

Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892.

NUMBER 41.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The general opinion among members of the house of representatives is that business can be closed up and congress adjourn by July 15 or 20.

A TELEGRAM has been received at the navy department from Capt. Johnson, commanding the U. S. S. Mohican, dated at Sitka, Alaska, announcing the seizure of the vessels Kodlak, Lottie and Jennie for violation of the modus vivendi.

REPRESENTATIVE PIERCE, of Tennessee, has introduced in the house a bill to provide for the free coinage of silver bullion into standard silver dollars. It is identical with the silver coinage bill pending in the senate as modified by Senator Stewart's amendment.

The president on the 29th sent to the senate the nomination of John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be secretary of state. As soon as the announcement was made to the senate it went into executive session and at once confirmed the nomination.

The president has approved the joint resolution directing the president to proclaim a general holiday commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America on October 21, 1892.

MR. LACEY, comptroller of the currency, severed his official connection with the treasury department on the 29th. He left Washington for Chicago to assume his new duties as president of the Bankers' National bank of that city.

The senate committee of the Columbian exposition reported favorably on the bill in aid of the world's Columbian exposition. The bill is the same as that agreed upon by the house committee and makes an aggregate appropriation of \$41,315, including an issue of 10,000,000 silver half dollar sovereign pieces.

As a result of partition proceedings between the Willard brothers, the Willard hotel at Washington was sold at auction to the highest bidder. It was supposed to be worth over \$1,000,000. The terms were \$300,000 cash; balance on time.

The president has sent to the senate the nomination of George M. Johnson, of Louisiana, to be a civil service commissioner, vice Hugh S. Thompson, resigned.

PROF. THEODORE WILLIAM DWIGHT, professor of municipal law at Columbia college, died at his home in Clinton, N. Y. Over 5,000 persons left New York in one day recently for Europe.

The David B. Hill club of New York ratified the nominations of Cleveland and Stevenson and pledged its support. The sales agents of the anthracite coal companies met at New York and advanced the prices of coal to eastern points. This probably means an advance to customers of fifty cents a ton over the present prices. An increase of twenty-five cents per ton for western points was decided upon.

The jury in the case of Dr. John A. Irwin, charged with performing an illegal autopsy on the body of Washington Bishop, which has been on trial in New York, came into court with a disagreement. The jury stood nine to three for conviction.

Two men were killed and three other persons injured by a tornado at Gloucester, N. J.

The Homestead iron mills locked out its employees on the 30th. The sheet iron manufacturers fixed up matters with the Amalgamated association.

A row boat containing eight persons who were out on the river for pleasure at Cologne near Boston sprang a leak and sank. Five girls and one man were drowned.

FOUR men were killed while at work laying the stone abutments to a railroad bridge under Broad street, Providence, R. I. The bank above caved in, completely burying alive Patrick Sullivan, Leroy Libby, Pietro Grandio and Pasquale D. Iroreo.

Two Italian cooks at Ingham's mills, near Dodgeville, N. Y., found a package which they supposed to be salt and used it in flavoring soup which they were preparing for fifty men. Both tasted the soup before dishing it out and one died. The package contained arsenic.

The C. O. Bernard Manufacturing Co. of New York, is in financial difficulties. Liabilities \$150,000.

The state board of arbitration has settled the Boston boiler-makers' strike, the men to receive sixty hours' pay for fifty-eight hours' work per week.

The Poughkeepsie bridge over the Hudson has been sold under foreclosure for \$600,000. It will be turned over to the control of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad.

A New York broker appeared in the produce exchange wearing a straw "grandfather's hat" eighteen inches high and very broad. He was then made the leader of a triumphal procession.

MR. AND MRS. BLAINE are to spend the summer at Bar Harbor, Me. Yale defeated Harvard in the two boat races at New London, Conn., on the 1st.

An explosion of gas in the cellar of a New York tenement house caused the injury of five persons, three seriously.

The New York Times says: "William C. Whitney will not accept the chairmanship of the democratic national committee. 'A great many persons have been good enough to mention my name in connection with the position,' Mr. Whitney said, 'but I will not take it under any circumstances.'"

THE WEST.

St. Louis capital is building a powder mill near Alton, Ill., to oppose the powder trust.

A WIRE fence war is threatened in the Cherokee country because of a decision of Judge Landrum of the circuit court.

BILLY SMITH, of Boston, and Charley Gleason, of Portland, light weights, fought at the Pastime club, Portland, Ore., with five ounce gloves for a purse of \$700. Smith won in the fourth round.

THERE was an incendiary fire at Guthrie, Ok., causing a loss of \$50,000.

TIP-O-TIP, masquerading through the country as a son of King Cetewayo, of Africa, has fled from Cincinnati. He was connected with a gang of burglars.

GEN. JOHN BIRDWELL, of California, was nominated for president by the prohibition convention at Cincinnati; J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, was nominated for vice-president.

GEORGE HOOD was killed by a threshing machine accident near Vinita, I. T. In crossing a gutter the separator became detached from the engine which was hauling it and ran down upon it, crushing him against the firebox.

THE severest storm that has ever visited that section struck Carmi, Ill., late the other night. Stewart's drug store and the opera house were unroofed and torrents of water poured into both buildings. The sheds attached to Williams' livery stable were destroyed. The plate glass in stores was demolished and trees were torn up by the roots.

PRESIDENT JOHN M. EGAN, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road, has issued a circular stating that the Chicago Great Western Railway Co. has taken possession of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad and appurtenances as leased and will hereafter operate the same.

The Chicago & Ohio River Railway association is believed to be in a shaky condition. The trouble is over the commission question.

HIGH water in Illinois caused farmers to cut off heads of their wheat to save it.

A GOVERNMENT exploring and surveying party has left Tacoma, Wash., for Alaska.

A ME prairie wolf recently attacked a citizen of Fairfield, Ia., at his own door and was killed with difficulty.

DR. J. S. KNOX, of Chicago, is dead.

The express freight train, east bound on the Chicago & Erie road, was wrecked by unknown wreches ten miles east of Huntington, Ind., and ten cars of bullion, silk and fine horses went into the ditch. No one was killed.

The ticket nominated by the republicans of Kansas is as follows: For governor, Abram W. Smith; lieutenant-governor, R. F. Moore; judge supreme court, D. M. Valentine; secretary of state, W. C. Edwards; auditor of state, B. K. Bruce; treasurer, J. Bruce Lynch; attorney-general, T. F. Garver; superintendent of public instruction, J. C. Davis.

JOSEPH L. MERRILL, son of ex-Gov. Merrill, of Iowa, and secretary of the local Land and Water Co., attempted suicide at San Bernardino, Cal., by first cutting his throat with a pocket-knife and then gashing himself about the head with an ax. Merrill has been slightly deranged from overwork.

THE SOUTH.

PRESIDENT D. B. ROBINSON, of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railway, was at Velasco, Tex., inspecting the steamship wharves and terminal facilities and examining the jetties at the mouth of the Brazos river. He stated that his road would have a deep water outlet on the gulf coast as soon as possible.

THE Potomac Valley branch of the Western Maryland railroad, which is to be the connecting line between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Western Maryland and the Reading across the Cumberland valley to the west, has been completed.

THE Texas battleship was safely launched at the Norfolk navy yard. For the third time in two months the village of Auvergne, ten miles from Newport, Ark., was visited by a violent windstorm. Two residences were blown off their foundations, stables blown away and a two-story colored school-house and lodge room leveled to the ground.

THE Louisiana general assembly has passed a bill whereby lotteries will not be allowed in the state after December 31, 1893. The act exempts from its operations the premium bond drawing of New Orleans.

A COLLISION at Altheimer, Ark., on the Cotton Belt caused the death of five persons.

WHILE workmen were engaged in building an addition to a large building on Main street, Lynchburg, Va., the wall gave way and buried a number of people, and J. H. Winston, owner of the building, and two others were killed and several colored men badly hurt.

THE Camden & Alexandria railroad of Arkansas has passed into the hands of Jay Gould.

THE Louisiana legislature has appropriated \$38,000 for a state exhibit at the world's fair.

TWENTY-TWO young priests have been ordained by Cardinal Gibbons at the Jesuit college of the Sacred Heart at Woodstock, Md.

THE officers of the steamer Alice report that the entire country along the Amite river between Lake Maurepas and Port Vincent, La., is under water in consequence of a freshet. Business has been wholly suspended, mills have been stopped and many families are leaving their homes for the hills.

GENERAL.

THE action of the German government in abandoning its attitude of reserve toward Prince Bismarck, as evidenced by the threats made in the official North German Gazette, has caused a decided sensation throughout the empire.

GEN. BRANDALA, commanding the troops operating against the Indians who revolted in the state of Sonora, Mexico, reports that the Indians have been subjected and have been corralled in the mountains.

THE independence Belge says that since the betrothal of Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania to Princess Marie of Edinburgh Mlle. Helen Varesco, whose love affair with the crown prince caused such a disturbance in Roumanian politics a short time ago, sends to Princess Marie every two or three days a love letter written by the crown prince during their courtship.

THE Norwegian cabinet has resigned. FRANK EDMONDS, of the coast survey, is missing. He started to climb Mount Conners, in the high Sierras.

STATISTICS of Germany's foreign trade for May shows a large increase of exports over the same month in 1891. The exports for the first five months of this year show an increase of 600,000 tons over the exports for the corresponding period in 1891.

FOURTEEN Chinamen have been sentenced to state prison, after which they are to be returned to China, for trying to enter the United States.

SIX lives were lost and hundreds of houses inundated by a recent flood at Matanzas, Cuba.

THE sugar crop of Cuba is expected to aggregate 900,000 tons—100,000 more tons than the crop of last year.

REPORTS of election rows come from various parts of Ireland. During a fight arising from the burning in effigy of Healy and O'Brien, a Parnellite was stabbed. In Ballina, County Mayo, Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Daniel Crotty were pelted with stale eggs, cabbages and stones.

A SWALEN's supply steamer has been seized outside of Behring sea, causing much excitement at Victoria, B. C.

THE Inman steamer City of Chicago went ashore inside the old head of Kinsale, Ireland.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended June 30 showed an average decrease of 0.3 compared with last year. In New York the decrease was 10.9.

OWING to the Chinese exclusion law Hon. Bot, a wealthy Chinese merchant, is unable to land his wife, whom he but recently married in China. Bot says that he met the girl in Marysville, Cal., five years ago and they became betrothed. Her parents took her to China for proper education. A few months ago they were wedded. He came back with his wife and her young sister.

THE Rome correspondent of the London Standard says: It is officially denied that cholera has made its appearance in Brindisi. The government has issued a circular of instructions regarding precautions to be taken in the event of the epidemic invading Italy.

THE LATEST.

CHOLERA has appeared at Astrakhan. ARTHUR HAZELTINE, his wife and Nellie Narramore were drowned at Meadville, Pa., by the upsetting of a skiff on the Fourth.

A YOUNG man was killed by a sky rocket at Evanston, Chicago, on the Fourth.

THE congress of the Sioux nation opened at Gettysburg, S. D., with an enthusiasm and attendance rarely equalled. Six thousand Sioux braves and their families were camped in two great villages or tepees above and below the city.

FOURTEEN lives were lost by the wreck of the Peter Stuart, which struck a rock off Nova Scotia.

PROF. GEORGE A. ROGERS, of Malden, Me., and his assistant, Thomas Fenlon, aeronauts, were killed by a collapse of their balloon at Boston on the Fourth.

EIGHTEEN members of the British house of commons were returned without opposition up to July 4, numbering nineteen conservatives, six liberal unionists and eight liberals.

At a picnic on the Fourth at Addison's Bridge, about eight miles east of Amite, Ala., a desperate shooting occurred between Thomas and James Bond, brothers, on one side, and Edwards Ricles and his son, Fraeller Ricles, on the other. Edward Ricles was killed outright. Thomas Bonds was shot through the lungs and James Bonds in the bowels. Fraeller Ricles was shot through the arm.

TAMMANY celebrated the Fourth at the Fourteenth street wigwag. A letter was read from ex-President Cleveland. The speeches were conciliatory. Senator Hill pledged his support to the democratic nominees.

THE people's party convention at Omaha, Neb., nominated Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, for president and James G. Field, of Virginia, for vice president.

A VIENNA correspondent says: Dr. Drasche, in a lecture yesterday, said that experience showed that the cholera at Balu and Tyria is less virulent than the true Asiatic cholera. He thought that the gravity of the outbreak had been exaggerated; that the disease would soon be checked by sanitary measures, and that there was no need of alarm or apprehension of its spread to Europe.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE has sent the president a cordial acknowledgment of the receipt of his telegram of sympathy and condolence at the time of the death of his son, Emmons Blaine. The president's telegram was sent the day young Mr. Blaine died.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Refreshing showers fell in many portions of southern and eastern Kansas on the 29th.

According to the testimony of an Atchison shoe merchant the prettiest foot in that town belongs to a colored woman.

A brother of Senator Buchanan, of Wyandotte county, died recently at Denver. He was in Colorado for his health at the time.

The Windsor hotel at El Dorado was struck by lightning during a late storm. The same day Otis Tabing was killed by lightning near Leon.

Railway employes at Newton adopted resolutions favoring low assessments of railroad property as an incentive for better wages.

The farmers of Kansas raise enough flax straw to make a great deal more binding twine than they need, yet with no factory for its use, the straw goes to waste.

It is the testimony of a farmer of southwestern Kansas that the amount of ground broken this year is equal to all the sod broken during the past five years combined.

A tornado struck Ashland the other afternoon, demolishing the top story of an entire brick block and flattening several frame structures. The storm gave ample notice of its approach and the people were all concealed before it struck.

John Kerrington, a laborer on the repair tracks in the Santa Fe yards at Argentine, became suddenly insane the other day. He strayed from his companions and was found trying to pry a wheel off a passenger coach with a crowbar.

Nelson Whitworth, a stonemason employed in the work of putting in the stone abutments for the new bridge at the corner of Seventh and Choctaw streets, Leavenworth, was instantly killed the other afternoon by a stone falling upon him.

The assessed valuation of real estate and personal property, exclusive of railroad property, in Wyandotte county for the year 1892 aggregates \$10,001,859. According to these figures Wyandotte county, though the smallest, is still the wealthiest in the state.

The attendance at Haskell institute, the United States Indian school at Lawrence, the past year has been larger than ever before, the present enrollment being 511. Thirty-four trades are represented. Twenty-seven finished the prescribed course of study.

George W. Greever, of Leavenworth county, was recently killed by being thrown from his horse against a barbed wire fence. Mr. Greever was born in Virginia in 1831 and had been a member of the legislature for Wyandotte and also Leavenworth counties.

Fire at Kansas City, Kan., the other morning destroyed Maj. E. S. W. Drought's large hay sheds, containing between 1,500 and 2,000 tons of hay. Maj. Drought estimated his loss at between \$30,000 and \$35,000. The insurance will not amount to more than \$5,000.

The bones of forty-four victims of the late civil war were shipped to Fort Scott from Miami, Tex., the other day for burial in the National Soldiers' cemetery. The government recently caused the bodies to be exhumed for the purpose of giving them a more honored burial.

The farm property of the late Judge Ruggles, of Lyon county, was sold the other day to a Chicago man for \$40,000. It consists of 1,500 acres, a large portion of which is under a fine state of cultivation. The estate took in exchange for the land a number of lots in Patterson's addition to Chicago.

At a late hour the other night W. B. Dana, aged 50 years, was found in the doorway of 337 Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan., in an unconscious condition. His skull was fractured and the position in which he was lying showed that he had fallen or had been pushed down the stairs. He was taken to the St. Margaret hospital, where he died.

At its late meeting in Topeka the state sheriffs' association changed its name from the Kansas Sheriffs' Co-operation to the Kansas Ministerial Officers' Association for the Suppression of Crime, and instructed the officers to have the organization chartered. A resolution asking the next legislature to offer a standing reward of \$50 each for the capture and conviction of horse thieves was adopted.

A suit has been filed in the district court of Wyandotte county through which it is expected to break up an industry established by certain persons in different parts of Kansas. The suit is brought by the Southern Kansas Live Stock association against J. C. Edwards to recover the value of four steers. The amount involved is not much, but it is the intention to test the old Kansas law allowing stray cattle to be held for damages.

George H. Heim was found in the hay loft of the barn at his home in Kansas City, Kan., the other morning gasping for breath. A few minutes later he died. He had left home the day before, saying that he was going to get shaved, and this was the first his family had seen of him since. A domestic going to the barn in search of eggs heard groans overhead. She called Mrs. Heim who, reaching the loft, placed the dying man's head in her lap and began to question him, but he would not answer her.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Meeting of the National Convention at Omaha.

The Delegates Welcomed to the City by the Mayor—Ellington, of Georgia, Temporary Chairman—First Day of the Convention.

OMAHA, Neb., July 3.—When the national convention of the people's party of the United States opened in this city at 10 o'clock Saturday every person present seemed to be in a congratulatory mood over the large attendance, and there was a general opinion that harmony should be selected to lead the hosts in the coming campaign.

There was a slight lull as Chairman Taubeneck, of the national committee, stepped to the front and announced that the first national convention of the people's party was now convened in regular session. Then there was a burst of applause.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Benjamin Diefenbocker, chaplain of the last Nebraska legislature and a well known alliance man.

"The next thing in order," said Chairman Taubeneck, "will be an address of welcome by Hon. George P. Bemis, mayor of the city of Omaha."

Ben Terrell, of Texas, on behalf of the convention, responded to the address of welcome of Mayor Bemis. Chairman Taubeneck announced the list of temporary officers selected by the national committee and these officers were selected by acclamation.

C. H. Ellington, of Georgia, was introduced as temporary chairman and in his speech of acceptance said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Countrymen, Brethren: I salute you. From far off Georgia, the great empire state of the south, I come to greet you. Language fails me. I have been absolutely unable to tell my high appreciation of the honor this greatest of conventions has conferred upon me by electing me to the temporary chairmanship. But when my mind turns to the great purpose for which we have met together, its depth, length, breadth, its wonderful conception, its vastness of search, all that is wrapped up in it, what it means to us, what it means to the world, and what it would mean should victory crown our efforts—all these things crowd upon me, I long for the tongue of Gabriel, whose trumpet tones shall reach to the farthest end of the globe, arousing and convincing the people wherever its sound should fall upon the human ear. In all the history of this country which should be the land of the free and is "the home of the brave," there has never been another such gathering of the people [Applause.] North, south, east and west are today mingling their hosts together in sense and for a purpose never before realized in this country. [Applause.]

The eyes of the world are upon us. Some are looking at us with hate and fear in their hearts, while others are watching us prayerfully, anxiously, hopefully. Nothing would give greater joy to our opponents than to see his vast assemblage of the people's representatives disagree. They want us to bicker and wrangle. Hundreds of peas stand ready to note the first sound of discord, and in every direction the wires are waiting to transmit the hoped for news that we are in turmoil and strife. Brethren, friends, let us disappoint them; let us at the very beginning shake hands upon this point, that harmony, unity and good will shall prevail. [Cheers.] I believe it is possible for this representative body to meet, counsel, deliberate, perform its entire work and adjourn without one single word of discord. To this end I am absolutely, untriflingly at your service.

We are here to-day with the shadow of a great trouble resting upon us. He whom our hearts delighted to honor, our leader, the true, the tried, the honest Polk, is dead and has been taken from us just when we needed him most. Our hearts mourn his loss. No nobler soul ever breathed, none worked harder, suffered more, spent more than he did. He gave his life to our beloved cause and we do not believe it was given in vain. Oh, shade of the loving kind, heard, great Polk, may the mantle of thy spirit fall upon us to-day in our deliberations, to the end that we may be like-minded. I call on you to-day in his name that if there be a single vestige, an iota of sectional feeling or prejudice left in the hearts of any of us to wipe it out. I charge you that while we stand in the shadow of Polk's great love we reconcile ourselves to the great work of reforming this government and the man who honestly destroys its reformation is our brother. And I want to say that we can reform it. I believe that we will reform it.

At the conclusion of the chairman's speech Mrs. Todd, of Michigan, presented Chairman Ellington with a grave carved by the wife of Ben Terrell, from the tree planted by Washington at Mount Vernon—an announcement which was received with an enthusiastic chorus of cheers.

After the announcement of its membership the committee on credentials requested to meet immediately after adjournment in order that its report might be facilitated.

The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

The committee on credentials organized by electing John S. Dore, of California, chairman and A. E. Cole, of Michigan, and E. S. Peters, of Texas, secretaries. Several delegations had not arrived, and of the others known to be here were not reported to the committee, but it is known that most of the states are represented. The committee adjourned till 2:30 to receive other credentials. No contests are reported. James C. Boyd, of Springfield, Ore., was admitted as a delegate from Alaska.

Gresham Positively Declines.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.—In view of the interest throughout the country in the possibility of the nomination of Judge Walter Q. Gresham for the presidency by the convention of the people's party at Omaha and his acceptance of the honor, the News yesterday sent the judge the following dispatch:

Will you say something for publication in the Indianapolis News? Will you accept a nomination from the Omaha convention if tendered? In reply the News received the following: OMAHA, Ind., July 2, 1892.—To the Evening News, Indianapolis: I would not accept on any platform. W. Q. GRESHAM.

PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINATIONS.

Gen. Weaver for President—Field, of Virginia, for Vice President.

OMAHA, Neb., July 3.—The old guard has won and Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, is the candidate of the people's party for president of the United States. For five days it has been manifest that of all the leaders of the new party Weaver was the choice of the vast majority, but the peculiar availability of Judge Gresham overshadowed his personality, and it was not until the distinguished jurist positively declined to be a candidate that the delegates turned to their own ranks, and with almost one accord selected the veteran greenbacker as their standard bearer.

There were some who feared his greenback predilections might affect his availability, and it was these gentlemen who brought Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, to the front.

But the sentiment that one of the old guard should be selected to lead the old party was overwhelming and Weaver's triumph was finally most complete.

Indeed, the failure of the Gresham movement reacted promptly and powerfully in Weaver's favor.

The friends of the Iowan have contended for several days that those who persisted in booming Gresham after his practical refusal to be a candidate were actuated solely by a desire to defeat Weaver, and when the Gresham movement finally collapsed it lent the color of truth to this assertion and made the waverers turn unanimously to Weaver.

The candidacy of Kyle was effective only in humiliating the South Dakota friends of the senator. His own state delegation has always insisted that Kyle was not a candidate and the senator himself telegraphed that he did not desire his name to be presented to the convention.

Despite this, however, the anti-Weaver men, in the flush of their first ephemeral success, wired Kyle that he was the convention's choice, and that harmony demanded his nomination, and thus finally succeeded in getting a statement from the senator that if his nomination was demanded by the convention in the interest of harmony he supposed he could not decline.

Upon this conditional assent the anti-Weaver men placed Kyle in nomination and made a strenuous attempt to carry the convention, but even the eloquence of popular Bob Schilling was insufficient to stem the Weaver tide, which had been swelled to a sudden reaction in favor of the "Old Guard."

The National Committee.

OMAHA, Neb., July 3.—The following is the national committee as reported to the convention:

- Alabama—J. D. Ware, C. H. Manning and George F. Gaither.
- Arkansas—J. W. Dollison, J. M. Pittman and E. R. Ray.
- California—Jesse Poundstone, George B. Johnson and E. M. Hamilton.
- Colorado—I. G. Berry, J. A. Wayland and A. Coleman.
- Connecticut—Robert Pyne, A. S. Houghton and Henry C. Baldwin.
- Florida—S. S. Harvey, P. L. Jenkins and A. H. Lytle.
- Georgia—J. H. Turner, J. F. Brown and C. H. Ellington.
- I Idaho—A. T. Lane, J. H. Anderson and D. R. Monroe.
- Illinois—H. E. Taubeneck, Eugene Smith and W. H. Hess.
- Indiana—M. C. Rankin, G. A. Robinson and Frank Thomas.
- Iowa—W. H. Calhoun, W. S. Scott and A. J. Westfall.
- Kansas—S. H. Snyder, W. D. Vincent and J. W. Laybourn.
- Kentucky—A. F. Gorden, J. G. Blair and J. J. Scott.
- Louisiana—G. W. Bruce, B. F. Hardesty and J. W. Burt.
- Maine—H. S. Hobbs, Henry Betts and E. Boynton.
- Massachusetts—W. G. Brown, G. F. Washburn and Peter Gardner.
- Michigan—John C. Seabed, H. E. Allen and E. Green.
- Minnesota—Ignatius Donnelly, K. Halvorson and H. S. Martin.
- Mississippi—G. W. Dyer, I. S. Millraps and N. W. Bradford.
- Missouri—M. V. Carroll, A. Roselle and G. M. Gooch.
- Montana—C. Hanscom, J. W. Allen and J. H. Boucher.
- New Hampshire—L. B. Porter.
- New Jersey—H. D. Opydick, John Wilcox and J. Buchanan.
- New York—L. J. McMartin, Henry A. Hicks and L. C. Roberts.
- North Carolina—W. R. Lindsay, Thomas R. Long and S. O. Wilson.
- North Dakota—Walter Muir, W. T. McCulloch and Herman Michaelson.
- Ohio—Hugh Price, C. H. Cobb and M. W. Williams.
- Oregon—Joseph Waldrop, J. W. Marksberry and Charles E. Finch.
- Pennsylvania—V. A. Loter, J. E. Leslie and J. B. Aikin.
- South Dakota—A. Wardell, A. M. Allen and F. Zippa.
- Tennessee—W. H. Gwynne, L. H. Taylor and W. E. Wilkins.
- Texas—Thomas Gaines, R. W. Coleman and J. H. Davis.
- Virginia—H. Hobson, Marlon Page and Samuel I. Newberry.
- Washington—D. B. Hannah, M. F. Knox and C. W. Young.
- West Virginia—S. H. Peirson, John E. Staley and N. W. Fitzgerald.
- Wisconsin—Robert Schilling, C. M. Butte and Henry O'Brien.
- District of Columbia—Lee Crandall, Annie L. Diggs and G. A. Bland.
- Oklahoma—P. O. Cassidy and S. D. Dewer.
- The states and territories of Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming, Alaska, Arizona, Indian territory, New Mexico and Utah have not yet selected their committee men.

Four Boys Drowned.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5.—Four boys—Ed Smith, aged 16; George Smith, aged 13; William Harrison, aged 17, and Dave Toley, aged 20—were drowned yesterday afternoon in Spring's Gardens. A party of fifteen were out rowing when from some unknown cause the boat was capsized with the above result. The other eleven of the occupants succeeded in reaching shore. The bodies of the dead were recovered.

A GREAT "SCOOP."

How a Story Was Told Before Its Occurrence.

Some years ago while I was employed as a reporter for a leading New York daily paper, the rather curious incident herein recounted came to pass, but that was so long since it is doubtful if any of the readers of this journal remember its occurrence or the widespread ripple of comment thereby created at the time.

Within the office of the newspaper alluded to, as in similar places everywhere, pleasant countenances and smiles not infrequently concealed feelings of wounded sensibilities through some fancied unkind discrimination, and occasionally pent-up jealousies gave way to bursts of anger and torrents of vigorous though unpolished language. Something of this sort, I have long since concluded, initially led to the tiff between Angelo Romeri, a talented though vindictive young Italian, and myself.

Romeri had been doing criminal assignments, a kind of work in which he may be said to have fairly revelled, but his style or manner of writing up trials, etc., provoked unfavorable criticism and rendered the young man unpopular; whereupon the city editor transferred him to another department, and gave the criminal work to me. Romeri and I had been the best of friends, but directly the Italian was removed from his favorite pursuit and detailed to look after marine intelligence, a subject which wearied him, he became taciturn and positively "offish" in his behavior toward me.

At the period of which I am speaking New York city was agog over the extravagances and dissipations of one of those wealthy profligates nearly always to be found spreading their butterfly wings in that metropolis, creating a great talk for a brief season, and then snuffing out like a candle. His real name, if given, would be likely to strike the reader familiarly, but I shall designate him simply as Mr. Bascom. The name I have selected has the ring of a novelist's character, instead of being that of a real person, but I shall let it go at that.

Mr. Bascom was, as I have intimated, traveling the road of life at a wonderfully rapid pace. Possessing, as he did, what my young fellows called "slathers" of money, which alone was sufficient to have made him famous in any community, he had, in addition thereto, a good education, ready wit and a graceful, dignified bearing, a combination which, despite his frequent and wild debauches, gave him prominence in Gotham's social spheres. Half a dozen aristocratic clubs felt honored in having his name enrolled on their books. Many were the swell receptions and balls given in those days at his palatial home opposite the Palisades, and overlooking the broad, picturesque Hudson, near Tarrytown. Nothing bounded his hospitality, and an accomplished wife, aided by a score of select and well-dressed servants, contributed to make his home the abode of perennial enjoyment.

It was on a certain bright June morning succeeding a tempestuous night that I sat reading a daily paper on one of New York's big ferry boats coming up the bay from Staten Island, when two men came and took seats near mine. They were talking about a vessel that was reported aground off Sandy Hook. I made a note of the substance of their conversation, and upon reaching the office naturally mentioned what I had overheard. The word was passed around till it reached the ears of Romeri, whereupon that gentleman posted off to the telegraph office for information, only to find out in the course of an hour that the rumor was totally lacking in foundation. Afterwards he vowed it was a trick instituted by myself with a view to causing him unnecessary trouble, though I was innocent of intentionally misleading him.

Some months elapsed and the vessel episode had been forgotten, when duty again called me out of town. For the purpose of obtaining the confession of a notorious scoundrel I had been sent to Sing Sing prison, but my errand to that delightfully situated "stone jug" had proven a flat failure. As I was returning to the office late at night to make my report the train on reaching Tarrytown at 11:30 o'clock made only a brief stop, because we were running six or eight minutes behind schedule time, but the pause was sufficient to allow a stout, pleasant-faced gentleman to get aboard. The newcomer entered the coach occupied by myself and a couple of dozen sleepy heads, and, perceiving that I was about the only person awake, he came and sat in the chair adjoining mine. The gentleman struck me as being a man of force and character, and as we soon became engaged in conversation I found him to be above the average in intelligence. Soon we were friendly, and as the train ped along my companion grew quite communicative. For some reason or another our talk turned upon the frivolities of the day, and the gentleman drew a long breath as he remarked that virtue was its own reward. That he had known trouble, or that something lay heavily on his heart, I gathered from the earnestness of his speech and the accompanying sigh, and discreetly forbore continuing the unpleasant subject. Turning abruptly and looking me straight in the eye, he said, inquiringly:

"Have you any friends on the newspapers?" This, to me, was a puzzling interrogatory. My cultivated instinct for news clashed with an ingrained regard for truth, and a toss-up almost was necessary to determine which should have right of way; but recalling the form of his question and using it as a basis for arranging a truce for my conscience, without blinking I answered:

"None that I know of."

"Well, then," he said, lowering his voice and leaning toward me, "that being the case, I don't mind telling you something, but it is a secret that I shouldn't like to have get out. You've probably heard of Fred Bascom?"

"Heard of him? Why, I know him well. You mean F. G. Bascom, the big real estate man?"

"Yes, and owner of the largest hotel on the coast of Maine, and also of the Bascom block, and thirty or forty tenement houses in New York. I am related to him, and have just left his house. What would you think if I told you he committed suicide this evening?"

"What?" I exclaimed, with unfeigned astonishment, "do you mean to say Bascom has taken his own life?"

"Yes, yes—it is only too true," my companion replied, as he chokingly repressed a sob and began fumbling about for a pocket-handkerchief. "I ought not to have told you this, but I am dazed as yet, and scarcely know what I am doing. As I was saying, I am his nephew, and have just left the grief-stricken family to go for an undertaker."

"When did this occur?" I inquired, in the regular professional way, momentarily forgetting myself, and making a movement toward my note-book. The gentleman observed the abortive pass at my inside coat pocket, whereat a pained expression came into his face. I saw the mischief I had done, but quickly reassured him by making another dive at another pocket, this time fetching a cigar. I had squared myself, and he continued:

"Fred came in at half-past ten to-night, looking as well as usual. He spoke very few words to anyone, but went immediately to his sleeping apartment. Locking the door and taking a loaded pistol from the drawer of his book case he shot himself in the right temple, spattering his brains all over the mirror of a dresser, against which he fell. Oh, sir, the sight when we burst the door open was simply awful!"

"Why, this is—" I was going to say "a good story," when I recollected myself. "Why, this is unfortunate—a real calamity. Do you know I always supposed your uncle's immense wealth yielded the next thing to perfect contentment?"

"Far from it. Of late he has experienced periods of melancholy, and in his mind has foreseen all sorts of approaching disasters. Undoubtedly he labored under a spell of mental aberration at the time of his arrival home to-night. But my dear sir," I exclaimed, the speaker, unexpectedly seizing my hand, "treat this thing as sacred—as confidential between you and me—will you? The idea of suicide is so repugnant to our family that we intend keeping the manner of Fred's death from becoming public. Will be given out in to-morrow morning's paper that his sudden demise was due to heart failure. Promise me never to tell what I have told you."

So pathetically was the last appeal made that my conscience rose up and shook its fist in my face. I began to cough violently, and was thus enabled to evade giving a direct answer, but my eyes looked the falsehood, thus arranging another compromise between greed and conscience. While struggling to control my manufactured cough I managed to divert his mind with an inquiry:

"Did he leave any written message explaining his action?"

"None had been found" when I left. Possibly a letter may turn up to-morrow."

"At what time did I understand you to say this thing occurred?"

"At exactly twenty minutes before eleven o'clock."

"No doubt about his being dead, is there?"

"At this question I thought I discerned traces of a smile on my companion's countenance. Assuredly I must have been mistaken, for clasping his hands together, the gentleman fervently exclaimed:

"Doubts? No! I only wish to God there existed room for doubting it. I was among the first to enter his room after the fatal shot had been heard. Fred was lying across the rosewood dresser, with his head blown half off, while his right hand rigidly grasped a revolver. Immediately I summoned the family physician, who, after a brief examination, announced that death must have been instantaneous."

My companion ceased speaking as the train pulled into the depot at Forty-second street. Arising to depart, his hand was extended as he bade me goodbye, and again he entreated secrecy on my part. Hurriedly I inquired his name, and he replied: "George Bascom," and then disappeared from my view.

As soon as he was gone my constrained indifference and composure vanished. Quickly I got into a cab and directed the driver to take me to the office, and to lose no time in getting there. While going across town at breakneck speed, it may be surmised that my brain whirled as rapidly as the wheels beneath me. I had within my grasp what newspaper people denominate "a scoop," or what otherwise would be known as a piece of exclusive information with reference to an important event. Once en route I ceased speculating as to how my account of the tragedy should be handled long enough to question the probability of its correctness. Phaw! I thought, what grounds had I for doubting my informant's veracity? Wasn't he a perfect gentleman? Could anything be more probable than that Bascom, the dissolute son of a dissolute hotel-keeper who had expired in delirium tremens years before, had blown his head off? As a matter of fact scarcely a week had elapsed since I had found myself one afternoon sitting on a park bench meditating upon the extreme probability of this very occurrence in the near future. The man is "going it" too fast, I mused, and as a result of his excesses he is likely to die suddenly or take his own life.

One o'clock found me at the desk driving a pencil as though my existence depended on its movement. At half-past two the hastily written chronicle,

nearly a column in length, was completed, and, with flaming headlines, dispatched to the composing room. The forms went to press after three o'clock, and by four o'clock I had received copies of the paper, and sauntered over to Doc's place to enjoy the luxury of being regarded as a deep one—as a man who is "away up" in his profession. Some of the boys from all the principal offices were sure to be there, and I wanted to give them the pleasure of gazing upon the hero of the hour in person. On the way over I tiptoed along, as one who has accomplished a wonderful feat should do.

Reaching Doc's place I tarried a moment in the bar-room to exchange greetings with the proprietor and then proceeded upstairs. Fumes of tobacco filled the room, and a host of reporters were there, as usual. The crowd appeared to be larger than customary, and everybody was talking at the same time. My appearance occasioned a profound hush throughout the department, which surprised me not in the least, for I felt entitled to rare consideration. But immediately following the ominous pause came shouts of laughter and derisive hoots from twenty Bohemian throats.

A CURE FOR MELANCHOLY.

The Find That Transformed a Man's Nature.

When he was but a tiny little baby Deepthinner wore an almost painfully thoughtful expression on his face. While yet in the cradle he seemed to have a premonition that life was not to be a joke with him. He refused to play with his own pretty toys or to be amused by the ordinary toys found in every well-regulated nursery. He seemed to have an infantile dislike for Poppe's lines:

"Behold the child by nature's kindly law Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw. So far as his own case was concerned, he proved Mr. Pope to be a wholesale falsifier. He refused to be pleased or tickled with anything. His whole deportment said plainer than words could do that if he had his life to live over again he wouldn't do it. During childhood and youth his melancholy seemed to become more intense than ever. He was awful sorry about everything. Everybody said that falling in love might cure his malady, but it didn't. After he married he was so sad that grass would not grow in the yard about his house, and every dog that caught sight of him howled mournfully. If he had worn blue goggles the world would not have looked any darker to him. Other people who had an idea that they were sad about something gave up the thought on seeing him. They felt that the burden was as nothing compared with his.

He tried attending the theater and base ball games, and even read the funny papers, but nothing could bring a smile to his face. He grew worse as he grew older. His wife became alarmed, and consulted doctors, preachers, lawyers, and fortune tellers, but all to no purpose. She felt assured that his long, deep, impenetrable night of gloom would some day end in suicide or insanity. She expected it any time, and so did all the neighbors, who used to look anxiously into his face every time they met him.

Last Sunday morning he seemed to be particularly gloomy as he went to his room to dress for church. Presently his wife heard sounds of violent fits of laughter coming from his apartments, and she knew that her worst fears were realized—that the melancholy strain had been too much for him and his mind had given way. She trembled as she thought of the consequences. She dared not let him know that she noticed the change in his manner. On the way to church he laughed so heartily that everybody stared, and several times during the services he haw-hawed till he created a scene. When church was out he shook hands with everybody and kissed the babies and smiled on the young ladies, and acted altogether very much like a clown in the circus.

By and by a hope began to dawn in his wife's mind that maybe his folly was of a permanent nature. What a change her home would undergo from gloom to sunshine! On the way home he acted like an infatuated lover, and when they got inside the house the wife mustered up courage enough to ask him: "Why, what great change has come over you, Philletus? You don't act as you always have. What makes you so happy?"

"Good luck, my dear; a stroke of good fortune. Quite enough to make a whole neighborhood glad. Now that the gods are on my side, I shall henceforth be a changed man," said he. "Don't you see," he continued, "I put on my last summer's vest this morning, and in one of the pockets I found a quarter I didn't know was there. Hoopee! ha! ha! Let her go, Gallagher!"

WHY SHE HESITATED.

A Prudent Maiden Who Considered the Expense.

"Say you will be mine!" he pleaded. But she hesitated.

"You have been very kind to me," she said.

FINDING-FAULT.

How to Censure When Censure Is Necessary.

It may seem superfluous to begin by saying, "Don't find fault at all when you can possibly avoid it." Nevertheless, this is a very important first rule: for in order to make necessary fault-finding count, and be of any real use to yourself, to the delinquent individual, or to both, all needless, superfluous and aimless fault-finding must be avoided. Three times out of four fault-finding is merely an expression of impatience, and the only good it does is to relieve the irritable feeling caused by the carelessness, stupidity or other defects of those with whom we have daily intercourse. To begin with, on every occasion where there is no reasonable hope of doing good by fault-finding, seal your lips as with a bar of iron.

Next, almost always postpone fault-finding until there has been time for consideration. Do not speak at the moment the fault has just been committed. However deserved, and even mild, the reproof may be, the culprit's mind is not in a state to receive and assimilate it. When Bridget has just broken your best India china soup tureen, she is so disturbed by the accident that she hears you say, "Bridget, do you not remember I have often told you not to carry that tureen on a tray with both hands, but always to lift it with one hand, etc.," with a vague sense that you are "scolding" her, and it is very disagreeable. You are fortunate if she does not reply with some fretful self-justification. When the mind is off its balance, and the nerves agitated, it is not the moment to irritate still further. The more childish, undeveloped and ill-regulated the character the less is the hope of doing good by such a method.

To simplify the case, I will suppose that you are dealing with domestics only. To treat the question of finding fault with children would involve too many side issues.

Here, then, I offer two very simple rules. I do not pretend that they cover the whole ground, but they will be of great practical assistance.

First—Never go into the kitchen to find fault with Bridget. She is there on her own ground; and if she is fretted into impertinence by what you say you have no resource but an undignified retreat, which leaves her mistress of the field. Send for her to come to you, taking care not to choose a time when her work or other occupations will be interrupted by so doing. Leave her a margin as to time.

Second—Begin by saying something kind, which will put Bridget in a good humor. It is easy to do this. Say a word of commendation of her breakfast cakes; or of her neat kitchen. She is now disposed to listen to you. Then go on something like this: "I like your work, on the whole, very much; you are neat or a good cook, or very good tempered, as the case may be." But there is one thing that troubles me. You stay out late at night. Now, if you were an elderly woman, perhaps it would not matter. At any rate, I should not feel responsible. But for a young girl of your age, it is not safe. I should not dare to allow it. Your mother is not near you now to advise you; and a mother could not help being very anxious about you under these circumstances. You know I told you when you came that my rule is to have my domestics at home by (such an hour). You may not understand the importance of this, but any older person, who has had experience, will tell you the same thing."

I have been obliged to suppose a case, but the principle is of varied application.

Good-natured, kindly fault-finding, administered when the mind is free to receive it, may do some good. Irritable expressions of displeasure, never; and moderate and just reproof, if tactless and ill-applied, is almost as useless.

There should be, however, a constant, gentle preparation of the soil, by judicious commendation. Judicious, not flattery, nor constant praise. Recognize all that is good; show that you perceive an attempt at improvement. With most people the tendency is the other way. Bridget burns her bread in the baking, and her mistress says, "Bridget, your bread was not good to-day." Bridget knows that; she knows, also, that she has made good bread ten times, and no notice was taken of it. The eleventh time she burned it, and that time she was blamed.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—God never needs many soldiers when they are led by a Gideon.—Ram's Horn.

—During the last year, 1,800 girls were graduated from the Boston Cooking school.

—Cornell university has given presidents to three other universities—Schaefer to Iowa, Jordan to Stanford, and Andrews to Brown. Eight members of its faculty have declined college presidencies.

—Never think it is time to die until you are called; for the Lord leaves us till we have done our work, and never sends more sin and sorrow than we can bear and be the better for, if we hold fast by Him.—Louisa M. Alcott.

—The quarter centenary of Drew theological seminary will be celebrated in the fall of this year. The commencement day exercises have been omitted in view of the fact that a majority of the faculty are delegates to the general conference at Omaha.

—Be holy, therefore, in body and in spirit. It is but a little time, and the veil which is between you and Him will part asunder and vanish away. You see Him now by the vision of Faith; in a little while you will see Him by the vision of glory.—Cardinal Manning.

—Mr. Thos. Spurgeon, pastor of the Auckland tabernacle, New Zealand, who is going to take charge of his father's work for three months, in the London tabernacle, has been very successful in Auckland. In style, voice, and fluency he is said to be a veritable chip of the old block, and it is possible that he may succeed his father as the permanent pastor of the tabernacle.

—As we know ourselves, we thus far know God. It is by doing our duty that we learn it. Thy deeds are now the seed-corn of eternity. Be diligent, after thy power, to do deeds of love. Seek to see God in all things, and in all things he will come nigh to thee. Be not anxious about little things if thou wouldst learn to trust God with thine all. Bear, in the presence of God, to know thyself.—Rev. Edward Bonverie Pusey, D. D.

—The Burman Bible printed in Rangoon costs four rupees, or \$1.44 a copy. The Missionary union, availing itself of modern processes of photo-engraving, has had each page of this Burman Bible photographed on a reduced scale, and plates made from these by means of which a Burman Bible can now be printed in Boston so as to be sold for one rupee, and the New Testament for about eighteen cents. This is a triumph of modern science which will be a great blessing to Burmah.—Helping Hand.

—The order of foundation of 19 American colleges is as follows: Harvard chartered in 1650, William and Mary in 1693, Yale in 1701, Princeton in 1746, Columbia (King's) in 1754, the University of Pennsylvania in 1755, Brown in 1764, Dartmouth in 1769, Rutgers (N. J.) in 1770, Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., and Washington college, Charleston, Md., in 1782; Dickinson, Carlisle, Pa., and Hamilton, Sidney, Va., in 1788; St. John's, Annapolis, Md., in 1784; the University of Georgia and the College of Charleston, S. C., in 1785; the University of Vermont in 1791; Williams in 1793, Bowdoin, and Greenville and Tusculum, Tusculum, Tenn., in 1794, and Union, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1795.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Conscience is the whisper of God.—J. R. Miller.

—There are people who kill others with their influence as surely as they could do it with poison.—Ram's Horn.

—Misery has been defined as a small boy with a new pair of boots and no mud-puddles to wade in.—N. Y. Tribune.

—Johnnie Wyatt says "many a man is his own worst enemy, but doesn't realize it until he tries to shave himself."

—Jagson says that the man who claims that lectures aren't what they used to be must be a widower.—Elmira Gazette.

—The June bug makes more noise than a wasp, but he does not command half as much respect.—Binghamton Republican.

—Life alone can impart life, and though we should burst, we can only be valued as we make ourselves valuable.—Emerson.

—Because a man doesn't cry when he grows older is not a sign that he has no reason; it is because he has learned the uselessness of it.

—Most of those persons who think they are not appreciated would be in a sorry plight if there were no mercy in the world.—Milwaukee Journal.

—There is nothing more disgraceful than that an old man should have nothing to produce, as a proof that he has lived long, except his years.—Seneca.

—Mr. Brown—I was looking for "mud," but in this dictionary the letter "m" is torn out. Mr. Foggy—Why not look under "water?" That's the place to find mud.

—There are people who seem to have an idea that they attract attention in Heaven for their pious every time they buy a dish of ice cream at a church festival.—Ram's Horn.

—English Traveler to Irish railway porter labeling luggage—Don't you keep a brush for that work, porter? Porter—Shure, yer Honner, our tongues is the only instruments we're allowed; but they're aisy kep' wet, yer Honner! (Hint taken.)—Tid-Bits.

—Each of us as we travel the way of life has the choice according to our working of turning all the voices of nature into one song of rejoicing, or of withering and quenching her symphony into a fearful withdrawn silence of condemnation or into a crying out of her stones and a shaking of her dust against us.—Ruskin.

—The English of It.—Harry—Where's Choile these days? Fred—Oh, he's taken a position in a swager tailor shop as a cutter. Harry—Why, he doesn't know the first thing about cutting a suit of clothes to fit. Fred—Of course he doesn't. That's how he got the place. The tailor wants to make a reputation for turning out suits of genuine English fit, don't you know?—Detroit Free Press.

THE PLACE FOR HIM.

Big Deas wuz born upon a farm,
But farm work didn't agree
With Bijah Bean, an' so he said:
"This ain't no place for me."
He lived content while he could play
Ez long ez he could see,
But when they brought him work, he said:
"This ain't no place for me."
An' so he left the farm behind
An' run away to sea;
There ain't no taters there to dig,
An' work is scarce," sez he,
But there they made him scrub the deck;
This wuz too much; sez he,
Ez he went leaping overboard;
"This ain't no place for me."
An' then he started out an' swum
Right through the rain' sea;
"This ain't no place for me," he soon allowed,
"This ain't no place for me."
A merchant wuz pleased him up,
An' in a bunk he curled,
Until they dropped him down upon
The other side of the world.
An' then them pig-tailed Chinamen
Set him to pickin' tea,
He worked for half an hour, an' said:
"This ain't no place for me."
With full pay on the police,
An' his tired soul it satisfied,
"I've foun' my place," sez he,
"At last I got away from work."
"This is the place for me."
—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.



CHAPTER XV.—CONTINUED.

"It is Lucy!" they heard her say.
"You could not have painted this if you
had not known her. It is Lucy
Cromer!"
With one impulse they moved to the
spot where she was standing, and the
chaplain saw that her gaze was fixed
on that study of a head which Seaward
had shown him two or three days ago.
Her face had grown pale with intense
feeling; her clear eyes were slowly fill-
ing with tears.

"It is like, oh, so like!" she said. "It
has brought her back to me, and she
was my dearest friend. Only while she
lived her face was sadder than this.
She did not look perfectly happy till
she was dead."

"Dead!" the word came from Claud
Villiers.

They all turned and looked at him.
He stood grasping the back of a chair



"IT IS LIKE, OH, SO LIKE!"

and gazing at Olive with an expression
that almost terrified her, it was so full
of hopeless misery.

"Where did she die?" he asked, bring-
ing out his words in a strange, hoarse
voice. "How long ago?"

"At Eastmore, a little village in
Hampshire, just after harvest last
year."

This was Olive's answer, spoken in a
tremulous tone. Her eyes seemed to
be questioning Claud; an instinct told
her that he had been the cause of that
mysterious grief which had shortened
Lucy's life.

As in a vision she saw once more the
little room, filled with the glow of an
autumn sunset, and the jessamine flow-
ers. Once more she beheld the light on
Lucy's face, and heard the dying voice
speaking of forgiveness.

"Forgive, if you would find peace," it
said. "Forgive if you would have your
wounds healed, and feel the soft touch
of Christ's finger on your sore heart."

And then, as if that voice were
prompting her, she spoke quite calmly,
with her steadfast gaze still fixed on
Claud Villiers.

"Lucy had suffered great wrongs.
She did not tell me what they were;
but at the last she forgave them all.
She was very happy when she died. I
never saw anyone who enjoyed such
perfect peace."

The unhappy man who had listened to
these words turned suddenly away.
Olive had smitten him as Nathan smote
David. For a few seconds there was
silence; then the door opened and shut,
and they knew that Claud was gone.

"What does this mean, Seaward?"
Adeline Villiers asked. Her face was
haughty; her tone cold and composed.
She was fronting Aylstone and looking
at him with gray eyes that seemed to
read his very heart.

A flush mounted to his bronzed fore-
head, and he glanced away, ashamed to
meet her searching gaze. It was the
chaplain who answered the difficult
question; and his voice, gentle and quiet
as ever, soothed the perturbed spirits
near him.

"Miss Villiers, you have now learned
a thing that ought to have been told
you long ago. Do not be hard on Seaw-
ard; he wanted you to know every-
thing, but Claud refused to speak; Mrs.
Villiers insisted on his silence. Lucy

Cromer, once your grandmother's com-
panion, was Claud's promised wife."

"And he threw her over," said Ade-
line, coolly, "because he was afraid of
grandmother. He preferred to break
his heart (such as it is) rather than
lose an old woman's money. Mr. Syd-
ney, I thank you sincerely for bringing
Miss Winfield here to-day."

"I did not know that her coming
would lead to this disclosure," he re-
plied. "But I am glad that you know
the truth. Only I wish that it had not
been revealed in such a sudden way."

"I am sorry," said Olive, softly. "It
was so startling to find her face here!
And I never knew Lucy's story; she did
not blame anyone. She forgave all."

"The dying saint might forgive, but
the living sinner cannot." Adeline spoke
in her old-spirited fashion. "Don't be
sorry, Miss Winfield; you have done me
a very great kindness. You shall hear
now that I have been tricked into an en-
gagement with my cousin Claud—the
man who has just gone out of the room.
When he was absent, and sad, and lan-
guid—as he often was—I set it down to
weak health, and not to a guilty con-
science. My grandmother always had
a store of excellent excuses ready; and
even Seaward—"

"Seaward craves your mercy, Ade-
line," Aylstone said, humbly.

"I was blinded," she went on. "I
thought, as people generally do think,
that it would all come right by and by,
for him and for me. As if anything
could go well with a man who had been
utterly and hopelessly false!"

Again there was a pause; and then
the chaplain turned to Olive, and said,
quietly, that they would go.

"Good-by, Miss Winfield," Adeline
said, kindly. "We will meet here again
some time. I am very glad to have seen
you. Don't be sorry, please, for what
has happened to-day."

Poor Olive, with old memories and
new feelings whirling in her brain,
was glad to find herself outside the
house. Mr. Sidney wisely forebore to
talk to her just then; but he did not
part with her without speaking reas-
suring words. She went through the
shop, and up to her little room like one
in a dream. Her recent grief seemed to
be put far away in the background;
Lucy's story was more real to-day than
her own. Yet through all her confus-
ing thoughts she was conscious of a
kind of tender compassion for Seaward
Aylstone, and a distinct remembrance
of his distressed look. It was always
hard, she mused, for a true person to
be mixed up with falsehood and deceit;
and he was surely true.

When the two cousins were left alone
in the studio, Adeline's face underwent
a change. She softened a little, and
sat down quietly in a low chair by the
fire.

"Seaward," she said, looking up at
him as he stood leaning dejectedly
against the chimney piece, "if you
were to win that girl and cast her off
I should hate you. I hope you will mar-
ry her; I hope you will prove that base-
ness does not run in our blood."

"She must have carried away a de-
lightful impression of Claud and me,"
he muttered, gloomily. "I daresay she
will be afraid ever to look at me
again."

"You can remove the impression if
you take pains," Adeline replied. "And
of course Mr. Sidney will help you. I
like that man; he has made a study of
humanity, and knows exactly how to
deal with it. If it had not been for
him I should not easily have got a di-
rect explanation to-day."

Seaward shifted his position and
sighed.

"Claud must remember the morning
when he brought Lucy Cromer here for
me to make a study of her," he said.
"Grandmother had sent her out shop-
ping, and they contrived to meet. He
set the jessamine spray in her hair; it
was his favorite flower, and he liked
her to wear it. You see, Adeline, he
saw to it that she should have the
best of everything."

"You might have forgiven them; it
was quite possible. I have never once
heard Lucy Cromer's name till to-day.
Grandmother has kept the secret with won-
derful craft. Go on, Seaward, and tell
me all that you know."

Seaward did tell her all that he
knew. And when he had finished, she
drew a long breath and rose from her
seat.

"I don't want to see Claud any more,"
she said, quietly. "If I remain with
granny, it must be understood that he
is not to come to the house. As to
granny herself, I feel quite equal to
the task of reducing her to submission.
If you are not too much used up, Seaw-
ard, you may come and hear me an-
nounce my intentions to her."

But Seaward weakly owned that he
would rather not be present at the
scene. He wanted to smoke a pipe in
peace, and calm his mind. So Adeline
went off alone.

Mrs. Villiers was indeed reduced to
submission that very evening. To do
the old woman justice she had sent
many an uneasy thought after Lucy
Cromer. And when Adeline described
the afternoon's experiences, and told of
Lucy's death, the shock was too great
for granny. She astonished Miss Vil-
liers by bursting into tears, and losing
all her starch and buckram, so that
Adeline was really touched and soft-
ened.

"Never mind, granny," her grand-
daughter said. "You cannot restore
Lucy to life; but you can carefully re-
frain from meddling with other lives,
in the future."

CHAPTER XVI. OLD LOVES.

Winter days have come at last; the
plane-trees in the old churchyard of the
Savoy was stripped of leaves, the ash
showed only a lattice-work of bare
boughs; but the grass was freshly
green, and the ivy spread its beautiful
tapestry over the bank that sloped
sharply down to the chapel walls. The
gray tower stood up against a gray
sky, but the sunshine of a contented
mind lay warm on Olive's life.

It seemed to be the most natural
thing in the world for Seaward Ayl-
stone to join her as they came out of

chapel on Sundays. They always
talked to each other in a friendly fash-
ion; yet on her side there was a little
reserve, on his a great deal of defer-
ence. Olive was not a girl who wore
her heart upon her sleeve. It was a
very faithful heart, its deep wounds
were even now scarcely healed, and
she carried it securely locked up in her
own bosom. As to Seaward, he had al-
ways been rather a grave young man,
who had chosen to live his own life
and work hard at his profession. But
it had never been a selfish life, and the
fame that he had won had not been
gained at the cost of better things.

Their talk about Lucy had brought
them nearer together than anything
else could have done. Her portrait
was hanging now on the wall of Olive's
little room, and its presence there gave
her a sense of quiet companionship.

All was quiet in Olive's life now—
thoughts, friendships, hopes, were all
of the most tranquil kind. The calm
that had first fallen on her spirit within
the chapel walls had never passed
away, the chaplain's voice still led
her "forth beside the waters of com-
fort;" and day after day she proved that
it was:

"Better to have a quiet grief than a hurrying
delight;
Better the twilight of the dawn than the noon-
day burning bright."

One day Aaron Fenlake came to see
her again. He had found work to do,
but the wages were small, and he looked
sadly wan and wasted. There was no
need to tell her that Michael was mar-
ried; she had seen the announcement
of his marriage in the paper, and no
further tidings of him had ever reached
her ears. But Aaron had watched op-
portunities, and had even hung about
old Mr. Battersby's great house at
Hamptstead to find out how things went
on.

"Why are you anxious to know?"
Olive asked. "I think it is best to be in
ignorance. Let him alone; we have
nothing more to do with him, Aaron."

"I want to see whether the wicked
will always flourish like the green bay
tree," he answered grimly. "I am
waiting for the time when he will be
withered up, root and branch. Hasn't
he spoiled your life and mine?"

"No," she said; "it is our own fault
if our lives are spoiled, not his. We are
fools, Aaron, if we will not build a new
house because the old palace is a ruin.
Are we to waste our time in sitting
among the fragments of shattered hopes
and mourning over them?"

"That is just what I am doing every
day," replied Aaron.

"And that is just what you must not
do, Aaron, why can't you leave off
brooding over your wrongs? Is your
heart so full of hate that there is no room
for love in it?"

He was silent, and she went on.

"Have you forgotten Jane? I hear
that Robert Steel is expected home in
the spring. Aaron, the most faithful
heart cannot wait and trust for ever if
no sign is given."

His gloomy face flushed, and a sudden
light gleamed in his eyes. The little
shaft had sped home at last.

"Instead of waiting to see Michael
withered up root and branch—a thing
which never will come to pass, I hope—
why not make sure of one good thing
while it may still be had? Why not go
back to the old village and revive the
old love? I wish, Aaron, that you could
get some work to do in the country."

"I have never thought of trying," he
said, struck by the idea.

"It would be good for you to get out
of London. Promise me, Aaron, that
you will write to your old acquaintances
in Petersfield. There may be some-
thing for you to do."

"I will think of it, Olive," he replied.
"No, don't think of it—do it. Some-
how your thinking always ends in a
kind of melancholy dreaming. Write to
Jane, and tell her that you want to
come back to the old shire!"

He looked irresolute. She sprang up
and got pen, ink and paper.

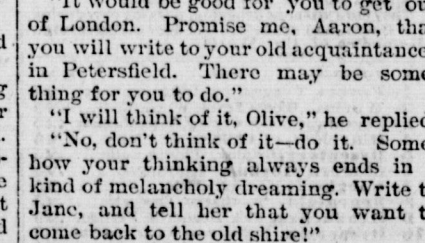
"There," she said, dipping the pen in
the ink, and putting it into his hand.
"I will stand over you resolutely till
the letter is written."

And she laughed—a soft, merry laugh
that seemed to come ringing back from
the past.

He had never heard her laugh since
she had come to London, and the sound
recalled her early days as nothing else
had ever done. Once more he was a
shy lad, roaming through old meadows
with two happy girls. Once more he

seemed to breathe that fresh, free air
that has a wild poetry in it, and sings
to the heart like a sweet song. The scent
of the fields, the keen breath of morn-
ing, the perfume of honeysuckle on the
warm evening breeze, all this came
back to him again.

Olive was right. Among the old
downs he might find his true self again
and be a happier man than he could
ever have been in London. Some men
are always rusties at heart—they lose
all sense of freedom in cities, and con-
stant intercourse with many people
drives them back into the grim fortress
of self. Aaron had never thriven on
London soil; the fresh hill breeze had
often whispered to him in the crowded
streets and brought tears to his eyes.
He was passionately in love with his
old home, and his heart refused to ad-
mit any new affections. It was this
morbid faithfulness that had made him



HE LOOKED IRRESOLUTE.

oling to Michael and had made Michael
almost hate him.

His face had softened when Olive
laughed. Both faces seemed to glow
younger as they bent over the sheet of
note-paper; hers had recaptured the
sunny playfulness that sorrow had
driven away, his had regained the old
boyish look of sober amusement.
While the sunshine of the moment lin-
gered about him he began to write, and
so the letter was finished and folded and
stamped, and actually dropped into a
letter-box.

That letter came to Eastmore in the
gray of a winter morning, when Jane
Challock, having given her father his
breakfast, was standing at the cottage
door. A robin had broken the chill
silence with its clear song, uncon-
sciously cheering Jane's heart as she
looked out across the bare garden. The
well-known step of the postman sounded
on the road, but Jane had left off look-
ing for letters from Aaron, and was
trying to live on unsustained by the old
hope. Yet she started and felt her

heart throbbing very fast when the man
paused at the gate.

She ran out to receive the letter. Per-
haps it was for Mrs. Hooper or Mrs.
Challock. Olive wrote regularly to
them both. But no, this letter was ad-
dressed to Jane herself in Aaron's well-
remembered handwriting. The warm
blood rushed to her cheeks, and she was
rosy and gay in spite of the bleak morn-
ing.

She carried her treasure into Mrs.
Hooper's cottage that she might enjoy
it in peace; for Peggy Challock, her
sister, had a habit of tarnishing the luster
of new joys by a few chilly words.
Peggy had never had any lovers of her
own, and always steadily refused to be-
lieve in other people's sweethearts until
they became husbands. Michael Chase
had proved himself utterly false; Aaron
Fenlake had forgotten old attachments;
men were all alike, and sensible girls
ought not to allow themselves to be
taken in. As no one had ever attempted
to take Peggy in, she had never been
exposed to any danger; but she went on
dinning her warnings into Jane's ears
until the girl was tired of hearing them.

So Jane read her letter in the friendly
shelter of Mrs. Hooper's kitchen, and
the old woman and the young one re-
joiced together. They rejoiced all the
more because old Bartlett, the well-to-
do miller, was looking about for a
steady young man to help him in his
business and be the prop of his old age.
And who could be steadier than Aaron?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GREAT SAURIANS.

Some Truths About the Biggest Reptiles
Which Grow in the United States.

"Did you ever see an alligator catch
flies?" asked a naturalist of a Washing-
ton writer. "I have watched the per-
formance by the hour. The saurian
lies on a muddy bank in the sun with
his mouth wide open. Winged insects,
attracted by the saliva of the beast,
gather in swarms upon its tongue, just
as though it were a sheet of fly paper.
When a number has collected it closes
its jaws suddenly, and with a gulp the
little torments have disappeared, afford-
ing at once revenge and an agreeable
flavor. You have often heard, I dare
say, of the little bird that enters the
mouth of the crocodile without fear, in
order to pluck therefrom certain para-
sites which the reptiles could not
otherwise get rid of. This is a fact,
although it failed to be recognized as
such by science for a long time."

"On many occasions I have had op-
portunities of observing alligators in
pursuit of prey. They will eat meat in
any shape, from water fowl to fishes.
Sometimes they moor themselves by
their tails to the shore, with months
agape, and silently absorb shoals of
mullet and other comparatively small
fry which pass along through the shall-
ows. But a favorite way of theirs is
to lie upon the surface of the water and
quietly gobble any ducks or other
animals that come within reach. Their
heads are so constructed that when
they are thus floating only their eyes
and the tip end of the nose are above
the surface. Thus they are able to
breathe and to see at the same time,
without exposing themselves to any ex-
tent. A snap, and all is over with the
victim.—Washington Star.

Seven Thousand Miles of Wheels.

If all the locomotives in the United
States were coupled together they would
make a train of solid iron and
steel over 200 miles long. Add the pas-
senger cars and we would have 300
miles more of wood and iron; this would
give us a gigantic passenger train 600
miles in length, counting both engines
and cars. Should we want a huge
"mixed" train we might add the
"box," "flat" and every other kind of
freight car, and our train would then
have a total length of over 7,000 miles!
The passenger cars in this gigantic
train would be capable of seating 1-
500,000 people, and upon the freight
cars could be loaded the weight of all
the pyramids of Egypt, and all the
state capital buildings in the United
States besides. Verily, great is the
railroad system of America.

Election in Mississippi.

Under the new state constitution
there will only be one election in Mis-
sissippi between now and 1895.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

MAKING POTATO STARCH.

A Simple Operation Requiring But Little Machinery.

Some time ago the necessity for de-
vising some means of making use of the
large quantity of unmerchantable po-
tatoes that had accumulated in the
city and that were held in the interior
because of the lack of a remunerative
market, led to the discussion of the
feasibility of manufacturing starch
from the surplus tubers. Several es-
tablishments were put in operation,
and farmers all over the state were in-
quiring as to the necessary machinery,
cost of operation, methods, etc.

The process is so simple and the
mechanism so inexpensive that there is
nothing to prevent potato growers all
over the state who are threatened with
a surplus from engaging in the making
of starch. The New England Home-
stead gives a short account of the op-
eration, and it is reproduced here for the
benefit of readers who may be disposed
to engage in the industry. A wire bas-

ket to wash the tubers, a rotary rasp-
ing machine, a few large tubs or water-
tight hogheads, some wire and hair-
cloth sieves and a drying-room com-
prise the principal pieces.

A simple rasping machine is shown
in figure 1, and consists of a band
wheel (A), over the rim of which has
been secured, rough side out, a piece of
sheet iron previously roughened up
like a nutmeg grater by punching it
full of holes. The wheel is mounted on
an axle supported by the wooden
frame so as to revolve immediately be-
neath the mouth of a metal-lined
wooden hopper (B).

A more effective rasper or grinder is
shown in figure 2. It consists of a
cylinder (C) twenty inches in diameter
and two feet long, mounted on an axis.
It is armed with steel saw plates,
placed about three-quarters of an inch
apart, parallel with the cylinder and
having small and regular teeth. The
plates are held in position by iron
clamps, so that the toothed edges pro-
ject about four-fifths of an inch from
the periphery of the drum. It is driven
at the rate of about eight hundred revo-
lutions per minute before the hopper



Fig 1

and is capable of pulping about forty-
eight bushels of potatoes an hour. In
both these machines the rasping sur-
faces are kept clean by the action of
small jets of water projected with
some force.

As the washed potatoes are passed
through one of these machines, the
pulp and wash water are run off into
tubs, and after the coarser particles
have been deposited, the milky liquid is
drawn off into other tubs, and the
starchy matter allowed to settle; or, as
in large factories, the pulp may be
rubbed and washed through a series of
sieves, ranging from coarse wire gauze
to fine haircloth. After repeated wash-
ings with fresh water in the tubs, to
separate the gummy and fibrous mat-
ters, the starch granules are finally al-
lowed to settle, and after the water has
been drawn off the pasty mass of
starch and water is run off into long
wooden troughs, slightly inclined,
wherein the paste gradually hardens as
the water drains off. When hard
enough, it is cut into blocks and put on
shelves in a warm room to dry out.

With good management, from seven-
teen pounds to eighteen pounds of clear
starch can be obtained by these simple
means from 100 pounds of average po-
tatoes.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.

TEN good sheep are better than thirty
poor ones.

Do not attempt to keep too many
sheep on the pasture.

Does warm weather favor the growth
of wool? asks an inquirer. Certainly.

It is of no use to expect profit from
early lambs unless they are given the
best of care.

Wool, when first taken from the
sheep looks better and weighs heavier
than it ever will afterwards.

In England the flockmasters change
the feed of the flock quite often, and
even change the pastures.

The flock that is regularly fed and
watered and properly housed from
storms will produce the best fleeces.

THERE is no call in the market for
thin sheep or lambs. At least the call
is not very loud, not loud enough to in-
dicate profit.

TIMOTHY hay for sheep is like a fence
rail as compared to clover. Besides if
it is not cut until the straw becomes
ripe it is dangerous to lambs.

WILL not the production of good mutton
be over done? asks a correspondent.
Not in your life, friend, and we
have not the slightest idea how young
you are either.

WE may produce the best fleece that
ever grew on a sheep's back, but if
we handle the wool carelessly, an in-
ferior wool that is better handled will
bring a better price than ours.—Farm-
ers' Voice.

BROKEN FLINT AS GRIT.

Hard flint, crushed or ground, will
some day be placed on the market for
the use of poultrymen in providing grit
for fowls. It is true that nearly all
sections have gravel, but gravel is worn
by the elements into round shapes, or
rather the sharp edges are taken off.
The object in swallowing hard sub-
stances by the fowls is to secure sharp-
cutting material, and ordinary gravel
does not supply their wants. Many
persons use oyster shells, reduced by
grinding or pounding, but shells are too
soft and do not fully serve the purpose
as it always presents sharp edges, no mat-
ter how fine it may be in condition.—
Farm and Fireside.

A STUDY OF PLANTS.

The Wherefore of the Remarkable Nu- trition of Young Grass.

The recent discovery that the early
product is the most profitable applies
not only to animals, but to crops. The
two-year-old steer, the yearling or the
three-months lamb, the broiler
chicken, the two-year-old cow are all
now indispensable for full profit of
their rearing and feeding. And so it
is with the fruit, the vegetables and
the grass. The cows on the fresh
young grass show by the abundant
milk and rich, golden, high-flavored
butter that their feed is just what
they require. But few farmers or
dairy-men really know why this is so,
believing that such grass is too full of
water and really deficient in nutriment.
This is a great mistake. It is the young
grass that is the most nutritious, and
has less water in proportion to the
nutriment it contains and more fat in
it. The fresh young clover has much
more of the albuminoids and the fat
than that in full blossom, and ripe
clover is still more deficient in nutri-
ment, the digestible matters having
been largely changed into indig-
estible substance. Young grass
has the same proportion of nutri-
ment over full-grown grass as
clover has, and in this we may find
the reason why, as the season advances,
the cows fall off in yield and the milk
is less and less rich. And in the late
summer when the second growth comes,
it is this superiority of the new-grown
grass to which the increased flow of
milk and the higher yield and quality
of butter are due. Everyone knows of
these facts, but not of the cause of
them. There is no food better for a
cow than the clippings of the lawn-
grass, which is always young and ten-
der and rich in nutriment. It is com-
monly thought that this young grass
contains an excess of sap, but as the
flowing sap of the maple pours from
the tree in spring it is rich in sugar,
and while there is more water in the
tree, this water is saturated with the
most nutritious elements. A plant can
only take in food dissolved in water,
and thus when it is growing most rapidly,
and is in its most nutritious condition,
it must have the most water in it, but
this water is only the vehicle which
carries the nutritive matter. Thus the
more water the more solid nutriment.
—N. Y. Tribune.

HOME-MADE WHEELHOE.

An Excellent Tool for the Cultivation of
Garden Crops.

I send you a pencil sketch of a wheel-
hoe I made last spring. It is an excel-
lent little tool for the cultivation of
garden crops, especially in a small
garden where it is hardly practicable to
use a horse and cultivator, and where
vegetables are planted close together,
such as onions, etc. In the onion
patch I can do as much work with it as
five men can with horse. It is light
and easily handled.

The soil should be free from stones
or rubbish and this is just the way a
garden should always be. It should
not be allowed to bake. No wheelhoe
can be successfully used in crusted soil.
Work as soon after a rain as the
ground will crumble nicely.

The wheel is off of a mowing machine
and is eight inches in diameter. The
axle is eight inches long. The cut-
ter is a piece of a buggy spring twenty-
six inches long, and about one-eighth
of an inch thick, and bent as shown in
cut, and attached to the handles six
inches from axle. The two braces are

eight inches long and attached to the
cutter about two inches above the
band. There are two holes in end of
each brace, and also in each end of cut-
ter, to regulate the depth. The han-
dles are attached to the axle by two
pieces of strap iron and a bolt through
the axle bolts the parts together tight-
ly. It cost fifty cents besides my own
labor, for cutter, braces, bolts, etc.—E.
S. Mead, in Ohio Farmer.

Harsh Usage of the Horse.

It is not a universally recognized fact
that harsh usage of the horse—by
which we mean harsh, loud language
used to the animal, jerking its mouth,
etc., impairs the animal's usefulness
or rather shortens its usefulness.

Watch a horse that is being sworn at
and screamed at by a driver who seems
to see the animal as if his mouth is jerked

DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, S. GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETING. The Chase County Democratic Club will meet, at the COURANT office, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, July 11, 1892, and every Democrat in the county is requested to be present.

Cleveland and Stevenson against the hat and the rat. Almost a rhyme and exactly the truth.

Gratuitous advice to the delegates assembled at Topeka: "Don't start the Prohibition or Woman Suffrage buzz saw. The Republican party is already minus several limbs as a result of its ravages."

Harrison in 1888 only carried Indiana by about 2,500 plurality. Since that time the State has adopted the Australian ballot law, which practically does away with the purchase of voters and blocks of five methods, making Indiana a sure Democratic State.

The Democratic State convention which met at Topeka, yesterday, nominated the People's party Presidential Electors of this State, by a vote of 390 for to 39 against, and nominated the entire People's party State ticket, from Congressman-at-Large to the bottom of the ticket, by a vote of 227 for to 176 against, which means the disenfranchisement of the State from Republican domination, and the giving to others than Republicans, in this State, a chance for their white ally.

PAUSE AND REFLECT. Is it not time for every citizen of these United States, who has the interest of himself and his fellow men at heart, to pause and reflect on the condition of the affairs in the body politic of this country when such blood curdling news as was flashed over the wires, yesterday, caused Republican papers to head their telegraph news with such startling headlines as these: "Bloody Work," "Terrible Slaughter at Carnegie's Iron Mills To-day," "Pinkerton Desperadoes Fire on the Workmen," "Ten Men are Killed," "A Score or More are Dangerously Wounded," "The People of Homestead Wild with Passion," "Blood for Blood," "Men, Women and Children Shouting for Vengeance," etc.

POPULAR AT THE POLLS. In reviewing the Chicago convention, the New York World says: Mr. Bourke Cochran stated in his Chicago speech that Mr. Cleveland is a "man of the most extraordinary popularity on every day of the year except one, and that election day. This may do as an epigram, but it is not a fact."

TAXED TO ENRICH MANUFACTURERS. Taken as a whole the United States has grown in wealth at an unexampled rate. So far, so good. That is just as we should expect. And under low tariff it was the agricultural interests that not merely profited most by the increase in wealth, but prospered at a rate that distanced all others.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE. Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it won't. They are induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, which they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose.

JOURNALISM AND THE RURAL POPULATION.

The country population are in many ways as well supplied, and in some ways better supplied with current news of importance and interest than is the inhabitant of the large city. Locally, the rural weekly publication, such as may be found in almost every town or county, supplies all the local news of the week, together with such information of current interest as makes it a necessity to the progressive and thinking population within the radius of its circulation.

From a purely agricultural standpoint, the country is well taken care of through the agricultural press. While too many of these publications are mere "scissors and paste" productions, or are run as adjuncts to some advertising scheme or in connection with some business, although nominally claiming to be legitimate publications, yet, even these do not fail to be productive of some good.

There are besides these a number of purely legitimate agricultural publications which are noted for the intelligence, ability and integrity with which they are conducted and through the columns of these papers, which in the aggregate have a very large circulation, the farmer derives inestimable benefits. In all the avenues of industry there is nothing where practical knowledge and intelligence cut such a figure in the results obtained as in agriculture, and in this knowledge the farmer is well supplied.

The very best agricultural publications have never offered him these avenues of knowledge, which are as necessary to his prosperity as the technical and scientific departments. This is because the undertaking is a comprehensive one, involving a large outlay in money and a progressive spirit that is daring enough to assume that the agriculturalist of to-day knows his needs and only awaits the opportunity to satisfy them.

MINORITY PARTY. In the thirty-six years of its existence the Republican party has never had a majority of the voters of this Union behind it. It came into power as a minority party. When in 1888, the voters of the Union declared in favor of Cleveland by 100,000 plurality and were cheated out of their victory by the electoral machinery, the Republicans consider the election of Harrison by trick and device, as Connecticut is held.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY. Resolved, That in the death of Chas. Sanders, we, the Alumni of the C. W. F. R. S., have lost an earnest worker and a valuable member, his classmates a warm friend and society a promising young man.

TARIFF COMES HOME TO ROOST. How is it, sheep men? Does the Mafia of the Protective Tariff League sit roosting on your sheep, cry all, with a decline of the McKinley bill passed? Don't you see the Mafia keeps out of the wool market until the market becomes choked and clogged, and then beat the price? then what good does protection do when wool is controlled by combination under protection?

POETICAL HEADLINES

Among the many unique headlines that were displayed by the leading daily papers during the Chicago convention we take the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer:

BORN AGAIN! Cleveland is the Nominee!

SURE WE MUST FIGHT IF WE WOULD WIN; INCREASE OUR COURAGE, GROVER!

JUST SAY YOU'LL BE, WHEN YOU GO IN, A DEMOCRAT ALL OVER.

WE CAN'T BE CARRIED TO THE SKIES ON FLOREY'S BEDS OF EASE.

WE CAN NOT FIGHT FOR YEARS AND YEARS AND LIVE ON BREAD AND CHEESE.

FOR SOME LIKE CAKE AND OTHER PIE AND MEAT, TO SAY THE LEAST,

AND WHEN WE WIN WE HATE TO SEE THE OTHER FELLOW'S FEAST.

WHEN MARCH THE FOURTH AGAIN SHALL RISE, AND GROVER CLEVELAND SHINE.

HELL CALLS UP, IF HE BE WISE, AND PUT US DEAD IN LINE.

DON'T JOLLY UP THE MUGWUMPS NOW, BY TALKING THROUGH YOUR HAT!

REMEMBER, WHAT A MAN ONCE SAID: "I AM A DEMOCRAT."

A PRETTY SURPRISE. A beautifully illustrated and charmingly bound edition of Longfellow's "Evangeline," the most popular long poem ever published by an American author, and one of the most famous poems in the language, to be had at about the cost of "a dish of ice cream."

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 7, 1892: Ahlfeld, Frederic, Adams, J. W. Brown, Bid. Shumaker, R. W.

THE MILD POWER CURES. Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the general public. Every disease has a special cure for the disease named.

Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the general public. Every disease has a special cure for the disease named.

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DO YOU WANT GOLD?

Cripple Creek is not a health resort. It is a wealth resort. Quite a difference! Location, near Pike's Peak, in Colorado. Gold—bright, yellow gold, is found at grass roots and in the rock formation.

Reliable experts claim this is to-day the richest camp in Colorado. Assays average \$100 per ton, and have run as high as \$5,000. One hundred people a day are now rushing to Fremont, chief town of the district.

PANSY FOR JULY. Is an especially good number. The paper on American history concerns itself with the town of Buffalo, N. Y., and its English Literature Paper is taken up with the life and works of Charles Dickens.

BABYLAND FOR JULY. Opens with a handsome frontispiece, "A Summer Morning, and continues with its pretty stories and bright bits of verse and rhyme, through as delightful a number as the babies could wish.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, June 7, 1892: Ahlfeld, Frederic, Adams, J. W. Brown, Bid. Shumaker, R. W.

Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the general public. Every disease has a special cure for the disease named.

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W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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!! Ice Cream!!! The finest in the city. All flavors. Any quantity.

Milk Shake, Lemonade and Pop, To quench your thirst these hot days.

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO, For those who smoke or chew.

SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. JULIUS REMY, TONSILLOID ARTIST.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

WOOD & CRISHAM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts, in the County of Chase, Kansas. Office over the Chase County National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS. Will practice in the several counties in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal Courts.

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth, etc. Office and private dispensary two blocks north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gilbert's.

R. C. HUTCHINSON, C. N. SMITH, HUTCHINSON & SMITH, DENTISTS. Permanently located, Office over National Bank, Gas, Deodorized Air and all known Anesthetics used to relieve pain.

D. W. MERCER always keeps the Best Brands of Flour Cheap for Cash. Try H. M. Matfield Green.

GO TO CEDAR POINT! call on PECK, and purchase a M'CORMICK BINDER, TWINE, etc. Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.

SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County. In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.

MONDAY, JULY THE 13TH, 1892. The northwest quarter (34) and the southeast quarter (35) of section 16, township 22S, range 10E, county of Chase, Kansas.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED. AGENTS are making FROM \$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH. FARMERS MAKE \$200 TO \$500 DURING THE WINTER.

THE STEARNS WIND MILL. The lightest, strongest, most durable, has stood the test of time, is suitable for all classes of work; ask for illustrated matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable iron wheels, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade.

STEARNS MAN'G. CO. CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

THE BAGGAGE CREAM

and be sure and buy your DRY GOODS of
CARSON & SANDERS.

We carry the LARGEST Stock of BEST Goods and make the LOWEST Prices. We show an elegant line of Challies at 5c. Extra nice quality Challie, worth 10c, reduced to 7c. White Organdie at 5c. yard. Finest line of Black Dress Goods in the city from 10c. to 50c. Men's Buckle, Button or Lace Shoes for \$1.00 pair. See what we have at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Good Linen Crash at 1-2c. We carry a Large Stock of Boys' Clothing from \$1.50 to \$10.00 Suit. L. L. Muslin, yard wide, unbleached, at 5c. yard. Ladies' Shoes at 80c. pair.

WE ARE THE MONEY-SAVERS.

CARSON & SANDERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.
THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; \$2.00 for 3 months; \$3.00 for 6 months; \$4.00 for 12 months. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

| | 1 in. | 3 in. | 5 in. | 7 in. | 10 in. | 12 in. |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 week | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$2.00 | \$2.50 | \$3.00 | \$3.50 |
| 2 weeks | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| 3 weeks | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 |
| 4 weeks | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 |
| 5 weeks | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 |
| 6 weeks | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 |
| 7 weeks | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 6.50 |
| 8 weeks | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| 9 weeks | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| 10 weeks | 5.50 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 |
| 11 weeks | 6.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.50 |
| 12 weeks | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.50 | 9.00 |

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops".

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufacturers of goods and then pay them. In addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.

TIME TABLE.

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

| | AM | PM | AM | PM | AM | PM |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| Oscar Grove | 10 37 | 12 43 | 10 13 | 11 27 | | |
| Elmdale | 11 00 | 12 55 | 10 25 | 11 40 | | |
| Evans | 11 05 | 1 00 | 1 14 | 10 40 | 12 25 | |
| Strong | 11 14 | 1 06 | 1 35 | 10 48 | 12 34 | |
| Elfinor | 11 24 | 1 05 | 1 45 | 10 57 | 12 43 | |
| Saffordville | 11 28 | 1 08 | 1 49 | 11 01 | 12 47 | |

W. M. K. & W. R. R.

| | AM | PM | AM | PM | AM | PM |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|----|----|----|
| Hymar | 11 50pm | 6 45pm | | | | |
| Evans | 12 17am | 7 15 | | | | |
| Strong City | 12 33 | 7 30 | | | | |
| Cottonwood Falls | | | 3 25 | | | |
| Gladstone | | | 4 19 | | | |
| Bazaar | | | 4 30pm | | | |

POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office—whether directed to his name or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Warm days and cool nights just now.
J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, is in town.
Commissioners' proceedings next week.
Paints and oils at the Corner Drug Store.
Residence property for sale. Apply at this office. aug 6-7
Mrs. Kate Hegwer was down to Emporia, yesterday.
A new floor has been put in the porch of Union Hotel.
The annual school meetings will be held on Thursday, July 28th.
Mrs. Rev. Hahn, of Newton, is at Strong City, visiting relatives.
Wm. Blosser went to Abilene, Friday, to remain over the Fourth.
Perforated chair seats 10c at Jly16 HAGER'S.
Sam Wilkerson is the postmaster at the new postoffice, Elba, in this county.
36 sheets of note paper 5c at HAGER'S.
J. H. Merceur has moved his grocery stock into the new E. Cooley store building.
Isaac Alexander, who went to St. Louis, last Friday night, returned, Tuesday.
William Minor started to Omaha, last Monday morning, perhaps, to remain there.
If you want a glass of good soda water call in at A. F. Fritze & Bro's, Strong City.
Charles Giese and Homer Roberts were down to Topeka, from Saturday until Tuesday.
Born, on Saturday, June 25th, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Willis E. Brace, of this city, a son.
Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S.

Frank Strail went to Kansas City, last Saturday, to visit his sister, Mrs. Wm. Bonwell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Penny, of Emporia, spent the 4th of July with relatives at Clements.

Mayor Henry Weibrecht, of Strong City, had a very enjoyable birthday party, last Saturday.

W. P. Pugh arrived here, Saturday afternoon, on a visit at his mother's, Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh.

Will Mattingly, of Topeka, was visiting his cousins, the Misses Barnes, of Elmdale, last week.

Ed. D. Forney, of this city, and C. A. Crocker, of Saffordville, spent the 4th of July at Emporia.

Born, on Wednesday, June 29th, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Eli Robinson, of Payton creek, a 12-pound boy.

Tom Boylan went to Colorado Springs, yesterday, to take a position at the Santa Fe depot there.

John Stebbin, Wm. Siler and Ed. Bishop have gone to McPherson county to work at harvesting.

Geo. T. Beardmore, of Waupaca, Wis., arrived here, Tuesday, on a visit to his brother, F. J. Beardmore.

M. C. Newton, of Fox creek, having bought the John Zimmerman place in this city, has moved to the same.

John V. Moore, of Emporia, was in town, Tuesday, with his brother-in-law, J. F. Kirker, of Strong City.

W. Y. Morgan, of the Emporia Gazette, and wife were in town, Tuesday, visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. John Talbot and children are visiting friends and relatives at Cottonwood Falls.—Florence Bulletin.

Lee Cochran and his sister, Miss Eva Cochran, of Osage City, are here visiting their father, J. L. Cochran.

W. M. Kyser, Assistant Principal of our city Schools, has returned to his home, at Grenada, for the vacation.

Judge G. W. Kilgore and daughter, Miss Emma, have returned home, from their visit in the southeast part of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. King, of Emporia, were here over the Fourth visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. E. Duchanois.

Mrs. A. M. White, of Strong City, has gone to Prescott, Arizona, to join her husband there and visit that her old home.

W. B. Brown, Principal of the High School, spent part of last week at his home, prior to attending our County Institute.

Willard Leckliter and Chris. Zimmerman started to McPherson county, last Saturday, by team, to work at harvesting.

D. K. Cartter, J. H. Mann, F. J. Beardmore and Ora McCreary were down to Emporia, the Fourth, attending the races.

Mrs. E. J. Edwards, of Strong City, went to Colorado Springs, yesterday, where her husband is now at work at the Santa Fe depot.

There will be a picnic in Carter's Grove, to-morrow, Friday, for the benefit of the German Lutheran school, at Strong City.

Miss Nellie Howard and Anna K. Rockwood have gone to Clements, to spend a part of their vacation there, with Mrs. M. E. Hunt.

J. R. Blackshere, J. A. Holmes and W. E. Timmons were down to Topeka, yesterday, as delegates to the Democratic State convention.

There was a very enjoyable party at the Lee ranch, on South Fork, on the night of July 4th, fireworks and dancing being the programme.

Hon. C. I. Mauls, G. K. Hagans and W. H. Winters, of Strong City, were down to Topeka, last week, attending the Republican State convention.

B. F. Talkington, the general merchant of Matfield Green, was in town, Tuesday, and he informs us he is doing a very lively business just now.

The Republican county convention, to nominate a county ticket, will be held in this city, on Saturday, July 16, 1892, beginning at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Paints and oils at the Corner Drug Store.

Dr. R. C. Hutcheson will give a lecture on "Contagious and Infectious Diseases," before the teachers, sometime during the holding of the Institute.

Mrs. John Davidson and daughter, Stella, of Strong City, went to Emporia, last week, the former for a few days' visit, and the latter to spend a few weeks there, with Mrs. Myers.

The Rev. E. M. Dugger, who had charge of the Strong City M. E. Church, and on account of bad health, went to Iowa to preach, is pleasantly located, we understand, and his health is much improved.

One hundred and eighteen acres of first class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm. Address the owner.

FRANK M. BAKER,
827 Kent street, Denver, Col.

FOR SALE.—Some very fine Black Langshan Cockerels and eggs, also Silver Laced Wyandotte, Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorn, Barred and White Plymouth Rock, and Light Brahma eggs, from 50 cents to \$1 for 13, now that it is getting late in the season. Apply at this office.

The hardware store of W. H. Holsinger was broken into, Saturday night, by breaking out one of the lights of the back window, and then raising the lower sash, and a number of pocket knives, razors, scissors and pistols were taken from the show cases; just how many Mr. Holsinger is unable to tell.

"Whisperings of True Love" waltz by Fischer, is as piquant and dainty a little waltz as we have heard for many a day. We suggest all our musical friends and teacher of piano or organ to try it. Can't help but be pleased and please your friends playing it for them. Price only 50c. Ignaz Fischer, Toledo O., is the publisher.

Wm. Rettiger was down to Leavenworth and Kansas City, this week, looking after the interest of Rettiger Bros. & Co., and returned home, this morning. He secured the building of the piers of a railroad bridge across the Missouri river, at Leavenworth, the rock for which they will soon begin getting out at their quarries, east of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Crutcheff and Mrs. J. C. Martin and daughters, Mildred and Jessie, of Ft. Worth, Texas, formerly residents of this city and county, who are on their way to visit friends and relatives at Louisville, Ky., stopped off here, yesterday, to spend a few days with their relatives, the families of A. Z. Scribner and W. E. Timmons.

Geo. W. Crum, H. A. Chamberlain, G. W. Jones, W. B. Gibson, J. M. Rose, C. I. Mauls, M. K. Harman, Geo. M. Winters, S. T. Thomas, W. H. Winters, W. H. Holsinger, W. A. Morgan, Aaron Jones, B. Lantry, G. K. Hagans and J. C. Davis were at Topeka, last week, the first five as delegates to the Republican State convention, and the next five as alternates.

On Monday night, July 4th, instant, the COURANT office was broken into through the coal house window, and a great idea—how to keep the Republican party from carrying the State of Kansas, this fall—was stolen therefrom; and for the safe return of the same to the editor of the COURANT, before the November election, a liberal reward is offered. LATER.—Since the foregoing was in print we found our property at the Democratic State convention, yesterday, and the offer of the reward is withdrawn.

The supreme court of Michigan has handed down a decision sustaining the Miner electoral law, which provides for the election of presidential electors by congressional districts. All the points against the law were overruled and a mandamus denied. The suit was brought by the presidential electors nominated on the Republican ticket.

The case will be appealed to the United States supreme court for the purpose of delay and in the hope that in partisan interest the eight to seven outcome of 1876, may be repeated.

"Jersey Villas" is the title of Henry James' last story, the opening chapters of which will be found in the July Cosmopolitan. The midsummer number is something worth carrying off on your outing. "Sturgeon Fishing in the James," handsomely illustrated, is a seasonal article which appears in the July Cosmopolitan. St. George Mivart's second article "Natural selection," which appears in the July Cosmopolitan, carries the reader a step further with that celebrated thinker in his series on "Evolution and Christianity."

Married—John L. Fetrow, of this city, and Miss Anna L. Huston, of Cedar Point, were married at the residence of E. H. Berringer, in this city, Monday evening. Rev. Hartman cemented the bonds which bound these two for better or worse, in the presence of a very few intimate friends and relatives. Mr. Fetrow is well known here, having but recently embarked in business at Cedar Point. Miss Huston is a belle of that vicinity. The Bulletin casts the tradi-

tional slippers in their footsteps.—Florence Bulletin, June 30. And so does the COURANT.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

Was duly celebrated in different parts of Chase county. At Strong City, the programme, as published in the COURANT, was carried out, the speakers being Messrs. B. Lantry and John Madden, who entertained the assembled multitude with their eloquence for a brief period of time, and then gaiety was again resumed. At Clements, the Hon. E. W. Hoch, of Marion, was the orator of the day, and right well did he perform his part of the programme, as he well knows how, in Morrison's grove, on South Fork, near Bazaar. Messrs. Dennis Madden and Elmer B. Johnson entertained a pleasant party of people from that vicinity with the eloquence of their tongues. At Frank Lee's on South Fork, fireworks, feasting and dancing held control of joyful gathering of the friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Lee. At W. W. Hotchkiss, on Buck creek, there was a gathering of the friends and neighbors of Mr. Hotchkiss, who enjoyed his hospitality and spent the day in pleasurable amusement. In fact, the day was well and joyfully spent all over the county.

ON TO OMAHA!

Special excursions will be run via Santa Fe route on July 2d, to Omaha, Neb., for persons wishing to attend the National convention of the People's party, at that city, July 4th.

One fare for round trip. Tickets on sale July 1st and 2d, with return limit of July 15th.

The Omaha convention will be largely attended by an enthusiastic crowd from all parts of the country. Even if you are not a delegate, it is a good chance to see Nebraska's chief city.

Talk with A. T. & S. agent about it, and get aboard when the train goes by.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS OFFER.

We would most respectfully call your attention to the "Farmers' Compendium and Business Receipts," a most valuable and handsome book, designed for the use of the farmer. As we are aware to the interests of our farmer patrons, we have made arrangements whereby we can supply these valuable books to all of our cash-in-advance subscribers or to those who may become subscribers in the future. The price of the book alone being \$4.00; and by calling and examining the book you will be convinced of its value. We will send you a copy of this book free of charge, on condition that you send us a list of the different crops and products of your farm, together with a list of the different departments of Agriculture, such as Horticulture, Poultry, and other departments of Agriculture, and a list of the different kinds of stock and animals you raise, and a list of the different kinds of implements and machinery you use on your farm. We will send you a copy of this book free of charge, on condition that you send us a list of the different crops and products of your farm, together with a list of the different departments of Agriculture, such as Horticulture, Poultry, and other departments of Agriculture, and a list of the different kinds of stock and animals you raise, and a list of the different kinds of implements and machinery you use on your farm.

Our Little Men and Women.

For Youngest Readers at Home and in School.

Bright short stories, natural history pictures, will appear in every number, besides the following serials:

A BOY AND A GIRL, by Elizabeth Cummings.

THE DOINGS OF THE STUFFY DOLLS, by E. S. Tucker; pretty, funny, quaint. These dolls live in a "painter-lady's" studio. The fun will set little men and women laughing everywhere.

JOKE AND HIS RELATIONS, by Mary C. Crowley—the tale of a monkey, the adventures he had, and the relations he met.

ALL ABOUT THINGS, by Annie L. Hannah—what you want to know about "Rats," "Paper," etc.

TALKS BY QUEER FOLKS, by Mary E. Danford—amusing accounts of themselves from their own point of view.

10c a year.

D. LOTHROP CO., Pubs., Boston.

THE PANSY.

ISABELLA M. ALDEN, Editors.

A week-day and Sunday magazine. The best publication for children of all ages. Bright, sparkling and interesting.

This year THE PANSY will be brighter, more attractive and more helpful than ever. Pansy's new serial, "Way Stations," will do what real reading should do.

Our Golden Text Story this year, The Little Card, will be the work of the loving hand of Margaret Sidney's Little Paul; and the Friable School, will introduce novel, quaint and interesting young folk.

Mrs. C. M. Livingston's Baby's Corner will delight the little toddlers.

English Literature will acquaint you with celebrated characters in fiction.

A novel and interesting feature will be a series of autobiographical stories of dogs—actual occurrences, correctly reported.

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No book, excepting the Bible, has ever had such a sale in the United States as General Grant's Memoirs. Six hundred and fifty thousand copies have already gone into the homes of the rich, but the subscription price of \$7.00 has placed it beyond the reach of people in moderate circumstances. If 650,000 people have been willing to pay \$7.00 for Grant's Memoirs, there must be a couple of million people in the United States who want them, and will jump at the opportunity to buy them at the low figure here offered. We will send you General Grant's Memoirs, publisher's original edition, best paper, cloth, green and gold binding, hitherto sold by subscription at \$7.00, FOR 50 CENTS—FOR 50 CENTS—ABSOLUTELY ONLY 50 CENTS!

and absolutely a proposition such as has never been made in the history of book publishing. The two splendid volumes of Grant's Memoirs, of which 650,000 copies have been already sold—not a cheap edition, but the best—for 50 cents; provided you send your subscription to this journal for one month and also a subscription of \$3.00 for the COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, the brightest and cheapest of the great illustrated monthlies equal to the best \$4.00 magazine. The COSMOPOLITAN is enabled to make this offer because of the purchase of 600,000 volumes at a price which even publishers would deem impossible, and with the idea of running up its circulation to half a million copies. By contract with the COSMOPOLITAN we are enabled to offer our readers a share in the low price obtained through the largest purchase of books ever made in the history of the world.

If, however, you have Grant's books, the COSMOPOLITAN's offer will permit you to take them!

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS, 2 vols., sold by subscription for \$5.00.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS, 2 vols., sold by subscription for \$6.00.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S MEMOIRS, sold by subscription for \$7.00.

GEN. P. E. LEE'S MEMOIRS, sold by subscription for \$7.50.

All these are bound in cloth, green and gold, in uniform style with Grant's Memoirs. The COSMOPOLITAN is sent postage prepaid, but postage on the books, at the rate of one cent per ounce, must be remitted with the order: Gen. Grant's Memoirs, 96 oz.—48 cents; Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, 92 oz.—46 cents; Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, 84 oz.—42 cents; Gen. Lee's Memoirs, 84 oz.—42 cents.

Send us at once \$3.00 for year's subscription to the COSMOPOLITAN, \$1.50 for year's subscription to the COURANT and 50 cents for a set of Memoirs—\$5.00 in all—to which add postage on the particular set of Memoirs selected.

BABYLAND.

Baby's Delight and Mother's Relief.

Gay jingles, sweet little stories, dainty pictures will make BABYLAND for 1892 a charming magazine for the little ones.

Among the many good things will be "NURSE KAREN'S NOBWAY TALES—stories told by a Norwegian nurse to little Americans—by Emilie Poulsen, whose "Finger Plays" and "Toy Closet Stories" have made her our fairy godmother.

The Sweetheart Stories, by Bella D. Clark, a new friend, but one who knows all about baby folks.

The Tiptoe Twins, and their doings, will be described by Margaret Johnson, whose "Toddlers" and "Hooper Kitten" have never been forgotten.

ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR.
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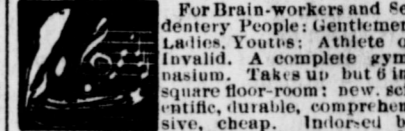
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For Brain-workers and Sedentary People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Young: Athlete of Invalid. A complete system. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room: new scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Instructed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 cent savings in charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York

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'It is the brightest weekly in America.'

Send FIFTY CENTS to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will get it every week for 3 MONTHS. If you send before December 15 you will receive in addition a fine Lithograph of its Editor.

KATE FIELD.

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WHO HAS NOT SEEN A COPY OF ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MAGAZINE of Philadelphia? "The best and cheapest ILLUSTRATED monthly ever published in the English language. 1,500 pages for \$1.50.

Six Short Stories and Splendid articles by best writers on all subjects of interest to women. Three Months Free if you take it now. Sample copy, 10 cents.

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NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

IS THE BEST

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT

The Christianity of the Single Tax.

EDWARD G. BROADS.

Whenever a truth, new or old, takes fresh root in the minds of people, and grows into a movement of social reform, it encounters certain institutions already existing which help or hinder its growth and development.

It seems strange that upward and onward movements should be opposed by an institution whose proper function is to foster the upward and onward tendencies of the human mind and soul, yet it is an historical fact that there has scarcely ever been a reform movement in middle ages or modern times which has not met with opposition or even persecution from churches or churchmen.

The fact is too generally known to need illustration. Its to be found in the fifty of creeds and in the vested interests which cling like branches to almost every old and powerful institution. Wisely did Gen. Booth resolve not to add another to the already large number of "ecclesiastical corpses," but to found an organization which would fall to pieces of its own weight whenever it ceased to work.

There are some of us who have deep and strong attachments to the religious societies to which we belong, and who have an abiding faith in Christianity, who look with shame and humiliation at the hostility of the church to the single tax, feeling that our belief in the doctrine of Henry George is a fruit of Christianity as we know it.

Well said Prof. Drummond that the greatest need of the world is a perfected life. The mental attitude of a great many thinking men was well stated by Wm. T. Stead, of the Pall Mall Gazette, when he said that the world is tired of Christians but wants Christs.

There are, however, hopeful signs that Christians within the churches are acquiring more liberal and enlarged views of the purpose and scope of Christianity. In illustration, I would again quote Prof. Drummond, who says in his little pamphlet on "The Programme of Christianity," "I shall mislead no one, I hope, if I say—for I wish to put the social side of Christianity in its strongest light—that Christ did not come into the world to give men religion. He never mentioned the word religion. Religion was in the world before Christ came, and lives to-day in a million souls, who have never heard his name."

What was it in Christianity which made it spread so rapidly among the people in its early days? The programme of Christianity in Scripture language was in part as follows:

To preach good tidings unto the meek; to bind up the broken-hearted; to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.

Paul, the Apostle, calls Christ's law "The perfect law of liberty." Christ's teaching was a most exalted individualism, an individualism far beyond what can be obtained by means of human law. The economic or legislative basis of Christianity was the Jewish law, in which the idea of justice and retribution was prominent. Christ added to this moral code the quality of mercy and the virtue of unselfishness, and the result was the golden rule. But it was no part of Christ's plan to nullify the Mosaic law of morals, except as it was supplanted by a more perfect rule of conduct written in the individual human heart.

We may take it for a certainty that nothing which Christ commanded His disciples contravened the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." This eighth commandment of the Decalogue is as binding now as it ever was, and Christians recognize it as such theoretically; yet it seems to me that more confusion of economic thought arises from a failure to understand this simple law than from any other source whatever.

Thou shalt not steal. It does not require a Moses or a Herbert Spencer to convince men of the truth of this law of morals. It is written in the human heart. Yet there is a great deal more involved in it than is generally realized.

What is stealing? Any one will say "It is taking possession of the property of another by force or fraud." Thus far, at least, all Christians go, but they do not get to the bottom of the matter, because they do not ask and answer for themselves another question—what is property? Or, if they do define property, they make its meaning dependent upon human law, whereas it is clear that the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," depends for its significance not upon human law at all, but upon the fundamental law of God, who is no respecter of persons, but created all men equal. Stealing is stealing, whether done by a king or a peasant, by a strong or the weak, by a majority or a minority, by a community or an individual, with good intention or malice prepense. To grasp the full meaning

of the eighth commandment we must, therefore, grasp also the law of property right, which is not

the good old plan That he may get who has the power And he may keep who can."

but is, that every individual has a right, a God-given and fundamental right, to all the wealth which he produces by the application of his labor to natural opportunities, and to all wealth he receives by purchase, exchange or gift, directly or indirectly, from some one who has opposed it.

In recent years the fact of the existence of poverty, seemingly hopeless poverty, amid the advancing prosperity of civilized communities, has forced itself before public attention. It is hardly worth while to bring forward arguments and facts to prove the increasing pressure of this question of poverty. The place it holds in the popular mind is patent to all who will look. Prof. Charles Gide, of the University of Montpellier, France, a conservative teacher of political economy, writes in regard to the distribution of wealth as follows: "To the general public the clearest and most appalling fact in the distribution of wealth is its inequality the more unbearable in proportion to the successive breaking down of all other inequalities which used to separate them one from another. Modern laws have realized only equality of universal suffrage has given political equality; the growing diffusion of education is tending to introduce the reign of a virtual intellectual equality. But the inequality of wealth still remains; formely it was hidden, as it were, behind even greater inequalities, now, however, it is seen in the foreground of our democratic societies, and against it dash the waves of public wrath." Prof. Gide then proceeds to point out that inequality in itself is no just cause for complaint, and winds up as follows: "In fine, the real complaint that can be urged against the distribution of wealth is not so much its inequality as our inability to perceive the reasons for this inequality. It is by no means proportional to the labor expended; on the contrary, according to John Stuart Mill's bitter remark, the scale of remuneration appears to descend further and further the more laborious the work becomes, until finally it reaches a point where the most severe toil barely suffices for the necessities of existence. Still less does it seem to be proportioned to men's merits or virtues. The antithesis between the man who is poor but honest, and the scoundrel who is fortunate and wealthy, is a commonplace which is as old as the world, but it never fails to be true in the present."

In these paragraphs Prof. Gide states that the substance of the labor problem, which is essentially how shall we secure a more equitable and an equitable distribution of wealth? Not a mathematical equality, but a practical equality, an equality of opportunity to satisfy the wants which we each one feel within us, and which are in a measure peculiar to ourselves.

The inequality of wealth is increasingly felt, partly because, as Prof. Gide says, other inequalities which erstwhile separated man from man have passed away, but partly also because this particular inequality between rich and poor is increasing. The time has come when many men, even of conservative instincts, have recognized the need of a remedy for the present inequality, and have come to the conclusion that such a remedy must be radical, and is to be sought for in a wide departure from present governmental methods. They acknowledge that the present distribution of wealth is unjust, and that the world will not much longer endure it, and they also see that it is impossible to change the distribution of wealth and leave the present social order just as at present. Bellamy, with his plan of state socialism, has gained many disciples. It is becoming quite fashionable to call one's self a socialist or a Christian socialist. It would be difficult to define some of these names, but they all mean that it is necessary for the state to lay hands on the wealth of individuals, and use it or direct its use for the benefit of other individuals or for society. But it is evident that to do this with a clean conscience we must rewrite the Decalogue.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Favoring the Privileged.

At a recent meeting of the Detroit city council an ordinance has been passed requiring property owners to lay stone sidewalks in front of their dwellings. Some objection was made to the form of the ordinance, inasmuch as, when taken in connection with other and unrequited ordinances allowing the first sidewalks laid to be of plank, it favored the owners of vacant land in the city along which sidewalks had not yet been laid. In the course of the discussion Alderman Lowrey said:

I don't think it is right for the Cass estate, or any other estate, to hold property out of use and get the benefit of a rise in value due to other's work without doing its share in the way of improvements. I don't think it is fair to let that estate lay plank sidewalks when others must lay stone sidewalks. Point was given to Mr. Lowrey's remarks by the insertion in the very issue of the Detroit Journal that published them of a real estate agent's advertisement containing the following excellent advice and useful information:

Don't keep your money in the bank at a miserable 4 per cent. interest when you can invest it in Detroit suburban real estate and make 15 or 20 per cent. Think of the vast fortunes made in Detroit real estate. In fact, nearly all our greatest fortunes had their origin in real estate investments. What made Gen. Cass so rich? The Cass farm. Where did the Brush estate get its immense wealth? From the Brush farm.

"Now, William," said Mrs. Hicks, "here is the blue ribbon. I want two yards more just like it. And don't forget, William, I must have a match." Later, "Here you are, Mary," said William. "Here is the ribbon. It's two shades lighter than the other, but I guess it'll do. And here is the match—I got a box of 'em."

NEW SANITARY WARE TRUST.

Tariffs and Prices Go Up While Workmen's Wages Go Down.

When McKinley raised the duties on sanitary pottery ware from 55 to 65 and 70 per cent. by putting duties on packing cases, the seven manufacturers at Trenton, with one at East Liverpool, O., and one in Baltimore practically had a trust, though each firm owned its own factory. Since duties were increased the manufacturers, some of whom have made millions in a few years, cut wages about 15 per cent. after a long strike against a reduction of 10 to 40 per cent. The method of doing business by "understandings" or "agreements" is not entirely satisfactory to the manufacturers and, on May 28, 1895, five of the big manufacturers at Trenton incorporated in one company with a capital of \$3,000,000. Those in this combine are the Empire Pottery, the Enterprise Pottery, the Delaware Pottery, the Equitable Pottery and the Crescent Pottery.

Column advertisements of the stock of this new trust in New York papers, say "These five companies manufacture and sell about 75 per cent. of the entire output of the famous sanitary plumbing ware made in this country. The earnings for 1891 will pay the dividends on the preferred stock (8 per cent.) and over 18 per cent. on the common stock, after providing for the expense of management. The vendors express the belief that the economies and improved system in the conduct of business that can be put in operation by the proposed combination of these companies will still further increase the net earnings."

The men who had their wages reduced in 1891 must relish this kind of talk. Consumers who are acquainted with the "economies of trusts" will expect soon to receive another "revised" price list of sanitary ware, similar to the one issued in April, 1891, advancing the price of goods.

These same manufacturers also announced that "the manufacture of these goods requires skilled labor of the highest grade." It might be supposed from this declaration that these highly skilled laborers were receiving unusually high wages. In 1888 the bureau of labor of New Jersey collected accurate statistics of the earnings of workmen in a representative pottery in Trenton. They are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Workmen, Average weekly earnings. Rows include Dish makers, Flat pressers, Handlers, Jiggers, Turners.

The commissioner said: "Many of these workmen are among the most rapid operators in Trenton." Many of the workmen have submitted to several reductions since 1888, making great inroads into their princely salaries. The "economies and improved system" of this new trust may be counted on to close at least one of these potteries, or in some other way to throw out one-fifth of these men.

The dependence of wages upon tariffs is demonstrated with remarkable clearness in this industry. While duties have been going up wages have been going down. It is the object of a protective tariff, as explained in the Minneapolis platform, to levy duties on imported articles equal to the difference in wages at home and abroad. The duties on pottery not only cover this difference but, in some kinds of ware, they are two or three times the total labor cost of making such ware in Trenton.

AN IRRESISTIBLE TEMPTATION.

The Incentive to Form Trusts Afforded by the McKinley Bill.

The temptation to form trusts set before our manufacturers, in the form of high tariffs, seems to be irresistible. Scarcely a day passes without leaving the record of some new trust or combine growing out of our monopoly producing tariff. The public hears only of those incorporated or of those that get into our courts. The manufacturers of pocket cutlery have for years been relying upon "agreements," "pools," etc., to regulate prices and production. But, now that they have received McKinley's blessing in the form of an advance in duties from 50 per cent. to an average of nearly 100 per cent., they consider it unbecoming and ungrateful not to form a modern trust with the latest McKinley improvements. Hence "The United States Cutlery Co." was incorporated in Trenton, N. J., June 10, with a capital of \$1,650,000. The New York Tribune says: "This corporation takes four old, large and well known business properties—Miller Bros. Cutlery Co., of Meriden, Conn.; the New York Knife Co., of Walden, N. Y.; the Walden Knife Co., of Walden, N. Y.; and that of Dwight Divine, of Ellenville, N. Y. These four concerns manufacture a large part of all the pocket cutlery made in the United States." These manufacturers have made one or two advances in prices since September, 1890. Look out now for more advances and for wage reductions. And, if this trust reaches the seventh heaven of McKinleyism, it will do as the manufacturers of table cutlery are doing—sell cheaper to foreign than to our "protected" consumers.

THE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

Success of the Fight Against Oppressive Taxation—Monopoly Getting Hard Knocks.

A little over four years ago, when Grover Cleveland sent to congress his now famous tariff reform message, there was no organized agitation against the imposition of the tariff taxes which, even then, before the McKinley bill was concocted, lay with oppressive weight upon nearly every industry and upon nearly every article of general consumption by the people. Here and there a bold champion of fair play raised his voice against the filching system, and there was an undercurrent of resentment against it, but no great manifestation was made. When President Cleveland sent in his plucky challenge to the supporters of high taxes and placed himself at the head of the sentiment demanding reform, the situation rapidly began to change; and, as was said at that time, the whole country was transformed into a debating

school. In the progress of the debate since 1888 the allied forces of monopoly have removed the petty hard knocks and have lost ground steadily.

Very much of the success of the fight against oppressive taxes has been due to the systematic publication of the plain facts about the tariff question. The newspapers have spoken boldly. Men who had been handicapped in their businesses for years by the tariff came out and said so. When the effect of the high tariff taxes upon different productive occupations came to be considered, something like the full effect of such legislation could be realized. Since 1888 the Reform club of New York has been publishing the results of careful investigations as to how far each of the various leading industries of our country have been affected by the tariff laws and in what manner. Besides explanations of the interests of the general farmer and laborer, they have published brief essays upon the iron and steel industry, copper and brass, coal, salt, dairy farming, wool, grapes, sugar, pottery, glass, wall paper, hats, gloves, etc. As far as their means would allow they have distributed, and are still distributing these all over the United States. They have also carried on an aggressive agitation by means of joint debates, non-partisan addresses and in other ways. A recent report of the work of this organization gives details of the work done in over a dozen states of the union and their plans for the great contest of '92.

THE BORAX TRUST.

The Chinese Labor Employed by This Combine Well "Protected."

All the borax obtained in this country comes from Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington. It is for the most part dug out of the ground in a marketable condition. The labor employed is Chinese. The foreign article is obtained from the lagoons of Tuscany and has to be crystallized, transported to England, refined and then shipped here. As there was no earthly excuse for "protection," the consumers—meat packers, soap makers, etc., made an attempt to have the duty removed in 1890. McKinley reduced the duty on crude borax from five cents to three cents per pound, but raised the duty on boracic acid, the form in which borax is generally imported, from four to five cents per pound. As might be expected there is a borax trust, headed by F. M. Smith, of California, which about five years ago got control of nine-tenths of the producing mines, and, as might also be expected, this trust was not slow to utilize their "protection." Four days after the bill went into effect it raised the price, which had been 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 cents per pound, in August and September to 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 cents. This price has been maintained since then. The way to break this is the way to break hundreds of other monopolies—abolish the tariff so that the foreign product can be brought in.

Protection's Harvest.

In the United States seventy persons are worth \$2,700,000,000; and less than fifty of these can control the currency and commerce of the country at a day's notice. One hundred are worth \$3,000,000,000, and 25,000 own half the total wealth.

The census shows that the railroads of the country own 281,000,000 acres of land and foreign and domestic syndicates own 84,000,000 acres, making a total of 365,000,000. The total number of farmers in the United States is 4,225,925, and of these 1,024,701 are renters; of this number 792,224 are compelled to share their crops equally with their landlords, while the greatest share asked of the British farmer is one-fourth.

In New York City 10,000 of the 2,600,000 inhabitants own nearly the whole city, and only 18,000 own any real estate.

In Chicago—population 1,200,000—less than 2 1/2 per cent. own all the real estate.

The total number of mortgages in the country, according to Census Superintendent Porter, is 9,000,000, or one to every seventh inhabitant.

Total number of millionaires, 30,000. Total number of people out of work over a million. Tramps number nearly 500,000. Ex-union soldiers in poor houses, 60,000; bondholders, none.

It is estimated that 10,000 children die annually in this country from lack of food. In 1880 there were 57,000 homeless children in the United States.

In New York 40,000 workingwomen are so poorly paid that they must accept charity, sell their bodies, or starve. In one precinct twenty-seven murdered babies were picked up, six in vaults.

New York has 1,000 millionaires.—Cleveland Citizen.

Republican Platform on the Tariff.

The New York World speaking of the republican party as portrayed in its recent platform, says it reiterates its preposterous claim that the country has been made prosperous by taxation, which is equivalent to saying that if crops grow in spite of frosts, frost is good for crops. It favors the admission free of duty of "all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries," while eight per cent. of the revenue from its tariff is collected from necessities. On imports competing with American labor "there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home." But many of the duties under the McKinley act exceed the entire labor cost in the articles taxed, and wages have fallen since the duties were raised. It asserts that "prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890. This is true of sugar and the few other articles on which duties were repealed or reduced. It is false as to the hundred times greater number of articles on which duties were increased. But if prices have been reduced how does protection protect? How can wages be maintained? What becomes of President Harrison's "contempt for cheapness?" It raises reciprocity—a one-sided step towards free trade, untaxing foreigners only.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

He stands a Type of Staunch and Rugged Honesty.

The strongest party with the strongest principles and purposes offers for the suffrage of the American people the strongest personality in American public life. The national democratic convention has nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency. Those who met at Chicago in convention represent the great majority of the people of this country, as has been demonstrated time and again at the polls. The creed they formulated is the people's creed, articles of faith to establish and exemplify which our government was formed and must be maintained. To embody adequately in the candidate the great, honest purposes of democracy, its wholesome devotion to the people, its courage, its convictions, its rugged honesty, its contempt for guile, its progressive spirit, its national character, was the duty before the convention, and nobly has it been discharged.

Grover Cleveland stands before the country as the type of the ruggedly honest man in public life. He is of the people and for the people, one whose whole official career has been a record of unselfish, unflinching devotion to the welfare of the people. And this nomination has been made by the people. Short-sighted expediency has doubted its wisdom and contrived artful methods to disseminate that doubt. Rival and creditable ambitions have planned to have the result otherwise. Political ingenuity has drawn upon all its legitimate resources to bestow the honor elsewhere. But overcoming them all has been the voice of the people, speaking in tones that could not be disregarded for the man who, as mayor, as governor and as president, has illuminated by daily concrete practice the now trite but ever truthful words: "Public office is a public trust."

The personality of Grover Cleveland has been the first factor in securing to him an honor which he shares only with Jefferson and Jackson in American history. But it has not been the only factor. More conspicuously than any other man in public life Grover Cleveland is associated in the minds of the plain people with the issue on which the campaign is to be fought. Veterans remember that William R. Morrison was the pioneer in the latter day struggles against unjust taxation; scholars knew the incomparable services of John G. Carlisle to the cause, and in their several states the democratic masses know how bravely David B. Hill, Horace Boies, John M. Palmer, Isaac P. Gray, Arthur P. Gorman, James E. Campbell and William E. Russell have fought the good fight; but the one name which in the farmhouse, the prairie cabin, the factory, the mining gallery, the counting room and the workshop, in city, town and county, from Maine to Texas and from Florida to Oregon is inseparably identified with tariff reform is the name of Grover Cleveland. On the issue alone the democracy would have won. With the leader, embodying the issue, the democracy are invincible.—Albany Argus.

A WORTHY CHOICE.

Mr. Stevenson, the Democratic Nominee for Vice President.

The nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president is a compliment to a distinguished citizen of Illinois which the democrats of this state will not fail to appreciate with heartiness and enthusiasm. But for the fact that Gray, of Indiana, had apparently been slated for second place on the ticket by Mr. Cleveland's managers, the selection of Mr. Stevenson would look as if those managers were preparing for the possible loss of New York by making Illinois a battle ground.

The compliment of Mr. Stevenson's nomination is worthily bestowed. He is an earnest, brainy and courageous democrat, who holds tenaciously to the doctrine that, all things else being equal, a democrat is better than a republican, especially when the question of choosing an occupant for a federal office is under consideration.

During his administration as first assistant postmaster general under President Cleveland Mr. Stevenson appointed forty thousand democratic postmasters throughout the country. To this vast array of ex-officials the intelligence of his nomination to the vice presidency will be most welcome. They and all other good democrats will be disposed to put forth their best efforts for the election of a ticket of which he is a part.

Mr. Stevenson has served two terms in congress, to which body he was elected as a candidate of the "independent reform party," though the soundness of his democracy has never been called in question. He is a native of Kentucky, a lawyer of ability and a gentleman of the highest type in every sense. He may not carry Illinois for the ticket, but he will add greatly to its strength all over the northwest.—Chicago Herald.

A TEMPORARY THAW.

Overflowing Generosity of Harrison for the Time Being.

When notified of his renomination of himself, Mr. Harrison addressed Mr. Elliot F. Shepard, McKinley and other members of the national committee in the smooth and unctuous phrases he is so fond of using when he is not sure of having his own way. A great change has come over him in the last year, and it has grown on him until he actually perspires cordiality. Politicians who eighteen months ago were stopped by his footmen and not even allowed to communicate with his private secretary can go in now, shake hands with him and slap him on the back if they like. Having renominated himself through his officeholders, assisted by the Vanderbilts, he feels the necessity of relaxing his dignity for a few months and making some concessions to those who might not enthrone otherwise. He is going to be very warm-hearted now just as long as he can stand the strain. He is as genial as a chunk of ice in the July sun. He loves Blaine, loves Elliot F. Shepard, loves McKinley, loves the newspaper men, loves everybody and everything that can help B. Har-

risson get four years more of office at fifty thousand dollars a year for himself with pickings for his family and his son's family, his son's wife's family and their cousins and uncles.

There is nothing cold-blooded about him now. He has thawed out. He is a generous, warm-hearted, impulsive, amiable, kindly, whole-souled, good fellow who has been slandered by the newspapers and by disappointed politicians. He will not wear a kid glove or the Harrison dynasty Vere de Vere expression of Indianapolis high life haughtiness for at least six months to come. He wishes it understood that he will be a good feller, and now is the time for Col. Abe Slapsky to chuck him in the ribs and tell him a second ward anecdote.—St. Louis Republic.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

It is One of Republican Evasion and Apology.

Already the campaign has definite shape. It is to be one of apology and evasion on the republican side, of vigor and directness on the part of the democracy. For its iniquitous tariff tax, for its force bill abortion, for its billion-dollar extravagance, for its outrageous suppression of minority rights in the Fifty-first congress, for its pension bureau scandals, for the intolerant bigotry and narrowness of its presidential candidate, and for the malignant hostility of its vice-presidential candidate toward union labor—for all of these and for its many other sins and shortcomings the republican party is now constrained to account to the people; and between now and November its entire time and energy will be consumed in frantic attempts at explanation and self-justification. The necessity of defending its own crumbling breastworks will leave it no opportunity for attacking the ramparts of the enemy.

The democracy, on the other hand, is strong in the consciousness of its own invulnerability. Its ramparts, built on the rocks of economy, simplicity and honesty, are absolutely unassailable, and need no defenders. It has no apologies to make, no accusations to evade. Its record for the past is its battle cry for the present—tariff reform, pension reform, opposition to beyond bills, suppression of class legislation, economy in public expenditure, an adequate currency, discouragement of trusts, reform of the various abuses perpetrated by the republican party during its long lease of power—these are the stones in the mighty wall of democratic principles; and of these, too, is constituted the battering ram which will demolish the weakened defenses of the enemy. Such a contest can logically terminate only in one way. The most skillful of republican apologists will be powerless to parry the vigorous thrusts of democratic directness. Evasion will avail nothing, and explanations will not explain. The republican party will go down in unglorious and inglorious defeat next November, and the democracy will win the triumph which forever waits on steadfast merit and unflinching vigilance.—St. Paul Globe.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

—What Mr. Curtis calls the "wild debauch of spoils" under the administration will now proceed more innocently than ever. We are even likely to see a supreme judgeship placed "where it will do most good" towards the president's reelection.—N. Y. World.

—The democratic platform is a great, loud trumpet blare, clear in its tones, calling to battle. No one can find fault with what it says on the score of honesty and directness, and no one can accuse its authors of timidity or time-serving. The issues of the campaign are marked with distinctest outline, and whoever casts his vote for the democracy's ticket in November will know under what banner he is standing.

—The people of the democratic party have won. They look into or feel the future more truly than the trained politicians. New York will vote for Cleveland. The south will never waver. The bold declaration of the platform on the tariff will make Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan doubtful states. Democratic principles always win when the people are brought up to the issue and see where justice lies.—Kansas City Times.

—The addresses of the temporary and permanent chairmen of the democratic national convention were in much better taste than were those of the officers of the republican national convention. Both Fassett and McKinley strained a great deal for effect, the former especially luging in the names of all the republican aspirants for the presidential nomination. Owens and Wilson, on the other hand, dispensed altogether with claptrap and made strong, logical speeches which aroused enthusiasm by reason of their intrinsic merits.—Detroit Free Press.

—The iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania are the men who "make fortunes every year" out of the tariff and who are expected to fry out their fat for the republican campaign fund. Their present attempt at Pittsburgh to cut down the wages of their men still further looks like an effort to get the fat back again from the wage earners. This is what these men mean by "protection for home industry." "American wages for American workmen" and all the rest of it. But the men do not seem to appreciate the advantages of the policy to themselves, and so they are about to strike.—N. Y. World.

—There is no doubt that President Harrison is a very much underestimated man—as a politician. It is said by those who have "campaigned" with him and who know him intimately that there never was a man who more thoroughly understood the management of the "machine." He is one of those accomplished politicians who talk about buying votes with utmost sang froid. And, while the American public is well inured to that sort of thing, it is still sufficiently fastidious to desire that its chief executive shall be of a more dignified sort than the brazen ward politician.—Omaha World-Herald.

THE POSTMAN.

The postman, with his pack... Faithful, reads his daily task...

HIS DILEMMA.

Adventures of a Boy Who Would Not Be "Stumped."

WHEN Bobby Cameron came in to breakfast with a black eye and a bruised nose...

Mr. Cameron was at his office and Mrs. Cameron was in her own room sewing...

"The door knob of the playroom. George Nelson stumped him to put it in his mouth, and Bobby tried and tried, and at last he did, and now he can't get his mouth off it."

"The what?" she said, rising hurriedly. "The door knob of the playroom. George Nelson stumped him to put it in his mouth, and Bobby tried and tried, and at last he did, and now he can't get his mouth off it."

"Can't you get it out, Bobby?" she asked, anxiously. "He tried to shake his head, but, being fastened immovably, he could only roll his eyes at her."

"What'll he have to pull against then?" objected Bobby, with scorn. "This was true. Bobby with a door knob in his mouth and nothing to pull it out by, would certainly be in a worse fix than Bobby fastened to an entire door."

"Go up to the desk in my room, Georgie," said his mother, "and bring me down that big ivory paper cutter. Now Bobby," she added, kissing his forehead, as his mouth was otherwise engaged, "you mustn't be frightened. If your mouth opened wide enough, to get it out we can get it out. Don't cry and keep cool."

one or two unsuccessful trials the knob slipped out and Bobby was free. The first words he said were: "There, George Nelson, I did it after all."

He looked at her in amazement. He hadn't expected this. "It's true, Bobby. All the great generals were just men who wouldn't let their enemies stump them."

"I am going to read to you about two men who wouldn't be stumped. One was Winstanley, who built the Eddystone lighthouse, and the other was our own Sheridan, who won the battle of Winchester."

"Mamma," he sobbed, "the Injuns hes dot my papa. He's dot no more s'oots in his 'volver; he's scoted it all. Oh, I want my papa, and the bad Injuns des him!"

"Yes, dear," she said, smiling. "I think they were; and I want to read to you about some more—listen."

"I notice that an amateur fisherman can't just as big as a professional." Bobby said, "I want my papa, and the bad Injuns des him!"

"The wife of a genius is generally a very lonesome woman." Bobby said, "I want my papa, and the bad Injuns des him!"

"The Ram's Horn is published at Indianapolis, Indiana, at \$1.50 per year." Bobby said, "I want my papa, and the bad Injuns des him!"

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A CHILD'S FOREKNOWLEDGE.

An Incident Relating to the Great Custer Massacre. Among the many curious instances of seeming second sight may be placed the following incident of that saddest tragedy of modern days—the death of Custer and his gallant followers.

The love existing between Capt. Blank and his blue-eyed, golden-curl'd boy, little "Buster," the pet and darling of the whole garrison, was something to be remembered. Wherever the tall soldierly figure of the young father was to be seen unless on duty, that of the child was sure to be close beside, sometimes riding on his father's shoulder, sometimes clinging to his hand, always lifting to his eyes full of passionate love and content.

When the dreaded day came that was to separate those fearless men from the women and children who so loved them, Buster could hardly be torn from his father, and his husband told me that long after, the child's shriek of utter misery, unchildlike in its intensity, rang in his ears. For some days after the command had marched across the low purple hills, out of the reach of loving eyes, Buster drooped and pined; but he was a child, and the old childish gaiety came back to his eyes, and his laugh, which rang out as happily as ever, almost jarring upon his young mother's ear.

"I'm sure I hope he will," sighed Mrs. Blank, "Run out and play, Buster, and don't go in the sun."

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A Flirt Rebuked.

At a social gathering on Harlem avenue Prof. Snore, of Columbia college, was present as an invited guest. Miss Esmeralda Longoffin, a venerable maiden lady, was also present, and as usual she made frantic efforts to captivate the professor, who, by the way, is a confirmed woman-hater.

"I can't possibly tell," replied the professor. "I'm not in charge of the department of ancient history."—Texas Siftings.

"I notice that an amateur fisherman can't just as big as a professional." Bobby said, "I want my papa, and the bad Injuns des him!"

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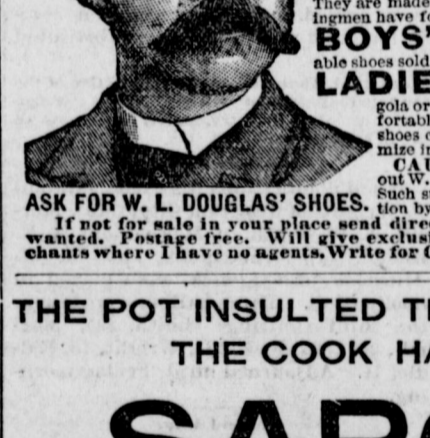


Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They do it in just the right way, too—by using Nature's own methods.

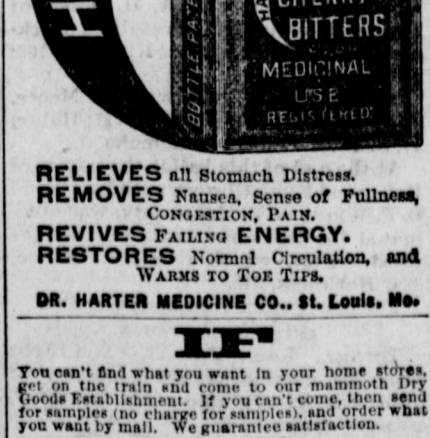
Something else, that pays the dealer better, may be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for him, but it can't be, for you.

"German Syrup" Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.



THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.



RELIEVES all Stomach Distress. REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, CONGESTION, PAIN. REVIVES FAILING ENERGY. RESTORES Normal Circulation, and WARMS TOE TIPS.



RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. DO NOT BE DECEIVED. With Partic, Enamel, and Paints which stain the hands, rub the Rising Sun Stove Polish in. Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

FORGING A-HEAD. Our sales for the past week of "CHARTER OAK" STOVES AND RANGES have been unprecedented. The Charter Oak has been forging ahead every day of the forty years that it has been on the market.

WE WANT YOU TO GO EAST. Send for Complete List of Routes and Rates for SUMMER TOURS and full information concerning Train Service.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED. 15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal treatment. No starvation, no inconvenience and no bad effects. Strictly confidential.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN, THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY. A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price.

LEWIS' 98% LYE. The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use.

LYON & HEALY. 64 Monroe Street, Chicago. We have the best and most complete Catalogue of Hand Instruments, U.S. Catalogue and Equipment, 600 Fine Illustrations, describing every article required by Bands or Drum Corps.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumption and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad for the stomach. It is the best cough cure ever sold.

MARKET REPORTS. KANSAS CITY, July 4. CATTLE—Best heaves... 3.50 @ 4.95. Stockers... 2.50 @ 3.00.

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Fair natives... 3.25 @ 4.35. Texans... 2.80 @ 4.00. HOGS—Heavy to choice... 3.00 @ 5.70.

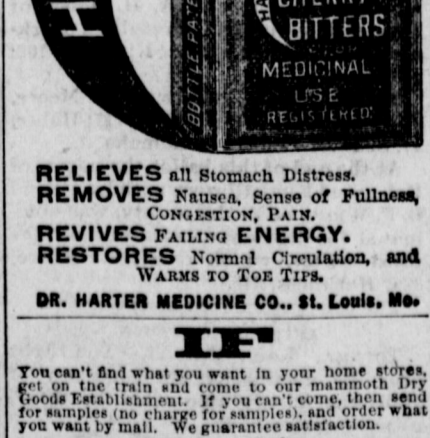
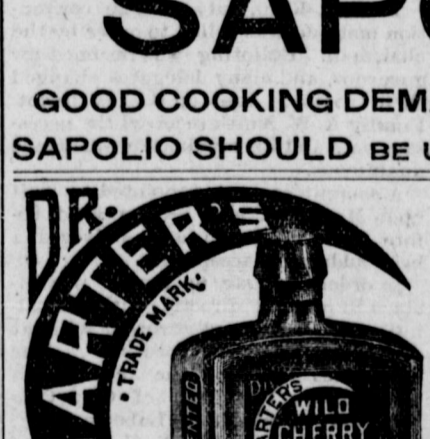
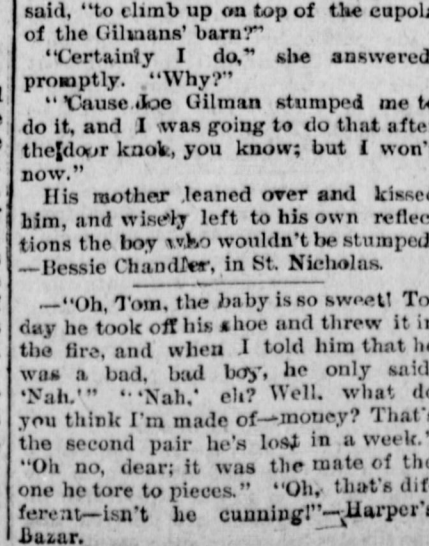
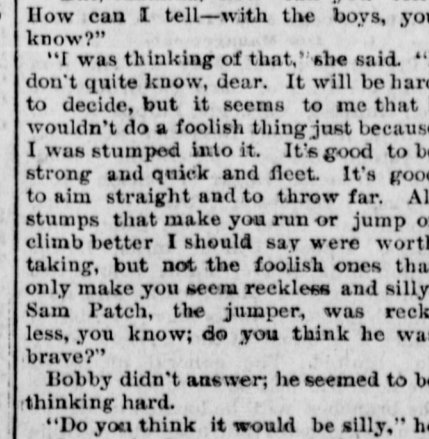
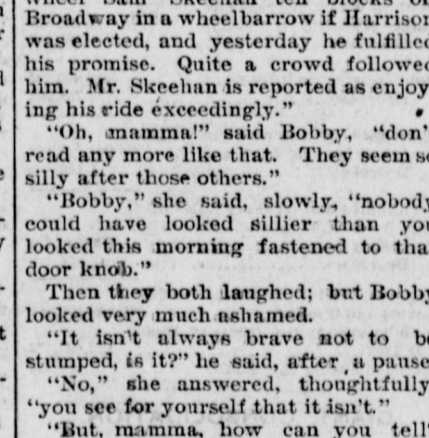
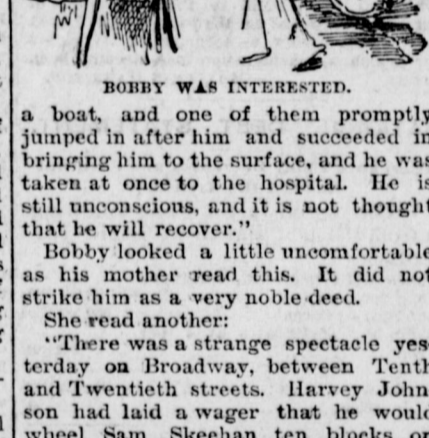
CHICAGO. CATTLE—Prime to extra... 4.70 @ 5.15. HOGS—Packing and shipping... 4.60 @ 5.35. SHEEP—Fair to choice... 5.00 @ 5.60.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find It? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word.

The Most Pleasant Way of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing.

M. L. THOMPSON & Co., Druggists, Couderport, Pa. Say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold.

Swift's Specific A Tested Remedy For All Blood and Skin Diseases. A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer.

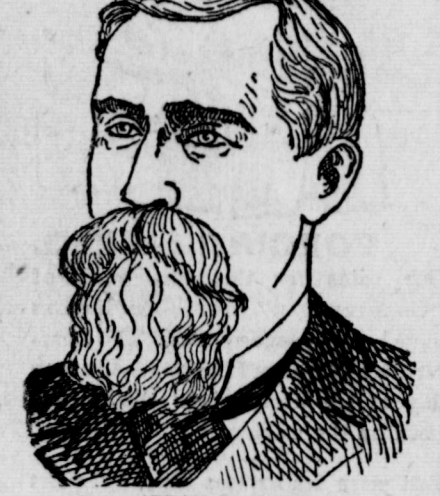


SMITH FOR GOVERNOR.

Work of the State Republican Convention.

The Ticket Presented to the Voters of Kansas—Smith for Governor and Moore for Lieutenant Governor—The Platform.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 1.—The republican state convention met in Representative hall yesterday and was called to order by Chairman Buchan, of the cen-



ABRAM W. SMITH.

tral committee at 10:30 o'clock. After prayer by Dr. McCabe, Judge Frank Martin, of Reno county, was chosen temporary chairman, receiving 374 votes for S. R. Davies.

C. M. Sheldon, of Osage, and O. W. Moore, of Morris county, were elected temporary secretaries, and committees of fifteen were then appointed on order of business, credentials and permanent organization.

It was decided by motion to have the resolutions committee consist of thirty-five members. Before the resolutions committee had been appointed Col. James R. Hallowell introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

The republicans of Kansas extend to Hon. James G. Blaine and family our sincerest sympathy in the loss of their loved ones, and pray divine aid in the hour of trial.

The committee on resolutions was composed of one member from each judicial district and one at large, as follows: Warren, of Lyon, chairman; Jones, of Jackson; Harwi, of Atchison; Rogers, of Shawnee; Thatcher, of Douglas; Fuller, of Crawford; Lewis, of Wilson; Baxter, of Dickinson; Stout, of Reno; Lewis, of Miami; Crichton, of Labette; Needham, of Washington; Greer, of Cowley; Atherton, of Russell; Cooper, of Mitchell; Scott, of Edwards; Christler, of Decatur; Davidson, of Sedgwick; Spears, of Sumner; Bailey, of Barton; Little, of Riley; Emery, of Nemaha; Clauson, of Harper; Alexander, of Morris; Tucker, of Greenwood; King, of Trego; Madison, of Ford; Meyers, of Kiowa; Coates, of Wyandotte; Hutchinson, of Saline; Palmer, of Meade; Van Voorhis, of Seward; Bond, of Scott; Ponce, of Sheridan; True, of Pottawatomie.

Afternoon Session. At 3:30 o'clock Chairman Martin called the convention to order and reports of committees were begun. The report of the committee on permanent organization that W. P. Hackney, of Winfield, be chairman, and that the temporary secretaries be made permanent officers, was adopted, only a voice or two of protest being heard.

After some discussion as to the report of the committee on resolutions, R. V. Blue nominated Judge D. M. Valentine, of the supreme court, for associate justice, and on his motion the rules were suspended and Judge Valentine renominated by acclamation.

Evening Session. The evening session opened itself at 8:30 o'clock by calls for the glee clubs. It was announced that the committee on resolutions wanted a few minutes more, when Charles Curtis, of Topeka, candidate for congress in the Fourth district, was asked to occupy the time, and he made a talk along the line of the tariff.

George L. Douglas, of Wichita, for the committee on W. C. EDWARDS' resolutions, reported the platform as follows:

THE PLATFORM. We, the republicans of Kansas, in convention assembled, cordially endorse the platform adopted at the Minneapolis convention, as a statement of principles affecting the national welfare cherished by every loyal member of the republican party; and in addition, thereto we declare as follows:

We are earnestly in favor of such legislation, state and national, as shall prevent gambling in food products and other necessities of life. We endorse the recommendation of the postmaster general for the government control of the telegraph and telephone service, and we favor the free delivery of mail in the country as well as in the towns and cities. The republican party is the party of law and order, and it demands of all public servants, in city, county and state, the full, vigorous and manly enforcement of every provision of the constitution and every law upon the statute book, including those for the enforcement of prohibitory amendment. As the transportation of agricultural products begins at the farm, we favor such changes in the road laws as will insure the better construction and supervision of all highways, thereby cheapening the cost of such transportation and lessening the ultimate expense of maintenance to the taxpayer. We favor the complete revision of the laws relating to assessment and taxation to the end that all property, real and personal, shall bear its just proportion of the public burdens, and we believe that sound business principles demand that all property be assessed at its actual value. We demand of the legislature at the earliest practicable moment the enactment of a law making liberal provision for the representation of the state and a display of its resources at the world's Columbian exposition.

We demand an amendment to the mortgage law, so as to provide for a liberal right of redemption of all real property after sale under foreclosure of mortgage.

We demand the strictest legislation for preserving the purity of the ballot and prohibiting corrupt use of money and corrupt practices at elections, and throwing such safeguards around the voter as shall protect him from intimidation or coercion of any kind and guaranteeing the absolute secrecy of his ballot.

We favor the submission to a vote of the people of an amendment to the constitution eliminating the disqualification of sex in the enjoyment of the elective franchise.

We favor such legislation as may be necessary to enable and encourage the people of western Kansas to irrigate and reclaim their lands.

We favor a law prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age in mines, workshops and factories; also a law forbidding the exercise of any police power whatever by persons not duly empowered thereto by lawful authority, state or national; also a law providing for the weekly payment of wages of corporations where, in the judgment of the legislature, the same shall be practicable.

We disapprove of the system of blacklisting employes by railways or other corporations, for any cause whatsoever, believing there is another and better way to protect the interests of employers less arbitrary and oppressive in its effects.

We favor legislation authorizing the settlement of all differences between railway companies and their employes by some competent tribunal composed of persons familiar with the practical workings of railroads.

We insist that the great transportation companies which derive from Kansas laws their financial existence, owe to the people of Kansas equitable and honest treatment in the matter of freight rates and are opposed to the inequitable and oppressive discrimination in the adjustment of such rates by said corporations, whereby the merchants, shippers and consumers of other states are enriched at the expense and to the injury of the people of Kansas.

We unqualifiedly endorse our state railroad commissioners in their efforts to remedy some of the evils complained of, and we believe that where there is a wrong there should always be a remedy, and if the grievances which are the subject of reasonable complaint be not remedied by the voluntary action of the railroad corporations, we demand of the next legislature the utmost diligence in enacting such remedy by appropriate legislation, providing a remedy therefor to the end that the agricultural, mercantile and other interests of Kansas shall be placed on a footing of equality, so far as freight rates are concerned, with the like interests in adjoining states.

We also demand of congress such amendments of the inter-state commerce law as will give the people of Kansas and the west the benefits that would accrue to them from their location.

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held the balance of power in Kansas, and contending that it would be suicidal not to recognize this large body of voters; O. D. Morse, W. B. Poinsett, chairman of the state penitentiary, and Judge Strong, William Edwards, of Pawnee. The closing speech was a pretty two minutes' talk by John K. Cabbison, of Wyandotte county, who nominated A. R. Ford, of Kansas City, Kan. The first ballot resulted: Edwards, 317; Bruce, 181; Ford, 159; Hamilton, 117; Smith, 47; Poinsett, 19.

Various candidates dropped out until the fifth ballot, which resulted: Edwards, 467; Ford, 253.

The ballot for auditor proceeded in the evening session with the race clearly between Bruce and Best, with Peabler easily distanced. The vote, as announced, was: Bruce, 368; Best, 307; Peabler, 28; Brown, 17. Bruce was declared the nominee.

For treasurer, Joseph R. Drew, J. B. Lynch, W. D. Harmon, John H. Madden and John J. Stewart were placed in nomination. Lynch led on the ballot and was chosen by acclamation.

On the roll call for candidate for attorney general, Salina county presented the name of T. T. Garver; Judge Kirk, of Garnett, placed B. E. Welch, of Topeka, in nomination, while Gen. T. T. Taylor, of Hutchinson, placed James A. Lawrence's name before the convention. The result as finally announced stood: Garver, 305; Welch, 201; Lawrence, 24.

A. P. Davis, of Chase county, was named for superintendent of public instruction on the second ballot. The complete ticket is as follows: For governor, Abram W. Smith. Lieutenant governor, R. F. Moore. Judge supreme court, D. M. Valentine.

Secretary of state, W. C. Edwards. Auditor of state, B. K. Bruce. Treasurer, J. Bruce Lynch. Attorney general, T. F. Garver. Superintendent of public instruction J. C. Davis.

State Central Committee. The membership of the state central committee was made as follows:

First district, H. C. F. Hackman; Second, Frank S. Crowell, Atchison; Third, E. B. Whaley, Topeka; Fourth, Frank L. Brown, Garnett; Fifth, T. C. Biddle, Emporia; Sixth, J. H. Madden, Mound City; Seventh, L. N. Holloway, Yates Center; Eighth, J. M. Miller, Council Grove; Ninth, J. B. Vincent, Hutchinson; Tenth, D. Hubbard, Olathe; Eleventh, C. Yoe, Independence; Twelfth, D. M. Stackhouse, Concordia; Thirteenth, F. G. Power, New Salem; Fourteenth, C. B. Daughters, Lincoln; Fifteenth, R. R. Hays, Osborn; Sixteenth, Fred W. Edmunds, Kinsley; Seventeenth, C. E. Chandler, Oberlin; Eighteenth, M. W. Levy, Wichita; Nineteenth, J. C. O. Morse, Wellington; Twentieth, J. N. Lane, Little River; Twenty-first, J. B. Davies, Clay Center; Twenty-second, P. Kelley, Doniphan; Twenty-third, C. W. Bickles, Russell Springs; Twenty-fourth, S. W. Finch, Harper; Twenty-fifth, J. M. Simpson, McPherson; Twenty-sixth, J. Q. Shupe, Cimarron; Twenty-seventh, Daniel Boylson, El Dorado; Twenty-eighth, M. Allbaugh, Kingman; Twenty-ninth, G. L. Coates, Kansas City; Thirtieth, T. L. Bond, Salina; Thirty-first, C. P. Kern, Coldwater; Thirty-second, H. Anson, Johnson City; Thirty-third, L. M. Riley, Tribune; Thirty-fourth, R. F. Burke, Plainville; Thirty-five, L. E. Finch, Burlingame.

Biographical. Abram W. Smith, nominated by the republicans for governor of Kansas, was born in Oxford county, Mo., October 18, 1843. He was given a common school education, and at the age of sixteen entered the service. In September, 1861, he was taken prisoner, and confined at Andersonville prison until April, 1865, when he was paroled and in June mustered from the service. In the fall of the same year he entered the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, and obtained work at the Cambria mills as a common laborer, but he was soon made a foreman. He continued there several years, when he moved west and settled on a farm in McPherson county, Kansas. He was soon recognized and was elected to the legislature five times. The last time he served in this body (the winter of 1887) he was elected speaker. This distinction brought him into prominence as a candidate for governor four years ago. He was beaten for the nomination by Lyman U. Humphrey, the present governor. Mr. Smith was actively engaged in farming until his election to the speaker. He is at the head of the state board of agriculture and the state world's fair bureau.

Robert Moore, the nominee for lieutenant-governor, was first given state prominence two years ago. He came to Kansas in 1855 and settled in Douglas county. In 1870 he moved to Butler county and took up a homestead. He has been prominent in the local politics of Butler county and has been for years chairman of the county central committee. He served in the Seventh Kansas cavalry during the war and will make part of the old soldier's column. He is a good presiding officer. Judge Valentine came to Kansas from Iowa in the territorial period, being a poor and struggling young lawyer. He located at Peoria City, in Franklin county, and soon attracted attention and was elected in 1861 to the state senate from the district composed of the counties of Allen, Anderson and Franklin. In 1864 he represented in the senate the district composed of Anderson and Franklin. In 1867 he was chosen district judge and was elected associate justice of the supreme court, and has held the office by successive re-elections, receiving the nomination in each case by a very close show of opposition. At the close of thirteen and one-half years of service he had prepared 447 opinions—nearly double the number handed down by any other member of the court. When he first came to Kansas he was not exactly a well-fed, stout personage, and one day when he arose to plead before Judge Pettis, the jurist, mistaking him for a prisoner, exclaimed: "Sit down. Your counsel will plead for you."

Killed by a Railroad Train. COLUMBUS, Kan., July 2.—Capt. S. S. Smith, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this place, was instantly killed at a crossing in the south part of the city by the southbound passenger train on the Gulf road. He was on horseback and the animal becoming unmanageable started down the track, when the train struck him, killing both horse and rider.

Blaine's Successor. WASHINGTON, June 30.—The president yesterday sent to the senate the nomination of John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be secretary of state. He was confirmed.

A sealer's supply steamer has been seized outside of Behring sea, causing much excitement at Victoria, B. C.

Six lives were lost and hundreds of houses inundated by a recent flood at Matanzas, Cuba.

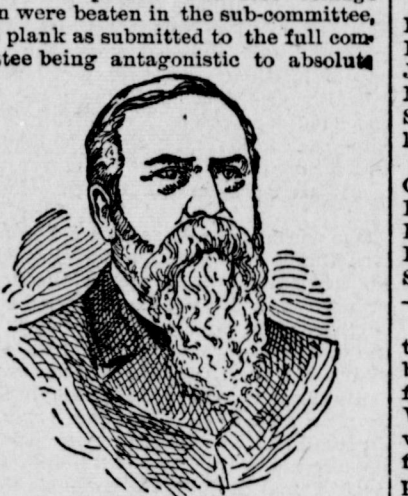
BIDWELL AND CRANFILL

Chosen Leaders of the National Prohibition Convention.

Gen. John Bidwell, the California Pioneer, Named for President—Texas Gets Second Place—The Platform as Finally Adopted.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The prohibition national convention resumed its session yesterday. During the recess Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, was elected chairman of the resolutions committee.

The platform committee was still in session when the convention was called to order. The sub-committee had worked incessantly until 3 a. m. and had made a report to the full committee, where a fight ensued over the tariff and silver planks, the sub-committee also having been divided on those two points. The free coinage men were beaten in the sub-committee, the plank as submitted to the full committee being antagonistic to absolute



GEN. JOHN BIDWELL.

free coinage. Secretary Wheeler, of New York, carried his silver resolution through, but in the full committee Editor Thompson, of Ohio, offered a more radical substitute. Mr. Thompson on the tariff question succeeded in having the Ohio prohibition party's tariff plank adopted by the sub-committee.

A speech made by Mrs. Gougar, comparing the sale of a negro child in the south to the sale of liquor caused Mr. Gibbs of Virginia, to offer a resolution, which was adopted, asking speakers to refrain from allusions reflecting upon participants in the late struggle.

The subscription book was then passed and \$1,000 each was presented by the Voice, the prohibition organ, and W. Wardwell, of New York, secretary of the new national prohibition executive committee.

THE PLATFORM. The platform was completed at 2 o'clock. Minority reports were decided upon against the financial and tariff planks adopted by the majority. The following is the full text of the platform as submitted to the convention:

The prohibition party in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government and His law as the standard to which all human enactments must conform to secure the blessings of peace and prosperity, presents the following declaration of principles:

First—The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the arch enemy of popular government and a public nuisance. It is the citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the nation's home life, thwart the will of the people and deliver our country into the hands of rapacious class interests.

Second—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

Third—The money of the country should be issued by the general government and in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded and no individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. It should be fixed at the definite sum per capita and made to increase with our increase in population.

Fourth—We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold.

Fifth—Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which levy tariff upon our products, revenue being incidental. The residue of means necessary to an economical administration of the government should be raised by levying a burden upon what the people possess instead of what we consume.

The other planks demand woman's suffrage and equal pay, regardless of sex; demand government control of railroads, telegraph and other public properties; demand the further restriction of immigration and the extension of the naturalization period; oppose acquisition of lands by aliens and favor forfeiture of unoccupied lands; denounce the reign of mob law and demand trial by jury for all citizens; demand one day's rest in seven for all persons; favor arbitration and pensions; unequivocally stand by the American public school system and teaching in English and oppose grants of money to sectarian schools and denounce both parties for trucking to the money interests and to the saloons.

The platform was adopted, the amendments offered by the minority report being rejected. In the evening Gen. John Bidwell, an old California pioneer, a former congressman and now a wealthy land owner of California, was nominated by an unmistakable majority, receiving 500 votes out of a total jority of 974, 487 votes being necessary to a choice. Demorest received 139 and Stewart 179 votes. The result was greeted with a deafening din of cheers.

J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, was nominated for vice president on the second ballot.

COL. A. B. NORRIS, of Dallas, Tex., vowed that he would neither shave nor cut his hair until Henry Clay was elected president. The colonel is a conspicuous citizen of Dallas, Tex., on account of his beard, which reaches to his waist when the zephyrs are not toying with it.

The impress of Japan only appears in public, clothed in the garments of her native country, about once a year. On other occasions she wears the sweetest things that Parisian artists can build for her and looks well in them.

FREE SILVER.

The Senate Passes the Free Silver Bill—How Senators Voted.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The senate yesterday passed the free silver bill by a vote of 39 to 25. Following are the provisions of the bill and the vote:

That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of February 23, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. The act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

Provided, that the secretary of the treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the treasury purchased with silver or coin certificates.

The following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cameron, Cockrell, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hill, Jones of Nevada, Kenna, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Peffer, Ransom, Sanders, Shoup, Squires, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Wolcott—29.

Nays—Allison, Bruce, Carey, Carlisle, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, McPherson, Manderson, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, White—25.

While the vote was being read out by the clerk, Mr. Stewart, his countenance beaming with delight, sat in one of the front seats keeping tally on his fingers. When the result was announced there was a manifestation of triumph on the floor and in the galleries which the presiding officer had some trouble in repressing. After order was restored, some executive communications were presented and referred, a brief executive session was held and then the senate adjourned till Tuesday next.

CANADIAN TOLLS.

The President's Message Accompanying a Communication From the British Government.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Harrison sent this message to the senate yesterday:

For the information of the senate and in furtherance to the resolution of the senate of February 24 last, I transmit herewith a communication of the 23rd inst. from Mr. Herbert, the acting representative of the British government at this capital, addressed to Mr. Whitson, acting secretary of state, upon the subject of the Canadian canal tolls, also a memorandum prepared and submitted to me by Mr. Adee, second assistant secretary of state, reviewing the communication of Mr. Herbert and a letter of the 28th inst. from Mr. John W. Foster, who as I have previously stated, with Mr. Blaine, represented the government in the conferences with the Canadian commissioners. The position taken by this government, as explained in my previous communication to the senate, that the canal tolls and regulations of which complaint has been made are in violation of our treaty with Great Britain, is not shaken but rather confirmed. There can be no doubt that a serious discrimination against our citizens and our commerce exists, and quite as little doubt that this discrimination is not an accident, but the intent of Canadian regulations. It has not seemed to me that this was a case in which we could yield to the suggestions of further concessions on the part of the United States with a view to securing treaty rights for which a consideration has already been given.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

NATIONAL DEBT STATEMENT.

Aggregate Debt, Decreases and Cash Balance in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The following is from the debt statement issued yesterday:

Table with columns for Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent, continued, Bonds at 4 per cent, Refunding certificates at 4 per cent, Total, Increase.

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, 2,788,875; Decrease, 381,470.

Debt bearing no interest, 380,438,535; Decrease, 758,992.

Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt, 968,218,412; Decrease, 1,140,840.

Certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in treasury, 620,245,304; Decrease, 13,636,413.

Aggregate of debt including certificates and treasury notes, \$1,588,464,144; Cash balance in the treasury June 30, 1892, 121,695,377; Increase during the month, 685,400.

GIANT CONSOLIDATION.

All the Carnegie Iron Plants to Be Under One Management.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 2.—The iron and steel firms of Carnegie Brothers & Co., limited, Carnegie, Phipps & Co., limited, Allegheny Bessemer Steel Co., Keystone Bridge Co., Edgar Thomson furnaces, Edgar Thomson Steel works, Duquesne Steel works, Homestead Steel works, Lucy furnaces, Upper Union mills, Lower Union mills, Beaver Falls, Sciota Ore mines, Larimer Coke works and Youngblood coke works have combined under the name of the Carnegie Steel Co., limited. The general offices of the new firm will be in this city, while the branches will be located in all the principal cities of the United States. None of the details of the transaction will be made public by the firm at present, and they will wait until the troubles at their works are settled before filing the papers of record. The capital will be \$25,000,000. The company will have in its employ upwards of 40,000 men.

A Nebraska Tornado.

OMAHA, NEB., July 1.—A special from Mason, Neb., says: At 7:30 last evening this town was visited by a cyclone. The wind blew from the southwest, and the people who had been watching the threatening clouds were warned in time to seek places of safety. The damage was about \$30,000. No one was killed.

The War in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, July 2.—It is impossible to ascertain the real situation in the disturbed state of the Rio Grande do Sul. All telegrams are delayed and newspapers have been suppressed.

CONGRESS.

Epitome of the Proceedings of Both Houses the Past Week.

In the senate on the 27th a communication was received from the secretary of the interior with a list of Indian depredations claims aggregating \$25,000,000. The house bill amending the general census act was passed. Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was referred, directing the committee on mining to inquire and report as to the average production of gold and silver bullion. Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the committee on finance be directed to inquire into the effect of a policy tariff for revenue only upon the labor and industries of the United States, which went over. Adjourned. In the house Mr. Sayers (Tex.) asked consent to vacate order for the yeas and nays on final passage on the deficiency appropriation bill, but Mr. Watson (Ga.) objected. The bill was passed, yeas 188, nays 4. Mr. Wheeler submitted the conference report on the military academy bill. The conference report was not agreed to. Mr. Oates from the committee on judiciary, reported the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. The house then accorded the floor to the District of Columbia, but in the absence of a quorum no progress was made in the adjournment.

This presidential campaign was fairly opened in the senate on the 28th when Mr. Hale's resolution asserting the benefits resulting from the republican policy of protection came up and Mr. Hale advocated the resolution and Mr. Vest spoke in opposition. The debate was purely political and at times spicy. The resolution went over and the conference report on the army appropriation bill presented and agreed to. A agricultural appropriation bill was passed and the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill resumed. In the house the committee on rules bestowed all the time remaining this week among committees. The house sanctioned the arrangement, and immediately embarked upon the first of special orders, which was the consideration of pension business. Several general pension bills were passed, and after backing up the conferees on the army appropriation bill in the refusal to yield to the senate a point at issue relative to the Union Pacific Railroad Co's transportation, the house adjourned.

The senate on the 29th agreed to the conference report on the diplomatic appropriation bill, and passed the legislative appropriation bill; also the pension bill. In executive session the nomination of John W. Foster for secretary of state in place of Mr. Blaine, resigned, was received and confirmed. The senate then resumed its session and passed the post office appropriation bill. After taking up the free coinage bill and agreeing when the vote should be taken the senate adjourned. In the house Mr. Hatch (Mo.) reported back the agricultural appropriation bill with senate amendments and asked that it be non-conceded. The house agreed to and another conference ordered. The house also disagreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill and asked another conference. The amendments disagreed to was that of the senate striking out the provision prohibiting the use of any money appropriated for the payment of transportation of troops and army supplies over any non-bonded lines owned or controlled by the United States or the Union Pacific or Southern Pacific systems. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was also disagreed to.

In the senate on the 30th conference reports on the naval, District of Columbia and agricultural appropriation bills were agreed to. Mr. McPherson objected to the arrangements made during his absence for a vote on the free coinage bill, which called for some severe remarks from Senator Morgan. Mr. Morgan committed the bill to the finance committee was pending when the senate adjourned as was also an amendment to Mr. Stewart's substitute, which would seem to constitute a violation of the privileges of the bill to the product of American mines after the bill becomes a law. A joint resolution extending for fifteen days the appropriations for the government printing office, which was introduced by Mr. Morgan, was passed. In the house the joint resolution extending the appropriations fifteen days passed. The republicans then proceeded to filibuster against the tin plate bill, and their efforts were successful in preventing its consideration. The District of Columbia bill was sent back to conference and pending consideration of the conference report on the agricultural bill the house adjourned.

Afternoon Session. The senate on July 1 the preceding officer at 11 o'clock. The bill before the senate, a motion to recommit was defeated—yeas, 38; nays, 31. Mr. Stewart offered an amendment his substitute, providing for the free coinage of silver bullion under the terms of the act of 1878, excepting foreign coin silver and repealing the law of 1890. Mr. Vest moved to strike out the proviso as to foreign coins. The vote was taken on Mr. Stewart's amendment as amended on motion by Mr. Vest and it was agreed to without division. Mr. Morgan offered an amendment directing the coinage of all the silver bullion in the treasury and it was agreed to without a division. The bill was then passed—yeas, 29; nays, 25. The house agreed to the conference report on the agricultural bill, and passed the bill providing thirty days absence to certain employees; also the bill passed making eight hours a day's work for laborers and mechanics employed on public works. An evening session was held for consideration of pension bills. No business was transacted in the senate on the 31st. When a message was received from the senate announcing the passage of the free coinage bill it was greeted with applause. A disagreeing conference report on the District of Columbia bill was received and without a division, the conferees being instructed to urge an amendment providing \$75,000 out of district revenues for expenses attending the G. A. R. entertainment. The conference report on the river and harbor bill was reported. After colloquy upon the late Representative Wilson, of Maryland, the house adjourned until Tuesday.

Bank Clearings During June.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Bank clearings for June, as wired to Bradstreet, aggregate \$4,856,000,000 compared with \$4,319,000,000 in June 1891, a gain of 13 per cent. For six months' total bank clearings at sixty odd cities amount to \$30,745,000,000 or 15 per cent more than in six months of 1891 and 2.3 per cent more than in like period of 1890. This is, in spite of an approximate reduction of June bank clearings at New York, due to stock exchange clearing house operations of about \$402,000,000.

To Pay For a Bogus Road.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 3.—Proceedings have been instituted in the United States court in this city by C. Wesley Talbot, of Philadelphia, against Bates county, to enforce the payment of certain bonds issued in aid of the Lexington, Chillicothe & Gulf railroad, which, it is claimed, the county has steadily refused to pay. The road was never built.

Two Mysteries of the Rail Cleared.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 4.—Two mysteries of the railroad track have been cleared up. The dead body cut to pieces near Kouts was that of Ed Short, of Crown Point, Ind., and the body ground to pieces near Hayville was Ed McLaughlin, of Chicago.

The Pay of Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Representative Cummings' bill to equalize the pay of letter carriers was favorably reported to the house from the committee on post offices and post roads. The bill fixes the pay of letter carriers, in all cities where free delivery has been or may be established, at \$600 for the first year, \$800 for the second year, \$1,000 for the third year and for the fourth year and thereafter \$1,300. The cost to the government per year by this proposed change will be \$1,957,950.

A grain blockade is expected at Kansas City for want of switches.