reactionary storms on those dates.

Heavier reactionary storms will pass eastward about the 17th to 19th. Heavy storms, with rain and much lightning and thunder, may be expected about the 23d, 24th and 25th.

TABLES OF WAR EXPENSES. In an elaborate and carefully wrought editorial the New York Sun figures out the entire cost of the late civil war.

The deductions, additions, siftings and corrections of the factors of cost from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1865, add much light to the subject of war expenses...

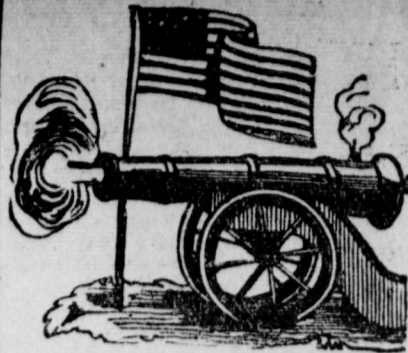
Every man, woman and child in the county is cordially invited to come and we can assure them that those having the affair in charge will vie with each other in making all welcome.

County Commissioners' Proceedings. The Board of County Commissioners met, last Monday, as a Board of Equalization...

The assessment of G. C. Johnson, in Matfield township, was lowered from \$380 to \$130, the constitutional exemption being taken off.

The assessment of C. H. Kline, of Diamond Creek township, was raised from \$1785 to \$5035, it having been shown that Mr. Kline had a note of \$6,500 on deposit in the Emporia National Bank...

LEGHORNS AND LANGSHANS. The handsomest and hardest fowls on earth. Eggs from prize winners, \$1.



JULY FOURTH, 1893.

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

Committees representing every charitable and benevolent organization in the county met at the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias hall, in this city, last Saturday afternoon.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE from among those present, or recommended by those present: Geo. M. Hayden, I. O. O. F., Cottonwood Falls.

The above committee will arrange the program, prepare the grove, swings, decorations and have general supervision.

A GRAND PARADE will begin the day's enjoyment. Prominent in this feature will be the large number of orders that will appear in the procession...

J. W. McWilliams' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved farms.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES, EVERGREEN, WISCONSIN. Around the evergreens you'll find our address. We are waiting for yours.

The Elmdale Mills Will accommodate their patrons who wish their own grain ground, provided not less than twenty bushels are brought at one time.

J. M. WISHERD, THE POPULAR RESTAURATEUR AND CONFECTIONER!

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

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The Hydro Safety Lamp, FOR 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.

J. P. LUCAS, Topeka, Kans.

Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE contains no opium or other narcotic, but destroys the specific asthma poison in the blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES.

ASTHMA, so that you need not neglect your business or sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE NOT RIPP. Best Call Shoe in the world for the price.

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

EGGS FOR SALE! S. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1 per setting of 13.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, Marion, Kansas.

R-I-P-A-N-S TABLETS, REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

THE R-I-P-A-N-S CHEMICAL CO., 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE ELMDALE MILLS Will accommodate their patrons who wish their own grain ground, provided not less than twenty bushels are brought at one time.

LINK & GAMER, Charge, ten cents per bushel for wheat.

CHAPMAN & CO., MADISON, INDIANA.

CHASE COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE COMPANY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the county of Chase

WOOD & CRISHAM, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

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

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts

HON. J. JAY BRUCE, U. S. Commissioner.

BUCK & BRUCE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office over Emporia National Bank. Will practice in all Courts—Federal, State and U. S. Courts. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice 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 late office, 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

J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.

OUR NEW 1893 FLOWER SEED OFFER. A Magnificent Collection of FLOWER SEEDS 200 Varieties, FREE!

As a Special Offer by an Old-Established and Well-Known Seed Firm, we are offering to our subscribers a large lot of the most beautiful and valuable flower seeds...

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, in and for Chase County, State of Kansas...

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, in and for Chase County, State of Kansas...

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By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, in and for Chase County, State of Kansas...

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, lest he chips fall where they may.

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



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station names, and times for various routes including Chicago, St. Paul, and St. Louis.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station names, and times for routes including Chicago, St. Paul, and St. Louis.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

There is a God in Israel. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Scott E. Wine, of Hutchinson, is in town. Ed. Gregory has returned from Michigan. The photograph car left, Monday, for Florence. Henry Bonwell is in Emporia, today, on business. The High School Alumni will hold a reception, June 21. E. Stotts and wife of Elmdale, have gone to the World's Fair. S. F. Jones, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Friday, on business. S. A. Breeze is now in the southern part of the State, on business. W. P. Pugh came in, Tuesday, for a few days' visit with the home folks. Bring your eggs to Tuttle's or Mercer's store and get the cash for them. Wm. Blosser. Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Holmes are on a visit in Missouri and at Omaha, Neb. P. B. Gillett, of Kingman, was in town, last week, visiting his old home. Born, on Sunday, June 4, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hoover, a daughter. Miss Lizzie Clay, of Emporia, is visiting relatives and friends at Strong City. Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. Mrs. J. C. Penny and son, Will, of Emporia, are visiting at A. R. Ice's, at Clements. Charles Brandley, of El Reno, Oklahoma, gave this office a pleasant call, Tuesday. John Perrier & Co., of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. Geo. Hoover, who has been working at Plymouth, Ind., returned to Strong City, last week. The weather was quite warm and windy, Friday and Saturday, especially on Saturday. Miss Maggie Jeffrey, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, last week, visiting Miss Ella Lyon. B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, are selling calico and muslin at 5 cents per yard. J. S. Doolittle is now at Sacora, New Mexico, looking after his ranch interests near that city. Mrs. J. M. Patterson, of Matfield Green, sprained one of her ankles very badly, last week. Geo. W. Somers is now engaged painting the residence of his father, the Rev. W. C. Somers. Masters Harry and Sidney Breeze, sons of S. A. Breeze, are at Ponca, I. T., visiting at Jack Beverlin's. W. H. Winters is filling the place of Billy Martin, at the Strong City depot, during Mr. Martin's illness. A gasoline stove for sale. The owner has two and wishes to dispose of one. Apply at this office. Mr. and Mrs. John Madden were at Emporia, last Saturday, attending the State Normal School commencement. J. M. Kerr now has a fine, sowed and dressed stone walk from his front and side gate to and around his house. Henry E. Lantry and J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, were down to Kansas City, last week, on business. Mrs. Rumford, of Strong City, an aged widow, has been granted a pension of \$12 per month, with \$392 back pay. Mrs. S. E. Henry, of Lindsborg, visited her brother, W. H. McMorris, and family, of Strong City, last Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green, started, last Saturday, to Chicago, for a visit to the World's Fair. County Attorney F. P. Cochran, accompanied by his son, Robert, went to Topeka, this morning, on law business. Geo. Ellis and W. E. Chesney, of South Fork, each had a cow killed by lightning, during the storm Saturday night. Now that the season is growing late thoroughbred eggs will be sold at one-half the former prices. Apply at this office. Mrs. A. S. Manhard will start, in a few days, on a visit to her mother, at Jamestown, Ohio, who is in very poor health.

HIGH GRADE.

NICE STYLISH CLOTHING.



We have exercised great care in the selection of Spring Goods and our Stock embraces all the new and popular materials, cut and made in the latest style of the tailor's art. We have Suits to fit tall, slim men, short, fat men and all men of regular proportion. Our Boys Suit Department, both in Long and Knee Pants, is overflowing with good values and the styles are sure to please.

You can buy Furnishing Goods of us with complete satisfaction to yourself, and can always be certain of obtaining what the correct styles of the season demand. We are well supplied with NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, both in soft goods and laundered, in a large variety of colors, patterns and qualities. In White Shirts we sell the "Gold and Silver," the shirt that pleases all who wear it.

GLOVES

For dress and every day wear.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

at 50c. to 75c. is splendid value.

STRAW AND FUR HATS.

We are selling more hats than ever before, the styles are excellent, and we make the prices right.

FASHIONABLE NECKWEAR

is always very much admired. We show a magnificent assortment in all the new designs.

GIESECKE FINE SHOES.

We especially urge you to thoroughly examine our fine shoes and try a pair. This is the only way you can know just how good they are. Plow shoes of same make are positively unexcelled for durability. Every time you buy the Giesecke Shoe, either for dress or every day wear, you get full value for your money.

"CONE'S BOSS"

Working clothes are the best wearing clothes on the market, and we warrant them never to rip in seams.

Throughout our entire stock you will find high grades and low prices.

Respectfully,

HOLMES & GREGORY, LEADING CLOTHIERS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

Sheriff J. H. Murdock and Constable L. W. Heck took A. Brandley to the Asylum at Ossawatimie, last Sunday. Lyla Lee, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lee is just getting over an attack of scarlatina and mumps. The drug store of Cochran & Fritze, in Strong City, has been repainted and presents quite an attractive appearance. For Sale—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office. nov24-1f Miss Fannie North, who has been teaching school at Hutchinson is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob North. Miss Mae Hayes, of Arkansas City, who was visiting Mesdames Weibrecht and Mason, of Strong City, has returned home. C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick, is quite unwell. He is suffering with neuralgia of the face and from poisoned hands. A. Z. Scribner, of South Fork, has a steer, "Jumbo," that weighs 1936 pounds, and that gained 556 pounds, on full feed, in 95 days. County Surveyor John Frew and his mother and daughter will start today, on a visit to relatives at Chicago, and to visit the World's Fair. Two male relatives of Ed. Ryan, of South Fork, arrived here, a few days ago, from Ireland, who were only thirteen days on their way here. "Happy and contented is a home with 'The Rochester,' a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York. Don't wait until all the bargains are gone at Hickman's closing out sale before giving him a call. You should hurry up, or you may be too late. B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield, have just received a new lot of Ladies' and Gents' fine shoes which they are selling at the lowest possible figures. Mrs. Joseph Plumburg and children, of Atchison, are here visiting the parents of Mrs. Plumburg, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Langendorf, of Prairie Hill. Married, on Friday, June 2, 1893, at the Court-house, in this city, by Judge J. M. Rose, Mr. John Williams and Miss Lillie Ellis, both of Strong City. County Commissioner N. E. Siderer, accompanied by Isaiah Deel, of Burns, Marion county, left, yesterday, for a few weeks' visit at Chandler, I. T. John McCallum writes home, from Canada, that his aged mother is seriously ill, and no hopes are entertained for her recovery.—Strong City Derrick. While walking along on Broadway, the other day, W. C. Giese stepped on a banana peeling and fell to the sidewalk, hurting his right hand quite badly. Rev. and Mrs. H. Hamm and children, of Newton, arrived at Strong City, Tuesday night, on a visit at Mrs. Hamm's mother's, Mrs. Catherine Fritze.

Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, has returned home, from her visit at Leavenworth, accompanied by her sister, Miss Vena Jordan, of Leavenworth. Claude M. Breeze, of Chase county, is now Assistant in Chemistry, at the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, Kansas, with a salary of \$75 per month. Mrs. C. C. Watson and daughter, Miss Frankie, returned, Friday, from Kansas City, where Mrs. Watson had, for some time past, been keeping a boarding house. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar; Miss Minnie Ellis and Rida Winters, of this city, and Miss Riggs, of Florence, left, last Sunday, for a visit to the World's Fair. The Kansas City Star and other papers have announced, in their telegraph columns, that W. E. Timmons was, on Monday, appointed postmaster for Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Mr. Loy Thomas, of Emporia, and Miss Carrie Hyle, of Marjra, Lyon county, were united in marriage, June 1, 1893, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Sauerber. The best Coal Oil and Gasoline in the market, delivered at your door. Price, ten cents per gallon. my18-1f A. C. GATES, Oil and Gasoline Merchant. Richard Martin and sister, Miss Maggie Martin, arrived at Strong City, Monday of last week, in answer to a telegram announcing the accident to their brother William Martin, the day before. EGGS FOR SALE.—Barré Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandotte, Partridge Cochin, Black Langshan and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn, eggs, at from 50c to \$1.00 for 13. Apply at this office. Mrs. Geo. B. Carson and son, Robert, went to Emporia, Saturday, on a visit to Mrs. Carson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Evans. Mr. Carson went down, Saturday night, and they all returned home Sunday evening. Mrs. Patrick Raleigh and children, of Strong City, will go, tomorrow, to Conway, Mo., to see a show, where Mr. Raleigh is now engaged plastering several houses, and where they will remain a few days visiting Jim. Frank White, of Osage City, an eight-in-hand driver, a brother of C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick, is with Sells & Rentfrow's circus, which exhibited in this city, last Friday, and he gave this office a pleasant call. The Chase County Institute opened in the High School building in this city, Monday morning, with an enrollment of 60, and with Dr. P. J. Williams, of Lawrence, as instructor, assisted by Profs. W. B. Brown and T. J. Perry. Master Hugh McCallum received an ugly cut on the back of his head, Sunday last, by falling from the top of the printing office steps, on the ground, on some sharp stones. He is all right, once more, and ready to play circus again.—Strong City Derrick.

S. T. Slabaugh, of Cedar township, was in town, Friday, and he said Cedar creek has had several good rains lately, and small grain is in fine condition, and everything else is looking well, with excellent prospects of good crops of every kind of vegetation. The Executive Committee of the Chase County Sunday School Association is hereby called to meet at the office of S. A. Breeze, in rear of Post-office, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, June 16th, 1893. W. G. PATTON, President. Mrs. B. Lantry and daughter, Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, were at Kansas City, last week, consulting physicians in regard to the health of the former, which has been quite poor for some time past. They returned, Sunday, with her health much improved. Chas. Monet, aged about 25 years, was arrested on Saturday and lodged in jail, on charge of rape, and was tried, this week before Squire E. C. Newton, for the same, and, this morning, was discharged, the Justice finding not sufficient cause for holding him for trial in District Court. W. M. Sharp, who has been in this county for the past few months, visiting relatives, returned, yesterday, to his home at El Reno, Oklahoma. Mrs. Sharp and daughter, who were with him, will go to Pratt county, on a visit to relatives, and from there they will go to El Reno. Joseph George and daughter, of Hutchinson, spent Saturday and Sunday in this city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Juttie. Mr. George was, in years long gone, a deputy in the County Clerk's office, under S. A. Breeze. He is now manager of a large wholesale house in Hutchinson. We have seen better circuses than that of Sells & Rentfrow, which showed in this city, last Friday, and we have also seen worse. The little girl and the two little boys who travel with this show did some good acting in their respective lines, and there was some good trapeze and horizontal bar performing. At a regular meeting of Angola Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., on May the 29th, 1893, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: L. W. Hillert, Noble Grand; G. W. Hays, Vice-Grand; M. C. Newton, Secretary; L. W. Heck, Treasurer; Representative to Grand Lodge, George George; Alternate, C. B. Hunt. Mrs. T. H. Grisham and Mrs. Jabin Johnson were down to Emporia, Monday, shopping. They will start to Chicago, next Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. Grisham's sister, Mrs. Gadenier, of Colorado, and Miss Helen Park, to visit the World's Fair. Mrs. Grisham will visit her old home in Pennsylvania, and in New York before returning home. George Ellsworth and family, who were here visiting relatives, left, Tuesday, for Leadville, Col., accompanied by Miss Anna Ellsworth, which place they expect to make their future home. Miss Ellsworth has taught in our city schools for a number of terms, giving good satisfaction, and her many friends here extend to her their best wishes at her new home.

Charles Cahoon, of Spring creek, an old and highly respected citizen, died, at his home, on Friday night, June 2, 1893, of consumption, from which he had been suffering for a number of years past, much of the time being confined to the house. He was buried, Sunday morning, in the cemetery west of town, the funeral taking place from the M. E. church, and the Rev. Thos. Lidzy preaching the sermon. At a regular meeting of Strong City Lodge, No. 110, A. O. U. W., held on June 3d, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: P. M. W. Alex. McKenzie; M. W. P. I. Maloney; F. G. K. Hagans; O. Alf. Ryan; Recorder, C. H. Filson; Financier, H. Wiebrecht; Receiver, J. A. Riefsnyder; G. John O'Donnel; I. W. A. J. Robertson; O. W. W. P. Rettiger; Trustee, Wm. Rettiger, Sr.; M. D., Dr. C. L. Conaway and Dr. G. Dary. Died, at his home, in Marion, Morgan county, on Wednesday, June 7, 1893, from the effects of a cold contracted, last winter, by being caught in a snow storm, while carrying the mail between Elmdale and Marion, Mr. Wm. F. Holmes, formerly of Elmdale. His remains were brought to this county for interment in the cemetery west of town, and the Rev. W. S. Richards, of Strong City, will preach the funeral sermon in the M. E. church, at Elmdale, this afternoon. At the request of the Board of Regents of the Emporia Normal School, John Madden went to Topeka, Monday night, to represent them at a meeting of the Board of Public Works, the trouble being over the construction of a wing to the Normal building. Mr. Madden saw the Attorney General and secured an order of condemnation, and Mr. Eskridge then decided to sell the land to the State, and Mr. Madden will, to-day, amid appropriate ceremonies, dig the first shovel of dirt for the wing. Married, on Wednesday, June 7, 1893, at the residence of the bride's parents, two miles east of Strong City, by the Rev. Harry Mills, Mr. John Frew, of Strong City, and Miss Lulu Hansen. Mr. Frew is the popular County Surveyor of this county, while the happy bride, who has resided in this county from her early childhood, is a lady of culture and refinement. They left, this morning, for Chicago, to visit the World's Fair. On their return to Strong City they will reside in a beautiful residence already handsomely furnished by Mr. Frew. The COURANT extends to them its most hearty congratulations. The Sells & Rentfrow circus which showed in this city, like most all other circuses, was followed by a number of sharpers, three of whom took in old Mr. E. Regle, of South Fork, to the tune of \$863, by telling him that they belonged to the management of the show and wanted to hire a reliable man for bill poster, who could furnish a good forfeit for the faithful performance of the work, and who could make \$400 a month at the same, the forfeit to be returned to him at the end of the season; and Mr. Regle went to the bank and drew out a time deposit, \$848, which, together with \$20 he had in his pocket, he gave to one of the sharpers to examine, who immediately made an excuse to step aside, and who was seen no more by Mr. Regle. The other two then expressed their indignation at this fellow's leaving them so suddenly, and gave Mr. Regle their note for \$868, all of which occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning; and, so confident was Mr. Regle that it was all right, he did not say anything about it until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when a search for the thieves, of course, proved fruitless. Constable L. W. Heck, Jabin Johnson and Mr. Regle were then furnished transportation to Newton, the next stand of the show, but there they found not the slightest trace of the rogues. Messrs. Sells & Rentfrow denied having the men described in their employ. A STORM. Last Saturday night this county was visited by quite a heavy rain which caused the Cottonwood river, South Fork and other streams in the county to raise considerably higher than they had been for some time past; but which did many thousand dollars' worth of good. However, there was some wind with it, south of this city, which did considerable damage. On Prairie Hill, a fine horse, belonging to Joseph Schwalling, was blown against a barbed wire fence, and was very badly cut on one of its sides; and several trees were blown down on the place of Philip Uhl. The wind, in its course, seemed to bound like a ball, and the next place it struck, which was about midnight, was the residence of T. L. Upton, on Buck creek, which it moved on its found, about one inch south, the wind, which, no doubt, was whirling, being in a southeasterly direction. It then passed on to the James McNea place, on the same creek, formerly owned by J. B. Davis, Sr., and here it blew the house about sixteen feet from its foundation and against a tree, and blew the barn down, scattering it along for about 500 yards. The next place it struck was about one-fourth of a mile down the creek, in the timber of John Duckett, which it twisted around considerably, breaking off a large number of limbs and tearing up a number of trees by the roots. The next thing it struck was the wind mill of W. W. Hotchkiss, which it blew two fans. A horse of Mr. Hotchkiss was also considerably hurt by being blown against a wire fence. It then passed on to the place of Christian Mickeljer, just below Mr. Hotchkiss; where it blew down two large elm trees and broke off the tops of a number of trees in the timber; then it jumped over the house and came down on Mr. Mickeljer's orchard, and blew down 27 large trees which had considerable fruit on them; the damage at Mr. Mickeljer's being about \$300. It then crossed the Bazaar road and blew down a good deal of B. F. Beach's fence and took one-half the roof off his barn. It then crossed the creek to the Madden place, on which J. R. Kalfus is now living, and blew the lot off of the stone barn, turning it end for end and setting it

down about twenty feet distant; and quite a number of shingles were blown from the residence, and the trees in the timber were considerably damaged. It then crossed the hill, to the place of Jacob North, on South Fork, where it blew off the roof of the kitchen and dining room, blew the porch away and tore the shingles from a good deal of the main house the same as if they had been scraped off with a shovel. It also blew down a number of trees in Mr. North's orchard. Soon after the wind had passed it began to rain, accompanied by a considerable quantity of hail. 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 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. 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." How to secure 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. Arrangements will probably be made by which some trains will be run direct to the World's Fair grounds without change or delay. WAS IN A HURRY. A woman on Broadway was calling after a boy who was going down the street the other day. A pedestrian who thought the boy might be deaf, halted him and queried: "Isn't that your mother calling after you?" "Yes." "Well, why don't you pay attention?" "Oh, you don't understand; pa was reading the COURANT, this morning, and he saw an advertisement of a soda fountain made by Chapman & Co., Madison, Ind., and I want to catch the mail with this letter to the firm asking for a catalogue. Pa likes soda water and so I, and you bet we are going to have Richards buy one." "Oh, go along, you'll be late for the mail," replied the pedestrian. 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 \$28.40. Tickets on sale April 25th, 1893, \$12.00, 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. FOR SALE. A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x25 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. WANTED.—A Representative for our Family Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables our purchasers to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$108. Another \$108.00. A third week's cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of our books. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO. THE PANTRY FOR JUNE NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Notice is hereby given that proposals for the building of abutments, including grading, for a bridge across Fox creek, at Robertson's crossing, will be received at the County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Thursday, July 6, 1893, at 12 o'clock, m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$50 forfeit. Specifications on file with County Clerk. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Witness my hand and official seal, this 6th day of July, 1893. M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk. [SEAL.] [First published in the Chase County Courant, June 1st, 1893.] SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. In the District Court of the 15th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas. Mary E. Brinkerhoff, executrix of the last will and testament of Van Wyck Brinkerhoff, deceased, plaintiff, vs. H. N. Simmons, Mary E. Simmons, and The Missouri Valley Land Company, Chase County National Bank, The Western Farm and Mortgage Company, S. J. Jones, The American Real Estate Investment Company, Edward Russell, Receiver of the Western Farm Mortgage Company, and The American Real Estate Investment Company, and School District Number Thirty-five (35), defendants. By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 15th Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on MONDAY, THE 30 DAY OF JULY, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court house of said county of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit: Lots four (4), five (5), six (6), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22), except one square acre in the southeast corner of lot No. ten (10), used as a family burying ground, and one square acre in the northwest corner of lot eleven (11), belonging to School District No. thirty-five (35), all in section eighteen (18), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) E. of 6 P. M. Also a tract of land commencing at the southwest corner of lot No. twenty-three (23), section seven (7), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) E. of the 6 P. M.; thence north nine hundred and forty (940) feet to middle of county road to a point on the north and south line between lots twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23), in said section, thence in a southeasterly direction, following middle of county road to a point on south line of lot No. twenty-five (25), thence west two thousand seven hundred (2,700) feet to place of beginning, containing nineteen and fifteen one-hundredths (19 15/100) acres. Crops reserved at time of sale. Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, H. N. Simmons, and Mary E. Simmons, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs. J. H. MURDOCK, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas. Sheriff's Office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, May 31st, 1893. BY MADDEN BROOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff)...

Report on Taxation.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1893. To the Board of Trade and Transportation:—Gentlemen:—The matter of taxation is one of great interest to all the people...

All sorts of ideas exist as to how best make application of measures to accomplish the procuring of funds necessary to carry on the work and execute the laws...

With all the efforts made to secure full returns of personal property by the enactment of stringent laws, the employment of tax inspectors, etc., the result is that the returns show a falling off in twenty-seven years from 1865...

The principal opposition to exempting personal property from taxation comes from the rural districts of the state. Now, it is a well established fact...

What other people want is a multiple tax that they can collect off everybody else.—Texas Union Workman.

What they ought to want is a natural tax which will fall at once on those on whom it should fall.

FARMERS believe in the taxation of personal property, and that it must be rigidly enforced. They are compelled to pay it on all such property and demand that the rich, the great capitalists and the millionaires must be made to do the same...

Now, how would it effect the different counties if the state tax was collected only on real estate. The eighty-eight counties in Ohio pay for state purposes in all \$4,759,127 on a total duplicate of \$1,731,356,467...

Take the four city counties of Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Lucas and Franklin, on a real estate duplicate of \$887,557,290 a levy of 4,977,015 mills would make them pay \$1,580,078 or 33.20-100 per cent...

The New York legislative committee prepared and recommended the passage of a law whereby mortgages on real estate shall be taxed for state purposes half of one per cent...

here could better loan at five per cent. if a rate of half of one per cent were the limit, than at six per cent with taxes as now applied...

Offer every inducement possible by moderate taxes, by facilities for the prompt and convenient handling of manufacturers' products...

We have frequently called attention in our columns to the haphazard way in which acts are introduced and carried through legislatures...

On May 3, 1892, just four days after the substitute act was passed another act was passed purporting to amend the laws which had been repealed by the act of April 30, 1892...

The Kansas City Star says that in a test case against a citizen named B. T. Whipple, Judge Gibson handed down a decision fining the defendant \$2.50 and interest, poll tax imposed by the city charter upon every male person over the age of twenty-one who fails to vote at any general city election.

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AD VALORUM DUTIES.

A Wide Difference of Opinion by Republican and Democratic Authorities. One of the fundamental principles of the Reform club's proposed tariff bill...

The following are some of the interesting as well as amusing criticisms of the press upon this feature of the bill: TRICKS OF THE TARIFF.

There is one point upon which free traders and protectionists agree. It is this: That ad valorem duties should be levied only under emergencies; they beget fraudulent valuations; they require the services of specialists as custom house officers; they fluctuate; and therefore militate against accurate estimates of the revenue for a given year.

The only tariff duties which can be properly imposed, and which the necessities of the government justify, are those which are ad valorem. If the values are properly assessed this system is absolutely perfect.

The Reform club considers ad valorem duties the only just ones. The principal arguments against these duties are the difficulty of correctly appraising the goods and the possibility of fraud by means of undervaluation.

Another view. Ad valorem duties were long ago disproved by the best tariff authorities. We have today frauds enough in the custom service. The undervaluation which we have now would then become a gigantic system...

This principle of ad valorem duties is certainly worthy the highest commendation, and it ought to need very little commendation to democrats, because it was the basis of the tariff law from 1846 to 1891...

It seems almost axiomatic that the fairest way to tax is in proportion to value, and that is exactly what an un-mixed ad valorem duty does. We believe that the adoption of this principle by congress will be both beneficial and satisfactory to the people.

But the chief argument against specific or mixed duties is that they are confusing and afford easy cover for imposing the burden of taxation on the poor. The shifting from one kind of duty to another, that has been so largely indulged in under republican rule, makes it almost impossible to show conclusively what is the actual effect of the change...

Compare the difference between specific and the ad valorem system of duties, and I maintain that the latter is justly entitled to the preference. The one principle declares that the duty shall be paid upon the real value of the article taxed; the specific principle imposes an equal duty on articles greatly unequal in value.

principle of justice, the ad valorem mode of taxation is entitled to the preference. I believe that if we adopt a fixed rate ad valorem wherever it can be done, the revenue will be subjected to fewer frauds than the injustice and frauds incident to specific duties.

Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, and author of the Walker tariff, said in 1845: "The tax upon the actual value is the most equal, and can only be accomplished by ad valorem duties."

PAUPER NATURAL GAS. A Strange Omission by Mr. McKinley in Framing His Tariff Bill. Mr. McKinley strangely overlooked one article when he framed his tariff. Natural gas is imported largely into Buffalo from Canada.

Mr. McKinley strangely overlooked one article when he framed his tariff. Natural gas is imported largely into Buffalo from Canada. It enters by means of pipes. It is not accompanied by any invoice or consular certificate.

VOICE FROM THE TOMB. The Expiring Gasp of a Once Noted Republican Statesman—What Clarkson Said. J. S. Clarkson, in his address at Louisville to the republican politicians...

Now comes Clarkson, who as a party leader is as thoroughly discredited as anybody in the organization, mouthing the conceited boast that a majority of the people are republicans on real republican issues.

The Tribune's Admission. The New York Tribune is not so dead sure, since November 8, that there are "no flies on protection." During last fall's campaign it published hundreds of columns of erudite protection doctrine; then, the man who would whisper an evil word against protection was a traitor to his country.

Mr. Clarkson says the younger element is coming to the front in the republican party. If this is true it is a fortunate thing for the republican party, and it would have been much better for that organization if Mr. Clarkson's speech had been delivered by one of that element.

Clarkson says that the young men of the country are not flocking to the republican party. Of course, young men are naturally averse to old fogies. —St. Paul Globe.

RESULTS OF RECIPROCIITY.

The Balance of Trade as Affected by Republican Measures. Exports of gold and the excess of imports over exports invite attention to the degree of success attending the attempt made in the McKinley bill to regulate trade balances by reciprocity arrangements.

The reciprocity section of the McKinley bill was intended to correct this inequality in our trade—to make our exports to South America equal our imports thence, or, at any rate, to reduce the excess of imports.

After a trial of reciprocity up to the close of the fiscal year 1892, our experience with Brazil, the leading South American country and the first to agree to the reciprocity requirement, was as follows: Our exports to Brazil had increased in two years from \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000.

It is a luminous commentary on the republican party's promise to check imports and keep our gold at home, that when it reluctantly loosed its hold on power our imports had largely increased, our export trade had dwindled, and our gold was leaving the country in millions per week.

In the light of these facts it requires a good deal of assurance to attribute the disturbance of business growing out of exports of gold to the election of a democratic president.

FOSTER'S FINANCIERING. A Chance for Republicans to Repeat Their McKinley Donations. Charles Foster, who was secretary of the treasury under Benjamin Harrison, has failed in business. Of course he was an expert financier or he would not have had the important portfolio in the Harrison cabinet...

When McKinley fell by the wayside as the result of ill-considered endorsements of friends republican politicians and well wishers came to his aid and supplied him with funds wherewith to meet his obligations.

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CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Facts That It Will Not Do to Entirely Overlook. Civil service reformers, are, as a rule, earnest, sincere and honorable men. They are sometimes, however, a little hasty. It is essential that good men in office should not be disturbed, it is also essential that bad men in office should be removed.

It must be recollected that there are in office at the present time many more republicans than democrats. Some of these republicans have held office since the days of Grant. They were appointed at a time when the spoils system was most revolting.

These facts, it is true, cannot excuse a violation of the letter or the spirit of the law. They do not furnish a reason for a clean sweep, but they do afford a presumption that the administration is not always wrong when it makes a removal.

All the administration can expect and all that it probably aspires to is that the presumption of good intentions should be in its favor. The course which the mugwump authorities have pursued thus far is most unjust.

MCKINLEY ASPIRES. The Major's Cunning Play for the Presidential Chair. It is plainly apparent that the friends of Gov. McKinley are handling him with special reference to placing him in the presidential race for 1896.

The severe set-back encountered by the g. o. p. did not change the major's purpose, but somewhat altered his plans. For months he had nothing to say and then made a sure thing on a sympathetic reception of his utterances by giving them to the two or three men who own the sentiments and control the actions of the Ohio wool growers' association.

With two such conspicuous figures as Harrison and McKinley in the field, the lesser lights may have hard sledding, but with Ohio wavering and Indiana in the democratic column, the minority party may conclude to look elsewhere for presidential timber.

Gov. McKinley says that "the republican party requires neither eulogy nor apology." No, what it really needs is an obituary, constructed on the lines of the plain, unvarnished truth.

Republican papers all over the country are expressing a yearning desire that Gen. Clarkson will restrain his vocal organs for many moons to come. His famous Louisville speech established his reputation as a star exponent, but as a political leader he is a howling failure.—Detroit Free Press.

GET TOGETHER.

Labor Must Be a Unit in Thought, a Unit in Purpose and a Unit in Action.

There is one great factor in the industrial system that is beginning to make men think, and that is the machine. Invention is revolutionizing trades. A few years ago the machine was considered helpful to labor, it was hailed as a public benefactor, and its usefulness was admitted by the worker.

A few years ago printers laughed at the idea of setting type by machinery. Now the Mergenthaler Co. is said to be unable to manufacture machines fast enough. At least 50 per cent. of the compositors are displaced wherever this machine is introduced.

Carroll D. Wright, government commissioner of labor, says in the manufacture of agricultural implements machinery has displaced fully 50 per cent. of human labor, and in some places 75 per cent. Formerly one man turned out one gun stock in one day; now three men turn out from 125 to 150 gun stocks in ten hours.

The Machinery Constructors' association of New York is quoted in the labor bureau report of that state as follows: "There is a steady increase of labor-saving or idleness-creating machinery. There are more men than work. The state is interested; society is interested; law, order, peace and security demand that a remedy be found."

Bosses locked out electrical workers at Cincinnati for belonging to a union, and the latter brought suit. Foraker defended the bosses, and the unions are sending red-hot resolutions at him. Now the employers are playing back at the men by instituting charges of a criminal nature against them.

The Trans-Mississippi congress, which met at Salt Lake City, and which was composed of all classes of men, demanded government construction and ownership of the Nicaragua canal and the free coinage of silver.

MACHINERY VS. HUMANITY.

The Tools of Production Should Belong to Labor or the Hours of Labor be Steadily Reduced.

The Journal of Knights of Labor of recent date contained an article from the pen of T. V. Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, on the absolute necessity of a closer union among the industrial forces of America and a strong plea for harmony among the producers of the country.

"What are the needs of the hour in the industrial world of to-day? That is a question that naturally brings up a host of conflicting opinions and thoughts. It suggests remedies ranging all the way from a strike for higher wages, or the removal of an obnoxious superintendent, to the establishment of a system of industrial co-operation in which the man who works will reap the full reward of his toil, and in which no man will enjoy the increase which follows labor done by other hands than his own.

"The order of Knights of Labor started out to gather all branches of toil within one fold—the artisan, the mechanic, the miner, the railroad man, of every grade, and the laborer. From chimney sweep and scavenger all the way to the farmer and draughtsman, we hoped to have them all sit down in council together and compare notes. The question which came up for discussion when the idea of solidarity of labor was first seriously considered was: 'What are the needs of the hour in the industrial world of to-day?'

Notwithstanding all this, there are unions that do not take part in the labor day festivities. Some of these bodies maintain that the American trade union idea is not 'advanced' enough for them, whatever that may mean. They persist in making ridiculous attempts at getting up May-day demonstrations, presumably out of sympathy with their brethren in Europe, but which are entirely futile so far as any good results are concerned.

The leather trust is a settled fact, and will at once commence doing business. The company has been organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, with a capitalization of \$130,000,000, \$60,000,000 of which is guaranteed 8 per cent. cumulative preferred.

"We must get together and have an organization that will have separate degrees. One degree is to discuss trade matters and such other affairs as relate to the regulation of the wage issue. We have a wage question, and until we remove the question under which it exists, we must meet and deal with it. This wage question should be discussed by farmer and mechanic, by laborer and student, until all know it and its bearings.

"In order to do this we must get together. Seven years ago I said that I was willing to step aside for the man whom the united organizations favored. I have held to that opinion all these years, and am now more than ever convinced that my place is outside of office. When the time comes to select the chief officer of the united forces of America's industrialists, I will, if alive, cheerfully second the motion with as much pleasure as I ever seconded a motion in all my life."

Labor organizations on the continent of Europe are agitating for compulsory trades unions to be organized and managed by government officials, laws to be made to the effect that every workman must belong to the organization of his trade, and those refusing to join may be fined and sent to prison by the police authorities.

Carrriage and wagonmakers of Boston won nine hours in a week's strike. Charters were issued to the newly-formed unions at Watertown, N. Y., and Lynn, Mass. Portland (N. Y.) and Amesbury (Mass.) craftsmen are organizing.

LABOR CELEBRATIONS.

American Laborers Should All Celebrate the American Labor Day.

We are informed by cable dispatches that the May-day demonstrations throughout the continent of Europe generally passed off in a quiet and orderly manner, with little or no disturbances of an unlawful nature. We are extremely glad that such has been the case, for the reason that any undue hilarity on the part of the people, so long as existing conditions prevail there, is pretty certain to terminate in added misery for those whom the authorities hold responsible for such occurrences.

These May-day celebrations in Europe are in reality protests against burdens now resting upon the laboring classes—resting heavily and gallingly. In some localities the demonstrations are directed against exorbitant taxation or severe military regulations, in others against unreasonably long hours of labor and starvation wages, while in other places the protest may be directed against a condition of affairs entailing idleness and want, where there is no work and no wages.

The working people of America have long since decided that the first Monday in September should be observed as "labor's holiday," and it is then that the working men and women lay aside their cares and devote themselves to such pleasures and merry-making as their individual fancy suggests, or as they collectively determine upon. They make a show of their strength by taking part in monster parades, which are usually followed by picnics and excursions, balls and parties, singing and speech-making, everything under the supervision and direction of organized labor, and designed and carried out for the glory and perpetuity of organized labor.

Remember the Bitters is sold in bottles only, never by the gallon or in bulk.

Hard as it is to borrow money, it is often easier to borrow it than to pay it back—Somerville Journal.

To Cleanse the System Effectually yet gently, when constive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

It is a sign that the trees have come to stay, when the season as soon as they begin to leave.—Rochester Democrat.

Mr. Cobb recently married Miss Webb; he regretted they were intended for each other as soon as he spider.—The Lutheran.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, June 5. CATTLE—Best heaves..... \$ 4.50 @ 5.50

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Common to prime... 5.00 @ 5.75 HOGS—Packing and shipping... 4.50 @ 5.25

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Native steers..... 3.80 @ 5.55 HOGS—Good to choice..... 4.50 @ 5.00

Contract vs. Understanding. Now there is found a big hole in the alien contract labor law, through which all the people of the world can enter the United States to take the places of American miners and others.

IT'S RATHER TOO MUCH FOR YOU—the ordinary, bulky pill. Too big to take, and too much disturbance for your poor system.

If you're suffering from Catarrh, the proprietors of Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy ask you to try their medicine. Then, if you can't be cured, they'll pay you \$500 in cash.

A Matter of Health

It costs more to make Royal Baking Powder than any other, because its ingredients are more highly refined and expensive. But the Royal is correspondingly purer and higher in leavening strength, and of greater money value to the consumer.

Where the finest food is required, the Royal Baking Powder only can be used.

Where the question of health is considered, no baking powder but Royal can be used with safety. All others are shown by official analyses to contain lime, ammonia or alum.

OLD SUBSCRIBER (to editor)—"Can you lend me five dollars?" Editor—"We cannot." Old Subscriber—"Paper not done much, eh?" Editor—"Well, we're holdin' our own."—Atlanta Constitution.

At Pittsburgh the skin of frogs was used to finish every one detected in counterfeiting the Bitters, and the redoubled efforts that are being made to protect the public from the deception of these unprincipled pirates.

Nothing of original or superior merit but has its imitations and counterfeits, even to imperiling the health of communities. For this reason the proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters caution their patrons to scrutinize every bottle offered (and it is sold only in bottles) and verify its many marks of genuineness.

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If you're suffering from Catarrh, the proprietors of Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy ask you to try their medicine. Then, if you can't be cured, they'll pay you \$500 in cash.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Emulsions, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red.

NEARLY 1000 MILES IN A LITTLE OVER 1000 MINUTES. The New Fast Train—VIA THE—Lake Shore and N. Y. Central Route. CHICAGO TO NEW YORK—IN—20 HOURS.

DRESS MAKERS. FIND THE Latest Styles. L'Art De La Mode. 7 COLORED PLATES. ALL THE LATEST PATRONS AND NEW YORK FASHIONS.

For all home uses. A carton of Home Nails all sizes, a carton of Home Tacks all sizes. All Dealers Sell for all home uses.

Garfield Tea. Overcome possible causes of headache. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Dizziness, Bilious, Stomach Free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 310 W. 42d St., N. Y.

THE PERSON WHO FEELS THAT HE IS POOR IN FRIENDS NEED ONLY ISSUE INVITATIONS TO DISCOVER THAT HE IS MISTAKEN.

BORE WELLS DRILL BEST MACHINERY. WE MANUFACTURE and TOOLS. Free. LOUISIS & NYMAN, TYLER, OHIO.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 30 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

PISSA CURE FOR Consumption and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Pissa's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It is not injurious to the stomach. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A. N. K.-D 1451. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

JACOBS OIL CURES SCIATICA Back Aches Neuralgia. IT HAS NO EQUAL.

SAY DO YOU LIKE TO CHEW? IF YOU DO, CHEW "HORSE SHOE."

Have you heard that there is to be a World's Fair in Chicago. The World's Inn? and that while you are doing the Fair it will be the best and most convenient Hotel you can possibly get.

If you don't know all about The World's Inn, you should send for our Pamphlet, which will tell you where we are, what we are, and why you should stay with us.

SEND NOW OR CUT THIS OUT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE. Chas. E. Leland MANAGER WORLD'S INN 60th Street and Madison Avenue Chicago, Ill.....U.S.A.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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

FALL OF A WALL.

It Causes the Death of Four Firemen at Omaha, Neb.—A Storm Raging at the Time.

OMAHA, Neb., June 5.—This city received a dual visitation from the elements Saturday evening. All day rain had fallen intermittently, the storm blowing from the east. Shortly before 7 o'clock the wind chopped about to the north and in a few moments the city was submerged by one of the most disastrous floods ever experienced. Rain was accompanied by heavy electrical display and high wind.

And in the midst of the flood came a fire that entailed a loss of nearly a quarter of a million, with the additional horror of four deaths and many persons injured. The dead now known are: George Coulter, R. J. Morris, —Cox, —Morrissey. All of these are firemen.

When the storm was at its height, flames burst from the fifth story of the building occupied by the Shiverick Furniture Co., on Farnum street. In response to the general alarm all the companies of the city department responded, but the fire was beyond control. It entailed a loss of fully \$200,000.

West of the Shiverick building was a two-story structure, occupied by Ed Maurer's saloon and restaurant. On top of this building six firemen had gathered that they might better fight the flames. While they were there the west wall of the Shiverick block fell outward.

Two of the firemen heard the cry of horror from the crowd and leaped from the building, only to be buried by bricks on the sidewalk. They were quickly rescued from their perilous predicament. The falling walls crushed the two story building like an egg shell and the four firemen on the roof were carried down to an awful death.

WORLD'S FAIR, SUNDAY.

A Considerable Fizzle—Many of the Best Displays Locked Up.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, June 5.—There was no great outpouring of the working classes or any other class at the exposition yesterday. The oppressive heat and a heavy storm of lightning, thunder and rain, which came in the middle of the afternoon, accounted in part for the slim attendance. The cafes with their broad verandas, the beer-gardens and the restaurants within the park proper, were liberally patronized all day.

The English buildings which were closed to the public last Sunday remained locked, cards on the doors announcing the fact to the disappointment of visitors.

Many of the finest exhibits in manufacturers' and other departmental buildings were also hidden from the view of visitors, because the exhibitors did not propose to work seven days in the week. The coverings which protect the exhibits at night were not removed, and all the visitors could see were big, ornamental booths and show-cases disguised with canvas or iron sheeting. The exposition authorities have no right to remove the covering without the permission of the exhibitors, and no arrangement has yet been made for unveiling on Sunday. Not even a flag was to be seen on the buildings of Great Britain, Canada, New South Wales and India, and the doors were locked. The visitors were denied access to the displays of the United States government in the big domed building and the small adjuncts. Machinery hall was as silent as it was last Sunday. It was a dull day for the guides and catalogue sellers. Nearly all the visitors were Chicago people, and they did not have much use for printed matter to enlighten their minds as to the exposition, because they knew where to go and what to see.

GOLD CONTINUES TO GO.

The Reserve Below \$90,000,000—No Way of Stopping It Permanently Under Present Laws.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—At no time since specie payments were resumed, on January 1, 1879, has the net gold in the treasury of the United States been as low as it is to-day. The amount is \$89,939,317.

While no uneasiness is felt at the treasury department because of the continued loss of gold from the treasury, still Secretary Carlisle is not unmindful of the fact that a limit may be reached where the confidence reposed in the treasury by the people may be shaken. How to replenish the treasury with gold has been a problem seriously considered by the administration for some time. The issue of bonds is the usual remedy suggested, but it is known that the president is not in favor of this alternative except as the last resource, and even if they are issued treasury officials are not by any means confident that the treasury gold replenished in this way will long continue.

It is contended that to obtain gold in this way, with the present laws in force, simply means the government borrowing gold at interest for the purchase of silver, with no assurance that gold so obtained will remain in the treasury longer than the time necessary to take it out.

Another Ocean Race.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The steamers Campana, of the Cunard line, and the Paris, of the American line, left port this morning, and before they arrive at their destinations some of the transatlantic records may be broken. That the Campana has the best chance, there is little doubt. She has made only three voyages, but in each of these broke the record of some steamer that had gone before.

Ready Cash Wanted.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Grant locomotive works is being pressed by some of its creditors, and in order to provide ready cash has called a meeting of stockholders. The trouble was precipitated by the recent strike of machinists, which prevented the company from making deliveries on its contracts and thus securing ready money. The establishment is solvent and the assets greatly exceed the liabilities.

Justice Bradley, of the supreme court, has ruled that a civil service employe, when discharged, has a right to demand the cause for it.

HUNGRY VULTURES.

Raid Upon the Choctaw Claim That Caused a Suspension of Its Payment.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is not impossible that an unpleasant scandal may develop within a few days in connection with the payment of \$9,000,000 to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian nations, as authorized by a clause in the Indian appropriation bill of the Fifty-first congress.

When President Cleveland, a few days ago, approved and accepted the deeds, nothing remained to be done but to put the warrant for the payment of the money through the routine channels at the treasury department. Instantly, as if by magic, the lawyers, lots by lots, strikers and leeches of all sorts congregated in Washington.

Everything started out smoothly, and when the treasury department closed Saturday, there was every indication that the vultures would be able to seize their prey, as Secretary Carlisle, just before leaving the city, ordered the \$1,000,000 warrant to be issued. The warrant was drawn by Chief MacLennan and sent to the office of the first comptroller of the treasury, to be paid to the proper representative of the Indians. But the warrant was not delivered, and its payment has again been suspended. As soon as the treasury doors were opened the chief beneficiaries of the big claim were in the treasury corridors and the others were waiting at convenient points within hailing distance outside.

In addition to the direct beneficiaries there were subcontractors in the persons of boarding house keepers and small merchants of various kinds, who had liens upon the cash in the shape of due bills. The entire crowd were thunderstruck when the word came out that "payment had been suspended for a day or two until the return of Secretary Carlisle."

It was difficult, indeed, for the lawyers and lobbyists to understand this, because it was Secretary Carlisle himself who gave the order for the payment of the warrant. They soon learned, however, that Acting Secretary Hamlin is the man who, notwithstanding his chief's order, gave orders that the warrant should remain upon the first comptroller's desk for a day or two.

Investigation developed the fact that Mr. Hamlin took this action because of his knowledge that President Cleveland is now engaged in investigating the charge that this vast sum of money has been heavily discounted to the lawyers, lobbyists, etc.; that if it is turned over to the persons now authorized to receive it there will be little left for the Indians who sold the lands.

MINE DISASTER.

Twenty-six Miners Perish in a Mexican Coal Mine.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., June 5.—Fire broke out in the Fuerte coal mine near here and at least twenty-six miners have perished. The particulars obtainable are these:

The Mexican International railway, which recently came into possession of the mines, is operating a narrow gauge road with a small engine which penetrates the main entry, hauling in empty and bringing out loaded cars. This main entry is lined on the sides and at the top with cross-timber and three air shafts from it supply the mines with ventilation. The entrance of the track is on the north side of a range of hills, through which it passes down an incline to the mouth of the tunnel on the banks of the Rio Escondido river. Workings are all to the east of the main entry and some fifty men were employed taking out coal. At 4 o'clock yesterday evening, shortly after the locomotive left, the mine was discovered to be on fire and smoke and flames were seen issuing out of the airshafts. About one-half of the miners were working near the main tunnel and these made their escape, leaving twenty-six of their number to perish from the heat and smoke and from the poisonous gases which spread like lightning to every portion of the mines. All the miners employed were Mexicans and most of them leave destitute families. It is reported that all parties responsible for the management of the mines have been placed under arrest pending an investigation of the causes of the disaster. But for the prompt action of the officials of the Mexican International and their heroic efforts the mine would have been destroyed and none of the bodies would have been recovered. This is the first great disaster in the history of coal mining in Mexico.

THE HOMESTEAD CASES.

Proceedings Against Frick et al. Quashed—A Nolle Pro. for the Strikers Protable.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 5.—The proceedings in the Carnegie cases growing out of the Homestead strike were ended suddenly to-day, though the grand jury had found true bills against Chairman Frick, Vice Chairman J. G. A. Leisham, Secretary Lovejoy, Otis Childs, Superintendent Potter, Robert and William Pinkerton and all the Pinkerton employes engaged in the Homestead riots, the charges being murder, riot and conspiracy.

The private counsel for the prosecution sent a letter to the district attorney stating that no just cause existed and as a result the court quashed all the indictments.

There was much talk regarding the disposition of the cases, and the general opinion was that this would be followed by a nolle pro. in most of the cases against the Homestead strikers. The bail of the latter was renewed, as this is the last day of the March session of the court.

A Remarkable Discovery.

PADUCAH, Ky., June 5.—A most remarkable discovery was made to-day by some laborers employed on the farm of County Surveyor W. S. Ghoslon. A poplar tree five feet in diameter was sawed down, and in the hollow of it the remains of a human skeleton were found, in a perfect state of preservation. The tree, to all appearances, was perfectly sound, except about seven feet above the ground was a notch, as if the tree had once been chopped into, but the cavity had grown over. The placing of the skeleton in the tree is supposed to have been the work of Indians.

REIGN OF TERROR.

Quarrymen Near Chicago Go on a Strike and Raise "Merry Ned."

CHICAGO, June 5.—There was a reign of terror along the route of the Chicago drainage canal, between Lemont and Rome. Four hundred quarrymen struck for an increase in wages, and, armed with clubs and revolvers, marched from one quarry to another, forcing the men to quit work, thus gaining additions to their ranks and stopping at many saloons on the way until, almost crazed with liquor, they left the quarries and rushed upon the nearest camp of contractors on the great drainage canal line. Camp after camp was visited and each man was driven from work, and where they had temerity to resist were assaulted. Many men were painfully beaten, and it is thought that one, James Powderly, will die.

The strikers encountered no serious opposition at any of the camps until they reached that of the McCormick Construction Co. They were met by McCormick himself, and he told them not to do any damage to the property. They began to hurl rocks at him, striking his horse and bruising him. McCormick retreated and procured a Winchester rifle, at the sight of which they left. His men, however, are all quiet.

At Mason, Hogan & King's camp, the rioters struck and wounded Peter King, a brother of the contractor. A freight train on the Santa Fe killed one of the strikers, who was on the track near Rome. The strikers number about 2,000 men, 1,200 of them being employed on the drainage canal. The cause of the strike is that the stone companies reduced the wages from 17½ cents to 15 cents per hour.

FREAKS OF A STORM.

A Piece of Land Sinks Four Feet—Twenty Inches of Rain in Seven Days.

COTTON PLANT, Ark., June 5.—A heavy wind and rain storm passed over this town on last Wednesday evening, doing much damage.

Three miles south of town a terrific tornado spread death and destruction. Many farm houses and barns were blown down. East of Bayou de view, in Monroe county, the damage was even greater.

The plantation of John Gaslow was left without a house of any kind standing. At the railroad tank on Bayou de View the engine house was blown away and the boiler thrown from its foundation. The width of the tornado was about one and one-half miles and very little timber is left standing.

On William Clifton's place one colored boy was killed and another seriously wounded. The rainfall here for the past seven days is more than 30 inches. All telegraph wires have been down for more than 36 hours, hence details of the damage done by the storm are hard to get.

The tornado cloud was of the regulation funnel shape and traveled as usual, from southwest to northeast. The most wonderful incident after it had passed was a land sink on Mr. J. B. Hudson's farm, where a piece of land twenty feet wide and sixty feet long, in his corn field, sunk about four feet, leaving square banks on all sides.

DUN'S REPORT.

The Weekly Review of Trade Not So Roseate—Gold Exports.

NEW YORK, June 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade for the past week shows a general improvement during the past week, and those who saw the beginning of permanent recovery in the better tone a week ago are disappointed. The money markets have been closer, especially in the interior, and manufacturing and trade are more restricted than before. Gold has gone out again, the exports for the week being about \$5,000,000, and the treasury gold reserve has been drawn down to about \$90,000,000. In nearly all departments of trade uncertainty about the future has a depressing influence which is now clearly perceived in decrease of new business, and while most manufacturing works are now employed on full orders, these run out the number of works closed increases. Philadelphia reports much disturbance in iron, on account of a change in railway rates with much complaint of collections in all branches. Trade at Cleveland is fairly good, though money is close. The iron trade at Pittsburgh is less encouraging; pig is weaker and finished iron very low in price, with weaker tendency. At Cincinnati general trade shows little improvement and collections are slow. At Indianapolis collections are unsatisfactory. At Detroit money is close, vessel rates very low; trade, though good in volume, is at very low prices.

Happy Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Choctaws are paid, so are the Chickasaws. Green McCurtain, the Choctaw treasurer, and the balance of the delegation started west with the warrants for the money drawn on the sub-treasury in St. Louis. The whole amount of the appropriation was \$2,991,000. An error of about \$49,000 was afterward discovered and the Indians remitted it. Of the balance the Choctaws got \$1,514,094, the Chickasaws \$735,903. A balance of \$699,000 was left here in Washington, presumably for Robert L. Owen, as the 20 per cent. attorney fee due in the affair.

The Robber Caught.

LEBANON, Mo., June 5.—S. A. Wilson was arrested here last night charged with the robbery of the Missouri Pacific train near Pacific Wednesday, May 24. He confessed his guilt and said he had one accomplice. Officers expect to have this accomplice within twenty-four hours.

Wilson had \$500 on his person when arrested. He was formerly a telegraph operator and a letter found in a valise near the scene of the robbery gave the clue that led to his arrest.

Brooks Storey Escapes.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 5.—Brooks Storey, the express robber who has escaped from the Mississippi penitentiary at Jackson three times and was recently captured at Americus, Ga., escaped again this morning while en route to Jackson. He was in charge of Deputy Sheriff Montgomery, who spent last night here with his prisoner. When the fast Queen and Crescent train was near Vines, 30 miles below here, running at a fast rate, Montgomery took a nap and Storey jumped out of the car window. He was manacled but got away.

BRIGGS AGAIN.

The Noted Heretic is Hounded—Declared to Be a Heretic and Suspended from the Ministry.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Having decided by a vote of 383 to 116 that it had a heretic on its hands in the person of Dr. Charles A. Briggs, the first thing for the Presbyterian general assembly to do when it met yesterday was to consider what should be done with him. Accordingly a committee was appointed to bring a verdict, and its members were requested to get to work at once.

After a long session the committee brought in this recommendation: "Suspension from the ministry," and the assembly adopted the report.

During the session of the committee a motion was made by Dr. Stewart to adopt a resolution admonishing Dr. Briggs for his delivery of the inaugural, and requesting him to refrain from further spread of his teachings, against which the church has spoken. It was suggested, however, by another member, that possibly admonition would be of no avail, and it was decided that a sub-committee should wait on Dr. Briggs and ascertain what position he would take in the case. As had been expected from his speeches, they found that Dr. Briggs was not disposed to take back or modify anything which he had said. Upon making this report to the full committee it was decided that the only thing to do was to suspend him from the further practice of the offices of a Presbyterian minister, and this was agreed to by a unanimous vote. Dr. Briggs is suspended indefinitely and can only be reinstated on his recantation of the matter in his speeches and writings to which objection has been made. It is unlikely that he will ever do that.

PENSION OFFICE REORGANIZED.

A Full Corps of New Chiefs in the Various Departments.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The pension office has been reorganized. The following important appointments were made in the bureau of pensions:

Charles McKivitt, of Syracuse, N. Y., to be chief clerk, vice A. W. Fisher, who has been appointed a special examiner. John H. Anthony, of Illinois, to be assistant chief clerk. Frank E. Anderson, of Virginia, to be law clerk, vice M. B. Bailey, resigned. A. A. Aspinwall, of Pennsylvania, to be chief of the board of review, vice R. A. Dunham, resigned. James R. Fritts, of Indiana, to be chief of the special examination division. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, of New Hampshire, to be chief of the old war and navy division, vice C. W. Filer, resigned. E. G. Crabbe, of Washington, to be chief of the middle division, vice W. L. Reynolds, resigned. George T. Ribble, of New Jersey, to be chief of the western division. A. H. Pord, of Pennsylvania, to be chief of the southern division, vice F. H. Allen, resigned. John D. Kynaston, of Minnesota, to be chief of the record division, vice E. J. Totten, resigned.

PLANKINTON BANK SUSPENDS.

The Pride of Milwaukee Unable to Stand the Lappen Failure.

MILWAUKEE, June 2.—The Plankinton bank closed its doors yesterday morning when the following notice was tacked to the front door of the institution: "Owing to the failure of our efforts to reorganize the bank and to the continual withdrawal of deposits we have thought it best for the interest of all depositors and stockholders to close the bank. PLANKINTON BANK. The suspension is largely due to the failure of F. A. Lappen & Co. and two weeks ago, with liabilities that will probably amount to \$750,000 when the worst is known. The Lappen firms, so far as claims have been recorded, owe the Plankinton bank between \$200,000 and \$250,000 and this sum is due on Lappen's personal notes, which are considered practically valueless. The Lappen inventory shows that the estimated value of the latter's stock is \$298,888, but it will not bring a sum anywhere approaching this figure, and ahead of the Plankinton bank claims are others amounting to over \$100,000. The outlook for the Plankinton is therefore not favorable.

SIoux LANDS TO BE OPENED.

Negotiations Concluded for the Purchase by the Government of a Fine Agricultural Tract in South Dakota.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The commission appointed last summer to treat with the Yankton Sioux Indians, in South Dakota, for a cession to the United States of their surplus lands, has submitted its report to Secretary Hoke Smith, together with the articles of agreement. All of the unallotted lands on the reservation are to be ceded to the government in consideration of the sum of \$600,000, of which \$10,000 is to be paid per capita within sixty days after the ratification of the agreement by congress. The remainder, bearing 5 per cent. interest, is to be retained in the treasury, payable at the pleasure of the government after twenty-five years. The ceded lands, which are said to be one of a high grade for agricultural purposes, are to be disposed of under existing land laws.

Serious Cholera Reports.

PARIS, June 2.—The sanitary board has announced that forty cases had been reported in the department of Morbihan, in the western part of France, since May 15. Of these twenty-three have resulted in death.

LONDON, June 2.—Lloyd's sanitary inspector at Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, announces the outbreak of cholera at some of the stations on the Tigris and at Bussorah, a port on the Shat el Arab, in consequence of which river traffic has been suspended.

Five Peddlers Murdered.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 2.—News has reached here of the murder and robbery of five peddlers by a band of brigands in the state of Jalisco. The peddlers were passing in a body along an unfrequented road when the bandits, eight in number, led by Manuel Lagarto, a desperate robber, attacked them. The peddlers attempted to defend themselves and all were quickly killed. Their goods, money and mules which they were riding were taken by the outlaws. A troop of state rifles are in close pursuit and the capture of the band is expected.

Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Generally the week ending May 29 has been favorable to crops in the Atlantic coast and Gulf states, and the condition of cotton is reported to have been decidedly improved in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and Texas. In the west and northwest, however, while the weather has been favorable for the prosecution of farm work, it has been too cool for rapid advancement of vegetation and quick germination of seed.

Cholera Disappearing.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—The official statement as to cholera in Russia is the most encouraging yet. The Volga and most districts are free and the province of Saratoff, which lost 50,000 people in 1892, has only a few isolated cases. The disease still lingers in the Caucasus.

Gladstone's Assailant Indicted.

LONDON, June 1.—The grand jury has found a true bill against William Townsend, who was arrested recently on suspicion of intending to kill Mr. Gladstone. Townsend will be tried at the Old Bailey, probably on Thursday next.

FINAL RESTING PLACE.

The Remains of Jefferson Davis Honored at Richmond—A Great Military and Floral Display.

RICHMOND, Va., June 1.—The Jefferson Davis funeral train arrived here yesterday morning and was saluted by artillery, the firing continuing until the body rested in the capitol. From the depot the casket was escorted by the R. E. Lee camp of the First Virginia regiment, the march up the hill and through the capitol grounds in the early morning hour being most impressive.

Miss Winnie Davis and the rest of the family on the train joined Mrs. Davis, who arrived last night from New York with Col. J. C. Wood Taylor, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Col. Robert C. Wood, of Louisiana, both grandsons of President Zachary Taylor and nephews of the first wife of Jefferson Davis.

At 3:30 o'clock the body was removed from the caisson drawn by six white horses caparisoned in black and the line of march was taken up for Holly-wood. Houses along the line were almost without exception draped in black and the national, state and confederate flags, the latter predominating, were either floating to the breeze or worked in funeral colors. The streets along the route were packed with people.

Nothing of a tumultuous or noisy character marked the day or the progress of the cortege while the scene was a most imposing one, although the whole city seemed to be in mourning. The time set for the procession to move was 3 o'clock, but there was a short delay in starting. First came Gen. John B. Gordon, chief marshal, and staff of some fifty prominent confederate officers, followed by a number of military companies. Then came the catafalque behind which were carriers containing Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Miss Winnie Davis, the governors and officials of the southern states and many other prominent citizens, followed by the confederate veteran camps and civilians.

As was expected would be the case, flowers were strewn along the route in front of the catafalque and the sight indeed was a pretty one. Women and little children performed a large part of this feature of the parade. The bells of the town were tolled while the procession was in progress.

The display of veterans was undoubtedly much greater than at the unveiling of the Lee monument, and never since the war have so many confederate soldiers been seen in one body in Richmond. They marched in fours, headed by the mounted officers, and swiftly and steadily assuming the places assigned them, seemed to come in endless succession. Except for the absence of muskets and swords, it was as if the confederate armies were on the march once more. As the veterans poured by the carriage in which Miss Winnie sat, one rifle and drum corps after another played a dead march. But when the Maryland men came up their band gave "Nearer My God to Thee" and the daughter of the confederacy burst into tears and hid her face in her handkerchief. When the military movement was complete the coffin, the open grave and the family were surrounded by three solid walls of men. Outside of this triple circle was a dense crowd of thousands upon thousands.

The grave was of unusual depth and size and was carefully constructed of brick lined with confederate national flags. At the foot was the battle flag and on the sides, with broad stripes of red and white, the confederate colors, a broad and massive cover of polished oak for the lower vault lay by the side of the grave. Across it were stretched eight or ten lines of new webbing of red and white. Four carriages held the floral offerings, everything of this kind which had been received from New Orleans to Richmond, though only a few bunches of wild flowers, having been carefully preserved and carried out to the cemetery in carriages to be laid in the grave. As soon as everything was in readiness the Stonewall band, of Staunton, played a funeral dirge composed by Prof. Jacob Rinehart. Rev. William Mumford then read a selection of Scripture. Bishop Thompson, of Mississippi, was to have taken part in the services, but he was unable to come. Rev. W. W. Landrum then read the hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," which was sung by the crowd. At the close of the hymn Dr. Hoge stepped forward and said: "Let us pray," and nearly every head in the vast assembly was bowed. Rev. Dr. O. Barten, of Norfolk, pronounced the benediction.

After the benediction the casket was lowered into the grave. After the bugle signal came taps and the infantry fired a salute which announced that the services were over. The column then moved to Gettysburg hill, where the annual memorial services of the Ladies' Hollywood association took place, which consisted of the decoration of the graves of 16,000 confederate soldiers, after which prayer was offered and a hymn sung.

RAMIFIED CONSPIRACY.

Newspaper Report of an Extensive Smuggling Ring on the Northwest Border Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Secretary Carlisle has during the past few days received several telegrams which fully confirm the newspaper dispatches as to the discovery of a conspiracy on the northwestern border to smuggle opium and Chinese into the United States. These telegrams, which for the present are withheld, go further, it is said, and intimate that quite a number of government officials, collectors of customs and special agents are implicated in the conspiracy.

A Rival of the Benders.

FARRAULT, Minn., June 1.—Eleven skeletons have now been dug up from the ground where Jacob Crow's inn stood between 1852 and 1857 and five have been identified. Two are women, Vera and Addie Lawson, of Vermont. The others are Harry Morrison, of Ohio, Charles B. Langdon, of Boston, and Carl Stuart, of Tennessee.

The skull of every skeleton found contains an indentation and it is believed the people were all murdered by Crow for their money. Detective McHugh has traces of Crow, who left Farrault in 1857 to go to Butler county, O., and thinks he may yet find the man.

TROUBLE AGAIN.

More Trouble Brewing in Pittsburgh Over a Threatened Reduction of Wages.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 1.—A second Homestead, probably without its record of bloodshed, seems to be an inevitable result of the forces which are working in the iron industry of Pittsburgh in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys. Next Tuesday the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will begin its annual wage conference in this city. Whatever conclusion may be reached in that convention, the big iron men have determined that wages shall come down. D. B. Oliver, of Oliver Bros. & Co., employing 4,000 men and boys, and B. F. Jones, ex-national chairman of the republican committee and an employer of several thousand men, gives views to this ultimatum. Each firm will make its own figures. Andrew Carnegie is helping along by declaring that trade will get no better until production is greatly restricted, but predicts no further trouble in his mills.

Last year's fight drove the 15,000 employes of the six Carnegie plants out of the Amalgamated association. The Schoenberger mill also became non-union last year. So did the Elba iron works. Park Bros. & Co.'s steel works and Morehead Bros. & Co.'s iron works had already been lost to the union. Today, counting only plants engaged in manufacturing iron and soft steel, there are fifteen union and nineteen non-union mills in this county, the headquarters of the iron and steel trade of America.

The Linden Steel Co. has built a seven foot tight board fence around its works. Competition with the Carnegies is declared to be impossible except with cheaper labor. Some of the firms are known to have positively determined upon non-union labor unless the Amalgamated association consents to a reduction. At the Amalgamated meeting the reduction of the puddlers' scale and a restoration of 10 per cent. taken from finishers last year will be demanded. A long shut down is anticipated.

THE FIRST MONTH.

The World's Fair Hardly Paid Operating Expenses Better Times Expected.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Yesterday closed the first month of the exposition. The weather and the general impression that the fair is not finished have affected the attendance and the average has not been as high as the governing officers of the fair expected before the president of the United States pressed the button May 1. There is no denying that the treasury department of the fair is pressed for ready money, although the banks which are represented in the local corporation stand ready to advance money at any time to tide the exposition over. But money is owing to contractors and employes and the former find much difficulty in getting quick and full payment of their claims. There will be a severe policy of retrenchment in all departments in the fair. The discharge of 2,000 employes is contemplated, the distribution of passes is to be kept within the narrowest limits possible.

The directors are heavily interested in the financial success of the exposition, and they can be relied on to do all in their power to reduce the expenditures and increase receipts in spite of public opinion or individual interests. Before the opening the enthusiasts connected with the fair talked about an average daily attendance of 100,000, but that number has only been reached twice—on the opening day and memorial day.

Special fete days and single fare excursions from distant points will swell the crowds for the next five months, but the European patronage is not being relied on to any great extent in figuring up prospective receipts. For the month of May it can only be said that the fair has not much more than paid operating expenses.

TO STAND TRIAL.

Dr. Briggs in a Decided Minority in the Presbyterian General Assembly.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Presbyterian general assembly voted yesterday to sustain the appeal in the Briggs heresy case, and he will have to stand trial again. Before beginning the roll call, the moderator announced that the form of answer would be "sustained" and that the commissioners might vote "to sustain in part," but that such votes would be counted as part of the total to sustain the appeal. The roll was then called in the midst of an almost painful stillness, the spectators in the gallery rising to their feet in their anxiety to catch every response. The vote was announced at 10:15 by the stated clerks as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 499; to sustain the appeal, 298; to sustain in part, 85; total, to sustain the appeal, 383; not to sustain, 116.

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