

Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1891.

NUMBER 51.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY TRACY has issued orders for the Pensacola to proceed at once to Honolulu. The state of affairs at the Hawaiian islands resulting from the death of the prince consort is bad.

MINISTER EGAN will not be recalled unless the new government intimates that a change would be agreeable.

PENSION COMMISSIONER RAUM estimates that instead of a deficit there will be a pension surplus of \$8,000,000.

JUDGE COOLEY, of the inter-state commission, has resigned.

SECRETARY NOBLE has denied the application of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in the Indian territory to be allowed to take their diminished reservation lands in common instead of severally.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S residence is being put in order for his return to Washington, and orders have been received to have it ready for the reception of the family not later than October 1.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and party started on the 9th on a yacht for a gunning and fishing trip down the New Jersey coast.

The Cherokee commission, accompanied by the delegation of Kickapoo Indians, having concluded their conference with Secretary Noble, has left Washington for the Indian territory.

THE EAST.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR has accepted the senatorship of Vermont, tendered him by Gov. Page and made vacant by the resignation of Senator Edmunds.

As a result of a meeting held in Boston the people's party nominated the following state ticket: For governor, Henry Winn, of Malden; for lieutenant-governor, William J. Shields, of Boston; for secretary of state, Joseph D. Cadle, of Westfield; for treasurer and receiver, Gen. Thomas A. Watson, of Braintree; for auditor, William C. Wakefield, of Lynn; for attorney-general, Israel W. Andrews, of Danvers.

The immense warehouse of R. C. Layton, South street, New York, has been destroyed by fire. The loss run up to \$425,000.

ARTHUR HUNT and his two sisters were rowing on the Mohawk river at Schenectady, N. Y. The boat capsized and Hunt and one sister were drowned. The other sister clung to the boat till a man swam out and rescued her.

JOHN G. LEE, formerly of the United States army, and division aide on the staff of major-general commanding the national guard of Pennsylvania, was found dead in his room at the Hoffman house, New York.

Mrs. SENATOR LELAND STANFORD has given \$100,000 worth of property to the society for the relief of orphan and destitute children at Albany, N. Y.

EX-CONGRESSMAN C. C. CLARK, of New York, now a resident of Neenah, Wis., was reported dying at his former home near Watertown, N. Y.

LOUIS DE LUCA, the life convict who escaped from Sing Sing prison, was recaptured by a policeman in Tarrytown and brought back to the prison. He will not be punished.

The building 107 to 111 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, occupied by Schellenberg's clothing store and a number of other concerns, was burned the other day; loss, \$300,000.

The republican convention at Rochester, N. Y., nominated J. S. Fassett for governor.

By the explosion of a locomotive boiler on the Long Island railway at Oyster Bay, four men were frightfully mangled, three being killed.

JUDGMENTS amounting to \$14,148 against Alexander Herman, the magician, have been entered in the county clerk's office at New York.

At Kennedy station on the Lehigh Valley railroad, a few miles east of Phillipsburg, Pa., a quantity of dynamite was placed on the track and a freight train ran over it. The explosion was forcible enough to throw the engine off the track and to shatter the windows in the cab. No one was hurt.

The expert examination of the Keystone bank books has been discontinued, the \$6,000 appropriated by congress for making special examinations of national banks throughout the country having been used up.

Two suicides occurred at Niagara falls on the 10th. The first was an unknown young woman who threw herself into the water above the falls and resisted a brave attempt at rescue. Two hours later a young man said to be Albert Heimlich, of New York, did the same.

The charter for a railroad into the Adirondacks has been filed with the New York secretary of state.

JACOB ANMUND, a child aged 3½, is under arrest in New York for killing his baby brother by pushing him off a dock in New York.

The prize fight at Hoboken, N. J., between McAniff and Gibbons, was given to McAniff after the police had interfered.

CORNELIUS REGAN, an iron worker Bethlehem, Pa., has hiccoughed himself to death. He began hiccoughing six weeks ago and fasted ever since for relief. The attack was caused by hernia.

GEORGE WHITE, of Chicago, was drowned at New York recently. He was performing with a balloon when it suddenly descended into the Hudson river.

ONE man was killed and two fatally injured by the fall of a trestle near Lebanon, Pa.

THE WEST.

CHARLES TAYLOR and Edward Waters, convicts in the Michigan penitentiary at Marquette, coolly left the chapel, unlocked the gates with a skeleton key and escaped.

JUDGE LORENZO SAWYER, of California, died at San Francisco recently. In 1850 President Grant appointed him circuit judge.

The Transmississippi commercial congress has been called to meet at Omaha, Neb., October 19, to last five days.

REV. HERVEY D. GANSE, a noted Presbyterian divine, died recently in Chicago.

In a parachute descent from a balloon at Dayton, O., a dog landed safely, but the aeronaut was dragged through a willow treetop into the Miami river, but he was promptly rescued.

REV. JOHN VAN WAGNER, of Cedar Springs, Mich., caused the arrest of Ira A. Hayes for disturbing a meeting. He was acquitted and then brought suit for false imprisonment. In this he was awarded \$35 damages and \$67.50 costs. The pastor refused to pay and was put in prison.

RAINMAKER MELBOURNE'S second attempt at Cheyenne, Wyo., proved a failure.

The Chicago Terra Cotta Lumber Co. may go into the hands of a receiver, the present manager, Edward Roberts, of Boston, being accused of neglect. The assets are \$150,000 and the liabilities \$50,000.

EX-SHERIFF JOHN S. POHLMAN has been appointed a gauger in the internal revenue service at St. Louis.

The trial of Dr. Thatcher Graves, alleged murderer of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, of Providence, R. I., has been set at Denver, Col., for November 24.

REV. HOWARD MACQUEARY, of Canton, O., has been perpetually suspended from the Episcopal church for heresy.

NEGOTIATIONS are in progress in Chicago for the restoration of the Western Union wires to the board of trade hall.

WESTERN pickle men are considering the advisability of limiting the output.

THERE was a democratic picnic and barbecue at Liberty, Mo., on the 10th. The speakers were Vest, Cockrell, Dockery, Stone and Bledsoe.

MISS VERA AYA, a wealthy and probably eccentric Englishwoman, was reported mysteriously missing in Chicago. She was last seen at a Jesuit church.

The Missouri Knights of Reciprocity met in convention at Kansas City on the 10th. Hon. S. F. Scott was chosen grand judge.

SEATTLE, Wash., has been much excited by the abduction of William E. Bailey and R. B. Albertson, his attorney, by a detective who enticed them into a closed carriage. Bailey and Albertson were suspected of having stolen securities in their possession.

EX-CONGRESSMAN C. B. CLARK, of Neenah, Wis., is dead.

The people's party has decided to launch a state ticket in Michigan.

ESQUIRE JOHNSON, living near Goshen, Ind., is a physical wreck, a druggist having given him a dose of saltpeter instead of salts.

A TRAIN from Montezuma left the track near Grinnell, Ia. Two coaches were upset and about twenty persons were injured, some seriously.

JACOB H. SHAFER and two daughters, Ella and Ida, attempted to cross a railroad track in a buggy ahead of a passenger train at Warren, O. The buggy was struck and Shaffer and Ida instantly killed and the other daughter seriously hurt.

HON. A. H. TAM has been assassinated in his San Francisco laundry. Eight Chinamen have been arrested on suspicion.

M. B. CURTIS, well known some time ago as the chief actor in "Sam'l' o' Posen," was arrested in San Francisco recently charged with the murder of a policeman. Curtis was drunk and quarrelsome and suddenly shot the officer on nearing the station and fled. Curtis denied shooting, but it looked black for him as he had the officer's handcuffs on his wrists when captured.

THE SOUTH.

Mrs. HENRIETTA MORGAN, mother of the famous raider, Gen. John H. Morgan, died at Louisville, Ky., recently of inanition, aged 86 years.

TOM BRITTON fell on the "carrier" at a sawmill at Paris, Tex. He was cut to pieces on reaching the saws. His awful death occurred in a moment.

The regular passenger on the Altheimer branch of the Cotton Belt was wrecked by running over a horse at England, Ark. Engineer Lynch was fatally scalded. Fireman Caskey had two ribs broken and was seriously injured internally.

A HORRIBLE affair is reported from Andria, Ia. A negro waylaid, abducted and outraged a young lady school teacher, and kept her tied to a tree. Two days after she was found by searchers and her abuser captured. He was skinned alive and cut to pieces.

The amount of shortage in O'Brien's accounts with the Catholic Knights of America is supposed to be between \$20,000 and \$50,000, but the society is fully protected. O'Brien has disappeared from his home at Chattanooga, Tenn.

ANDREW J. CAROTHERS, for years at the head of the colored alliance in the south, is out in an open letter to his people, warning them against Humphrey's scheme of demanding exorbitant prices for cotton picking.

WILLIAM EVERETT, member of the legislature of Georgia, was terribly beaten by Fred Cooper, a grandson of ex-President Tyler.

The night express on the Central railroad was held up near Savannah, Ga., and the express car robbed. The amount taken was not stated.

GENERAL.

At a session of the international agricultural congress at The Hague the delegates unanimously approved a motion condemning the nationalization of land as dangerous to agricultural progress and to the stability of rural communities, and to the pecuniary interests of states.

The London Times says that a syndicate of European capitalists has offered to advance £500,000 to the Chilian junta to meet pressing requirements.

ALEXANDER & SON, corn brokers of Threadneedle street, London, have failed. They attribute their failure to losses which they have incurred since May last in speculation in grain cargoes.

An American mission has been destroyed in a riot at Ichang, China. The situation is considered grave by the state department and the navy department has been instructed to strengthen Adm. Belknap's fleet in China.

The distress in Russia is terrible. In the provinces of Tamhof an epidemic of diphtheria is raging and mothers deliberately expose their children to the infection, preferring death in that form to starvation.

CANADA has refused to reduce its sugar duties.

The codfish catch off the grand banks of Newfoundland this year is not expected to more than pay expenses.

WAR has broken out in the cracker trust.

PREMIER MERCIER, of Quebec, is among those accused of implication in the Baie des Chaleurs railway subsidy steal.

In receiving the French Catholics recently the pope made a declaration in favor of the French republic, and expressed his belief that the restoration of the monarchy in France was quite impossible.

A SCHOONER from Yarmouth, N. S., capsized in Halifax harbor. Sixteen persons were drowned.

THERE was a rumor in Berlin on the 11th that Prince Bismarck had suffered a stroke of paralysis.

The porte has neither abjectly apologized to Russian Ambassador Nelidoff nor paid indemnity for the detention of the Russian vessel Moskowa. The porte has merely given assurance against a recurrence of such incidents.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended September 9 numbered 214, compared with 217 the previous week and 193 the corresponding week of last year.

DR. PETER PINCO, medical inspector-general of the army during the war, is dead.

A STEAM launch conveying non-union laborers from Dublin to Londonderry was sunk recently by collision with a steamer in Lough Foyle, Ireland. Fifteen persons were drowned.

THE captain, several of the crew and forty cabin passengers of the Italian steamer Taormina were drowned by the sinking of the steamer, which was in collision in the Aegean sea with the Greek steamer Thessalia.

THE LATEST.

GEORGE BAILEY LOHME, ex-minister to Portugal, is dead. He was born at Andover, Mass., 74 years ago.

FOUR of the German turners' societies of Chicago have formed the national turner federation, throwing off allegiance to the North American turner-bund. The old bund was not radical enough in its opposition to anarchism and socialism.

BRITISH blue jackets and marines have occupied the island of Mitylene near the Dardanelles, probably under an arrangement with Turkey for the purpose of checkmating Russo-French designs on Constantinople.

DR. EDWARD EGLESTON, the well known writer, author of the "Hoosier School Master," the "Faith Doctor" and other stories, has been married to Miss Fannie B. Goode, an estimable young lady of Madison, Ind.

LA PAPIA (newspaper) says the troops operating against the rebellious Indians in the district of Tenango, in the state of Hidalgo, Mexico, were defeated by the Indians, who attacked and sacked the town of San Bertolo.

FRIGHTFUL floods have been reported in Spain. In the country around Toledo 2,000 lives were said to be lost.

The French steamship Nantes is ashore at Corunna, Portugal.

ONE thousand employees of the sawmills about Ottawa, Ont., have struck for a reduction of hours and an increase in wages.

The shortage of David Hastings, market clerk of Allegheny City, Pa., is placed at \$23,047.

PHYSICIANS state that John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish land league, will never be himself again mentally. His trouble was congestion of the brain.

ZELIEWSKI'S German expedition into Africa has met with misfortune. Three hundred black troops were killed with most of the officers. The enemy also captured his guns and munitions of war.

A SPECIAL to the New York Herald says that Balmaceda had escaped and was on the high seas under the American flag. His escape was said to have been planned with the assistance of Adm. Brown and would increase the antipathy felt in Chili toward the United States.

The alliance captured the democratic convention at Staunton, Va.

The heavy drafts upon the treasury balances in redeeming 4½ per cent bonds reduced the net balance in the treasury, which on September 1 was \$60,000,000, to \$43,000,000 September 14.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Leavenworth people are hopeful of having a linen factory established in that city.

A barge line is proposed at Kansas City, Kan., to operate on the Kansas and Missouri rivers. The charter for a company was recently filed with the secretary of state. Capital \$50,000.

The inter-state reunion of veterans commenced at Chelsea park, Kansas City, Kan., on the 7th, with a large attendance of veterans from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and adjacent states.

While several young men were recently cleaning a pistol at Kirwin the weapon was discharged and the ball took effect in the breast of Tom Belford, inflicting what was thought to be a mortal wound.

The colored voters of Wyandotte county talk of running a county ticket this fall composed entirely of colored men. They argue that as there will be three other tickets in the field they will have an equal chance to win.

Mrs. Eliza Hastings, a widow residing in the outskirts of Wichita, was drugged, assaulted and robbed the other night by an unknown man. A neighbor who passed her house next morning found her still insensible.

A foot bridge broke at the fair grounds at Atchison the other afternoon and several women and children were thrown into the creek and hurt. Miss Mary Koehner had her left leg broken and was seriously injured internally.

Henry Hahn, formerly a farmer in the northern part of Clay county, was charged in the spring of 1900 with committing a number of forgeries and fled. Recently he was located at Welsh, La., arrested and taken back to answer the charge.

The board of trade of Hutchinson has unanimously passed resolutions endorsing Hon. Almerin Gillett, of Emporia, for the vacancy in the inter-state commission caused by the resignation of Thomas Cooley. Mr. Gillett was for five years railroad commissioner of Kansas.

Henry Friedenburg, a well known hotel man of Atchison, attempted to take a dose of strychnine the other day, but his little daughter knocked the glass from his hand. Domestic trouble was the cause. He was under the influence of liquor at the time. Twenty years ago Friedenburg was a wealthy dry goods merchant, but misfortune overtook him and he lost everything.

A free fight at a colored dance in Atchison the other night resulted in several persons being badly carved, knives and razors being used freely. A woman named Jamison was stabbed in the right breast and her condition was precarious. The police arrested eight people but the man who stabbed the Jamison woman escaped. The fight was started by two women who were both infatuated with the same young man.

On the second day of the interstate reunion of old soldiers at Kansas City, Kan., it was estimated that forty thousand people visited the parade and thirty thousand visited Chelsea park. Hon. John L. Webster, of Omaha, was one of the speakers who delighted the veterans. His word painting of a battle scene was thrilling and realistic. Lieut. Hatchler, Hon. James R. Hallowell, Gen. J. C. Caldwell, Lieut. Evans and others also spoke.

A state convention of the Diocesan Mutual Life insurance societies of Kansas met in Leavenworth recently. The convention was made up of twenty-eight delegates, representing insurance societies all under the auspices of the Catholic church. The principal work of the convention was to form a state organization and to elect officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Anton Swoboda, Leavenworth, president; W. F. Dolan, Atchison, first vice-president; Samuel Shuck, Topeka, second vice-president; P. C. Becker, Leavenworth, secretary; George H. Heavy, Leavenworth, treasurer.

The Santa Fe road recently sent Mrs. L. M. Short, the mother of C. E. Short, the deputy United States marshal who was killed by Charles Bryant, the train robber, a draft for \$500, the amount of the reward offered by the road for the arrest and conviction of Bryant, who was one of the parties engaged in the robbery of the Santa Fe train near Wharton, Ok., in May. There was no doubt that Bryant was one of the robbers, and as he was killed by Short while attempting to escape, the company doubtless considered this manner of disposing of him quite as satisfactory as by trial and imprisonment.

The census office has issued a bulletin which gives the mortgage indebtedness of Kansas by counties. The total assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1890, not including the value of railroad property, which is placed at \$7,866,233, was \$290,593,711. It is found that Kansas has a mortgage indebtedness of \$235,485,108, which does not include a state and railroad land contract debt of \$167,718,039. It is upon acres and \$93,340,000 upon lots. Thirty-four per cent of the total debt in force against acres is on real estate in the western half of the state, where it is said values are low and where settlement was made but a few years ago. Superintendent Porter says the larger debt exists in the sections where there is the greatest prosperity and where there has been an advancement in improvements.

ABOUT PENSIONS.

Commissioner Raum Answers Questions About Delays in Adjudicating Claims—Claims Before the Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Gen. W. H. Enoch, member of congress elect from the Twelfth Ohio district, came to Washington for the purpose of consulting with the commissioner of pensions as to the seeming delay in the settlement of pension claims, and especially as to the answers of the pension bureau on calls made by him as to the status of claims, some of them being answered promptly and others not for months, if at all. In answer Commissioner Raum has written as follows:

Hon. W. H. Enoch, Canton, O.: DEPARTMENT OF THE BUREAU OF PENSIONS, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Dear General: In compliance with your request of this date in regard to certain matters connected with the business of the pension office, I beg to advise you that I have been and am now doing all I can to secure the prompt adjudication of all claims pending in this bureau.

On July there were 222,747 claimants prosecuting cases before the bureau who have never been pensioned, and there were 855,889 claims pending in the shape of claims for increase of pension and duplicate claims under different laws, making a grand total of 222,747 pending claims. It will be obvious from this statement of the volume of business here that it is practically impossible to bring all these cases to immediate settlement—they cannot all be taken up at once.

I have adopted certain rules for the government of business of the office whereby the official force is so divided that both the right-of-way and be hurried to the earliest possible settlement. I have felt, too, that where claimants are already receiving a considerable pension they are not entitled to as great a proportion of the official force working upon their claims for increase of pensions as those claimants, old soldiers and widows, who are not drawing pensions.

The official force is so divided that both classes of work is steadily going on, but the larger portion of the official force is upon original work. Now the objective point of all the labor of the office is the adjudication of the pension claims and the issuing of certificates. Any interference with this is an impediment which should be avoided if possible.

In addition to letters of members of congress the office last year received 1,170,650 communications from claimants, their friends and attorneys, making inquiry as to the condition of these claims. Those of the pension bureau poured in at the rate of more than 8,800 per day. Their receipt was acknowledged and the letters sent to the claims, but it was physically impossible to take the cases to which they related and give the condition of the same.

You ask why is one congressional call answered sooner than when they are both filed at the same time. Your calls are answered as fast as the cases are reached in the turn. Consequently if you file twenty calls for status to-day they will be sent to claims. Some of them may receive immediate attention because the cases are ready, while others may not be taken up for some time to come.

By directing the force of the office to adjudication of claims and keeping the force steadily working upon the business I have at last brought the office to the adjudication of 30,000 claims per month. I believe that this can be kept up during the present fiscal year, which will be an increase of 10,000 over the work of the last year and the work of the fiscal year just closed (June 30) showed an increase of nearly 100,000 certificates over any previous year.

At the close of the fiscal year there were received in the office 154,817 communications from members of congress in regard to pension claims. Nearly all the members of both houses are in correspondence with many claimants, and you will observe that an average of more than 500 applicants per day for status were received during the past fiscal year. To draw the claims to which the status is reached in their turn, the examiners from day to day give the status of claims as requested by members of congress. It is not an interference with the other business of the bureau that it would be a denial of justice to probably 75,000 or 80,000 pensioners per annum who would otherwise receive certificates upon adjudication of their claims. Where a member of congress is cognizant of the fact from knowledge or accurate information that an old soldier is in such condition physically or financially as to render it important that his claim should have immediate attention, and that he has brought to the notice of the office, I do not hesitate to have the case called up, examined and the status given, and in such cases I would be glad to respond to your letters.

As a member of Congress you will, of course, be interested to know this great increase in the rolls proposed by the issuance of 850,000 certificates during the fiscal year which will not create a deficiency in the appropriation. The appropriation for this year, made by the last congress, is \$133,175,85. I am fully satisfied after a careful examination of the subject that the work which will be done by the office during the fiscal year will not cause a deficiency upon that appropriation.

It seems to me that when the veterans of the war who are your constituents understand the condition of things at the bureau and the efforts that are being made to dispose of this business, they will counsel patience on all sides. The important thing for every claimant is to obtain and furnish the necessary evidence to complete their claims. When this is done they must give notice of the fact of completion and the claim will be taken up promptly and disposed of as soon as possible. Very truly yours,

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

THE JUVENAL POISONING.

The Husband of the Dead Woman Attacks a Lawyer Whom He Accuses of Poisoning His Wife.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—J. M. Juvenal, of Armourdale, while awaiting the preliminary hearing of Millie Pfaffmann in Justice of the Peace Hering's court room this forenoon, attempted with a dagger to take the life of Lawyer "Johnnie" Hale, of Kansas City, Kan., one of Miss Pfaffmann's defenders, and Hale drew a derringer pistol with possible intent to kill his assailant.

The meeting occurred in the justice's court room which was crowded with attorneys on both sides of the case and spectators.

The matter has created intense excitement in Armourdale, as much feeling has already been expressed for and against Juvenal in his accusations against Miss Pfaffmann for attempting to blow up his house, and against Lawyer Hale, whom he charges with poisoning his wife, who died Saturday.

VERY MUCH LIKE WAR.

Great Britain Makes a Bold Stroke in Checkmating France and Russia—An Island Seized Near the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.—Blue jackets and marines from a British ironclad, with light field pieces and Gatling guns, landed Sunday morning at Sigri, on the island of Mitylene and formally occupied that place in the name of the queen of England. There is a good harbor at Sigri, and it is supposed that the British naval officers at Mitylene intend to fortify the island and make it a coaling station and rendezvous for the British Mediterranean fleets. Sigri is on the coast of Mitylene and is about sixty miles from the mouth of the Dardanelles.

FIRST REPORTS IN ENGLAND. LONDON, Sept. 15.—When the report of the occupation of Mitylene by a British force was received here there was considerable excitement.

The St. James Gazette says that the startling news concerning the island of Mitylene obviously possesses political significance of the first importance. It adds that the island has a position of considerable strategic importance, although possessing little in the way of fortifications.

UNEASINESS IN FRANCE. PARIS, Sept. 15.—Uneasiness has been caused by diplomatic and financial circles here by the receipt of a dispatch announcing that Sigri, on the west coast of the island of Mitylene, belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor and within easy steaming distance of the Dardanelles, has been occupied by British marines. Under ordinary circumstances, little credence would have been placed in this alarming rumor, but coupled with the story broadly circulated on Saturday, that in view of Russia's practical coercion of Turkey in regard to the passage through the Dardanelles of vessels belonging to her volunteer fleet, England intends to occupy the island of Tenedos, at the entrance to the Hellespont, or Dardanelles, more serious attention is paid to it. The island of Mitylene would form the most advantageous position from which Great Britain could control the waters of the Hellespont.

The island of Mitylene has an area of 376 square miles and a population of 40,000. It has good harbors and a fertile soil. The principal towns are Castro, or Mitylene, and Molive. Tenedos, on the other hand, though occupying a much more advantageous position, being to all intents and purposes at the actual entrance of the Hellespont, is only five miles in length and is of a rugged, rocky nature.

TO HOLD WHEAT.

An Alliance Circular Advising Farmers to Hold For \$1.50 a Bushel.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 15.—The chiefs of the Farmers' Alliance made another sensational move to-day by issuing 1,900,000 circular letters to wheat-growers of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, calling a halt in the mad rush of grain to the market, which has been going on the past fortnight. Wheat has been sold and delivered to the railroads so fast that they have been unable to haul it all, and the receipts at the elevators at Duluth and Minneapolis are running from 600 to 2,000 cars a day. This unprecedented movement of grain has had a depressing effect on the market. "At the close Saturday afternoon in Minneapolis the price of December wheat was 90¼¢, a drop of nearly 10¢ a bushel in two weeks. In a consultation at the office of Editor Muller, of the newspaper, the State, it was the general opinion that "unless a rush" to realize, wheat would soon be selling at 80¢.

Today's letter to the farmers is intended as an eye-opener on the situation, and the alliance men expect it to result in farmers storing their grain in anticipation of better prices in the next two or three weeks. The letter claims that it will be worth \$1,000,000 to the farmers to hold their grain a month. The newspapers are charged with being in league with the speculators and millers to depress prices. It is stated that Europe is short 678,000,000 bushels, which is more than four times as much as the American surplus. The letter concludes:

"Wheat will soon be over \$1.50, no matter how much farmers and speculators work together to keep prices down, and we would advise those who can comprehend the situation to hold their wheat for \$1.50 and add for every month they keep it, say 5 cents, to the price. Hold your wheat, you cannot get left."

SPANISH FLOODS.

Two Thousand Persons Reported Lost By Floods in Spain—Hundreds of Houses Washed Away.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—Serious floods and storms are reported in various parts of Spain. In the province of Toledo, according to reports, 2,000 people have already perished and an immense amount of damage has been done by the swollen waters.

The Amarguilo has overflowed its banks, destroying the town of Consuega and flooding several villages.

Fresh floods are reported in Almera, Valencia and Badajoz. Four hundred houses have been destroyed in Almera and many families made homeless. Five hundred houses are in ruins at Consuega and the occupants are buried under the debris. Two hundred bodies have already been recovered. Many persons are dying of hunger.

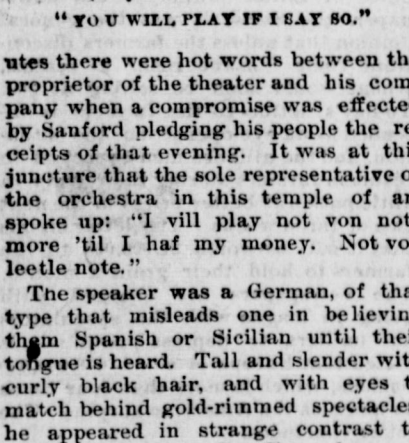


VILL play not von note more, not von leetle note." There had been a strike at Sanford's dance hall, or, as he termed it, theater, the only place of the kind in the city, a small mining town not far from that of Leadville. In one end of a low, rambling building had been erected a rude stage, the sides boarded off to serve as dressing rooms. At the other end was a bar where Sanford himself presided, and with the assistance of an over-grown, red-headed boy dispensed liquors. There were a few rooms above, the only ones in the town strangers might have for a night's lodging, so that the building was also termed the hotel.

Business had been dull owing to the failure of the Little Giant mine to pan out, consequently the men of the place had little money to put into Sanford's coffers. With proverbial obstinacy things had been going from bad to worse with the proprietor, and his late stage attractions had been succeeded by others still lower in grade and with a consequent reduction in "popular prices."

This week, to amuse his twenty or thirty steady patrons, he had been able to secure but three people—two actors and a musician who drove silence from the place through the medium of a miserable excuse for a piano. The two first mentioned traveled as man and wife, and the programme they presented included such attractions as the following: Song and dance by an antiquated black face comedian, one of the "old school," whose jokes and dances were received with as sober faces as those of the artists (?) themselves. After this futile attempt to arouse the audience from their apathy came a singer of the feminine persuasion, who had certainly attained that age at which the French government pensions her ballet dancers.

Following this came an Irish song and dance by an artist whose figure and mannerisms reminded one of our minstrel friends. However, Sanford had said there were three actors in the company, and as he had the reputation of being a bad man and a dead shot, his word went unquestioned. One evening half an hour earlier than that set for the performance there was trouble behind the scenes. There had been no money coming from the manager's pockets for two weeks, and Signor and Mme. De Cona, as the two styled themselves, refused to appear. For ten min-



utes there were hot words between the proprietor of the theater and his company when a compromise was effected by Sanford pledging his people the receipts of that evening. It was at this juncture that the sole representative of the orchestra in this temple of art spoke up: "I will play not von note more 'til I haf my money. Not von leetle note."

The speaker was a German, of that type that misleads one in believing them Spanish or Sicilian until their tongue is heard. Tall and slender with curly black hair, and with eyes to match behind gold-rimmed spectacles, he appeared in strange contrast to both performers and audience here.

He looked to be about thirty years of age, and was always dressed like a gentleman, which fact alone had given him no little annoyance. No one knew from where he had come; but two weeks before the occurrence of the scene described in this narrative, he had applied to Sanford for his present position, and, as it was then vacant, he had been immediately installed. He had made friends with no one about the place, remaining in his room nearly all of the time. The name he had given was Otto Heimer, and his baggage consisted of a small valise and a black leather case containing a violin.

No one had heard him play this instrument, however, and its existence had slipped from the memory of the few idle, curious miners who were lounging about the entrance of the tavern when he had alighted from the stage two weeks before. The red-headed boy, before alluded to as the assistant dispenser at the bar, had asked our hero why he didn't "bring his fiddle out and play," but the answer had been:

There was an ominous look in his eyes, and when the statement was repeated he drew a revolver and putting it to Heimer's head said with an oath: "You will play if I say so."

It was no time for argument and the performance passed off as usual. But the pianist looked gloomy, and anyone with an ear for the music must have felt that a smothering volcano was next the instrument. Business revived a little that evening and when the place was cleared Sanford invited his assistants to "come up and have something." The two vocalists did not need a second bidding, but Heimer, pleading illness, retired to his room.

The "something" amounted to a great deal. The two actors and mine host became hilarious, and an hour after the close of the performance in the hall one would have supposed a German saengerfest was being held there. All three were singing and shouting, and to those who had witnessed the disturbance in the "green-room" early in the evening it appeared that the matter had been amicably settled. This, in fact, was the impression Sanford most desired to give, and was really his object in effecting a temporary reconciliation.

There was a great uproar in camp the next morning. Sanford had been found dead with a knife in his heart, and, though the man was little liked, still, on the frontier murder does not go unpunished. The fundamental law, "A life for a life," is always enforced. So the first question the excited men asked each other was: "Who did it?" A coroner's jury was hurriedly organized, with old Jim Reeves at the head. That morning when the bartender had opened the shutters of the room he had found Sanford's body lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He testified that he had left the barroom late the night before, but didn't know the exact time. Everyone had gone to bed but Sanford, himself and the two actors, as he termed the man and woman who had amused the crowd the previous evening. He had thought that Sanford was trying to "make up" with them after the quarrel that had occurred, and he said that all three were intoxicated. This testimony cast suspicion on one of the two, and forthwith a posse of men went in search of the husband to learn what he had to say for himself.

The knife on the body was one no one in the camp had seen before. It was of curious workmanship, and evidently of foreign manufacture, having the mark of a Vienna cutlery firm engraved on the blade. Our comic man was brought in between his two captors in a very pitiable plight. Not yet sobered from the night's debauch, he looked about the crowd of men in a dazed sort of way. Questions were put to him several times before he could answer them, and even then his replies were sententious and inuendive. After much questioning and beating about it was learned that the knife belonged to "the Dutchman," which turned the search in the direction of the violinist. Two minutes later the self-appointed officers rushed in with the news that the German had "skipped with all his belongings." No proof of a man's guilt could be more convincing.

Jim detailed three or four men to keep an eye on the other suspect, and five minutes afterward he with a dozen others were searching the whole country round for the missing man. The few men left in camp gathered in groups and discussed the exciting event. As the afternoon advanced, one by one of the searching party returned bearing no news, and it was not until the beams of the western sun lay like a ribbon of yellow gold on the ridge of hills skirting the town, that Jim Reeves and his followers at last bore their prisoner in triumph into the camp. Jim said they had found their man at Q—unconcernedly talking to a hotel man there with whom he had made arrangements to pass the night.

"He was a cool one," they said, not a nerve quivered when they showed him the knife, although he promptly acknowledged its ownership. Upon learning that he was "wanted" for the murder of Sanford he had paled a little, but had strongly protested his innocence. To be surrounded as he was then by a crowd of excited, rough men accusing him of murder was certainly not calculated to make any man cheerful, however innocent he might feel himself to be. Taking their prisoner to the dance hall, which on this evening was made to do service as a justice court, they gave him an opportunity to tell his story. He had, he said, packed his valise the night before and immediately after the performance left a place in which he had been compelled to work at the risk of his life. He had missed his knife, which he had treasured as a memento of his native land, but as he couldn't account for it being out of his possession had given it up as lost or stolen.

He could make no further defense except to again reiterate that he had known nothing of the murder until arrested that day. There was a consultation for a few moments among the men, followed by a speech by Jim Reeves: "Here's a man slips out the same night his boss is murdered. The knife found on the body he doesn't deny being his; there had been a quarrel between them the night before, and to his thinking this was the man who did the deed. He can't say anything for himself, only tell a very flimsy story about leaving 'cause he wasn't treated square. But no honest man leaves his place in the middle of the night, so they had decided to hang him. We will give you ten minutes to leave any message and say yer prayers," he said. For a moment there was perfect quiet; then the condemned man spoke:

"I haf not done this murder. Some day you will know who did it. I haf no message to leave only that some one send my violin to Carl Holmes in Vienna. My name is Otto Heimer. I haf no friends."

That was all except that he asked for his violin. The man who handed it to him wondered that a condemned man could fiddle. He took the instrument from its case with loving hands, and one of the "boys" nearest him saw a tear

glisten on the varnish. Then he played—strains the like of which had never been heard in those parts before were drawn forth by his magic bow. Strange, wild music, weird—almost uncanny at times, and again soft, tender, pleading—a chain of melody—voices of Spain and Russia, Italy and Hungary united into one by free improvisation in which the popular melody and the personal creation were so closely intermingled as to make it difficult for the listener to distinguish the original from the acquired.

What rebellion against sorrow, pain and despair was breathed forth by the musical genius of the player. What longing for sweetheart, mother—the overwhelming longing for home! Judges and executioners were turned into a spell-bound audience. What memories of his native land, old friends, all lost to him, as he had said, were shadowed forth in that music. The ten minutes had extended to a half hour, and not a word had been spoken. The snapping of a string at last broke the spell. There was a confused murmur. Jim said: "Time's up," but several of the men protested. "A guilty man can't play like that," said one rough customer, to whom the music had awakened memories of a better day, leaving traces on his cheeks.

There was a dispute for a moment or two, but Reeves' faction prevailed. The prisoner sat motionless. The breaking of the string had brought him back to the realization that his dreams were of the past, and his life also soon to be cut off.

Just as violent hands were about being laid on him, there rushed into the room a boy who frantically cried: "The fiddler must not be hanged. The woman in the next room says so. She is sick and wants to say something to a priest."

"Wait a minute, boys," Reeves exclaimed; "I'll see what this means." He and two others followed the boy into the rough chamber, where the woman lay a mere wreck with the deadly traces of drink and consumption plainly written on her countenance.

When Reeves emerged from the death chamber he related to the expectant crowd the story he had learned from the sick woman. In substance it was this: Sanford had insulted the woman, who through all her vicious life had kept some shreds of modesty about her. In their drunken row all three had come to blows, and in a moment of frenzy the woman had stabbed Sanford to the heart with the knife she had stolen from Heimer the day before. Stupefied by liquor and fright, she did not then realize the enormity of her deed, and had gone to her room, only to fall into a drunken sleep, from which she was aroused many hours after by the noise of the "trial" in the room below. On learning from the boy the meaning of the uproar the whole scene of the night before came back to her with painful vividness—the row, then the crime unseen by anyone, (her husband having fallen senseless from a blow Sanford had given him.) She was first tempted to keep silence, but strains of music had come to her ears like the wail of a man protesting his innocence. Remorse was soon followed by repentance, and it was her messenger who had saved the man's life.

"Now," said Jim, "I want to apologize to this 'ere man for the way we've handled him. Pard, will you take my hand? I've heard heaps of preachin' in my day, though we don't get much in these parts; but I never knew a prayer to go so straight to the heart as this 'ere musician's. Boys, we'll take up a collection for him, and he can stay here; and we will give him a 'rake off' if he will play for us now and then."

Now that the strain was removed the violinist broke down completely. "I thank you, friends," he said, "but I must go home to my own country." That same night the sick woman died. And the next morning when the stage pulled out with the one passenger a crowd of rough miners stood at the "hotel" corner and gave three hearty cheers for the "musicianer." W. E.

Moncure Was Ailing.

"Oh, doctor!" called a member of East Broad street society, "you must come over to the house at once."

"What is it, my dear lady?"

"Oh, Moncure is just awfully sick."

"What appears to be the matter?"

"Oh, I could not tell you. He failed to eat his steak for breakfast. That careless butcher must have sent him poor meat."

"Is it your son who is sick?" asked the innocent doctor.

"Sir—er—!" and the door was slammed in his face.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—An incandescent lamp without a filament is the next event in an electrical way which the public may expect to see.

—The valuable copper wires used in outside electrical work is a great temptation to thieves, and accounts of arrests for stealing of this kind appear in papers all over the country.

—Twelve telegraph poles standing in consecutive order, on Cemetery Hill road, near Cotesville, Pa., were struck by lightning during a recent thunderstorm. Some were rent in twain, and others splintered.

—Gutta percha for electrical work is growing scarcer, while the prices have doubled in the last ten years. It is said that the crude methods employed by the Malays in gathering the material are resulting in the extermination of the trees.

—Owing to the rapid destruction of the pinions, the running of armatures at one thousand or more revolutions per minute is being done away with. Speed motors, with a normal speed of four hundred, are now considered the best practice.

—Not many years ago the first portable electric-light plant was put into operation for lighting a circus exhibition, and now almost every show of this kind is illuminated from a plant of more or less elaborate character, mounted on a moveable vehicle, forming an entirely independent unit. Similar plants are now in use on many railroads to assist in removing wrecks and doing night repair work.

The captain of a ship is now saved much anxiety when sailing in shallow waters, where constant soundings are necessary, by the use of an automatic sounder worked electrically. A beveled plate in the form of a wedge is suspended from the ship, to which it is fastened by detaching hooks. This wedge is towed free at the required depth so long as there is water below. As soon as shallow water is encountered a trigger is tripped, the strain on the tow-line relaxed and an electric bell sounds an alarm.

—It is the intention of the management to make the World's fair site and the building one grand exemplification of the progress that has been made in electricity. The electrical exhibits will not be confined to a few of the buildings, but on every hand there will be a display of electricity. The grounds, including the water-ways; the wooded alleys, the streets and avenues, and towards approaching the World's fair site, will all be lighted by electricity, and in harmony with the general effect which it is desired to produce.

—Many persons imagine that the electric light gives out no heat. This is a mistake. So far as we have at present been able to determine there can be no light without heat; but in the case of the electric light the heat is only one-twentieth part of that evolved by gas. The way in which the electric light, however, is destined to promote the health of the people, so soon as it becomes as available as gas is now, is in its non-ventilation of the atmosphere. When it is remembered that a single jet of gas will consume more oxygen than six men the ill effects of living in such a contaminated atmosphere for a great part of most nights in the year may be understood.

—A railway company in Idaho which uses many thousand carloads of gravel in improving its roadbed has advantageously had recourse to electricity for the working of its gravel pit. Heretofore the men have seldom worked at night, owing to the insufficient illumination afforded by the kerosene torches and the liability of the workmen to being struck and injured while the crane was swinging in the semi-darkness. A plant has been put in and during the night the pit is as light as day and work goes on briskly, the output being larger than that it is for a corresponding period in the daytime. It is found that the arc lamps on incandescent circuits give excellent results. The application of the electric light to work of this kind is much more general than it was a few years ago.

UNBORN INVENTIONS.

If You Wish To Make Money and Fame, Here's a Chance.

Here is a memorandum of a number of the unborn inventions. Any one found getting away with one of these ideas will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law:

"Oh, That Day Would Come!"

Is the prayer of many a sleepless invalid who tosses the night out upon a couch whose comfort might well induce slumber. The finest inducive of healthy yielding, refreshing sleep is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, since it invigorates the nerves, allays their super-sensitiveness, and renovates failing digestion. It is incomparable also in malaria, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, liver and kidney complaint.

When you see a rattlesnake with ten rattles and a button, you touch the button and the snake will do the rest.—Topeka Journal.

Invalids, aged people, nursing mothers, overworked, wearied out fathers, will find the happiest results from a judicious use of Dr. Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters. Where the liver or kidneys are affected, prompt action is necessary to change the tide toward health, ere the disease becomes chronic—possibly incurable, and there is nothing better to be found in the whole range of materia medica. Sold everywhere.

"Tuts is a regular skin game," remarked the banana peel to the sprawling pedestrian.—Binghamton Republican.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

"That breaks the long, hot spell," said the printer when he pried the weather bulletin.—Washington Star.

One Fare for the Round Trip to All Points South.

September 15th and 23rd the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company will sell Harvest Excursion tickets to all points South at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good 30 days from date of sale.

The person who is chased by a bear has proof positive that trouble is a brewin'.—Lowell Courier.

Don't let the worms eat the very life out of your children. Save them with these dainty candies, called Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

"Text your views," said the sheriff as he proceeded to seize the photographer's stock in trade.—Buffalo Enquirer.

People Are Killed by Coughs that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would cure. Fike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"My pet, I want a quick lunch to-day." "Very well, dearest; I'll give you a hasty pudding."—Baltimore American.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, relief is sure in Carter's Little Liver Pills. The knife grinder ought not to be out of work in dull times.—N. O. Picayune.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Pisco's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists, 25c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	4 00 @ 4 90
Butcher's steers...	3 70 @ 4 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy...	2 00 @ 2 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	85 @ 81
No. 2 hard...	80 @ 85
CORN—No. 2...	55 @ 57 1/2
No. 2...	54 @ 56
RYE—No. 2...	72 @ 70
FLOUR—Patents, per sack...	2 80 @ 2 40
Fancy...	1 90 @ 1 85
HAY—Baled...	8 50 @ 6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery...	16 @ 17
CHEESE—Full cream...	9 @ 10 1/2
EGGS—Choice...	14 @ 15
BACON—Hams...	9 @ 10
Shoulders...	5 @ 6 1/2
Sides...	7 @ 7 1/2
LARD...	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
POTATOES...	80 @ 40
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	4 50 @ 5 20
Butcher's steers...	3 00 @ 4 50
HOGS—Packing...	4 80 @ 5 20
SHEEP—Fair to choice...	2 75 @ 4 90
FLOUR—Choice...	4 00 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	98 @ 91
CORN—No. 2...	63 1/2 @ 64
OATS—No. 2...	39 @ 39 1/2
RYE—No. 2...	82 1/2 @ 85
BUTTER—Creamery...	15 @ 16
PORK...	11 40 @ 11 50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	4 60 @ 6 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping...	4 75 @ 5 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice...	4 50 @ 5 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat...	4 80 @ 5 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	94 1/2 @ 94 1/2
CORN—No. 2...	62 @ 62 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 2...	87 1/2 @ 88
BUTTER—Creamery...	15 @ 20
PORK...	10 85 @ 10 87 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime...	4 00 @ 5 75
HOGS—Good to choice...	4 90 @ 6 00
FLOUR—Good to choice...	4 50 @ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	1 01 @ 1 04
CORN—No. 2...	74 1/2 @ 75
OATS—Western mixed...	32 @ 33
BUTTER—Creamery...	15 1/2 @ 20
PORK...	10 50 @ 12 75

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

"THANKS," said the guest to the colored man who brought his soup at last. "You have taken a great wait off my mind."—Washington Star.

A PROLONGED use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla will cure scrofula and syphilis, but such symptoms of impure blood as pimples, sores, aches, pains, kidney and liver weakness, etc., vanish like snow before the noon day when this remedy is used. It stimulates the entire system and its beneficial effect is felt at once in every part.

A CLOCK is always an appropriate wedding gift. It means on its face that there is no time like the present.—Baltimore American.

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

It is the young men of Chicago who are looking after the fair with the most devotion.—Peck's Sun.

Nothing can be said in favor of the best medicine in the world that may not be said of the most worthless. In one case, it's true; in the other, it isn't—but how can you distinguish?

Judge by what is done. There's only one blood-purifier that's guaranteed. It's Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—and this is what is done with it; if it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you get your money back. Isn't it likely to be the best?

All the year round, as well as at one time as another, it cleanses and purifies the system. All blood-poisons must go. For Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofula, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, or any blood-taint or disorder, it is an unequalled remedy. It's the cheapest, too. With this, you pay only for the good you get. And nothing else is "just as good." It may be better—for the dealer. But he isn't the one that's to be helped.

Have You Tried It? — IF NOT, — Try It Now!

Go to your Druggist, hand him one dollar, tell him you want a bottle of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

The BEST MEDICINE known for the CURE of

All Diseases of the Liver,
All Diseases of the Stomach,
All Diseases of the Kidneys,
All Diseases of the Bowels.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM,
Restores Perfect Health.

Do your shopping. Visit your neighbors. Attend to your sewing. Put your roast in the oven of

OAK RANGES

OR STOVES.

They will require no watching or basting. You'll do better cooking.

Before Buying Test of your Water Proof COAT

Does some water in the above holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice but will leak at every seam. We warrant Tower's IMPROVED Fish Brand Slucker to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else also not to peel or stick, and adhere our dealers to make good any Slucker that fails in either point.

Watch Out for the Soft Woollen Collar and Fish Brand Trade Mark.

A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels blue, a deep, dark, unfeeling, dyed-in-the-wool, eternal blue, and he makes everybody feel the same way—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a headache, generally dull and constant, but sometimes excruciating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a violent coughing or jumping of the stomach after a meal, raising bitter-tasting matter or what he has eaten or drunk—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels the gradual decay of vital power; he feels miserable, melancholy, hopeless, and longs for death and peace—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels so full after eating a meal that he can hardly walk—August Flower the Remedy.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE CATARRH

Price 50 cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

ELY BROS., 36 Warren St., N. Y.

BETTER NOW.

If you have a fragrant flower
In your heart's own garden grown
For your friend, and some glad hour
Mean to make it all her own
Do not wait, the lilted coffin
Sees no wreath; dear heart! Learn how
Love's best blossoms may be given
Better now.

If a box of alabaster
For your darling's head you hold,
Costly, precious, and would cast her
All its sweetness manifold
Some glad day; wait not, to-morrow
By her grave perhaps you'll bow—
Stay not for the touch of sorrow;
Break it now.

Better silence by the casket,
Funeral eulogy unsaid,
Than the living lips that ask it
Lack the word that's merited.
Death reads no obituary;
Hears no requiem; learn how
Praise to speak, pre-mortuary;
Speak it now.

Better coffin plain and flowerless,
Holding one whose life was filled
Full of fragrant gifts are powerless
When the beating heart is stilled.
Kiss belated, love post-mortem,
Cannot smooth the furrowed brow;
Garlands throw no backward perfume;
Wreath them now.

—Julia H. May, in Good Housekeeping.

A WINTER AT NICE.

BY E. VON OSTEN

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY KETTIE E. MILLER

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CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

Was he perhaps a man from the so-called best circles, with his young, coquettish wife? If great ladies so often resembled coquettes, why could not a French marquis per se look like an adventurer of the lowest order? My surmises on this subject became almost certain when upon paying a call at our German representative's, worthy Herr v. R.—'s, I saw through a door, slightly ajar, the consul in earnest conversation with him of the dark-blue spectacles.

The door was finally closed, and some minutes later the consul received me in his drawing-room, introduced me to his wife, an Englishwoman, and gave me a cordial invitation to his house.

At dinner I again met the Russian.

His name was Lapotin—Sergius Lapotin. He looked pale, greeted me pleasantly, but seemed rather absent. His old friend looked him sidelong in a troubled manner.

Between my pretty neighbor and me a little secret understanding had been established. She would drop her fan, which I, of course, picked up and handed to her, at which her hand, with a whispered "Thank you, sir!" touched mine, and the silken lashes drooped on her blushing cheeks.

It was pretty; so pretty that I would gladly have done the same again. I made another attempt with Parmesan cheese for the macaroni, and salad with the roast, always succeeding a merveille; only her blush deepened and a slight smile quivered about her full lips.

This time as she rose and shot a glance at me from the door I could not resist the temptation of following her into the drawing-room.

She was seated in a rocking chair, half hidden by a jardiniere, a paper in her hand. The clergyman was placing the pieces for a game of chess with the German professor.

The long lashes were lowered, though I was positive the lady had seen me. The rocking chair was moving slowly back and forth and afforded me a glimpse of two dainty little feet in open-work silk stockings and satin slippers.

Seated on a low stool by the fireplace, I looked towards her over my book, watching for a mark of favor.

There was a terrible din at the piano. This time I was not scared away by it; only as the room began to fill it was natural that I should move my chair into the quieter corner, near the jardiniere.

The overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream" was ringing out, when my ears heard a slight rustling and my eyes perceived the useful fan, which had

for you, I will tell you that I am Irish. You might have known that by my accent; my husband maintains that I speak dreadful English.

"I do not think that I should be such a severe critic, because—well, because I understand very little English. Does Madame love her country?"

"Do I love it? The lovely green isle, as we call it; my poor Ireland, that is now being desolated and depopulated by a fanatical band! Oh! those English!—with a glance toward her husband, "they are truly too embetant—or they would have put an end to the disorder long ago. The Prussians should manage things; they would understand! Are you not a Prussian, sir, and an officer? I thought so at once. Are all the Prussian officers so tall and so—so strong?"

"By height and strength our officers would not quell the rebellion," I said smilingly, "but I feel convinced that the Prussians would straighten up matters in Ireland quickly. But shall we talk politics while such sweet strains come from the piano?"

"Then we should not talk at all, but listen politely," said the lady, with her mischievous smile; "or what subject would you propose?" she continued, lowering her lashes.

"If it is not too inquisitive, I should like to ask if Madame is on her wedding tour?"

"Oh! Heaven preserve me! what an idea! I am an old married woman, sir. I have been married six years! What made you think so? My husband and I have not, are not—" she paused.

"I do not know myself how such a thought occurred to me; I think it was because the wedding ring looked so bright," said I, looking at her small white hand, which lay quite near me on the arm of the chair.

She raised her hand and moved the ring back and forth as she looked down at it.

"It is very wide and heavy," she said at last in a low voice. "It is somewhat tight, too." She raised her lashes and looked in my eyes.

"—well, what I wanted to do or say is not clear to me, for at that moment the "Midsummer Night's Dream" closed with a crashing accord; before me stood the Russian, who asked in his deep, low voice:

"Shall we take a cup of coffee at Rumpelmeyer's again to-day?"

I sprang up, stammered a confused "Very gladly," bowed low to the lady—I did not dare look at her—and left the room. In passing out, I heard the German professor say to the clergyman: "Gardez la reine!" I glanced quickly at my companion, but not a muscle of his serious face moved.

The fresh night air was pleasant.

"I would advise you to fasten your overcoat," said Lapotin; "you are heated."

"Yes, it was oppressively warm in the room," I answered quickly, following his advice.

We walked through the streets silently, and took seats at a small table in the cafe.

Mlle. Adele seemed piqued, because the "Russian prince"—all Russians pass for princes with that class—had not a smile for her this evening.

I tried to make up for it; she accepted my attentions condescendingly. "One must encourage youthful talent!" she seemed to think.

"You were at Monte Carlo yesterday?" I began.

"Yes," said Lapotin, with difficulty dragging himself from his brooding. "I am a miserable company," continued he, with a sad smile, "and did wrong in taking you from the music-room. You will do a kind deed if you remain with me awhile. I am ill—ill in body and mind—and your face, your voice do me good. Do you know that you are beginning to supersede me with my one only friend here? Miss Rennert spoke of you to me continually at table and recommended you to me as a remedy for my pain."

"And you as her obedient protege swallow the prescribed medicine as well as you can," said I, laughing. "I feel very much flattered."

"You should feel so," said Lapotin, calmly. "A young man who finds favor in Miss Rennert's sharp eyes is a rarity. As a rule, she does not like men—do not say: 'Like all old maids; that is not so in this case, for in no way is she like one. It seems that she has had deep insight into married life—which is not very wonderful; prepare yourself for a great surprise; this worthy old lady with her knowledge of the world and refined manners, was formerly a lady's maid, as they are called!"

"A lady's maid?" I repeated, and stared at the speaker, astounded.

"I see, my friend, that you are fearfully startled. Your aristocratic feelings are awakened. My shrewd, old friend anticipated that, and therefore commissioned me especially to tell you this, so that you should not form a friendship which later might be unpleasant to you."

"But you yourself associate with Miss Rennert as an equal?" asked I, dejectedly.

"Oh! such things do not trouble me! I am always abroad, and meet so many people about whom one cannot inquire if the flag under which they sail be a true one—I never ask what is a person, rather what is his worth? Moreover I believe in an aristocracy of minds, which recognize one another by secret signs, like freemasons. I have received the old lady's sign, and am her devoted friend."

By the side of such views I appeared small and narrow-minded; still I could not conceal the fact that the circumstance was unpleasant to me. Unwillingly I thought of my aristocratic mother's face when she learned that the old lady of whom I had spoken so highly had once been a lady's maid. She would raise her eyes with a slight shudder towards heaven: "It was terrible to think of what kind of people one was thrown with in traveling."

"Besides," continued Lapotin, "I must tell you that Miss Rennert was a well-educated girl, and only accompanied a much-loved foster-sister, a young east Prussian countess, at her express wish to Courland, when she married and wanted a familiar face near her.

After that she traveled about the world a great deal as companion to an old lady who left her a considerable legacy. She has seen and been through much. I myself spent many an hour at her fireside in former years." We arose to go.

Mlle. Adele now received the coveted smile, and curtsied to "Monsieur le Prince."

On the street my companion suddenly asked: "And our blonde! On an estevous have you seen her again?"

"To-day, in driving past," said I. "I saw her, too, yesterday in church; the girl is indeed marvelously beautiful, and she really seemed to pray," said he, as if to himself.

I told him of my meeting at the consul's; he listened attentively and then seemed lost in meditation.

"Good night," said he, in the vestibule of the hotel.

"Good night," I answered.

"Shall you dream of blue eyes or of blonde curls?"

I laughed and said perhaps of both.

"Ah! a newly-discovered beauty? You are a Don Juan. I shall warn Miss Rennert against you." With that he disappeared. And I really dreamed of blue eyes and golden hair; and the newly-discovered beauty was the young girl who ran into my arms on the steps that day.

CHAPTER III.

The pattering of the rain awoke me—the sky was overcast. I could not think of a trip to Monte Carlo. I remained in bed as long as possible, and sauntered into the drawing-room later, very much bored.

That large family, my neighbors at table, had installed themselves there.

The portly mother sat there in her morning dress, knitted and beat time to a new duet which her eldest daughter and the lean miss were practicing, under various physical and mental difficulties.

At the same time mamma kept strict watch of her two youngest offspring, who were studying half-soud at a table near by, and quarreled between times for amusement. I held the lady in the highest esteem as a mater familias, and only wished that her circumstances were such that she could have a private room.

On a small sofa at the window lay Count Degenfeld, reading the "Figaro." I had been introduced to him, and as I greeted him in passing, he threw down his paper and asked:

"Shall we play a game of piquet, baron?"

I did not care much about it, but one glance at the pouring rain decided me to say "yes!"

"Good! Come upstairs with me, that strutting here is unbearable!"

We went up to his room, one of the finest on the first floor, with a lovely balcony. It scarcely looked like a hotel room, it was so full of elegant things, which the count took about with him, and seemed to consider indispensable.

Count Degenfeld played an excellent game. I held poor hands. After we had played awhile I had lost quite a round sum.

The count was in high good humor and talked very interestingly of his travels round the world—by the world meaning of course Paris, Baden-Baden and Vienna.

The past winter, on account of his wife's ill-health, he had spent in Egypt, and there found his ideal. The mingling of great luxury and refinement with barbarism and vulgarity seemed to please him beyond measure.

He had not lacked adventures of the most piquant nature, and he related them with great freedom. He also showed me his treasures in pictures collected during his travels, some of which could not be exhibited in salons.

His haggard face with the inflamed lids and innumerable wrinkles about the eyes, and those eyes themselves with their cold, phosphorescent lights, corresponded well with all the rest—altogether a very revolting picture.

Finally he proposed to introduce me at the International club, in which, he said, one could be sure of losing one's money only to one's equals.

I was not very much inclined to accept his offer, but did so anyway, as I was doubtful how to word my refusal.

As I was about to leave him he detained me to criticize the rest of the guests.

"One might almost envy you your neighbor at your right," said he. "A charming little woman; there is fire in her! More than is agreeable to the clergyman. Seldom have I seen a more enticing glance of eye than hers. It was delightful pastime for me to dodge her behind the large vase! Temp! passati! For a few days now I have been no where! Naturally, when such young opposing forces put in appearance, the 'old guard' must yield! Well, I bear no malice, my young friend, and bonne chance!" he concluded laughing. "There are other flowers blooming here in this paradise!"

He escorted me out.

In the corridor we met his young relative coming from the countess's room. She hurried by with a bow, but the count seized her and drew her to him. She laughed and disengaged herself—in her childlike innocence she looked upon it as a harmless jest; but it seemed to me, who saw the expression of his face, as if an ugly caterpillar were to creep over a delicate white lily.

"A pretty child, is she not?" asked the count, looking after the youthful form, which hurried gracefully on.

"One good thing in the suffering condition of my wife is, that she cannot do without the girl, so one always has something pretty in the house."

"I believe the young lady is a niece of yours, count?" said I, gravely.

"Well, yes; a far-removed niece. Daughter of a second cousin. I am not in the least fatherly."

"So much the worse," thought I, and took my leave.

Count Degenfeld was not at dinner. In his place sat Miss Ellen, as I had heard her called. On that account I could easily see her, whereas formerly the large vase had hidden her from me. She was truly bewitchingly fresh and youthful, and was more strikingly so next the faded, yellow face of the

countess. She was quite unabashed and natural. She had a playful dispute with the German professor about a poem, and showed herself so well read in literature that I listened to her with pleasure, and was delighted with her ready answers.

This did not please my pretty neighbor. Her fan moved quicker, and the lace jabot on her full bosom rose and fell.

"Do you think that forward, little, lean miss pretty?" she asked, at last. I thought of my conversation with the count, and said, coolly:

"Do you mean Miss Ellen? I think she can be called neither little, forward nor lean."

"Indeed? And how would you describe this Miss Ellen?"

"I think, as a very graceful, well-bred lady, to whom one can listen with pleasure."

"Yes," said the lady, slowly; "she seems to have learnt a great deal. I envy her; I know so little."

With that, she lifted her beautiful eyes, which were heavy with unshed tears, and looked me full in the face. I might strive all I would, beneath the magic of those eyes I was powerless. And, although I felt that I was on dangerous ground, I forgot the rest of the



THE CARD GAME WITH COUNT DEGENFELD.

company in a conversation carried on in an undertone.

Shortly before rising from the table Mrs. Gifford said:

"Rabinstein gives a concert to-morrow, my husband cannot bear music; will you be kind enough to escort me?"

I bowed.

"Ah! that is kind of you. Shall you be in the salon any more to-day?"

"I am sorry, but I have an engagement with Count Degenfeld for to-night."

She bit her full underlip. "Adieu, then, until to-morrow."

As I was descending the stairs, preparing to go out, I met Lapotin.

"Are you going to a party?" he asked, pointing to my dress.

"Count Degenfeld wishes to introduce me at the club."

He nodded as much as to say, I thought so.

"Ah!" he remarked, playfully; "you are pitching in, baron—yesterday in the drawing-room, and to-day—well, I have no right to prevent, scarcely to warn, you; but only one request—keep your eyes open; all is not gold that glitters. If you wish to gamble, go rather to Monte Carlo; there one can at least leave off when one wishes to!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ALONG DE SOTO'S ROAD.

Interesting Discoveries on the Route Traveled by the Great Spaniard.

I have a letter from H. S. Halbert, of Mississippi, an admirable scholar and gentleman, descriptive of the roadway which De Soto opened and used in the lowlands of the Tombigbee below Columbus, Miss., says a writer in the Birmingham Age-Herald. Trees stand in the old road three hundred years old. It has two trackways parallel with one another for De Soto's cannon carriage wheels. Indians traveled single file-making paths. Roads were made only by white men using wagons that made parallel ruts, or tracks. Such was the old road in the native forests through which Mr. Halbert traced De Soto. In this same road at Yorkville, in Pickens county, Ala., a chestnut tree was blown down on Sunday in 1848, at "South Carolina" Baptist church. The tree was certainly three hundred years old. Apothecary scales were found beneath its roots on which were inscribed the date "1531," and names "Ferdinand and Isabella." Five miles farther toward Tuscaloosa a nest of Spanish horseshoes was found—uncarried on the farm of William Richardson and in the same old highway. These "finds" were all in the same double-tracked road in which Mr. Halbert noted the great old trees of three hundred years ago. We do not know that De Soto was at Tuscaloosa (Carthage), where there are thirty-three great mounds within a square mile. Here was fought the terrible battle of Cabusto, and this should be the name of Carthage, as was intended by those whites who named the place originally.

I have the photograph of a stone on which are engraved the words: "Hispan et ind rey," followed by the numerals 2232. This stone is triangular, two feet high and three wide at the base. It was found on a little island in the Warrior river, near Tuscaloosa, and is held by an archaeological society in Worcester, Mass. Rey, or rex, king of Spain and India, are commonplace words, but we have yet to learn what those numerals signify. Perhaps they tell the distance De Soto had marched from the Florida coast. A Spanish league is two and one-half miles, and if we add the ocean's width to the length of De Soto's march on land the numbers may denote the distance, 5,880 miles, from Madrid with proximate accuracy. Ferdinand and Isabella, in any event, were not forgotten by the Spaniard who marked that stone.

—Father (sternly)—"Do you expect my daughter to be a party to a marriage for money, sir?" Suitor (bashfully)—"No, no, sir—but it can't be, sir, I really haven't got a cent."—Daily Continent.

THE JAY METROPOLIS.



Uncle Hayseed decides to visit the gay metropolis.



His freshness is a little salt after he is rescued from the North river, and as he proceeds he learns the remarkable effect of tobacco juice upon the human eye.



He casts sarcastic glances at the imp of Satan who infest the street.



His last reflection upon earth was to the effect that New York is a Jay town.

AN UNEXPECTED ANSWER.



Come now, John, what have you got in that basket?



John—Rats!!

One for His Nobs.

Mr. Lowdon-Cadger—It is very pleasant, yeh know, when one is traveling in a foreign country, yeh know, to—aw—meet some one who speaks the same language as you do, doncherknow. Miss Roundturn—Yes; but have you in all your travels met anyone who speaks such a language as you speak?—Puck.

Remarkable Falling Off.

Fond Parent—Birdie, how much does 'oo love papa? Birdie—'T'ousan' million billion 'cilion pounds. Dot any tandy? Parent—'N-no, sir—but it can't be, sir, I really haven't got a cent."—Chicago Tribune.

Like Many an Older One.

"Boy, are you catching any fish over there?"
"None."
"Getting any bites?"
"None."
"Isn't it a hot place?"
"Yes."
"Can't you find better places further down?"
"Yep."
"Then what are you wasting your time there for?"
"See that sign? 'No trespassin' allowed?' Goin to fish here all day, by gum, if I don't get a nibble!"—Chicago Tribune.

At the Concierge's.

"So, then, it is true that our landlord has gone wrong in his head, Madame Piplet?"
"Yes, Madame Chaputard; we took him yesterday to a lunatic asylum at Charenton."
"Would you believe! How did you find out that he was mad?"
"Oh! there was no possible doubt whatever; he reduced the rent of all the lodgers."—Le Figaro.

Improvement by Contrast.

Fashionable Applicant (to fair Del-sartian)—Yes, my husband heard you lecture on "How to Walk Gracefully," and he wanted me to join your class.
Miss Henrietta Tussell—I'm always pleased when men realize the importance of my mission.
Applicant—Yes, my husband said by studying you I'd learn what to avoid.—N. Y. Truth.

Important Discovery.

Col. Yeger—So you are back from Saratoga already?
Judge Peterby—Yes, and what do you suppose I found the day after I got there?
Yeger—A pocketbook full of money?
Peterby—I found out that it costs a mint of money to stay there, so I came home on the next train.—Texas Siftings.

A Lame Excuse.

Principal—But, Mr. Dodger, how is it that you have added three days to your summer's holiday without permission?
Bookkeeper—I was unfortunately snowed up in the Rockies. I sent you word to that effect by a post card.
Principal—Exactly, but you might have come the same way as the post card.—Jury.

A Forgetful Spouse.

Mrs. Bilkins—I never saw such a forgetful man in my life as you are. The clock has stopped again.
Mr. Bilkins—That's because you forgot to wind it.
Mrs. Bilkins—Huh! You know very well, Mr. Bilkins, that I told you to remind me to wind it, and you forgot about it.—N. Y. Weekly.

IN A PECK OF TROUBLE.



"What are you crying about, my little man?"
"Jimmy O'Brien licked me first, an' then father licked me for letting Jimmy lick me, an' then Jimmy licked me for letting father, an' now I suppose I shall catch it again from father."—Life.

An Impossible Case.

"So this is your grandson, eh, Rastus?"
"Yassir. He's a fine boy, too. Leads his classes at school."
"Indeed! Come here, boy. Suppose you had two dozen watermelons, and another boy took five of them, how many would there be left?"
"I gueth if I done git a holt o' two dozen watermelons, they ain't no boy on dis yere airth 'ld git five of 'em," replied the youngster.—Harper's Bazar.

Not Grateful.

Jinks—How's this? Why are you not willing to subscribe something toward a monument to Columbus, the discoverer of America?
Winks (suffering from rheumatism, sore throat, catarrh, bronchitis, and a touch of the grip)—Because if he hadn't discovered America I wouldn't have been born in this cursed climate.—N. Y. Weekly.

Not Wholly Without Excuse.

De Haas—Under the circumstances I don't know that it was exactly the right thing for me to make a speech; but still I don't think my conduct was unprecedented.
Balack—That precedent was established in the time of Balaam.—Puck.

Theatrical Nomenclature.

Howard de Montmorency (the tragedian)—That old gentleman over there is my father.
Clarence Duval (the comedian)—Indeed! What is his name?
Howard de Montmorency—Patrick Brannigan.—Munsey's Weekly.

Not Particular.

Spâce Reporter—Can't you give me something to write up to-day?
City Editor—Haven't a thing.
Spâce Reporter—Well, then, give me somebody to write down.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Just Claim.

Van Duder—I can trace my family tree clear from old Peter Stuyvesant to myself. How is that for low descent?
Bronson—Well, it certainly is a pretty big drop.—Munsey's Weekly.



THE MINISTER'S PRETTY WIFE.

slipped from the beauty's hand. As she could not be a second without it, I handed it to her half kneeling and whispering softly: "Madame!"
She started.
"Ah! sir, you are very kind! I am so awkward. What will you think of me?"

And her eyes, which had a strange, shimmering brilliance, looked for a moment into mine.

I seated myself quite near her. On account of the music we could only whisper.

"Madame is not English?" I asked in French.

"Why not?" said she, with a bewitchingly roguish smile.

"Because the English ladies that I have known are quite different; they are not so, no so—"

"Clumsy as I, you wished to say, did you not?" asked she, superciliously, but lowering her lashes under my gaze.

"Still, sir, I am her gracious majesty, Queen Victoria's, most loyal little subject; in order to solve the riddle at once

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

For Judge, 25th Judicial District, LUCIEN EARLE, of McPherson. Democratic County Ticket.

For County Treasurer, H. S. F. DAVIS, For County Clerk, J. I. HEY, For Sheriff, C. S. FORD, For Register of Deeds, A. BANDELIN, For County Surveyor, J. R. JEFFREY, For Coroner, ISAAC MATHEWS, For County Commissioner, 24 District.

The State G. A. R. Re-union will be held at Ellsworth, October 6 to 9, inclusive.

If protection makes wages higher in the United States than in England, how is it that wages were higher here than in England even a hundred years ago, when England was a protected country and we had free trade?

All of the 63,000,000 people in the United States are consumers, but not more than one-twentieth of them are protected producers. Legislation for the consumer is, therefore, legislation for all of the people; legislation for the producer is legislation for one man in every twenty.

It is stated that a bill pensioning the indigent ex-Confederates, of Georgia, will doubtless be passed by the general assembly of that state. That is a matter of course, which mainly concerns Georgia, though it is safe to predict that Kansas will have a good deal to say about it.

Governor Brown, of Kentucky, rode to the executive mansion on the day of his inauguration in a bus unheralded and unattended. The chances are that if the candidate of the People's party had been elected he would have made the trip in the swiftest turnout in Frankfort.—Kansas City Star.

"The McKinley bill will enhance the cost of living to the people of Iowa not less than six or seven millions of dollars annually."—Chicago Tribune (Rep). If it costs the people of Iowa the above fabulous sum, the citizens of Kansas will pay in purchase of the necessities of life a shade less than five millions of dollars annually.

We understand that Mr. Steiner, one of the Marion County Democratic Central Committee men, who was a great Doster man, recently made a trip to Chicago, where he was made so thoroughly ashamed of his advocacy of the reelection of Judge Doster, that he returned home a strong anti-Doster man, and is now working hard to defeat his election.

The editor of this paper has been in many a convention during his eighteen years residence in Kansas, but he never was in one before the anti-socialistic convention, at Marion, last Tuesday, where there was that harmony, enthusiasm, earnestness, and unanimity of purpose that was manifested in that convention; which means that a question of vital importance now confronts this people, and on its decision depends the weal or woe, not only of this generation, but, perhaps, of our children's children, and that the men in that convention are terribly in earnest for the success of sound governmental principles and social ideas.

W. Y. Morgan and W. E. Timmons were at Marion, Tuesday attending the non-partisan, anti-socialistic judicial convention, and they were kept quite busy, when the convention was not in session, contradicting a statement that a set of resolutions denouncing the members of the Republican Judiciary Central Committee, from this county, for subscribing to the call for this convention; denouncing the convention itself, and affirming that the Republicans of Chase county would have nothing to do with this convention, which resolutions were published, with a great flourish of trumpets, in last week's Marion Advocate, an Alliance paper, were adopted by the Chase County Republican convention. The truth of the matter is, the judicial question was not mentioned in any way, shape or form by that convention; and Judge Doster's friends must be hard up for material, when they will manufacture out of whole cloth, a thing that will react on their cause as these bogus resolutions, most as wretchedly, will.

While the editor of this paper was at Marion, last Tuesday, he learned that Chase county had the reputation, outside of the State, of being the worst county, politically, in Kansas. Men who had been in either the far east or the west, said Kansas was looked upon abroad as being inhabited mainly by a socialistic, anarchistic, debt-repudiating people, and that the 25th Judicial District is the worst District in the State, and that Chase county is the worst county in the District; that it is so overrun by these people that neither the Democratic nor Republican county convention would send delegates to the non-partisan, anti-socialistic convention to assist in nominating a candidate for Judge, in harmony with the sentiments of that convention; and the editor of this paper had, even on the floor of that convention, to correct a statement that the people of this county are so much under the control of these new doctrines that the county would roll up a majority of one thousand votes in favor of anarchy and socialism; because he believes when this people have come to understand how important it is, not only for their material interests but for their social well-being, for them to "avoid even the appearance of evil," they will roll up the majority the other way; though it may not reach a thousand. This people are neither anarchists, socialists nor debt repudiators, and we believe, by their votes, they will de-

OUR TICKET.

That the Democratic ticket now in the field in this county, asking the suffrage of the electors of the county, is a strong one is admitted by every one who knows the personnel thereof; and that a part, if not all of it, stands an exceedingly good chance of being elected is also very generally conceded. That those who are not acquainted with the gentlemen composing the ticket may have an idea of their qualification and fitness for the offices for which they are respectively candidates we append a short write-up of each of them, to-wit:

H. S. F. DAVIS, the nominee for County Treasurer, has resided on Peyton creek, in Falls township, for a number of years; is the owner of a large cattle ranch there, and is a young man of excellent habits and sterling business qualifications, just such a man as should be entrusted with the care of the people's money; and we bespeak for him a rousing vote.

J. I. HEY, the nominee for County Clerk, resides in Strong City, is book-keeper for the Strong City Bank, a gentleman who stands high in the estimation of the people of that city and of all who know him, and one who is in every way eminently well qualified to fill the office to which he aspires; and he stands an exceedingly good fighting chance to be elected.

C. S. FORD, the nominee for Sheriff, resides on Jacob's creek, in Toledo township, where he has lived for a number of years as a prosperous farmer. He was a pioneer of this part of Kansas, and is well known by all the old settlers of this and Lyon counties, and is a most popular man wherever he is known, because he is a man of the people, and in his social intercourse and business dealings with his fellow-men he is just as polite to the poorest man with whom he meets as to the richest, feeling that each and every human being carries within his breast a heart that may be gladdened by courteous treatment, and for this reason he will get many votes outside of his own party. He served Toledo and Bazaar townships as County Commissioners for a term of three years, making a most efficient official during his incumbency, and retiring from the Board, last January, the lot having fallen to Bazaar township to have the Commissioner for the present term. Taking all these facts into consideration, we think, he will be elected by a good majority.

A. BANDELIN, the nominee for Register of Deeds, is a carpenter by trade, a farmer by occupation, and resides in Strong City, his farming interests being on Diamond creek, where he resided for a number of years, and is well and favorably known. Besides having a good English education, he speaks and writes very fluently in German, and will make a most excellent incumbent in the office to which he aspires, should he be elected, and, we think, he will.

J. R. JEFFREY, the nominee for County Surveyor, resides at Elmdale, where he is now and has been, for a number of years, engaged in the mercantile business. He has lived in Diamond Creek township ever since he was a boy, and is well and favorably known all over the county. He is well educated, a fine mathematician, a good surveyor, and hence, in every way well qualified for the office for which he is now an aspirant, and to which he stands an excellent chance of being elected.

ISAAC MATHEWS, the nominee for Coroner, resides in Strong City, was a pioneer of the county, is one of the wheel horses of the Democracy of Chase county, a painter by trade and occupation, a man who has friends all over the county, and one who can sit on the corpse of either or both the Republican or the People's party, in either English or German, with an equanimity and self-poise that would give due dignity and honor to the office to which he aspires, and to which he will, no doubt, be elected, as, we hope, will all the rest of the ticket.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

In response to the solicitations of a large number of the people of Marion, McPherson and Chase counties, who believe that the Judiciary is the "sheet anchor" of our liberties, and the "balance wheel" of American institutions, and that the office of Judge should be free and untrammelled and in no way connected with partisan politics, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Judge of this, the 25th Judicial District of the State of Kansas.

Respectfully, LUCIEN EARLE. Sept. 9th, 1891.

The non-partisan, anti-socialistic convention that met in Marion, Tuesday, endorsed the candidacy of Hon. Lucien Earle, of McPherson, whose announcement will be found in another column. Mr. Earle is spoken of by those who know him, in the highest of terms, as a gentleman and a lawyer. Time and space, this week, preclude our saying anything further about this honored citizen and eminent jurist.

THE BABY!

When the baby cries every one wants to know what's the matter; and if the outcry is frequent, the chances are that there is something unusual about the food. It requires unusual facilities to be able to keep posted on all the latest ideas about feeding young children, therefore, the article, "How and What to Feed Baby," published in the October number of that progressive monthly, Demorest's Family Magazine, is especially valuable to all who have anything to do with babies. It will tell you everything you need to know about baby's food from the time it is born till it can eat the regular meals of the family,—what food to give, how to prepare each kind, how much and how often the child should be fed, when and how often it should be changed, with bills of fare for different ages, etc.—and all so clearly that one can not misunderstand the directions. Ella Wheeler Wilcox's Story, "Was It Suicide?" should be read by every woman, and all will enjoy the "Confession of a Materializing Medium," "In the Woman's Ward of an Insane Asylum" tells a pathetic story of its own; "Piercing Nooks and Corners" gives valuable suggestions about inexpensive but artistic house decoration; all the numerous about departments are replete with valuable matter; there are nearly 200 fine illustrations; and altogether it is a remarkable fine number of this comprehensive magazine, which is published for \$2 a year by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York City.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION, to be held at High Prairie M. E. church, Saturday, October 3, 1891.

PROGRAMME. 9:30. Devotional exercises, the Rev. Lansbury. 9:45. Address of welcome, E. R. Beedle. 9:55. Response, A. F. Pent. 10:00. Report of Township President. 10:15. Reports of schools, by their Secretaries or Superintendents. 11:00. Subject: S-S. Teachers; where shall we get them? Rev. Blackburn. 11:30. Paper, S-S. Teachers; how shall we improve them? Mrs. W. G. Patten. 12:10. Basket Dinner. 1:30. Song and praise service, led by Miss Emma Riggs and J. C. F. Kirk. 2:00. Children's service, conducted by W. G. Patten. 2:30. Subject: Why are there not more conversions in the S-S. Rev. De Harpet. 3:00. Paper, Duty of parents to the S-S. John Peyton. 3:30. Question Drawer, conducted by Rev. J. E. Perry. 4:00. Election of officers. The programme will be interspersed with good music. Mr. Patten wishes to meet as many children as possible, at 2 o'clock. Bring your "Gospel Hymns." We want each school in the township represented. All are cordially invited. K. WARREN, Tp. Pres. E. R. BEEDLE, Tp. Secy.

A DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM FROM A REPUBLICAN AUTHORITY.

"But there is not a section or line in the entire bill, (McKinley tariff) that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork." James G. Blaine to Senator Frye.

What the chairman of the Republican national committee, as well as of the Republican National league has said.—"It cannot be denied that the young men of this country, including the sons of the founders of the Republican party, are now identified with the Democratic party."

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

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BUTLER'S BOOK

1000 PAGES. 200 ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS. ELEGANT EDITED. PUBLISHED IN 3 LANGUAGES. POPULAR PRICES. FIRST EDITION, 100,000 COPIES. THE ONLY AUTHENTIC WORK BY Gen. Benj. F. Butler. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY AND LIBERAL TERMS GIVEN TO RELIABLE AGENTS. Address S. F. Junkin & Co., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. SOLE GENERAL AGENTS FOR MISSOURI, KANSAS & COLORADO.

MARLIN SAFETY

REPEATING RIFLES FOR SALE EVERYWHERE MADE BY THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN., U.S.A.

D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.

For Brain-workers and sedentary People: gentlemen, Ladies, Young, Aged or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up 6 in square floor-room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others. Now using it. Send for illustrated circular, no charge. P. O. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 14 East 14th St., New York.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertiser, using Agency of Messrs. W. W. AVER & SON, our authorized agents.

ROLAND ROBERTS. CHARLES H. KUDDER.

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors. All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

W. H. HOLSINGER.

DEALER IN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.



SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, - - - - - Kansas.

JULIUS REMY, Tinsmith Artist.

JOHNSON & FIELD CO.

RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of "THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.



These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the BEST MACHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every description. They do the work more thoroughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills. Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use. The Mills and Separators are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying. We can vouch for the reliability of the firm.—EUREKA.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

Complete Ready For Use. \$35 to \$50. FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS. FOR THE FINEST STORE.

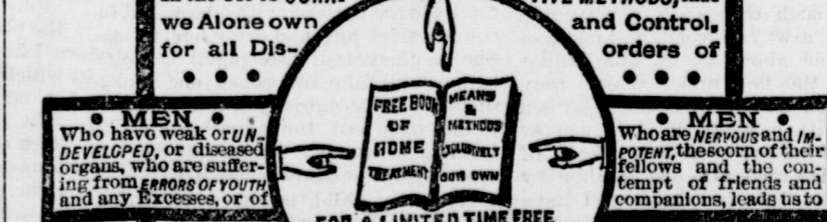


Over 26 Years in Use all Over the World. No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will start by any \$400 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its own.

CHAPMAN & CO., MADISON, - - - - - INDIANA.

YEARS OF VARIED EXPERIENCE

and SUCCESSFUL METHODS, that we Alone own for all Dis- TIVE METHODS, that and Control, orders of



FOR A LIMITED TIME FREE. MEN Who have weak or undeveloped, or diseased organs, who are suffering from nervousness, or any of these, or of

guaranteed if they can STOP. Our method and apparatus afford a CURE!

FREE FOR YOU AND YOURS. Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TODAY! Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the monopoly of UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to help any man who can read and write and who will devote his spare time to the study of the English language, to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in his own locality, which he can earn that amount, the situation or employment at which he is engaged, or in any other way, in any part of the world. I have already taught and provided with employment, in my own country, who have earned over \$2000 a year each. I AM NOW TEACHING IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 450, Augusta, Maine.

EXCURSION

LAWRENCEBURG, TENNESSEE.

The new city that has made rapid and substantial growth during the late depression, its record being an thing ever witnessed in the South.

ONE RATE

LAWRENCEBURG A D RETURN, ON

Sept. 15 & 29.

BUY TICKETS TO COLUMBIA, TENN., and pay local fare (30 miles) from that point to Lawrenceburg.

Write for illustrated prospectus. We also want more men interested in our town, and to enable others to "get in" we are offering 100 lots on monthly installments—\$20 per lot for inside lots, \$100 per lot for corner lots. All fine and no special advice. All equally good. But in order to get a corner lot you must buy an inside lot, too! \$10 cash, balance \$5 per month. Deed with cash payment. These lots are all high and dry, and are worth three times the money. We will show them to you, if you come on the excursion. Only three-fourths of a mile from the Court house. Nearly all these lots have fine lawn trees upon them. The finest place in the world for both winter and summer resort. The healthfulness of the location will make it a great resort.

FRUIT FARMS—Some fine tracts of fruit land one-half mile from Court-house; 5 acre tracts at \$500 each—\$100 cash, balance \$10 per month. Good farms in the vicinity of Lawrenceburg.

COME DOWN AND SEE OUR

PROSPERITY!

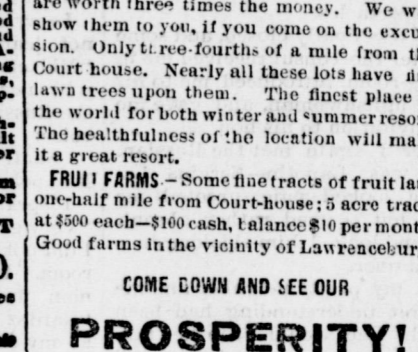
The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company,

Lawrenceburg, Tennessee,

LAWRENCEBURG COUNTY,

or Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE STEARNS WIND MILL.



The only flexible wheel Wind Mill manufactured; we have had more than 16 years' experience in the manufacture and sale of this line of goods; we build all sizes of both Power and Pumping Mills, Tanks, and general mill supplies. Goods are reliable and fully guaranteed.

We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices who we have no Agents.

Address F. B. STEARNS,

RUSHVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

Mention this paper.

LEADER STOVES AND RANGES

COLLINS & BURGIE CHICAGO.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN THE "LEADER LINE" OF

STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THE "E" STOVES, WRITE TO COLLINS & BURGIE, CHICAGO, ILL., FOR PRICES.

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

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

We are opening the finest and largest and best line of CLOAKS, JACKETS and REEFERS that we have ever had. We took particular pains, this year, to get the very best and very cheapest, direct from the Manufacturers. Our prices will be the lowest in the history of the Dry Goods Business. Our entire new stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Cloaks is being received, and we can show you NEW GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW GOODS.

YOURS, RESPECTFULLY,
CARSON & SANDERS,

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

KANSAS.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1891.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor shall we to the line, let he chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$6.00	\$6.50
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00
3 weeks	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50
4 weeks	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00
5 weeks	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50
6 weeks	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00
7 weeks	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50
8 weeks	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
9 weeks	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50
10 weeks	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00
11 weeks	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50
12 weeks	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00

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 dues 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.

	East	NY, X	Ch, X	MR, X	KC, X	W, F
Cedar Grove	10 44	12 50	11 54	10 18	11 30	
Clemens	10 53	12 59	12 03	10 23	11 35	
Elmdale	11 07	1 12	12 23	10 38	12 30	
Evans	11 15	1 21	12 29	10 46	1 24	
Strong	11 23	1 24	12 35	10 48	2 04	
Elmdale	11 32	1 33	12 37	10 57	2 17	
Saffordville	11 37	1 37	1 05	11 03	2 27	

C. K. & W. R. R.

	East	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymers	11 15	12 03	6 45pm	
Evans	11 23	12 17	7 15	
Strong City	11 33	12 30	7 40pm	
Cottonwood Falls	11 43	12 37	8 15	
Gladstone	11 53	1 07	8 45	
Bazaar	12 03	1 17	9 15	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line; first insertion, 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Wood taken on subscription.

Ray Hinkley is again at home.

School books, at Corner Drug store.

It has been warm and windy all this week.

School supplies, at Corner Drug store.

Leo Bowman was down to Emporia, this week.

Wm. Hillert was down to Emporia yesterday.

Cherry trees are in bloom. What does it mean?

Miss Stella Hunt was down to Emporia, Monday.

Wanted, at Union Hotel, this city, a dining room girl. aug27-ty

Chas. Minor and family have moved from here to Strong City.

Miss Mattie Sheehan has returned from her visit in the East.

Miss Kate Ryan, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last week.

Jas. O'Byrne, of Strong City, was at Emporia and Dunlap, Monday.

Misses Emma and Mary Giese went to Pueblo, Col., Monday night.

Miss Jessie Wagner, of Strong City, has returned home, from Topeka.

Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and son, Dudley, were down to Emporia, Monday.

Candy 10 cents per pound at

HAGER'S.

Miss Mable Kline, of Elmdale left, last week, for Bethany College, Topeka.

A. P. McMinds, of Strong City, returned last week, from his Colorado trip.

Candidates, bring in your V's, and let the voters know you want their suffrage.

Miss Clara Brandy, of Matfield Green, has returned from her visit in California.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Batts, of Nickerson, were in town, this week, visiting friends.

Bert Rockwood is now running on the McPherson branch of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Mrs. Ed. Clark and children, of Winfield, are visiting friends and relatives here.

Richard Cuthbert has 100 gallons of cider vinegar he wants to sell, at 25 cents per gallon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Manhard, of Winfield, are now in charge of Central Hotel in this city.

Mrs. Asa Taylor is having another story added to her residence, as also another room downstairs.

R. M. Ryan left at this office, last Thursday, two very large ears of yellow, ninety days corn.

Charlie Harden and Mike O'Donnell, of Strong City, went to the State Fair, at Topeka, Tuesday.

Supplies for all kinds of sewing machines are constantly on hand at R. L. Ford's jewelry store.

Messrs. Carson & Sanders have been receiving and marking their goods for more than a week past.

If you wish to buy a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, go to the jewelry store of R. L. Ford.

R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is agent for the Domestic sewing machine, one of the best machines on the market.

Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Zane, of Osage City, arrived here, yesterday evening, on a visit to relatives and friends.

Robert Reynolds, of Strong City, has returned from Michigan, where he was taken quite sick, and is still unwell.

Born, at 6 o'clock, Sunday morning, September 13, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Jeffrey, of Elmdale, a daughter.

John V. Sanders received the sad intelligence, last week, that his daughter, Mrs. Maggie Cane, at Madison, is dead.

E. F. Holmes left for Chicago, on Wednesday last week, to purchase a stock of fall and winter goods for his store.

The Messrs. Eskridge, of Emporia, returned home, Monday morning, from a visit to their cousin, Mrs. Geo. B. Carson.

Mrs. J. R. Blackshire and Mrs. A. J. Holmes, of Elmdale, were down to Emporia, last week, visiting Mrs. S. F. Shipman.

One of the street cars was run into about noon, last Thursday, and slightly disabled, by a passing train, at Strong City.

Mr. W. R. Richards, of Strong City, has returned home, from a visit with friends and relatives at Marion and McPherson.

Retting Bros. & Co. have just completed a most excellent dam at Carter's mill formerly Shipman's mill near Elmdale.

Chas. M. Frye has accepted a situation in a leading dry goods house in Superior, Neb., to which place he will go in a few days.

Besides the Wheeler & Wilson, and the Domestic, R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is also agent for the Standard, a most excellent sewing machine.

Wm. Dutch, of Atchison, and J. G. Atkinson, of this city, were around through a good portion of Chase and Marion counties, last week.

Miss Hattie Pinkston, of Cedar Point, has gone to Boston, to finish her studies. She was accompanied as far as Lawrence, by her mother.

Wm. P. Pugh left, on Wednesday of last week, for the State University, at Lawrence, where he will take up special studies in pharmacy.

Mrs. Hugh Jackson and daughter, Nellie, of Burlington, arrived here, last Friday, on a visit to Mrs. Barbara Gillett, Mrs. Jackson's mother.

Mrs. Chas. M. Gregory, of this city; Mrs. W. R. Richards, of Strong City; and Miss Julia McCabe, of Bazaar, were down to Emporia, Friday.

S. M. Hutchison, of Mt. Vernon, arrived here, Sunday, on a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. G. Atkinson. Their father will be here in a few days.

Robt. H. Johnston and family have moved into the Smith-Madden house; and Mrs. Strickland and her son, T. C., will again occupy their own house.

The Bazaar Alliance will hold an open meeting, next Monday, Sept. 21. All are invited. JOHN McCABE, Secretary.

The Chairman of the new Republican County Central Committee is J. C. Davis; the Secretary, W. Y. Morgan, and the Treasurer, S. D. Thomas. Perforated chair seats 10c at July 16

HAGER'S.

If the date to which you have paid your subscription to the COURANT is wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected.

The Republican County Central Committee organized by electing J. C. Davis, as Chairman, W. Y. Morgan as Secretary, and S. D. Thomas as Treasurer.

Mrs. Chas. A. Britton and children went to Emporia, Monday, to visit the parents of Mrs. Britton before going to Fresno, Cal., where Mr. Britton is now located.

What with the different styles of Wheeler & Wilson, Domestic and Standard sewing machines, if R. L. Ford, the jeweler, can not furnish you with a machine that will do satisfactory work, you will be hard to please.

Barney Lantry, Jr., has returned to Strong City, from the Needles, California, in bad health, and he will recuperate at Strong before going back to the Needles.

J. L. Cochran and daughter, Eva, left, Tuesday morning, for Cleveland, Ohio, where the latter will attend school, and the former visit for a couple of weeks.

The People's party convention will be held at the Court-house, in this city, next Saturday. The primaries to elect delegates to the same, will be held this (Thursday) evening.

S. F. Perrigo returned home, Monday, from the east, where he had been purchasing a fall and winter stock of goods for his store, which goods are now arriving and being unpacked.

The three-year-old daughter of Dave Wood died very suddenly, a few days ago, after suffering a few hours with convulsions, after having returned home from a drive with her parents.

The Democratic County Central Committee will meet at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, September 26, 1891, or any member of the Committee is earnestly requested to be present.

The merchants and business men of this city and Strong, who do not advertising in the county papers, must have never heard about the killing of the geese that laid the golden eggs.

James McWilliams, who was here visiting his brother, Hon. J. W. McWilliams, started back to his home in Pennsylvania, Tuesday night. He was accompanied as far as Kansas City by his brother.

The Topeka, Painless Dentist, Dr. Moffitt, now located in Cottonwood Falls, will be in Cedar Point, from now until the 1st of October. At Elmdale, the first week in October. Clemens, the second week in October.

36 sheets of note paper 5c at

HAGER'S.

Retting Bros. & Co. have secured the contract to furnish the stone steps and platform for the Court-house at Fairbury, Neb., and William Retting went to Kansas City, Tuesday night, to set the plans and specifications for the same.

Mrs. G. E. Finley and daughter, Frankie, left for St. Joseph, Mo., on Wednesday night of last week, to purchase fall and winter millinery goods; and, from there, they went to Rowensville, Neb., to visit Mrs. Finley's sister, Mrs. Crichton.

Misses Luella and Nannie Pugh left, last Friday, for a short visit at Lawrence from whence they will go to Boston, Mass., the former to study music at the Conservatory of Music, and the latter to continue her literary studies, at Harvard.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, had a horse that was attacked with symptoms of hydrophobia, a few days ago, and while in this condition it bit Peto Smith, who works for Mr. Lantry, on the arm, inflicting a very severe wound. The horse was shot.

George W. Newman and Theodore Fritze, of Strong City, will leave, today, by wagon, for Oklahoma, to look up a claim, each, and to be gone a month or two. During their absence Frank Daub, who knows well how to do a first-class job, will be in charge of Mr. Newman's barber shop.

C. F. Winters, wife, child and mother, of Solomon City, the latter aged 78 years, stopped off at Strong City, last Sunday, and visited J. G. Winters, her son, while on their way to Los Angeles, California, where another brother of the Messrs. Winters is now living.

Residence property for sale. Apply at this office.

Married, in Strong City, on Wednesday evening, September 9, 1891, by the Rev. Father Theodore Stephens, O. S. F., Mr. Amos J. Armagost, of Emporia, and Miss Mary A. Rettiger, of Strong City, two very well known popular, young people. They left, that night, for a visit at Kansas City and in Nebraska.

The old fashioned Fair which was such a success, last fall, will be repeated at Kansas City, from Oct. 3 to 11, inclusive. The Priests of Pallas, German Day and Labor Demonstrations have been appointed for the same week as the Fair, exposition and races. Half rates have been granted on all railroads.

A law passed by the last Legislature has fixed it so that parties interested can have their "Sheriff's Sale" notices published in any paper they may choose; therefore, the friends of the COURANT will please to bear this fact in mind when the Sheriff may have any of this kind of advertising to do for them.

W. J. Dougherty, John Brecht, S. D. Breese, Chas. and E. A. Lewis, Wm. Cunningham, William Ingmire, Robt. Gottbehat, P. J. Norton and others were down to Emporia, Monday, some to attend the speaking of Jerry Simpson, Senator Peffer and President Polk, of the Fatious Alliance, and others to take advantage of cheap railroad fare.

Sheriff E. A. Kinne has advised us to have our friends order their "Sheriff's Sale" notices published in the COURANT, as he says he will not otherwise give us the publication of a single one of these notices; which smacks very much of being the truth when we consider the "Sheriff's Sale" notices that are now being published in the other county papers; therefore, our friends will please bear this in mind, and give us cause to know that, even in their hour of trouble, we are remembered.

A LIBERAL PROPOSITION.

Who has not heard of that paragon of family papers, the enterprising and popular *Weekly Detroit Free Press*? For a generation its name has been a synonym for all that is excellent, pure and elevating in journalism. It is delightfully entertaining, without resort to cheap sentimentalism instructive without being prosy or pedantic. Combining the literary qualities of the expensive magazine with the bright, breezy characteristics of the newspaper, it leaves nothing to be desired by the average reader. It is looked upon as a welcome visitor by every family who reads it, while thousands regard it as indispensable and would on no account go without it.

An enormous circulation of 125,000 copies per week attests its wonderful popularity. Recognizing the fact that there are those who are unfamiliar with its surpassing merits as a home paper, the publishers offer to send *The Free Press* to them the balance of this year (over five months) for only 30 cents; a club four for \$1.00 or a club ten for \$2.00. All our readers should subscribe at once. Sample copies free.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS OFFER.

We would most respectfully call your attention to the "Farmers' Compendium and Business Record," a most valuable and handsome book, designed for the use of the farmer. As you are awake to the interests of our farmer patrons, we have made arrangements whereby we can supply these valuable books to all of our one-man-awake subscribers or to those who may become subscribers and desire to have the book, a copy of the same at the low price of \$2.50, with one year's subscription to the COURANT thrown in, the regular retail price of the book being \$4.00; and by calling and examining the book you will be convinced of its merits. A complete compendium, including a veterinary department giving the causes and treatment of all the diseases of Horses, Cattle, Swine and Poultry, also departments of Agriculture, Facts and Figures, an Arithmetic, and many other features of practical value to the farmer. A complete account of his business, this will enable you to keep a systematic record of all your business transactions, and show you the exact amount of your profits and losses for the year. It will last you many years and save you many dollars.

You can not well afford to be without one of these valuable books.

WE REPEAT IT AGAIN!

This is no joke. We must have money; and if you can not pay all of what you owe us, please to make an effort and pay us part of it, because we can not meet our obligations without money; and we need the money to do so, not next week, or some time soon, but right now.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between E. F. Holmes and Guy Johnson, under the firm name of Holmes & Johnson, has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent, E. F. Holmes continuing the business, who will pay all debts against said firm, and collect all accounts. E. F. HOLMES, GUY JOHNSON, CEDAR POINT, KANS., AUG. 25, 1891.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Sept. 10, 1891:

Sanner, Joseph (2). Stewart, Wm. H. All the above remaining unclaimed for, September 24, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

S. A. BREESE, P. M.

A VACATION IN NEW MEXICO.

To get the full benefit of mountain air and sunshine, it will amply reward all travelers to extend their Colorado summer trip to that charming resort known as Las Vegas Hot Springs, six miles from Las Vegas, on the T. & P. R. R.

Here may be found the very choicest of New Mexico scenery, and sunshine; and a hotel, the Montezuma, that is large, handsome, comfortable, and home like. It is to Las Vegas Hot Springs can be made in connection with the Colorado tour, at a very small additional expense, by purchasing a round-trip excursion ticket to the Hot Springs that includes a side ride to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, or Denver. Inquire of J. J. Comer, local agent Santa Fe Route.

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 for it—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.

J. A. GOUDIE,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

MAKES A SPECIATY OF REPAIRING.

FROM PLAINS TO PEAKS.

In the Ute Pass, near Colorado Springs, are several pleasant places to cool off in, during the hot summer months. Reasonable hotel, cottage and tent rates. You can go to the top of Pike's Peak on foot, horse back, in a carriage, or via the Cog-Wheel Railway.

Santa Fe Route is the only line that runs Pullman vestibule sleepers to Manitou without change.

Cheap excursion tickets now on sale to principal Colorado resorts and to Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, the favorite all-the-year-round watering place, where Montezuma Hotel is located. Inquire of J. J. Comer, local agent Santa Fe Route.

HOTTER EYE AND EYE.

This is not a sermon. It is only a railroad missionary tract. If you take a vacation this summer, why not go to Colorado? Nestled around Pike's Peak, there are plenty of places where one can cool off for a very little money. Manitou, Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Woodland Park, in the famous Ute Pass, will be lovelier than ever, this year. They are most directly reached via Santa Fe Route. You change cars in union depot at Colorado Springs, and take broad gauge trains on our Colorado Midland division for destination. No tedious transfer across the city. Cheap tourist tickets now on sale, good until Oct. 31st, returning. Inquire of C. C. Comer, local agent, Santa Fe Route.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

I want farm loans badly. Come and see me at once. I will give you good rates, and privilege to pay part or all. No delays.

J. W. McWILLIAMS.

May 13th, 1891.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWILLIAMS.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26 ft

FOR SALE:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Thoroughbred cockerels for sale. Apply at this office.

Geo. A. Scott, Anita, Iowa, Breeder of Rose Comb Brown Leaguers. Eggs in season, at \$2 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. Stock for sale after September 1st. Satisfaction guaranteed. my14-4m

For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small.

J. W. McWILLIAMS'

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SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

A PIECE OF LAND.

By Francis G. Shaw.

Scene—A Common Laborer digging the ground with a stick, to plant potatoes. Capital passing with a spade on his shoulder. Labor—I say, Capital, shall you use your spade this year? Capital—No, I'm going a-fishing. Labor—Lend it to me, then. Capital—Why should I? Labor—As a good neighbor. You don't want it, and it would be a great help to me. I could plant more ground, and, perhaps, raise fifty more bushels of potatoes, if I had it. Capital—That's a very one-sided reason. You'd wear it out by the end of the year. You'd have your fifty bushels extra, and I should have no spade. You'd be so much better off, and I should be so much worse off than I am now. There's not much good neighborhood in that. Labor—Oh, I'd give it back to you just as good as it is now; or I'd make a new one for you.

(Note—This is the necessary maintenance or replacement of capital which is consumed by use.)

Capital—That's rather better, but still it's not fair. You'd have your fifty bushels more, which you couldn't have raised without my spade, while I should be no better off than I am now. No, thank you! I'll keep my spade. Go make one for yourself. It took me ten days to make this.

Labor—Yes, but this is the season for planting, and I haven't the time to spare; I want to use it now. I can't see why you shouldn't let me have it as well as leave it to rust, which it will since you're not going to use it.

Capital—It's not going to rust. I'll tell you what I mean to do with it. Farmer wants a spade as well as you, and offers to give a yearling heifer in exchange for this one. I'm on my way now to make the swap, and get her. I shall turn her out on the common, and by the end of the year I shall have a cow with, perhaps, a calf by her side. Don't you think she'll be worth a good deal more than the new spade you offer?

(NOTE—Capital proposes to take advantage of the active forces of nature which manifest themselves in growth as well as in the production of land, and which can be made available by Labor, or by Capital, the result of Labor.)

Labor—Certainly she will. I never thought of that! Yes; if you can swap your spade for the heifer, you've a right to as much return from one as from the other. But how much do you expect to gain if you do make the exchange?

Capital—I suppose quite as much as ten bushels of your potatoes will be worth when you dig them.

Labor—I'll take the spade and give you a new one and ten bushels of potatoes. Will that satisfy you?

Capital—I've rather set my heart on the heifer, and besides, your crop may fail.

Labor—I hope not; it never has. However, there is some little risk, I admit, and I'll give you twelve bushels instead of ten. What do you say?

Capital—It's a bargain! Here's the spade, and I'll go and see about my boat.

(NOTE—Thus labor employs the wealth which capital has accumulated by his past labor, and as both are interested in the crop, labor and capital become partners. The ten bushels which capital is to receive for the use of the spade may be called interest, to which he is justly entitled, from his ability to exchange the spade for something which will give him an equal profit by its mere growth, and the other two bushels are for insurance against the risk of a failure of the crop.)

ENTER LANDOWNER.

Landowner (leaning over fence)—Hullo, Labor! What are you at work on that moorland for? The soil is much better on this side of the fence. You can raise fifty bushels more potatoes here than you can there, with the same work. You'd much better hire this lot of me; I wouldn't charge you much for the use of it.

Labor—It's true that the soil is better, and I should plant there if you hadn't fenced it in; but you know as well as I do that the common is free, and that everything I can raise on it is mine; while if I should plant on that side of the fence you'd clap me in jail for trespassing, or else you'd let me raise a crop and then take all away from me, unless I came to your terms. The laws seem to be made for you landowners! What right had you to fence in the best land? It was all common once. If you were cultivating it, I wouldn't have a word to say; your right to it is as good as mine, or that of anybody else; but it's no better, and I don't see what right you have to keep me off of it, when you don't want to cultivate in yourself.

Landowner—I did cultivate it for some years, and I fenced it to keep the cattle away; I hauled off the stone and drained it, and got good crops.

Labor—Did the crops repay you for what you laid out?

Landowner—Pretty well, you may believe; you don't suppose that I was such a fool as to make the improvements if I hadn't been sure of that. But I've got some better land that I mean to till this year, and I should like to let this lot to you at a fair rent.

Labor—Yes; I suppose you have taken the cream out of this. But what do you call a fair rent?

Landowner—Let me see! The land is still a good deal better than the common, and easier to work than when I enclosed it. The drains are there, and there are no stones on the ground; besides, the fence is good for three years, and you'll have to fence your common lot if you want to make a crop. That's something for you to consider. These are real advantages.

Labor—Yes, that's so. Well! I think it will be fair if I agree to give you one-third the value of the fence; say ten bushels of potatoes, and five bushels more on account of the other improvements.

Landowner—Will you keep the fence in as good repair as it is now?

Labor—No; fifteen bushels is as much as I can afford to give.

Landowner—And how much will you give for the use of the land?

Labor—Nothing whatever. I pay you so much for the use of your improvements, and that's so much gain to

you for you've already been well paid for them by the crops you've taken off, which have diminished the fertility of the soil. I'm willing to pay for the benefit I shall derive from them, and nothing else. If you won't let me have the land for the fifteen bushels, I'll stick to the common; I can do about as well here. But you haven't told me what right you had to fence in the best land and call it yours?

Landowner—The king gave it to me. Labor—What right had the king to take away the people's land and give it to you?

Landowner—No matter whether he had the right or not; he had the might. The land is mine, and you can not cultivate it without my permission.

Labor—Well! We won't discuss the question of right just now. Will you let me have the lot for the year at the price I offer?

Landowner—Yes; you may have it. It's so much gain to me; but if it wasn't for that confounded common you should pay more.

(In the meanwhile Landowner has succeeded in getting through parliament an act authorizing him to enclose the common, and has taken possession. He has accordingly fenced in the whole of it. Not against cattle this time, but against Labor.)

Labor, going to Landowner—Please, sir, as the common is enclosed, I've now no free land to work upon, and I should be very glad to hire that same lot of you for another year.

Landowner—Humph! You did pretty well on that lot last year, didn't you?

Labor—Yes, sir! I was able to give Capital a new spade, besides paying him for the use of his; and I had enough over to keep my family in comfort after paying you the rent.

Landowner—And you expect to get the land for the same rent this year?

Labor—I hope you will let me have it on the same terms, sir. If I'm obliged to pay more I shall not be able to give Capital so much for the use of his spade, and my family will suffer for want of the comforts to which they have been accustomed.

Landowner—That's none of my business. Capital must be content with a smaller return, and you must reduce the expenses of your family. There's no common for you to cultivate now, or for him to pasture his heifer on. You must both of you cut your coat according to your cloth, and wear your old clothes when you have no cloth.

Labor—I'm aware of that, sir, and can only hope that you will consider my circumstances.

Landowner—What I shall consider will be my own interest. I shall manage my estate on strictly business principles. You paid me fifteen bushels of potatoes on account of my improvements last year. We agreed upon that as fair, didn't we?

Labor—Yes, sir.

Landowner—Well! I'll be easy with you and charge you no more this year; but you must keep the fence in repair.

Labor—It will be very hard on me, sir; taking so much from the support of my family, but I suppose that I must do as you say; and if I must, I must.

Landowner—Now how much will you agree to give me for the use of my land? Last year you wouldn't give me anything, and I had to come to your terms, because you had the common to fall back upon. This year there's no common, and you've got to come to mine.

Labor—I hope, sir, that they will be such as to enable me to live and keep my family comfortably, which will be hard work enough now, with the additional work I'm obliged to put upon the fence.

Landowner—Comfortably! I don't know and I don't care. You ought to be satisfied with the necessities of life, and not talk about luxuries. But there's no use in wasting any more talk about the matter. The rent of the lot for this year is fifty bushels in all.

Labor—But, sir—

Landowner—But me no Buts. That's the rent.

Labor—We shall starve, sir, and then your land will be of no use to you. You must have somebody to cultivate it.

Landowner—There's something in that; but, as I said, fifty bushels is the rent. You know that you must take the land at my price, and I know you'll make the shift to pull through. If you can't, and I find that you really haven't enough to live on, perhaps I'll not exact the whole of the rent, but let a part remain in arrears, for you to make up when you have an extra good year, and I will give you some of the small potatoes in charity, to keep you alive and out of the poorhouse—where (aside) I should have to pay for the whole support of you and your family.

CLEARLY the difficulty of finding employment, the fact that in all vocations, as a rule, the supply of labor seems to exceed the demand for labor, springs from difficulties that prevent labor finding employment for itself—from the barriers that fence labor off of land. That there is a surplus of labor in any one occupation arises from the difficulty of finding employment in other occupations, but for which the surplus would be immediately drained off. When there was a great demand for clerks no bookkeeper could suffer for want of employment. And so, down to the fundamental employments which directly extract wealth from land, the opening in which of opportunities for labor to employ itself would soon drain off any surplus in derivative occupations. Not that every unemployed mechanic, or operative, or clerk, could or would get himself a farm; but that from all the various occupations enough would betake themselves to the land to relieve any pressure for employment. —Social Problems.

WHOEVER becomes imbued with a noble idea kindles a flame from which other torches are lit, and influences those with whom he comes in contact, be they few or many. How far that influence, thus perpetuated, may extend, it is not given to him here to see. But it may be that the Lord of the Vineyard will know.

HARRISON'S DIVINE RIGHT.

The Late Treasurer Aims His Views on Henry's Pet Theory.

Gen. James N. Huston, late treasurer of the United States under Mr. Harrison, contests with Col. W. W. Dudley the doubtful honor of being Mr. Harrison's Warwick, but since his resignation from the treasury he feels free to express views of the president which are more forcible than complimentary. "He believes very sincerely," says Mr. Huston, "that his securing the presidency was the work of the Lord, but I have personal knowledge that the Lord had many aids and abettors in accomplishing that work. * * * He (the president) is a Presbyterian, you know, and believes in predestination, foreordination and all that stuff. He probably realizes to some extent that other men have made great sacrifices to contribute to his success, but he believes that other men in making such sacrifices have only been acting in obedience to the laws of destiny. It is extremely painful to me to discover that a man I have looked up to as a great man, a big-brained and large-hearted man, is narrow-minded and pig-headed."

Mr. Huston does not mean to be blasphemous. He is combating Mr. Harrison's idea of divine right to the throne. He was one of the reliable men with the necessary funds who helped Dudley to poll the Indiana floaters in blocks of five. He knows the Lord is not responsible for that business and he feels outraged that Mr. Harrison should attribute it to "predestination, foreordination and all that stuff" rather than to him and Dudley. But this Mr. Harrison feels bound to do. If he felt personally indebted to the reliable men with the necessary funds who handled the floaters he could not feel comfortably religious without repentance and the first step towards repentance would be confession and the resignation of the presidency. That is not to be thought of. The only other way he can feel comfortable under the circumstances is on the theory of his divine right to the presidency, predestined, foreordained and preestablished before the creation of the world. If it was foreordained that reliable men with the necessary funds should vote the floaters in blocks of five, seeing that none escaped; then, of course, this establishes instead of weakening his divine right, and the reliable men have no claim on him. Indeed, from this point of view, they may think themselves well rewarded in keeping out of jail, for it is written that the ungodly have no part with the righteous.

Of course this is trying to Mr. Huston as "an aider and abettor" of the Indiana campaign, or at least as one who might have been so described in the indictments if the Harrison administration had not kept the business out of the courts. Mr. Huston believes in rewarding aids and abettors for their services, but this is not necessary under the theory of divine right. Doubtless Mr. Harrison has reasoned it all out and has it all comfortably adjusted to his conscience. So Mr. Huston may as well accept it, and go to work to aid and abet Mr. Dudley in ascertaining what can be done to establish Mr. Harrison's divine right to the Indiana delegation. It is altogether useless to reason with a man who believes that blocks of five are pre-ordained instruments of Providence to establish his divine right to office for himself and his family.—St. Louis Republic.

"THE GREATEST STATESMAN."

Fitsness of the Owner of the Republican Party for the Presidency.

Col. W. W. Dudley is out in an interview advocating Mr. Blaine for the republican nomination for the presidency. In response to a question whether the exposure of Blaine's meandering business transactions made in 1884 would be repeated in 1892, the colonel is reported to have made the following startling statement:

Oh, no! All that was brought up against Blaine then has been condoned. He has given the country an idea as secretary of state of his diplomacy, ability, patriotism and statesmanship. He is much the largest American, intellectually, to-day. He would make a splendid president. He would look well after the interests of the whole country. If it seemed to him that protection stood between the country and his best interests, he would not hesitate to attack it.

We have no doubt that the gentleman from Maine would attack protection or anything else that "stood between the country and his best interests." His position on the tariff question or any other question is like Maj. McKinley's views on silver—subject to sympathetic influence. Col. Dudley can safely challenge the wide, wide world to cite an instance where Mr. Blaine ever did anything that he did not believe was for "his best interests." But where did the great boodler get the idea that Mr. Blaine's irregularities had been condoned? Possibly he misapprehended the meaning of the word and thinks an offense is condoned if the offender is not sent to jail. Or maybe he and Judge Woods have agreed that Blaine is a much abused man. Or possibly he has concluded that as neither he nor Blaine can get justice in Indiana they ought to make a sort of reciprocity treaty of condonement and forgive each other.

That Mr. Blaine is a brilliant man no one will deny, but that he is a sound man, a reliable man, or a trustworthy man, may be questioned. Bill Nye characterized him as "a statesman-like man with a tendency toward grand larceny." It may be noted that in the midst of his arduous public duties Mr. Blaine has succeeded in accumulating a large fortune, notwithstanding his well-known extravagance in living. This of itself might be overlooked, but when taken in connection with the fact that he has always been hand-in-glove with the capitalists who have been enriched by the republican legislation of the country it becomes quite suspicious. It is especially noteworthy at the present time. Mr. Blaine's scheme of reciprocity with South America is, as we have repeatedly shown, a project to give the manufacturers of the country all the advantages of free trade, but leave the farmers under all the disadvantages of protection. If our manufacturers are given

free raw material from South America, a specially favored market there, and an artificially exclusive market at home, they can ask no more. But our agricultural interests cannot (as estimated by ex-Minister Foster, who is an ardent champion of reciprocity) increase their South American exports more than eighteen million dollars annually, even if we secure reciprocity with all the Spanish-American countries. As this amount is only about three per cent. of our average annual agricultural exports it cannot be of any great benefit to the farmer. Doubtless eastern manufacturers can trust Mr. Blaine, but when he advances reciprocity as a measure for the special relief of our agricultural interests, the farmers of the west may well inquire into his trustworthiness as a guardian of their interests. We imagine his record would receive some attention.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE THINGS IT DOES.

What the Republican Party Does for the Country.

Secretary Foster boastfully says: "The republican party is the party that does things."

It does, indeed—but such things! The republican party squandered a surplus of one hundred million dollars and increased the war taxes after twenty-five years of peace.

Its congress spent a billion dollars in two years. It stole twenty seats in the last house of representatives, suppressed freedom of debate and substituted the arbitrary rule of the speaker for constitutional and parliamentary methods of procedure.

It came into power protesting its devotion to civil service reform and made a clean sweep of the offices in a briefer time than any other spoils administration in the history of the government.

It made a market for the entire product of the bonanza silver mines, inflated the paper currency at the rate of sixty million dollars a year, and yet prates of the danger from silver and boasts of its devotion to "honest money."

It has made reciprocity treaties extending the market of protected American monopolies in inducing foreign nations to untax themselves, without making cheaper one article for American consumers.

It "did" New York out of the world's fair, and defrauded it in a bogus census, as a penalty for being a democratic city.

Oh! yes—the republican party "does things!"—N. Y. World.

POLITICAL OPINION.

Protection and reciprocity in the same republican platform completely nullify each other.—Boston Globe.

Mr. Blaine is not in the hands of the doctors. He is in the hands of his friends.—N. Y. Advertiser.

It is dollars to cents that Senator Sherman will use the silver and not the gold dollar to keep his republican henchmen in line.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How does President Harrison expect the head of the household to "lay by for the family" when he is constantly taxed to keep up some other man's business?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

When grandfather's hat is lifted next year, just before the republican convention, there will not be found under it more than enough for a Pennsylvania indorsement.—St. Louis Republic.

President Harrison has not added a mammoth punch bowl to the equipment of the white house. The report that he had done so is officially denied. But the presidential sideboard still contains the ingredients for a brew of punch, and what is the matter with a close-fisted jug in place of the wide-mouthed bowl?—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A western republican organ says and a Philadelphia organ quotes approvingly that "no man can be elected in 1892 who permits himself to be boomed by the Quay type of patriots." How about a republican president who holds an office to which he was elected by "the Quay type of patriots" and who keeps one of them in his cabinet?—N. Y. World.

Even if acquitted of dishonor, Mr. Egan can hardly be judged as competent to the discharge of the high office of an envoy of the United States. His appointment was an error. The past should be a warning to the future. No citizen barely naturalized after a few months' residence can be deemed sufficiently Americanized to represent the president and the republic of the United States to a foreign power.—Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.).

Mr. Harrison's idea that he is the Lord's anointed president, holding by predetermine divine right, is intensely disgusting to Messrs. Huston and Dudley. But there is some advantage in it after all. For if Mr. Harrison had thanked the Reliable Men with the Necessary Funds in Charge of Each Five, instead of regarding them merely as instruments of the predetermine will of Providence, Messrs. Huston and Dudley might have been in the cabinet as well as Mr. Wanamaker.—St. Louis Republic.

Foster's Philosophy.

Secretary Foster's boundless optimism should be a source of great comfort to the administration. Up to the present moment he has not determined which will be better for the country, the success or the failure of his project for extending the four and one-half per cent bonds at two per cent. When it seems that some bank or syndicate of banks is to settle the problem by subscribing for a huge block of the extended bonds the secretary smiles smugly and talks about the able financing and excellent credit shown by being able to borrow money at so small a rate of interest. Then when the projected subscription fails Mr. Foster laughs merrily and says that it is an excellent thing that he is unable to extend the bonds, because by redeeming them he will liberate huge sums of money to be used in "moving the crops." A true philosopher is Foster. He knows that the only way to get what you want in this world is to want what you can get.—Chicago Times.

ROBBING THE WOMEN.

Higher Prices For Glass Fruit Jars—The Wall of a Trust and a High Tariff—Rich Monopolists Want More Plunder.

Many a housewife has been puzzled as well as annoyed at the higher prices of glass fruit jars this year. The writer of this was recently visiting a farmer's family when the subject of canning fruit came up. The good wife had sent to a neighboring city to buy a supply of jars for her large crop of fruit and tomatoes. To her surprise a considerable higher price was charged, and the merchant, being a friend, warned her that the price was likely to go still higher.

No one in the family knew that a trust had been formed not long ago and had put up the price of these jars; and when the writer informed them of this fact they had another lesson in the effects of our high protective tariff on the farmers' pocket.

The tariff on glass jars for fruit is 40 per cent. on the best kinds and still higher on the cheaper grades. Besides this, glass jars are very expensive things to pack and ship, being very liable to break in handling; and the new law makes no allowance for glass broken in shipment from abroad, unless the part broken is as much as one-tenth of the whole.

Under these circumstances it is not singular that our imports of glass fruit jars are so inconspicuous that they are not separately named in the government reports. The domestic manufacturers, therefore, have the market entirely to themselves, and being few in number they can easily combine and force trust prices upon the people.

The high protection given these men is entirely unneeded. The New York Tribune, the leading high tariff journal in this country, has made the claim that plain glassware can be made here as cheaply as in Europe. Moreover, it is known that the manufacturers of all kinds of glassware have been making enormous profits for years past. A gentleman having the most intimate relations with the glassware trade recently made, in a confidential way, some startling statements concerning the profits which the manufacturers have been making. The only purpose, therefore, which the present high duties on glass jars can serve is to compel our women to pay tribute to a rich and powerful trust.

It is time for such things to stop, and these monopolists must not fancy that the people are going to permit this tariff spoliation forever. The people are patient, but once aroused they are terrible in their wrath.

SENTIMENTAL TRADE.

People Will Not Pay Higher Prices at Home Than They Will Abroad Merely to Gratify Local Pride.

The attempt to get people to buy an article for the sentimental reason that it was made in their town, or state, or even in the United States, always breaks down in the end. They will perhaps buy at first with much enthusiasm, led on by local pride, but at last the moving principle of all trade will assert itself and they will buy where they can get the best for their money.

An interesting illustration of this is found in the following case: "Last year there was a big agitation down south about the use of jute for bagging, while bagging made from cotton was said to answer the purpose and would assist materially in using up the cotton crop. A procession of farmers marched into a southern city with flags flying and banners, vowing allegiance to cotton bagging. They went in a body to the leading store in the city and, with much parade, purchased supplies of cotton bagging to cover their cotton, and then marched out of town again to the tune of Dixie.

The proprietor of the store was much surprised a few nights afterward to have the leader of the farmers' cotton bagging parade drive up to his store after nightfall and, after much blanketing, purchase a big supply of jute bagging and then implore the storekeeper to keep the transaction a dead secret. Practical experience showed him that jute was the best fiber for his purpose, even if it were a foreign product.

Once in a lifetime our protected manufacturers and their political allies may take a fancy to give a banquet at which everything shall be American, even to the wine and cigars, the table linen, knives and forks, crockery and glassware. But after their heads are cooled from the effects of champagne these enthusiastic protectionists will go on buying where they can buy cheapest, caring nothing whether an article be made in America or in Africa.

VALUES IN OHIO.

The Home Market Theory as Seen in Farms and City Values in Ohio.

The "home market" idea, with which the protectionists seek to beguile the farmer into voting for a high tariff, has received a heavy blow in Ohio.

Build up manufacturers through protection, say the high tariff crowd, and they will build up agriculture; a big manufacturing population will ensure good and steady prices for farm produce. It is a beautiful idea and is so captivating to the protectionist mind that Census Superintendent Robert P. Porter assures the farmer that "the direct benefits he receives from the present tariff are far in excess of the benefits received by any other class."

If the farmer is getting such great benefits from protection, figures ought to show it. But figures show the contrary. The most recent figures on the subject are those of the Ohio decennial board of equalization, which is a republican body. The board has just published the results of its work; and its figures will be very difficult for McKinley and other "home market" theorists to explain.

The total value of real estate in Ohio is now \$1,266,305,698, against \$1,097,509,880 ten years ago. The valuation of real estate in villages, towns and cities has risen in ten years from \$402,483,314 to \$638,026,734, or over 54 per cent. This increase was made up of \$96,000,000 in building and other improvements and of \$129,000,000 representing mere growth in value. But it

is stated in Ohio that all property is assessed at only about one-third of its market value. At this rate the increase of value in cities and towns has been equal to \$650,000,000.

And how matters gone in the country, where protection has been dispensing its excessive "benefits"? Farm lands were valued at \$684,826,316 ten years ago; now they are put at \$627,278,974, or a loss of \$57,000,000. But the farmers spent \$40,000,000 in improvements in these ten years, and the actual loss is therefore \$97,000,000. Even if no allowance be here made for the lower assessed valuation, as compared with market prices, it will be found that Ohio farms are worth nearly 14 per cent. less than ten years ago, while village, town and city property has gained 54 per cent. in value.

How can this be if the farmers are helped by protection so much more than manufacturers are? And how can it be if the "home market" is so much better for our farmers than the foreign market?

THE TWINE TRUST.

A Flourishing Monopoly—An Object Lesson Worth of Great Study.

The National Cordage Co. or twine trust, which threatened last year to shut up its protection were lowered, shows no signs of being hurt by the lower duty on twine. Not long ago it got possession of all the cordage factories in Canada, and now it has bought the Boston Cordage Co., the largest and strongest competitor of the trust.

These evidences of prosperity are exhibited, notwithstanding the fact that the lower duty on twine has compelled the trust to charge the farmers much lower prices for twine this year than last year.

This is an object lesson which ought not to be lost sight of when the tariff again comes up for revision and reform. At such times manufacturers flock to Washington and fill the air of the committee rooms with doleful tales of ruin and disaster which are sure to follow if duties are lowered ever so little. Last year the cordage trust tried this old trick when the duty on binder twine was about to be reduced a little. But, thanks to the action of fifteen northwestern republican senators in voting with the democrats, the duty on twine was put much lower than the trifling reduction which made the trust cry ruin and destruction.

What has followed? Any signs that the twine trust is going to close up? Not so. On the contrary it goes on buying up its rivals at the same time that the reduced protective duty forces it to sell twine at lower prices. It may not be earning the 40 per cent. dividends now that Senator Davis, of Minnesota, said it was earning last year, but it can live and thrive on even the small duty which the McKinleyites were able to save from the wicked democrats and the fifteen "traitor" republican senators.

Hereafter when a protected industry threatens to die if duties are lowered nobody need be frightened. It is an old trick which has been played much too often.

Let the knife cut deep, though the patient wince and writhe.

Giants and Grasshoppers.

When Moses sent out spies to go into Canaan and spy out the land, they came back and reported that all the people they saw in it were "men of great stature," were "giants" and "stronger than we," and one cowardly spy added: "We were in our own sight as grasshoppers."

All this has been invented by our protectionist spies who go to Europe to investigate the condition of pauper labor. Our spies never bring back word that we cannot compete with European labor because it is "stronger than we," but because it "eats meat only once a week." Our spies do not report that they felt themselves as grasshoppers before Europe's "pauper labor," but all the same they are sure they cannot compete with it.

The climax of absurdity before McKinley's committee was reached by a button manufacturer who thought that Bohemia was "the curse of this country, so far as manufacturing is concerned." What was the reason for his alarm? Listen:—"The little girls come to the factories at ten years old, or nine years, or seven years. Do you suppose our women and men can compete against such labor?"

To such a depth of cowardice and stupidity does the protection superstition sink men that they no longer argue that they cannot meet their opponents, since they themselves are only grasshoppers and the opponents giants, but because their opponents are grasshoppers and themselves are but giants!

Still Happy Over Free Sugar.

Protectionist papers are still rejoicing over the cheapness of sugar and are lauding the McKinley law to the seventh heaven for the money it is saving the people on their sugar. The New York Tribune says: "The difference is more than two cents per pound, in cost means that more than \$68,000,000 has been saved to consumers in this country by a single clause of the new tariff. This is not far from \$1 for every man, woman and child, and there is scarcely any other product of which the consumption per head of the working population approaches more closely that of the wealthy."

The refrain to every song which the protectionists sing is that "British free trade" means ruin to the country; yet now they never weary of praising the McKinley law for its cheapening effect at the one important point where it gives us "British free trade" absolute and unadulterated. Do they think to "float" the high protective features of the new law by continually harping upon the one bright spot of "free trade" in it? Their argument now seems to be: "Protection is a great thing—when you take it off; just as a certain small boy once defined salt as 'the thing which makes food taste bad when you don't put any in.'"

The production of figs in California increased from 90,000 pounds in 1870 to 300,000 pounds in 1890, says a trade journal; and in the latter year McKinley raised the duty to encourage the fig industry.

HER SUMMER BOARDERS.

Go! Yes; they be I'm glad enough, I never thought they would. Git cleared right out, 'n' that I'd see the last of 'em for good. But, my! the time we had to git 'em banded off that day! I was so mortal skeered they'd take another streak, 'n' stay!

'N' gracious lands! the way they turned this of house upside down! I can't find nothin' in its place—the things is layin' round!

Jes' where they didn't ought to be, all hither skilter.—Well, how them 'ere city folks keeps house when they're to hum—do tell!

It beats me how they ever see their way to work—they got No kind of thoughts on savin' time 'n' havin' hours set.

You'd think the clock weren't made for nothin' on'y jes' to tick, 'n' whether it run fast or slow, they didn't care a lick.

Them girls went prankin' round the farm as wild as colts, about the stairs 'n' racin' in an' out!

But them young men! The laziest lot! My patience me! All day A-smokin' in the hammock or a lounge in the hay.

'N' eatin'! Why, you'd really think the people had 'n' starved—Poor Zekiel sez his right hand's lame the way he carved 'n' carved. There wasn't no end to it. 'N' me! As fer the cakes 'n' bread.

'N' pies 'n' garden sass, I thought I'd peter out—jes' dead!

Yes; dear me, suz! I'm glad they're gone. I miss 'em, though, a sight—'Twas "Mrs. Brown" 'n' "Aunt Mirandy," mornin', noon 'n' night. I'm mighty glad they're gone; but, yit, the house seems awful still.

They say they'll come next year; 'n', law! I kinder hope they will.

—Madeline S. Bridges, in Puck.

A SPLENDID SENSATION.

Story of a Trunk Mystery and What Came of It.

The Owner of the Ghastly Box Neatly Nabbed and Compelled to Reveal Its Contents—It Was the Sheriff's Treat.

A number of years ago, when railroads were but few in this country, traveling was a very slow and tedious undertaking; fifteen or twenty miles an hour was considered a rapid and by some people a dangerous speed.

At an early day in his eventful history, and when he had but commenced his professional career, the popular Ethiopian comedian, Eph Horn, was traveling with a band of minstrels in the western part of Ohio. In those days six performers were considered an adequate number to form a first-class troupe, which nowadays comprises at least forty.

The band being small, their expenses were very light, which enabled them to stop at all the small towns and villages, as well as at the large cities.

Their usual mode of travel was by wagon, and they had very little trouble in securing from the different farmers a vehicle large enough to accommodate the manager, performers, and an advertising agent, as well as trunks, wardrobe baskets, fiddle-boxes, washpails, and numerous other articles, the inevitable concomitants of a traveling troupe.

Horn and his companions were now about to make a trip by rail over one of the three roads which were all that had been built at this time in the Buckeye state.

When they arrived at the platform, which was elevated about three feet from the ground by the side of the track, and used for a depot, a wagon drove briskly up, containing the baggage of the company. The men who had charge of the luggage quickly hustled it into the baggage car, while the minstrel boys sprang into the one appropriated to passengers, and took possession of the best seats they could find.

The steam whistle now gave forth a loud and startling sound, and with a jerk which temporarily frightened the passengers, the train commenced to move with an ox-like speed over the flat rails of the road.

Eph could not long remain quiet; fun was the elixir of life to him, and he was soon at his tricks. Many wonderful and soul-stirring stories were told by him to his companions, which were simply intended for the ears of the inexperienced country people, who were gathered around, gaping and listening with intense interest to every word that fell from his lips.

The stories were so romantic and terrible that the auditors were entirely at a loss to conjecture what sort of company they had not expected to fall among. They had not seen any of the instruments or baggage, and had not the slightest idea that the garrulous narrator of wonderful events was none other than the celebrated negro minstrel, Eph Horn.

Finally there appeared to be something of a mysterious nature going on among those who had been listening as one by one they cast a look of glaring wildness upon Horn and his companion, and stealthily left the car.

For once the great jester was taken by surprise.

"What's up? What in thunder is the matter with those gillies?" he asked, as, with a look of wonder and amazement, he gazed around among the deserted seats.

"I can't say," replied one of his companions. "All I know is I saw a man enter that door with the conductor, point toward us with his cane, then whisper something in the other's ear. The conductor shook his head and disappeared, and very soon after the passengers got up and left the car, casting their eyes over toward our party, and looking very much frightened."

At this point the train came to a sudden stop, and a moment after, to the surprise and consternation of the festive Eph and his jolly comrades, a sheriff, wearing a rosette upon his hat, and followed by two of the town constables, the engineer, the conductor, the passengers, and all the attaches engaged upon the train, entered the car in which they were, and with expres-

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

SHELTER FOR MACHINES.

Why Every Well-Regulated Farm Should Have a Tool House.

It is not to be wondered at that manufacturers of agricultural machinery get rich. The owner of farm machinery would do vastly better to go in debt for means with which to build a tool and machine house than to get trusted for new implements with which to work his land and then leave them to nature's mercies. The indispensable in a tool house are a tight roof and dry floor. For the former it is doubtful if anything is superior or in the long run cheaper than shingles. For floor lumber will do, but a well-drained, slightly raised floor made of coal ashes, engine cinders, clay or brick is preferable, being more durable and stronger. But a floor of this kind positively must be well drained or the machines will be injured by dampness from below. Where a site can be secured next the road and sloping from it, the sills laid on low walls can be filled level with the flooring. This will pack down hard and give great satisfaction. On level land it is better to raise the ground in front

of the tool house to the height of the floor than to use an incline, as it is easier to roll the stock in and out. An excellent building erected for this purpose I saw in Worcester county, Mass. It is built like the drawing. The little doors enter a shop 8 feet wide across one end. Rolling doors protect the remainder of the front. They are hung so as to pass one another or the small doors and the convenience is perfect. Wagons or machines out of order may be taken bodily into the shop where wrenches, etc., quickly put them to rights wet days. The shed is 20 feet wide and may be made of any desired length. A rolling platform 8x12 feet covers an aperture in the upper floor through which sleighs, rakes and other light things are raised by pulleys for storage. A piece of scantling fastened to the wall near the floor will prevent mowers and wagons from marring it with their hubs. Abundance of light should be let in and the fowls kept out the same as snow and other destructive agencies.—Hollister Sage, in Farm and Home.

THE PROFITABLE COW.

Interesting Paper Read Before the Ontario Farmers' Institute.

I want a cow with a broad nose, and oblong nostrils; I want a cow that is very full behind the fore legs. She wants heart room and heart power, and the best indication of heart power will be found in the skin of the animal. The better the heart pumps, the more effectually it will circulate the blood to the very extremities of the cow's body. The skin of the beast is one of the best evidences of its heart power.

The best evidence of stomach power will also be found in the skin of the animal. If there is vigorous circulation, and the blood is defective in nourishment; then you have a skin that is hard and tight, and bristly hair, because the digestive action or heart action are interfered with and are not regular.

Many men contend that the milk veins should be very large. I consider that to be immaterial, but the milk veins should be prominent.

A cow's nose should be dewy and moist; when it is dry it is an indication of ill health. It means bad digestion, waste of feed and waste of profits. She should have flat ribs, and wide apart.

You want beyond these three powers, the peculiar power in an animal of directing her energy to do what she is kept for. You want the directive power toward beef if you keep the animal for beef; you want the directive power toward milk if you keep her for milk.

The directive power in an animal is the valuable power whereby you find her directing her energies to where you are to find the biggest profits. A scrub hog will often outrun a dog. You will have heart power in a scrub; sometimes you have very powerful digestion, but she lacks the directive power that will concentrate those three powers to service, and not to waste.



In the milking cow you will find first evidence of the directive power in the kind of face she has—a rather long, lean face, with no superfluous skin; no indication of flabbiness; large, lustrous eyes, standing very wide apart and very prominent, with a forehead dished downward; a long and broad forehead; a large muzzle; a wide mouth, indicating large eating powers—the only coarse part of a cow's head that is justifiable. It indicates the power to keep on grinding her food, and indicates a strong constitution. She should have a long, thin, tapering neck, as a bulky, beefy neck indicates a short milking season. Her shoulder bones should be right above the leg and wide apart, and the joints loose; the wider these are apart the better indication you have of a large flow of milk when the cow is doing her best. I do not think it indicates anything of the length of the season.

Thick, beefy hips mean beef, not milk.

The cow's udder should be long and shapely, with a long line of attachment between the udder and the cow's body. You never find a coarse cow a good milker. I like a cow to have all the angles possible, but the bones themselves and skin ought to be fine in quality.

Having a cow of this kind, it is possible to make her serve you well, but she never could do so without getting care, right feed and proper handling.—Prof. J. A. Robinson.

CHEAPER THAN CORN.

Oats, Bran and Oilmeal the Most Profitable Ration for Hogs.

It is commonly cheaper to feed oats, bran and oilmeal than to feed corn to hogs. The same amount of money invested in these foods will make a greater gain than when invested in corn, unless corn is abnormally cheap. If a pig is raised in this way all the food it receives while fattening will return more profit than if the animal had been reared on corn alone. A neighbor who is an excellent feeder and usually feeds spring pigs for sale in the fall or winter, found himself one summer with 50 pigs and very little old corn. The prospect for the new crop was poor. I urged him to buy a ton of oilmeal and two tons of bran, taking the trouble to weigh out 1 pound of oilmeal and show him that when it was stirred into 2 gallons of boiling water thick slop resulted. I told him that \$40 invested in bran and oilmeal would feed his pigs liberally for 90 days or until his corn was well matured and ready to feed. He was too cautious to borrow money to do this and, up to the time new corn was ready to feed, his pigs had a light diet and were not thrifty. My pigs were growing nicely. As a result mine, though a month younger and sold 18 days earlier averaged 66 pounds each more than his, and he fed the most corn. His pigs had taken on an unthrifty habit and didn't feed well. He finally sold them a month earlier than he intended because he found they were not paying for their food. My pigs at 8-13 months averaged 200 pounds and at the rate they were gaining when sold would have passed the 300 pound notch before they were nine months old. When pigs are to be fattened at eight to ten months old farmers would make money to sell corn and buy oats, bran and luscious meal, pound for pound. I practise what I preach in this matter and can heartily recommend the diet.—Waldo F. Brown, in Farm and Home.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

SKIMMED milk can be kept sweet for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours by beating it. It must be heated to 150 degrees.

WHEN the particles of butter are almost the size of a grain of wheat, stop churning, draw off the buttermilk and turn in water to wash the butter.

"EXCEEDINGLY good buttermilk," said a gentleman who was recently given a glass of that fluid. He was right, for it was thick with butter.

THE milk of the goat is rich, we would say in answer to an inquiry, but the goat is no animal for the farm. We were never in love with a goat of any kind.

FRED the heifer calves well. It fixes the habit of consumption and digestion and develops the digestive organs. There is a good deal more in habit, in such cases, than we sometimes think.

THERE is a good deal in letting the same milk milk the same cows right along. The milkster then knows the cow and the cow knows the milkster. There is nothing like being well acquainted under such circumstances.

AS USUAL in the fall we invite the attention of all those who are still breeding scrub cows or other scrub stock to look carefully at the improved breeds at the fair and compare them with the scrub. Seeing is believing in such cases. At least it should be.—Western Rural.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

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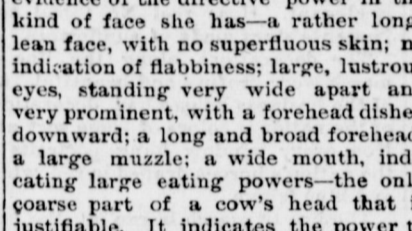
Having a cow of this kind, it is possible to make her serve you well, but she never could do so without getting care, right feed and proper handling.—Prof. J. A. Robinson.

SUCCESSFUL DRAINAGE.

The Excellent System Employed by an Ohio Farmer.

Last winter a subscriber asked for information, or rather advice, about draining a 13-acre field of rolling land that washed badly in heavy rains. The piece was slightly lower in the center than around the sides, and he asked how best to drain land in that shape. I have a field similar to his, and I drained it in this way:

I run an 8-inch tile from the mouth up to the box (illustrated) in center of the field, or lowest place, making calculations on having plenty of fall from there. The box is 4 feet square, with 4x4-inch posts in the inside at the corners, upon which the planks are nailed. The bottom was bricked over, bricks flat, to keep from washing. In the cut



A shows the tile entering the box, and B is the 8-inch tile or outlet. C is the brick bottom. I use 4-inch tile in draining. Put the box in during dry weather. Take 2-inch plank and mark size of tile in the lower one, and make holes to fit the tile. Make the boxing as deep as necessary. You can run the branches in any direction. I have nearly 400 rods entering one box. Get all the fall you can in the tile. If you want to farm over the box cover it with 3-inch plank and then earth. This is what I did. I put a support in the middle, as there is great weight in a foot or two of earth, especially when saturated.—L. T. Ritter, in Ohio Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF GARDENS.

A garden will produce large crops in proportion to the space allotted to that purpose. A garden is really but a miniature farm, and demonstrates the possibilities of the farm. Manure is used freely, and careful cultivation given when the garden is relied upon and with less area cultivated on the farm and more attention given to the matter of manuring and cultivating the crops, the whole farm could be made to equal the garden.

POULTRY like fruit of all kinds especially apples, which at this season can nearly always be fed to a good advantage when more or less is going to waste.—St. Louis Republic.

ULCERS, CANCERS, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON.

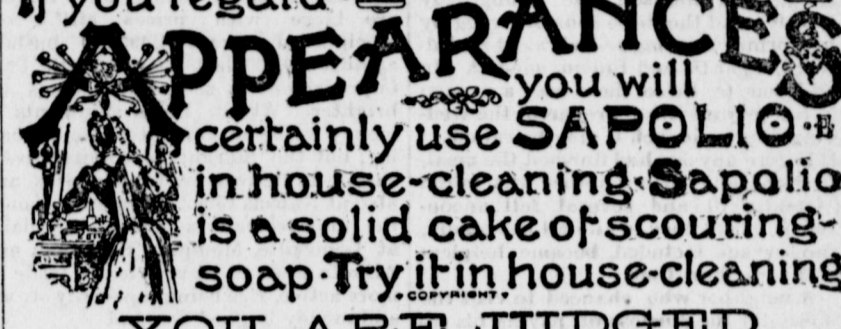
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IF TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.

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A. N. K.—D. 1361

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

DEATH IN THE FEAST.

Eight Persons Poisoned at a Wedding Dinner—The Affair Involved in Mystery. BELLEVILLE, Kan., Sept. 9.—In the farm house of George Gregg, a wealthy agriculturist living near here, lie eight persons sick unto death from the effects of poison administered to them in some way at present unknown.

Gathered about the table Sunday shortly after noon were Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, Ira Johnson, the young lady relative and the three sons of Gregg by his former marriage—Hal, aged 20; Edward, aged 18, and Simon, aged 12. In addition to these there was a woman house servant who prepared the wedding dinner, if such it may be called.

Before any one had finished the meal, first one and then another was taken violently ill and several fell unconscious to the floor, while all the others, the servant included, became helpless in a very short time.

A neighbor who chanced to visit the house for the purpose of paying his respects to the bride found all the family suffering agonies and at once rushed about haste for physicians. When these arrived everything possible was done for the stricken ones.

The young men are now pronounced virtually out of danger, but Mr. and Mrs. Gregg are expected to die at any time, having been given up by the physicians. Johnson and the servant and the young lady are still critical and since Sunday have been suffering indescribable agony.

Mr. Gregg and family are highly respected in the community and it is hardly probable that the poisoning was done maliciously with original intent, but it is possible, and there are people who are already surmising that such may be the case.

WIFE MURDER.

Gustave Berger Kills His Wife and Commits Suicide at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 9.—Gustave Berger, a German, shot his wife, Johanna, in the back as she fled to escape his wrath yesterday, and then, placing the revolver to his head, killed himself. Death to both was instantaneous. The tragedy occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock in a five-room cottage in Metzger's addition on the banks of the Shunganunga.

Berger was a German count, 46 years of age. His wife was 26. She was remarkably pretty. She came to this country ten years ago to marry the man who murdered her this morning.

The quarrel occurred at the breakfast table, and from the best evidence obtainable, grew out of a request of the wife for a dollar to buy her eldest son a pair of trousers.

There are three children, Richard, aged 8, Gustave, aged 6, and Paul, aged 4. Their story, with that of a neighbor of whom Mrs. Berger made a confidante, explains the mystery. The family had just sat down to a breakfast of apple butter, jelly, light bread and coffee when a quarrel, which began Saturday afternoon, was renewed.

Berger had been paid \$12 by one of his tenants and his wife had asked him for some money. He upbraided her for her extravagance and the two had a bitter quarrel. Yesterday Mrs. Berger went to the home of Mrs. Eckerman, a neighbor, and told her of her husband's frenzy.

Just what was said at the breakfast table this morning will never be known. The children testified that the breakfast was over, but the table spoke for itself. The coffee had been poured into the cups, but had not been touched. Not a plate had been soiled. Berger must have arisen from the table before any member of the family had an opportunity to eat. He knocked his wife down and began to beat her in the face. She escaped from him and ran out at the front door, when he ran to his bedroom, and seizing a bulldog 44-caliber revolver, shot her just below the left shoulder. She fell on the front step and the murderer shot himself in the forehead in the front door.

Cabinet Humor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A report is circulated that Gen. Clarkson, of Iowa, chairman of the republican national executive committee, would probably be appointed secretary of war to succeed Secretary Proctor. It is not believed, however, that the president would give the west another cabinet portfolio in addition to those already held by Secretaries Foster, Husk and Noble. It is possible, however, that, in the event of Secretary Noble's retirement, a rearrangement might be made by which Gen. Clarkson could enter the cabinet, and the fact intensifies the belief that Secretary Noble will withdraw from the cabinet before congress convenes.

The fact will be recalled that Gen. Clarkson was recently invited to the Cape May cottage to have a conference with the president.

Commercial Congress Call.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 9.—Miss Keifer, an aeronaut, fell in Peoria late yesterday. She made the ascent under protest. A strong wind was blowing at the time. When at the height of 5,000 feet she cut her parachute loose and dropped. The parachute did not open quick enough and she fell into the lake. She was rescued, but was unconscious and it is thought she will die.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 9.—The committee having the matter in charge issued a call yesterday for the next meeting of the trans-Mississippi commercial congress to meet here October 1.

UNUSUALLY ENCOURAGING.

Financial and Business Prospects Quite Cheering. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: All returns of the condition of business are encouraging. There is no room for doubt about the improvement in trade. From nearly every city comes the cheering information that business is better and prospects brighter. At Boston business is increasing. At Philadelphia the tone of the iron market has much improved. Business is encouraging at Buffalo, decidedly improving at Cincinnati and Cleveland, and it may be noted that at eastern points generally some improvement is seen in collections.

Receipts of wheat at Chicago are five times those of last year, of corn double, of rye seven times and of oats and dressed beef about a third larger, with some increase in wool, while a decrease of a third appears in barley and cured meats. Dry goods sales in August were the largest ever known, the clothing trade is very large with fair collections and the shoe trade excellent. Money is plentiful for legitimate trade. At Minneapolis sales of lumber are large with prices stiff, and receipts of wheat 1,400,000 bushels against 800,000 last year. At St. Paul improvement is seen and reports are brighter. At St. Louis shipments of money to the cotton states are increasing, but the market is comparatively easy. At Denver trade improves and also at Kansas City. Even at the south the improvement is general, especially at Louisville, Memphis, Savannah and Atlanta and at New Orleans trade is more active, rice being especially strong and money in good demand.

The financial outlook is clearer. Exports of merchandise from New York for the past two weeks have exceeded those of the same weeks last year by more than 60 per cent, while in imports there appears a decrease of about 30 per cent. The opening of Germany and Denmark to American pork products has lifted the price of pork 50 cents per barrel. With the greatest crops ever grown, and an unprecedented foreign demand for grain and meats, the prospect must be considered unusually encouraging.

SALVADOR'S CALAMITY.

Details of the Late Earthquake in San Salvador—The Destruction Terrible. SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 12.—Details of the terrible earthquake shock of Wednesday prove it to have been more disastrous than at the time supposed. In this city about forty people were killed and sixty were more or less seriously injured, but it is impossible to give the names of the dead.

There is no telling to what extent the mortality list will reach, but judging from the fearful results in San Salvador, the number of killed throughout the country will be somewhere in the hundreds.

While the alarming revolutions were going on it was an utter impossibility for anyone to keep his footing. From all the houses the unfortunate dwellers issued on all four amid clouds of dust, while showers of tiles and plaster fell falling all about them. The air was filled with agonizing shrieks. Everywhere could be heard the cries of parents calling for their children and children screaming for their parents.

Merchants, druggists and liquor dealers lost heavily through the fall of glass and china. Telegraph and telephone wires were broken and entangled. The bells of all the church towers were rung, sounding most dimly.

The prisoners were killed by the falling of the walls of their cells. The two lame patients in the hospital were crushed to death in their beds.

Seven children, each under the age of 1 year, were killed. The dead, however, are mostly old men and women.

The panic has now pretty nearly subsided, although families are sleeping in tents in their yards and in public parks. In the details of the ruin of towns in the axis of the earthquake are worthy mementos. Of 390 houses at Comasagua only eight remain standing. The loss of life there is great.

BREADSTUFFS.

The Exports of Breadstuffs Show a Remarkable Increase. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The exports of breadstuffs from this country for August have been compiled. It was known that the increase would be great, but such a showing as the figures make is a surprise even to the bureau of statistics. Here is the official statement as completed: Exports of breadstuffs August, 1891, \$28,353,510 Exports of breadstuffs August, 1890, 10,714,210 August, 1889, 11,454,579

Reference to the report in detail for August reveals the fact that wheat is the item mainly responsible for the surprise. The wheat exported from this country in August, 1891, reached \$23,774,979. In August, 1890, the wheat exports were \$4,949,479.

Perry's Victory Celebrated.

SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 12.—The Maumee Valley Monument association celebrated the seventy-eighth anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie at Put-in-Bay island yesterday. Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes is president of the association and presided. He made a brief patriotic address. The orator of the day was Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, who spoke with special reference to the part taken by Gen. Green Clay, his father, in the war of 1812. Criticisms by some writers were considered and answered. Mr. Clay, who is now 81 years of age, spoke with considerable vigor.

VETERANS IN LINE.

Grand Review of Old Soldiers at the Interstate Reunion in Kansas City, Kan.—Veterans From All Parts of the Country Again Touch Elbows. KANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 11.—At least forty thousand people witnessed the parade of militia and veterans yesterday under the direction of the interstate soldiers' reunion, which is on for a week at Chelsea park. The procession was late in moving, but at 10:30 o'clock it was grandly pursuing its circuitous route about the city.

The review stand was occupied by Gen. B. M. Prentiss, who reviewed the troops. The general stood upon a chair and, with his hat off, saluted the veterans as they passed by. The first divisions didn't pay much attention to anything but the business to lead the marching, but when Illinois and Kansas, Ohio and Missouri veterans, with Brennon post from Leavenworth and the ex-prisoners of war began showing up, hats were flung in the air, and shouts went up for the old hero. The Silver Stars never looked at the reviewing stand at all but the little maids with their wooden guns saluted and gave three rousing cheers. The Hale zouaves presented a splendid appearance marching in a hollow square and passed the reviewing stand with white gloved hands in stationary salute. The Independence Rifle zouaves were also a conspicuous sight.

The K. N. G. presented a magnificent appearance in their spick and span uniforms with Col. Howard in command and Bugler Taylor at his side. Their marching was as perfect as clockwork. The police department, with Chief Peterson at the head, looked what it is, an efficient department.

The colored veterans marched in a body 200 strong at the outset but many dropped out. Veteran company A, of Kansas City, Mo., carried the torn and tattered battle flag that Col. Buckner carried at the head of his division at Mission Ridge. It brought cheers all along the line.

The fire department brought up the rear. The decorations were particularly elegant. Hose reel No. 1 had two immense stars made of sunflowers. The decorations along the line of march were profuse and beautiful. All of the business houses had decorations of the national colors of some sort and from every window hung portraits of the nation's heroes draped in red, white and blue fringes.

The line of march began at the corner of Tenth street and Minnesota avenue and moved east to Third street, thence north to Washington avenue, thence west to Seventh street, thence to Seventh and Minnesota avenue, where the reviewing stand was located.

The stand was erected in the court house yard. It was decorated with bunting and flags and was occupied by many women, besides the reviewing officers.

The procession passed before it in the following order: Police on foot. Marshal Allan Buckner and staff. Third Regiment Band, M. N. G. First Regiment K. N. G. Col. Howard and staff.

Second Regiment Band K. N. G., Hutchinson. Company D Drum Corps. Missouri National Guards, Drum Corps and Companies H and K. Veteran Company A, Carrying Battle Flag. Hale Zouaves. Independence Zouaves. Silver Star Company of Young Women. Missouri Veterans.

George Washington Juvenile Band. Kansas, Ohio and Iowa Veterans. Colored Veterans. Soldiers' Home Band. Brennan Post G. A. R. of the Leavenworth. Third Regiment Band, M. N. G. Missouri Veterans. Wyandotte Division No. 10 Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias. J. C. Welch Canton, Patriarchs Militant, I. Union ex-Prisoners of War. Little Girls in Uniform. Fire Department and Apparatus.

As the veterans passed the stand they were counted to decide the contest for the handsome silk flag offered for the state having the most veterans in line in the procession. The result showed Illinois largely in the lead, with 157 men in line; Ohio second, with 136 men; Missouri third, with 115; Kansas fourth, with 110; Indiana, 78; New York, 59; Iowa, 40; New England, 28, and Wisconsin, 1. Wisconsin's sole representative was Mark Cromwell, of Kansas City, Kan.

Owing to a misunderstanding, caused by the parade passing the reviewing stand in the first part of the march, many of the veterans "fell out" before reaching it at the second turn, when it was under review. The number counted does not include more than half of those in line on Minnesota avenue.

SOMEBODY'S CARELESSNESS.

Five Laborers Killed on the Track in Scotland. GLASGOW, Sept. 11.—A terrible accident, due to somebody's carelessness, occurred yesterday. A number of railroad laborers were engaged in repairing a railroad track along which a number of trains were constantly passing. As usual in such cases the drivers of all passing engines had been warned to keep a lookout for the laborers at work at the point referred to, and to whistle when nearing it.

This warning seems not to have been given to the driver of an express train, or else he forgot his instructions. In any case the express train dashed into the midst of the working trackmen, killed five men upon the spot and seriously injured a number of others. The usual official investigation is in progress.

The Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The September report of the department of agriculture makes a reduction in condition of cotton during the past months of six points from 88.9 to 82.7. August is a critical period in the growth of the cotton plant, and sixteen times in twenty years has deterioration been indicated by the returns of September 1. In the four exceptional years the August averages were relatively low, and a decline has occurred during the previous month. The cause of the present reduction on the Atlantic coast has been an excess of rainfall.

CORN AND WHEAT.

The Agricultural Department Reports an Abundant Yield—Nothing But Early Frosts Can Cut the Corn Short and the Condition of Wheat is Good. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The statistics of the department of agriculture reports the September general averages of cereal crops as follows: Corn, 91.1; wheat, 96.8; rye, 95.1; oats, 90.7; barley, 94.3; buckwheat, 96.6. A small advance is noted in all, buckwheat alone excepted. The average of potatoes is 94.8 and tobacco 87.4.

The condition of corn is twenty-one points higher than in September of last year and has exceeded only three times in the past ten years. State averages are generally higher. The lower are those of Michigan and Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota coming next, while South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas make figures under the general average. In the eastern and middle states the crop is well grown and generally earing well, but a little late and recent cold nights prevent rapid advancement. Yet frost has as yet done no damage. The crop is in fine condition in the southern states. It is not so much injured by heavy rains as cotton. In some bottom lands water has caused material injury, while in the uplands the crop is remarkably good. It was somewhat late, but it is now generally beyond the reach of frost. A fine yield has been made west of the Mississippi, though in western Texas a little reduced by drought. It is a crop decidedly above medium throughout the south as a whole. Many correspondents refer to it as the best in years. In the Ohio valley corn is heavy in stalk, somewhat late in earing from cool nights, in some places has been blown down by heavy winds, yet is generally very promising.

Local droughts are mentioned at a few points as cause of deterioration without producing very serious loss. In Indiana and Illinois there was more injury from drought in July and early in August, which has been partially repaired by recent rains. If frost holds off ten days nothing but the latest planting can be injured. Absolute immunity from loss would require exemption through September, yet most of the crop is already safe. In Michigan there has been considerable injury from frost in late planted fields. Wisconsin reports damage from frosts of August 23 to 28 and in some cases still earlier. Some areas have been cut up for fodder in this latitude. Many Minnesota correspondents promise a good crop, "if frosts hold off, while in valley lands and the more northern sections it has already done considerable damage. There are also returns of injury from frost in the Dakotas.

In Iowa and Nebraska the crop is late and will be injured by a frost prior to September 20 and needs the entire month for ripening of late planted areas. In Missouri heavy rains in June, drought in July and heavy rain and windstorms recently have been unfavorable to the highest condition. On well cultivated and drained areas corn is very heavy. The condition is variable in Kansas, the western district suffering from drought, while eastern counties have abundant moisture and a heavy crop.

The condition of wheat is very high considering both winter and spring varieties, in soils, latitudes and elevations so widely differing. The general average has only been exceeded slightly twice since 1870—in 1893 and 1894. State averages are quite uniform but fall falling below 95 and three below 90, the lowest being 83 for South Carolina and 84 for North Carolina. With variable returns in Ohio and Michigan the tenor of remark as to quality, quantity and condition is very favorable. In Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas threshing gave yields better than was expected with some exception—"the largest ever harvested" in one instance, 38 bushels per acre in another and an estimated average weight of 60 to 63 pounds in most favored localities.

The remarks concerning quantity and quality of spring wheat in Minnesota are extremely favorable with very slight drawbacks from frost and wet, and nearly as favorable in Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Extreme yields of 30 to 40 bushels are reported in all these states. The spring wheat of the Pacific has been somewhat injured by hot and blighting weather.

SHAKEN UP.

The Little Republic of San Salvador Shaken Up By an Earthquake. SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 11.—Millions of dollars' worth of property and many lives were destroyed in this republic by earthquake yesterday. Whole towns were wiped out and so far as advices received here indicate hardly a city in the country except those along the coast escaped the awful effects of the convulsion.

At just five minutes before 3 a. m. the earth began to shake. The wave had strong vertical and oscillatory movement. People rushed into the streets in their night clothes. While the shock lasted only twenty seconds, before it had passed away there was a panic-stricken mob making its way to the open country outside of the city.

The scene was terribly sublime. Men, women and children shrieking and praying in the streets; walls of houses, cracked, tottered and fell; there was a deep, continuous rumbling as if of heavy thunder, the sky was overcast and the air was filled with a fine, penetrating dust.

The towns throughout the country have suffered even more severely than the capital. A Victory for Beer. ARDMORE, I. T., Sept. 11.—Mr. Waldron, attorney for the United States court in the Indian territory, has dismissed the prosecutions instituted against the beer men of Ardmore, holding the court had no jurisdiction. Judge Bryant refusing to allow prosecutions. This removes the embargo on the sale of beer with one exception, its liability of being destroyed by Indian police. The Indian agent, finding himself alone in his efforts to keep beer out of the territory, will not be able to accomplish much. It may be safely predicted that beer will now be sold all over the nation.

MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS.

Census Office Returns of the Totals in Kansas Counties. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The much-talked-about census of Kansas mortgages has finally been completed. There are, or rather there were when the facts were gathered, Kansas mortgages to the amount of \$235,485,103. This includes both farms and city lots—everything in the form of real estate mortgages. The total assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1890, not including the value of railroad property, which is placed at \$77,800,285, was \$290,595,711. It appears, therefore, that the mortgages on real estate amount to within \$55,000,000 of the total assessment on real estate and personal property of the state. The statement is made at the census office that the real comparison is not nearly so bad at that. It is said that the assessment does not represent one-third or one-fourth of the real valuation, and that this true value is over \$800,000,000. The census officials think it is fair to say that the land mortgage debt of Kansas is about 27 per cent of the estimated true value of all taxed real estate. The average amount of debt per mortgaged acre is put at \$6.65.

Mr. Porter says that the largest debt exists in the sections where there has been an advance in improvements. He considers that this favorable showing for Kansas, which he says is an encouraging indication of what this inquiry will show relative to indebtedness in other states. There has been a great deal of discussion in regard to the mortgages of Kansas. The Farmers' Alliance agitation has given an importance to the question which makes it one of more than local interest. Below are given the farm and city lot mortgages for the entire state by counties:

Table with 4 columns: Counties, Total, On Acres, On Lots. Lists counties from Allen to Wyandotte with corresponding mortgage values.

ITALY HOLDS OFF.

No Official Participation in the World's Fair at Chicago. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Marquis Imperiali, Italian charge d'affaires at Washington, has informed Dr. T. S. Verdi, president of the Italo-American committee for the promotion of the Columbian exhibition, that the Italian ministry has acknowledged the receipt of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of Italo-Americans held in Washington on January 31, requesting the Italian government to participate in the Chicago world's fair. The ministry declares that it has decided not to officially participate in any international exhibition, that for that reason the government declined the invitation to officially participate in the French exhibition held in Paris in 1889, and that the refusal to be officially represented at the Columbian exhibition is in consequence of said rule, never before departed from, which should not be interpreted as an act of hostility toward a great enterprise or an effort to prevent the Italians from exhibiting; that, on the contrary, the government wishes the success of the Columbian exhibition has given the widest publicity to the invitation of its committee, and will do all in its power to assist such of its citizens as desire to exhibit, giving them every possible facility.

BALMADEA.

Police Still Searching For the Fugitive President—The United States Ahead in Recognizing the New Chilean Government. VALPARAISO, Sept. 14.—The police authorities are still prosecuting a vigorous search throughout Santiago for the fugitive ex-President Balmaeda. It is now the general belief that he is hiding in a monastery. Several of the institutions have already been visited by the police, but so far no trace of Balmaeda has been discovered. In spite of this fact rumors gain ground that he has found protection under the clerical wings.

It is stated on reliable authority that all of the men known to have been active supporters of Balmaeda, as well as those who were guilty of peacemaking, will lose their property by confiscation. The foreign ministers are much chagrined at the promptitude displayed by Minister Egan in scoring a point in behalf of the United States in recognizing the junta's authority ahead of any other nation.

MYSTERIOUS POISONING.

Death of a Woman in Armourdale, Kan., Who Evidently Had Enemies. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—Mrs. Anna Juvenal, wife of J. M. Juvenal, of Armourdale, died at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, the result of poison given her while in a delicate condition. Mr. and Mrs. Juvenal had been married only a little over three months. They were married at Excelsior Springs, Mo., on the evening of June 6 last. Juvenal had been divorced from his first wife only ten days when he married his second wife.

On the night of August 10 last, at about 11 o'clock, a portion of their house was destroyed by an explosion, supposed to have been caused by dynamite. The porch was torn off and a small corner of the building was torn out.

Millie Pfaffmann was arrested the next day charged with committing the crime and is now under \$500 bond to appear before Justice George Hering next Monday morning for trial.

Wichita Free Fight.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 14.—A fatal fight between two men marked the close of the old soldiers' reunion at Dover, Ok., yesterday afternoon. Dissatisfaction over horse trade started the fracas between a negro and a white man, and in a moment the associates of both were active combatants in a fight in which knives, pistols and clubs were freely used. A body of United States marshals finally restored order, and when the result of the fight was ascertained it was found that two colored men named Whitworth and Steele were killed, and that a dozen other negroes were more or less seriously wounded.

LYNCHED.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Sept. 13.—Wednesday night, at Sellersburg, John Bennet assaulted Nola Smith and Jennie Stockdale, each aged about 12 years. The girls notified their mothers, who, with thirty other women, armed themselves with clubs, stones and switches, and, going to Bennet's house, gave him a terrible beating. When they left he hitched a fast horse to his buggy and fled. Thursday and yesterday from fifty to seventy-five men were in pursuit of the fugitive. He was finally caught and hanged to the first tree and his body riddled with bullets.

ORTH H. STEIN AGAIN.

Parties Put Him in Jail Expecting Big Reward. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14.—Orth H. Stein, notorious as a newspaper worker and a criminal, the murderer of Fredericks in Kansas City and the worker of all sorts of shady dodges, lies in the little jail at Decatur, having been arrested in Stone mountain upon the supposition that he had hanging over his head big rewards for serious and sundry offenses. The officers believe they have a big catch, as it is understood here the rewards offered will equal \$10,000.

Stein was released from the Florida penitentiary by a special act of the legislature before his term expired four months ago. He then went to Savannah, where he worked until last week, when he came here, and under the name of John B. Raymond obtained work on the Constitution. He is an exceedingly clever newspaper man and sketch artist and could have found permanent work, but left, as he said, to accept a place with the art department of the New York Recorder. It has developed, however, that he was recognized here and left to escape detection. From here he went to Rome. There he was again recognized and from there he went to Calhoun in Gordon county, where he was placed under arrest. He was released from there on a writ of habeas corpus, came to Atlanta and, footsore and out of money, he wandered down the Georgia road as far as Stone mountain, where he was again arrested.

Stein does not deny his identity. In a statement for the press he makes a strong plea for mercy. He acknowledges, of course, killing Fredericks in Kansas City. All his troubles, he says, are due to his becoming complicated with a mere boy with bad women. After his trial and acquittal he says he entered upon a career of dissipation and crookedness. Driven to desperation, he did not much care what he did. Now, he says, he is hounded down and every opportunity to earn a living is shut off.

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