

Chase County Journal.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIL'S FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891.

NUMBER 40.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

COMMISSIONER RAUM has signed invalid army pension certificate No. 600,000, granted for disabilities incurred during the late war. Widows and minors' certificates have been issued to the number of 295,471, navy invalids 11,510 and navy widows 6,087.

THE treasury department claims to be fully able to meet any of the obligations likely to accrue.

IN the Bardsley investigation at Philadelphia Postmaster-General Wannamaker was declared to have owned stock in the Keystone bank, which he unloaded before the collapse. This was denied emphatically by Mr. Wannamaker when interviewed on the subject at Washington.

ACTING SECRETARY SPAULDING has directed that uncurrent silver coin be sent to the New Orleans mint for recoinage from the following subtotals: From Boston \$32,800, from Chicago \$122,000, from Cincinnati \$14,000, from St. Louis \$137,000, from the United States treasury \$14,000 and from New Orleans \$8,000.

CHIEF POST OFFICE INSPECTOR RATHBONE has tendered his resignation. Mr. Rathbone will be appointed fourth postmaster-general.

AN important cabinet meeting was held on the 26th. The financial question was discussed and changes agreed to in the treasury statement. New bullion would not be coined into silver dollars for some time, or until the mints had worked up the trade dollars. The international postal congress has decided that the next congress shall be held in Washington.

THE coke troubles in western Pennsylvania cost the state \$35,029 for troops.

FOR the first time in nearly a quarter of a century the city treasury of Philadelphia is presided over by a democrat, William Redwood Wright having assumed charge of the office. The transfer was entirely informal.

CATHERINE N. STYCLAR, the widow of the tragedian, Edwin Forrest, died at 63 West Eighty-fourth street, New York, recently. She was 74 years old. Though once well known as the wife of the famous star, and later as an actress of no mean ability, her closing years were passed in the darkest obscurity.

FRED BROKAW, eldest son of Isaac V. Brokaw, of New York, was drowned at Asbury Park, N. J. Three young women were carried away while bathing. Brokaw and another young man plunged in, but Brokaw and Annie Donohue, whom he attempted to rescue, sank before reaching shore. The others were saved, greatly exhausted.

A STATUE of Henry Ward Beecher was unveiled at Brooklyn on the 24th, the anniversary of his birth. He was born June 24, 1813.

COLUMBIA won the freshman race at New London, Conn., by three lengths. Time, 9:41. Yale second, two lengths ahead of Harvard.

THE establishment of the Jenness-Miller Magazine Co., which has been the headquarters for the women's dress reform movement, is in the hands of the sheriff.

EMIL MARQUEZ & Co., leather dealers of Boston with a branch house in New Orleans, have assigned. Liabilities are said to be from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

DR. JOSEPH ALBON, the democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor in New Hampshire, is dead.

THE trial of the New Haven railroad directors at New York for heating their cars by stoves contrary to law, by which life was lost, ended in their acquittal.

DR. T. G. TALMAGE, of Somerville, N. J., brother of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, is dead. He was one of four brothers who entered the ministry.

THE big stable of the gas works at Philadelphia was destroyed by fire. About half a dozen horses were lost. The loss was \$30,000.

KIMBALL BROS., carriage manufacturers of Boston, have assigned with \$100,000 liabilities and \$75,000 nominal assets.

DR. ISAAC L. NICHOLSON, of Philadelphia, recently elected Episcopal bishop of Milwaukee, has decided to accept the honor.

A TORNAO near Mount Carmel, Pa., destroyed the Patterson Coal Co.'s breaker, killing six men.

HARVARD won the university boat race at New Haven, Conn., on the 26th, defeating Yale for the first time since 1885.

Two bricklayers were killed by the fall of scaffolding at Elizabethport, N. J. Several other workmen were injured.

HOOD cholera has broken out with great severity about Waterloo, Ia. One farmer has lost 150 hogs.

THE bricklayers' strike at Denver, Col., which was the cause of two deaths by shooting, has been declared off.

THE new federal court of appeals at San Francisco has been opened.

THE government troops have found no "intruders" in the vicinity of Russ creek, I. T., and have returned to Muscogee.

ACTING SECRETARY SPAULDING has directed that three Chinamen who were arrested at Detroit for entering this country in violation of the law be sent to San Francisco for deportation to China.

IOWA democrats met at Ottumwa and renominated Gov. Boies.

THERE is a report that Mrs. Cora Belle Fellows Chaska will apply for a divorce from her husband, Sam Chaska. The couple have one child.

THE New Albany (Ind.) division of the Knights of St. Edward has been excommunicated by Bishop Chatard for giving a Sunday excursion where beer and dancing were among the attractions.

THE Indiana supreme court has decided in favor of teaching German in the public schools, holding the language must be taught wherever the requisite number of patrons shall petition for the same.

COL. SAM N. WOOD was shot dead by James Brennan in the court room at Hugoton, Kan. Col. Wood's career was identified with the history of Kansas and his untimely death was due to a dispute over the county seat troubles of Stevens county, which had previously occasioned much bloodshed.

THERE is trouble in the Mogui Indian reservation, New Mexico, over the order from Commissioner Morgan concerning the attendance of children at school.

THE heaviest rainstorm in the history of Fairmont, Minn., fell the other day. Some wind and hail accompanied it. Lake Sisseton reported eight inches in one hour. The lowlands were flooded and the damage to crops was considerable.

WILLIAM H. COOK, late police clerk of Toledo, O., pleaded guilty to embezzlement of \$5,000 of the city funds and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

DISASTROUS rains have occurred in Iowa and South Dakota. At places twelve inches fell in a deluge. At Cherokee, Ia., many houses were swept away and at least eight lives were lost.

DURING a street parade of the Salvation Army at Colorado Springs, Col., a frightened horse dashed into the ranks, knocking down three of the women and striking Mrs. Alvira Stevens in the stomach. The woman died a short time after.

THE Michigan senate has reduced the world's fair appropriation to \$100,000. The house will concur.

A PLEASURE party, consisting of five persons, left Cincinnati recently in a yawl and were run down by a barge. All of them were drowned. One of the party was a Miss Steins, stenographer to Hon. Richard Smith, of the Commercial-Gazette.

MRS. E. L. PHILLO, a woman in custody of a deputy sheriff on a charge of forgery, escaped recently by jumping out of a car window eighty miles west of Chicago while the train was going at great speed.

BRAVE Capt. Manning of engine company No. 6, Chicago, whose deeds of heroism are well known to members of the fire department, died as the result of falling off the roof of a burning wagon shop.

STEVEN STAKENBURG, a student at the normal school at Marion, Ind., fell dead while playing football.

FIRE in C. N. Nelson's lumber mills at Colquitt, Minn., destroyed lumber and sheds, valued at \$140,000. There was an insurance of blanket form amounting to \$400,000.

A SLEEPER on the Northern Pacific was ditched near Rosebud, Mont. Among the injured was Francis Murphy, the temperance man.

THE Florence (Ala.) national bank has suspended.

THE principal business block of Jefferson, Tex., was destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$75,000.

THERE was a terrible cloudburst in Cherokee county, N. C. Two ill-fated distillers lost their lives in the storm.

THE remains of Gen. Jackson have been removed from his grave in the city cemetery at Lexington, Va., to the vault over which his monument is now building and which is to be unveiled July 21.

TWO negroes living in Cass county, Tex., ten miles from Dangierfield, named Will Hartsfield and Mun Shepard, were taken out and shot to death by unknown parties. Shepard had a notoriously bad reputation and was a very troublesome negro.

IN a fight at a park near Louisville, Ky., Sidney Smith was killed and Clay Stuart was mortally wounded. They had been rivals in love.

TOM HARRIS, colored, was hanged inside the jail yard at Shreveport, La., for the murder of his mistress.

DURING the celebration of St. John's day by the masons at New Orleans a runaway occurred. A man was killed and two women badly hurt.

THE Pulaski county, Ark., grand jury has returned an indictment against ex-State Treasurer William E. Woodruff, charging him with embezzlement.

PROF. FRANCIS BROWN, the celebrated author composer, is dead.

THE French senate has rejected, 185 to 40, the bill passed by the chamber of deputies extending the privileges of trades unions.

GEN. BRONSART VON SCHELLENDOERF, formerly German minister of war, is dead.

THE vintages of the Rhine, in the Palatinate, are reported to be a complete failure, owing to severe and protracted frosts which prevailed during the earlier part of the season.

THE French Senate has fixed July 10 as the date for reduced grain duties to go into effect.

DISPATCHES from Manila, the capital of the island of Luzon and of all the Philippine islands, say that England has annexed the island of St. Rulan, which is claimed by Spain.

THE Czar has increased the levy troops for Russia for this year from 212,000 to 262,400.

A DISPATCH from Broussa, Asia Minor, says that a band of brigands has carried off two of the wealthiest residents of the place. Gendarmes have been sent in pursuit of the outlaws.

THE St. James Gazette says that Mr. Gladstone's friends are seriously alarmed at the state of his health.

PARNELL was married to Mrs. O'Shea at the registrar's office at Steyning, near Brighton, England.

THE German authorities are taking extraordinary precautions to prevent the spread of infectious diseases from the Russian Jews who are flocking through the country.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has devised a plan for raising by lottery a fund of 8,000,000 marks to be used in combatting the evil of African slavery.

THE total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ended May 31, 1891, was \$79,894,894. The value of the imports of merchandise in the same time was \$846,877,032.

THE British steamship Cid, 976 tons, bound from Newcastle-on-Tyne for Naples, has been wrecked off the French coast.

REPORTS from England announce the recent death there of Lillian Conway, the actress. She has recently lived in England with her sister Minnie, who is the wife of Osmond Tearle.

COL. THOMAS FITZGERALD, of the Philadelphia Item, who has been traveling in Europe for the last two months, died suddenly in London from an attack of la grippe. Col. Fitzgerald founded the Item. He was the oldest newspaper man in Philadelphia, being 72 years of age.

THE people of British Honduras are expected to make a notable display at the world's fair.

JOSEPH A. McDONALD, of Baltimore, has been elected president and M. J. McDermott, of New York, secretary of the Master Plumbers' National association.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended June 25 numbered 234, compared with 253 the previous week and 292 the corresponding week of last year.

JACK THE RIPPER has informed the Whitechapel vigilance committee that he is about to perform another "operation." In his letter he said he had been nearly caught twice.

IT is said the Wabash road has secured control of the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield road.

PRINCE ALEXANDER, of Battenburg, formerly ruling prince of Bulgaria, who gallantly defeated King Milan in the Bulgarian-Serbian war of 1885, is dangerously ill, suffering from an ulcer in the stomach.

THE British ship New York, Capt. Thomas, from Swansea, February 6, for San Francisco, has been wrecked on Staten Island, Terra del Fuego, while attempting to round Cape Horn. The officers and crew escaped.

AN iron bridge which the Empire Portland Cement Co. was building over the Erie canal at Warner's, near Syracuse, N. Y., collapsed and carried nine workmen into the canal. William E. Cadd was killed and William F. Austin seriously injured.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., China commission merchants, Fenchurch street, London, have failed for a large amount.

THE emperor of Germany has signed a renewal of the dreibund for six years.

THE strike of longshoremen at Chicago has spread until it includes 800 men. The only line not involved is that of Leopold & Austrian.

LEVERING's coffee warehouse, Baltimore, Md., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$125,000.

STRIKING miners rioted at the Franklin mines, Seattle, Wash., having a pitched battle with the negro laborers and Pinkerton guards. Two strikers were killed and several wounded. One negro was probably fatally shot.

THE collector of customs at El Paso, Tex., indignantly denies stories of fraud in the admission of Mexican silver lead ores and threatens libel suits.

PERSONS supposed to be well informed say the United States will not recognize the Chilean insurgents.

FIRE destroyed a lodging house in Chinatown, San Francisco. The charred remains of one Chinese woman were found in the ruins, and it was stated that five other Chinese women were burned to death.

WALTER A. FREEMAN, wanted at Forrest, Tex., for starting a terrible riot, has been arrested at Louisville, Ky.

IN an explosion at the Forest City oil well at Cornopolis, Pa., the works were destroyed and drillers badly injured.

ALL the last edition of the Detroit Commercial Advertiser and Home Journal has been seized for containing lottery advertisements and the officers of the company fined \$500 and costs.

THREE workmen were killed at Janesville, Wis., by the fall of a school building which they were raising.

BRITISH officers engaged in fighting the slave trade in East Africa declare that the trade is upon its last legs, and that the Brussels anti-slavery act will positively kill the whole business.

GEN. ALGER says the republicans of the west are for Blaine for president.

THE Japs imported to work the jirikobas at Chicago will have to return upon the contract labor law.

A LARGE meeting of prominent Philadelphia Irishmen decided to affiliate with the new Irish federation of America, which is against Parnell.

TRAGIC AFFAIR.

Col. S. N. Wood Shot Down in a Court Room.

A Man Who Took a Prominent Part in Kansas History From Pioneer Days to His Tragic Death.

HUGOTON, Kan., June 24.—This city was thrown into a ferment yesterday by the shooting of Col. Sam N. Wood by James Brennan. Col. Wood was in attendance upon the court, which is sitting here, and got into an altercation with Brennan over the former troubles over county seat wars and Brennan deliberately shot Wood down, killing him almost instantly.

The murder of Col. S. N. Wood, took place in the presence of his wife. Wood was shot three times, dying in a few moments.

After the shooting Brennan defied the officers and said that he would not be arrested by Sheriff Cann, of this county, but would allow Sheriff Weir, of Morton county, to take him, as he is a citizen of that county.

The arrest was made and Brennan is now in charge of Sheriff Cann, who received him from Weir directly after the arrest.

Brennan is recognized as one of the tough characters of this section and was one of the principal witnesses in the famous Cross murder trial which has recently been returned by the supreme court for a new hearing. He is one of the principal men in Hugoton and has been prominent in all the troubles over the county seat removal questions.

HIS EVENTFUL CAREER.—Col. Sam Wood was a native of Ohio. He was born at Mount Pleasant, December 30, 1825. He was the son of David and Esther Mosher Wood, Quakers. From early youth he was educated to uncompromising opposition to slavery and became an abolitionist of the most pronounced type. At the age of 19 he was a member of the liberal wing of the Ohio native county and in 1848 he was admitted to the bar in Morrow county.

An earnest opposer of the Kansas and Nebraska law, Wood moved to Kansas in 1854 to assert his principles in that state. He located near Lawrence, where he resided during the exciting times of 1855 and 1857. His bravery soon made him prominent in the anti-slavery party and he once took a prominent part in the early struggles, the history of his life being closely interwoven with that of Kansas as a territory. He was not only an effective stump speaker, but a fighter and incurred the hatred of the border ruffians. He was a candidate for member of the first territorial legislature, but met with defeat. At a meeting out of which he was expelled he was one of the principal speakers. He was a Kansas delegate to the Pittsburgh convention in 1856, at which the Republican party was first formed as a national organization and at the subsequent convention which nominated Fremont for the presidency.

Wood was an extremist in everything he did. His outspoken manner on any and all subjects of consequence often made him many a bitter enemy. He was once arrested for his political death. But he was irrepressible and would bob up serenely at the next state convention with as much energy as at the first. He was once arrested for his political death. But he was irrepressible and would bob up serenely at the next state convention with as much energy as at the first.

THE first home of this pioneer on Kansas soil was a claim taken in 1856 six miles west of Lawrence. Here he erected a small frame house for himself and his wife. He lived there for a short time only. He both wrote and spoke in the cause of the free state party. His contributions to the free newspapers of the day were numerous, scarcely an issue passing of all papers near his home but they contained one of those characteristic, rasping, personal articles in which he so delighted in attacking an enemy. He was a member of the Kansas Bible, having read it through more than twenty-five times. He had a happy faculty of quoting aptly fitting paragraphs in political arguments.

In 1857 Wood established the Kansas Press at Cottonwood Falls. The same year he was elected to the territorial legislature and re-elected in 1860. He was afterward elected to the senate and speaker of the house, made chairman of the judiciary committee. He was appointed collector of customs at Paso del Norte, Tex., by President Lincoln, but resigned at the breaking out of the war.

As captain of the Kansas ranger Wood won distinction at Wilson's creek and in other battles. He was removed to Missouri and placed at the head of Fremont's battalion and finally made lieutenant-colonel. After the war he was several times elected to the senate and house. He was speaker of the house in 1867. In that year he established the Chase County Leader. He was appointed judge of the ninth judicial district in 1867. During 1869 and 1870 he was engaged in the cattle business in Texas. In 1872 he left the republican party, which he had helped to found, and ardently supported Horace Greely for the presidency. From that time he advocated financial and labor reform, taking more advanced and radical grounds than either of the old parties. He edited the Kansas Greenbacker at Emporia from 1878 to 1879, and was editor-in-chief of the Kansas State Journal in 1881. The same year he was a candidate for congress from the Fourth congressional district and contested the election of Judge Peters.

Col. Wood was probably sent to the legislature as representative or senator as often, if not more often, than any other man in Kansas. If not a member of the legislature, his presence could most surely be relied upon during the entire session.

Col. Wood's career during the past three years has added to his notoriety, if not to his fame. First he became conspicuous because of the Stevens county troubles from which he absented himself when they became too warm. Then his well known ability as a prominent place among the counselors of the people's party. He was made clerk of the last house judiciary committee and outlined the course which the people's party took in much of its financial legislation. He early got into a quarrel with Speaker Elder and the two men were at outs most of the session.

His main fight during the legislature was to secure the impeachment of Botkin. He caused the impeachment proceedings to be instituted in the house and furnished the evidence which was submitted to the senate.

At the time of the trial of the Cook brothers at Paris, Tex., Wood was present and he the dispatches sent north which told of the drunkenness of Botkin and the action taken by the citizens of the town when the latter was forced to flee to escape their wrath. Returning home he began to work up the feeling against Botkin, and he systematically followed the matter through the house and the senate.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A carload of new wheat was shipped to Chicago from Sumner county on the 25th.

The wheat harvest in northern Kansas is reported as giving an extraordinary yield.

Larned wants to be an experimental station for producing rainfall by aerial disturbances.

The Capital Insurance Co. of Topeka has, at the request of the officers, been placed in the hands of a receiver.

Dr. J. W. B. Hewitt, one of the old settlers of Lyon county and a prominent allenceman, was killed by a Santa Fe engine the other day.

Belden, who was to have been hanged at Wichita on the 26th for the murder of Grant in Oklahoma, has been reprieved by the president until July 24.

A neighborhood quarrel led to a quarrel between Mrs. Mary Ryan and her husband at Leavenworth which resulted in Ryan shooting his wife twice, probably fatally.

The governor has appointed William M. Rice, of Fort Scott, director of the penitentiary to succeed W. H. McBride, appointed state insurance commissioner, and who will enter upon the duties of his office July 1.

Topeka grocery merchants have lately been suffering from the deceptions of forgers who made a business of passing forged checks for small purchases and receiving the change. The checks were uniformly of the denomination of \$5.

Spreading rails caused the ditching of an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe train near Thomas recently. The locomotive turned over and Fireman John Welsh was caught underneath and killed. The engineer, Peter Newcomb, suffered bad injuries.

A "poor widow with a large family of children" and a pleasing appearance has recently been "working" the business men of Salina. When she left it was learned that she had a comfortable bank account and she adopts this method of adding to it.

C. W. Brown and Sol Williams, living near Johnson City, had an old feud to settle and Williams threatened to whip Brown and the other day attempted to carry out the threat, when Brown emptied a shotgun into his adversary's body, killing him almost instantly. Both the men have families.

The board of railroad commissioners at a late meeting granted the demand of the people of Tisdale, Cowley county, and ordered the Missouri Pacific road to construct and open a station house of standard dimensions, with telegraph and express office, and to maintain a competent agent in charge on or before September 1.

Mrs. William Beeson attempted suicide at Topeka recently by taking poison. Timely discovery and medical aid saved her life. She is a dressmaker and some time since fell and broke her arm. This prevented her working and it was thought had something to do with her attempt at suicide. She has a husband and three children.

The other day Francis Titeler, aged 11 years, was playing at the mouth of an abandoned coal shaft at Weir City, when he was overcome by black damp and fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of twenty-eight feet. His father ran for the shaft and started down the ladder, when he, too, was overcome with the gas. Both were taken out dead.

Antonio Llana, the Mexican who cut a boy's throat with a razor near Garden City June 10, was arraigned in the district court the other day and pleaded guilty to the two charges of horse stealing and assault with intent to kill. For the former he received a sentence of nine years in the penitentiary and for the other twenty-one years. The boy, though fearfully bruised and gashed by his assailant, will recover.

Mrs. Claudia Keller, the young wife of the newly-installed Baptist minister of Leavenworth, had a startling encounter with a burglar at an early hour the other morning, and came near being murdered. About four o'clock she arose and went into an adjoining room to get a glass of water when she discovered some one crouching in the room. She restrained a strong impulse to scream and turned to go back, as though unaware of the presence of the burglar, when he struck her on the head, rendering her unconscious. The villain immediately afterward fastened a small rope around her neck with a loop and drew it up tight. She laid unconscious on the floor for over an hour, when her husband awoke from hearing her heavy breathing and with much trouble resuscitated her. The burglar escaped.

The senate committee appointed to investigate the state house construction has reported to the governor. The committee finds that the board of state house commissioners having in charge the erection of the main building of the state house had given proper attention to their duties; had acted with wisdom and discretion, and had conducted the business with absolute fairness and impartiality, guarding the interests of the state not only in the making of contracts, but what was of equal importance, keeping a watchful eye that all contracts were faithfully executed. Also that the material used in the construction was of the best quality, and that the work on the main building was far superior to that on either of the wings. The report is signed by Senators H. B. Kelley, Berry, Richter, Murdock and Howard.

KANSAS EDITORS.

Senator Plumb Gives His Experience and Some Advice to Kansas Editors at Clay Center—Tribute to the Country Press.

CLAY CENTER, Kan., June 27.—The feature of supreme interest in connection with the meeting of the editors of northwestern Kansas at Clay Center was the address of Senator Plumb. He did not arrive until 9 o'clock having been delayed by a washout between Kansas City and Lawrence.

The train on which he came also brought Maj. J. K. Hudson, Col. D. R. Anthony, George W. Martin, ex-Lieut-Gov. Riddle and other noted Kansans. Upon being introduced to the association Senator Plumb received a hearty and enthusiastic welcome. He spoke substantially as follows:

I feel that I am a sort of a false note on this occasion. I have very little idea of what the modern newspaper association is. My knowledge of journalism goes back to the earlier days and to the old matters of concern which used to engage editorial meetings thirty years ago, but I knew that in coming here I would find a Kansas crowd, which is always a model crowd, well dressed, well behaved, good natured, kind and appreciative. I come rather desiring to refresh my memory of the profession by hearing others speak, and I have really no copy on the hook. I find in my own experience, as the future narrows and grows less, that the past broadens and brightens, and I dwell with increasing pleasure upon the memories which this occasion renders so vivid. I am to-night simply a retired member of a profession which I have always loved and to which it has always been my hope to some day return.

It is now forty-two years since I left the home roof to answer an advertisement for a boy of 14, which appeared in a religious paper taken in my father's family. With 15 in my pocket I started out to walk the 75 miles which then seemed to me such a great journey. An apprenticeship which embraced two nights out of every week working an old-fashioned single roller finally fitted me for taking charge of an office and then for the amazing venture of buying a press of my own. That was at a time when the old parties were breaking up and the struggle in Kansas was making its impress on public affairs. My interest in the contest brought me to this state, and the ambition of becoming a part and parcel of the struggle caused me to establish the Emporia News. I can say with gratification that as the editor of that paper I at least earned the reputation of being a radical in politics. I look back upon all that experience as having been of great value to me, and I am fully persuaded that the elements of true education is service at the case.

With the advent of the daily paper in Kansas, there was much doubt as to the future usefulness of the weekly. But I am satisfied, and I think that experience has proved that the great agency in molding and enlightening public sentiment is the country weekly. It goes into the homes of the farmers and reaches a vast audience which the daily papers do not appeal to. There are a good many jokes about the poverty of the rural editor, but all the same the country newspapers continue not only to multiply in number but to grow in quality. Those in Kansas are better than are found in any other state. It could not be otherwise. It is the locale of the situation. Kansas ought to have the best papers. It has the most interesting and interesting history and the brightest people, and the standard of intelligence among the reading public determines largely the style of the papers.

This leads me to a few thoughts and suggestions as to the kind of a paper which is calculated to exert the largest influence for good. No paper can print all the news. No person has time to read all the news. To select from the great mass of current intelligence that which is best is a most instructive and a most difficult task.

To eliminate those things which illustrate the worst side of human nature and which ought not to be introduced into the family, and to give prominence to things which the people will be better for knowing, is the duty of the editor. As the population of the country thickens and the relations between the people become more intimate, new questions are constantly arising which demand earnest study and thoughtful consideration. To discuss these questions and to open up the way for their adjustment on a basis which will conserve the highest interests of society is the duty and the privilege of the journalist. Into this great domain of effort the newspaper man must go, and not without a sense of his great responsibility. We are apt to think that the weight of influence in fashioning public sentiment is in the great centers of population, but it is among the people of the inland and upland, where the blood is purer, where the air is more invigorating, where action is freer, where the great problems are to be worked out for the emancipation of society.

Noble L. Prentiss spoke in an interesting and felicitous manner of the mission and history of the press in Kansas, with which he became identified many years ago. In introducing him, President Valentine of the association observed that Mr. Prentiss had said more pleasant things about Kansas in a pleasant way than any man in the state, and there is no doubt that he has a rightful claim to that distinction. His address sparkled with bright sayings and was received with much favor.

Col. Anthony was called out and spoke for some time on newspapers, making a succession of hits which were greeted by continuous laughter and applause.

At the business meeting of the Editorial association of northwestern Kansas a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and it was decided to take out a charter under the state law. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: D. A. Valentine of the Clay Center Times, president; J. W. McBride, of the Cawker City Times, vice-president; J. L. Bristow, of the Salina Republican, secretary; C. B. Kirtland, of the Salina Journal, treasurer.

Salina was chosen as the next place of meeting, the time to be fixed by the executive committee.

Pinkeye Prevalent.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 27.—Pinkeye is prevailing among horses in Vandalia and vicinity to an alarming extent. Several valuable horses have died here within the last week, and others are seriously afflicted with the malady.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURIER

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

SAM.

Seemed like about the roughest, toughest job I ever had. Was a payin' for a license to get married, said my dad.

MR. JACK CONNYNGHAM.

A Comedy of Errors Caused by the Similarity of Names.

Mr. Jack Connyngham, aged forty-five, and his nephew, Jack Connyngham, twenty years younger, lived in Washington city.

stood around, furious at himself for missing his chance, until the evolutions of the dance brought Angela almost to his side as the last strains of the music were dying away.

said, and it was handed to him. Scanning it eagerly Jack saw with joy that it was his longed-for letter. A mischievous fate had tossed it into his uncle's unwilling hands.

"SCARLET FEVER HERE." Now a Linden Avenue Woman Will Use the Sign During the World's Fair.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE. —Grease may be removed from silk by applying magnesia to the wrong side.

Toronto and Return. We call the public's attention, especially school superintendents and teachers, to the fact that on account of the National Educational Association meeting to be held at Toronto, July 14th to 17th, the Jacksonville Southwestern Line and Santa Fe route will sell round trip tickets from St. Louis and all points on its line at ONE FARE, plus \$2 membership fee.



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A prompt return of your money, if you get neither benefit nor cure. Risky terms for the doctor, but safe and sure for the patient. Everything to gain, nothing to lose.

DOUBLE LIVES.

We all lead double lives. We laugh,
We sing, the while our hearts are sore
And bitter with a grievous pain.
Our lives are spent in two fold parts:
In adaptation's hollow form.
In giving up our inner selves
That we may please our fellow-men.

When in a silent mood we long
For nature's stillness and her charm;
For stately trees and leafy shade,
For dewy, fragrant, flowery path,
For cool gray rock and clinging vine,
For all the hushed, strange, magic deep
That haunts the wood in autumn time—
When sounds, that find their echoes sweet
In silent silver pools at night,
Call to our hearts in dulcet tones
And bid us wander forth alone
To hold sweet converse in the eve
With bird and tree, and flowing stream—
Then are we called by circumstance
To every common phase of life:
To wipe away the childish tear,
To give the kindly word to friend
Or neighbor who is sore distressed;
To smile perchance upon some one
To whom a smile is like a pearl
Of greatest price.

But may we not
Be building better than we know
In doing thus for others? Time
In its mysterious noiseless way
Shall rear a structure fair and true,
Whose stones shall brightest jewels be,
And every kindly word and deed
Shall find a holy niche within
That palace fair—whose towering walls—
Which we are daily building, when
We sacrifice our own desires
And lead these shining double lives—
Shall glorify rise beyond this earth.
—Helen N. Packard, in Springfield (Mass.) Re-
publican.

LITTLE PRINCE DUSTY.

By Kirk Munroe.

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CHAPTER X.—CONTINUED.

In the meantime, Arthur had been suddenly awakened from his nap, by a peculiar jarring jerk that accompanied the starting of the train, and by a loud barking from Rusty. For an instant the caboose stood still, though he could hear the other cars in motion. Then it began to move backward; at first very slowly, but increasing its speed with each moment. Although he did not realize in the least what had happened, the boy felt uneasy, and stepping to the door he looked out. Even to his inexperienced eye the situation was clear at a glance.

A coupling pin had broken, and the caboose was running away, down the steep grade the train had just climbed. "Quick, Uncle Phin!" he shouted. "Come here, quick!" and the old man, hobbling to the door, found the boy exerting all of his strength upon the iron brake wheel.

Together they tugged and strained at it, until at length they got the brake set, after a fashion. Of course not as Brakeman Joe's powerful arms could have done it, but so that its iron shoes ground with considerable force against the wheels.

At first it did not seem to have the slightest effect, and the car still rushed, at a fearful speed, down the mountain side, whirling around the sharp curves with sickening lurches that nearly threw its passengers off their feet.

Suddenly a new terror was added to the situation. From down in the valley came the shrill whistle of an approaching train, and they knew it was climbing the grade, toward them, on the same track. Now their runaway car struck a short place of comparative level, and its speed seemed to slacken.

If they could only set that brake up one more notch! It seemed impossible; but they did it, and red sparks began to fly from the grinding wheels.

They were certainly going slower, and at last, on the beginning of an abrupt curve, they stopped. Another hundred feet would have sent them flying down the steepest grade of the mountain.

Arthur bade Uncle Phin take one of the two red lanterns left in the car, and swing it from the front platform, then, with the other in his hand, he jumped

and fireman and conductor and the conductors of the sleeping-cars all crowded into the caboose to see and shake hands with the boy who had saved their lives. They wanted him and Uncle Phin and Rusty to go with them and travel to the end of the road surrounded by every comfort and luxury that their train could afford; but Arthur said he would rather stay where he was. This decision made Conductor Tobin and Brakeman Joe very happy, for they were so proud of their young "railroad man," as they called him, that they could not bear the thought of parting with him.

So, with many a full-hearted "God bless you!" and "we'll not forget you in a hurry," the trainmen of the "Atlantic express" went back to their places, and it rolled away over the mountains without its sleeping passengers being any



"TANK DE LAWD, MARSE KUNNEL, I'S FOUND YOU ONCE MO'!"

the wiser for what had happened. Nor did they ever know of the danger they had escaped; for passengers on railway trains are never told, if it can be helped, of their narrow escapes from accidents. It might make them timid about riding in the cars.

Only one passenger knew. He was an elderly gentleman who, unable to sleep, had been lying in a lower berth gazing out into the darkness through his uncurtained window. He knew of the sudden and unusual stopping of the train, had seen the swinging lanterns, and had noticed the engineer and conductors of his own train crowding into the caboose of freight No. 15. When the express was once more in motion he called the porter of the sleeping-car and made him tell all he knew of what had taken place.

When the story was finished the gentleman sighed regretfully, and said he wished he had known of it in time to go and see that boy for himself. He had no boys of his own, and had never cared much for them; but recent circumstances had caused him to change his mind, and long for one. He had even come to regard all boys with interest, and now the more he thought of the one who had in all probability saved his life, the more desirous he became of making the lad's acquaintance. He waited impatiently for morning, that he might talk the matter over with a young lady who occupied an adjoining section in the same car, and whom he addressed as "Nice Harriet."

She was intensely interested in what he told her of the events of the night; and, when he said: "I've a great mind to stop at Harrisburg and see the boy when that freight train comes in," she agreed that it was just the thing to do.

Thus it happened that, when freight No. 15 rolled slowly into the Harrisburg yard, some three hours behind the Atlantic express, the elderly gentleman and the beautiful young lady who called him uncle stood between the tracks gazing eagerly at its caboose.

Arthur was the first to see them; and for a few moments he gazed at them in speechless amazement. Then he cried: "Look, Uncle Phin! Look there! I do believe it's—" Before he could finish his sentence the old negro, who had glanced in the direction indicated, was hastening from the car with a most surprising activity, uttering confused exclamations of wonder and delight as he went.

The next moment Uncle Phin had seized the elderly gentleman by the hand, and was crying amid his choking sobs of joy: "Tank de Lawd Marse Kunnell! Tank de Lawd I's fonn' you once mo'!"

At the same time Arthur, who was but a few steps behind him, was almost smothered in the embrace of the young lady, who, after giving him one startled glance as he left the car, made a swift rush at him, and threw her arms about his neck, calling him, in the same breath, her dear little Prince Dusty, and her own Cousin Arthur.

Then Colonel Dale had to be told, over and over again, that this little hero was none other than the grandson whom his niece thought she had discovered, while visiting in Pennsylvania a few months before, and for whom they had since been searching in vain.

Rusty danced frantically about the excited group, with wild barking of delight, as though he fully understood the great happiness that had so suddenly and unexpectedly come to them; while Conductor Tobin and Brakeman Joe, and the other train men, gazed at the scene in silent amazement.

Two days later the happy party reached Dalecourt, where the rejoicings of the colored people over the homecoming of "Miss Virginia's boy" and their own "ill marse" were no less sincere than those in the stately mansion in which the voice of a happy child had been for so long unheard.

Uncle Phin, once more installed in his own little cottage under the magnolia trees, is regarded by all his dusky neighbors not only as a hero, but as one of the greatest of modern travelers. Rusty is probably the most petted dog in all Virginia; and as for Arthur, there is no happier, loving or more loved boy in the country than he. He has declared his intention of being a railroad man when he grows up, and is already directing his studies toward this end.

Although he seems much older and is much wiser than when this story opened, Miss Harriet still sees in him the same brave, dust-covered little

fellow whom she first met protecting Cynthia from the big dog, and every night, as she goes upstairs to take away his candle, just as he is dropping to sleep, she bends over him and says, softly:

"Good-night and pleasant dreams to you, my dear little 'Prince Dusty.'"
[THE END.]

LEARN TO BE POLITE.

A Road to Popularity That Will Never Prove Misleading.

It is never too early to begin to learn to be polite. I know a little girl, who is only twelve years old now, who for at least five years has written a letter acknowledging any courtesy received that she could not acknowledge by voice. She always answers all letters within a reasonable time; every little gift no matter how small, is acknowledged at once, and this has become such a habit that if any thing prevents her writing it distresses her greatly. Being polite is as much of a habit as is cleaning her nails or brushing her teeth. No one will ever hear her say that she has no time to return a call, or acknowledge any social attention. She will make a part of her duty to acknowledge and return social attentions as it is to keep her house clean, or care for her children, or do any of the things that our mothers have to do.

One of the pleasant things said of the late President Arthur is this, told by a famous photographer in an article in a popular paper, in giving his experience in his profession with Presidents of the United States:

"General Arthur, when President of the United States, made several appointments to come to my studio for a sitting. He was a busy man, but I never knew one who paid so much attention to the details of life as did he. He was scrupulous in his dress, and even in the manner of making an appointment; when he found that he could not give me the hour mentioned, he wrote me a courteous note with his own hand, said he was obliged to leave the city on business, but would return soon, and, when he did so, would at once come to my studio.

"I shall expect you to remind me of this promise," he said in a postscript, "for you know I am busy and may forget."

"It was not necessary to do this, for in a few days he called, gave two or three sittings, and I made some of the most satisfactory pictures of him that he ever had. He was as dignified and as easy under the fire of the camera as he would have been in a quiet party in his own home. He was very much interested in the work of photography, and how the impression was produced on the plate. Upon my invitation he went into the dark room with me and saw his picture developed. When the pictures were finished I sent them to him, and was astonished a day or two afterwards to receive a call from him in person to thank me for the work. After that he ordered many photographs, and of all the public men I have met more than any other impressed me with his ease of manner and courtliness."

Surely if any person were justified in excusing himself from these exacting courtesies it would be the President of this country; and if he could find time to be polite no one is so pressed that he could not if he wished.

Most of us think that it is not important, and through negligence lose many pleasant and helpful friends, and we can never begin too young to make friends, or to learn how to keep them, or to show our gratitude for attentions received, no matter how trivial.—Christian Union.

A SOLEMN FRATERNITY.

Wherein Undertakers Differ from the Mass of Mankind.

The gentlemen who provide humanity with its last lodging require no cards to designate their calling, or to indicate what they are ready to undertake for their defunct fellow-beings. It is written on their faces, in their deportment, on their habiliments—all over them. They are their own cards. If one was to meet an undertaker under the shadow of the pyramid, or at Spitzbergen, there could be no difficulty in recognizing him as a member of the funeral profession.

Undertakers, as a rule, are moral, estimable men, but they certainly do differ in aspect and manners from the mass of mankind. There is an indescribable air about them, which, for lack of a better word, we must call posthumous. Constant intercourse with the bereaved makes their voices mournful; for your undertaker ever assimilates his tones to those of his afflicted customers, and he thereby acquires a habit of talking as if he had lost all his friends. In like manner the "havior of his visage" becomes woe-begone past all remedy. His very smiles are only deadly-lively. Then there is a severe plainness about the cut of his black suit which, to say nothing of its melancholy hue, is a rebuke to worldly vanity and a solemn hint that fashion and frivolity are of small account when his duties are to be performed. Nevertheless, the craft is a highly respectable craft, and we have not a word to say against it.—N. Y. Ledger.

He Had Got On.

"I tell you, sir," said a real-estate agent at Boomopolis, "this is the place to get on. Look at me! I came here six years ago with nothing but the clothes on my back!"

"I suppose you have one hundred thousand dollars in bank now?"

"Not exactly; but, sir, I owe seventy-five thousand dollars."—Munsey's Weekly.

He Would.

"Now, then," said a patrolman who arrested a man on Michigan avenue the other day, "will you come along quietly?"

"I will," replied the prisoner. "It's the only way I can make the public believe that I am taking you to the cooler."—Detroit Free Press.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

A Campaign That Will Be of Great Benefit to National Democracy.

Having decided in advance to make the putative author of the McKinley bill and its acknowledged champion their candidate for governor, the Ohio republicans put as bold a face as possible on their action. The audacity with which they commended many of the outrages which their party has committed against justice and liberty will make some impression possibly upon those who admire that quality even when it is displayed in a bad cause. Still one can scarcely help suspecting that their sanguine professions are more than half insincere, and we may set it down as certain that whatever confidence they really feel is based upon a want of harmony which may exist among the democrats of the state.

It was, of course, out of the question to attempt to separate Mr. McKinley from the bill that bears his name. We call him the putative author of the bill because numerous representatives of monopolies, or would-be monopolies, have boasted that they themselves drew the clauses of the bill that proposed to tax the American people for their benefit. It is not easy, therefore, to determine how large a part of the bill was actually drafted by Mr. McKinley. However, the bill as it passed the house had his approval, or at least his assent, and he is entitled to the bad eminence of being its father.

We regret to note, however, that Mr. McKinley, in his speech to the Lincoln club, talked a good deal about reciprocity, and did not tell his audience that the tariff bill, as he drew it, and as it passed the house, had no reciprocity in it. We regret that he did not say that this was no oversight; that the secretary of state had been before the ways and means committee months before the bill passed the house, pleading for reciprocity in a different form from that in which it afterward got into the bill, and that his counsel was rejected and despised. The platform adopted commends reciprocity, also, but without any hint of the coldness which Mr. McKinley displayed toward it until the senate forced it upon him.

The platform commends the McKinley bill as the ablest expression of the principle of protection. Such an indorsement could hardly be withheld after the nomination of Mr. McKinley to head the ticket, but it is well-known that it does not express the views of many republicans in and out of Ohio. It was reported that a part of the committee on resolutions thought it a safer plan simply to indorse the general doctrine of protection. This view was overruled, but it will be observed that it was deemed best to put in a saving clause looking to such modifications of the measure "as changed conditions or experience may require." A little while ago republicans were declaring that "tariff tinkering" was in the nature of a misdemeanor or at least, if not of a graver crime, but now they tacitly admit that some modification even of the ablest expression of the doctrine of protection is likely soon to be needed.

The Ohio republicans are not yet convinced that the tariff on wool has outlived its usefulness as a resource for fooling the farmer. They menace the advocates of free wool among the manufacturers by declaring in favor of protection to the wool industry equal to that accorded to the most favored manufacture of wool. Now the tariff on some manufactures of wool exceeds 175 per cent. If Mr. McKinley is in favor of so much protection to wool, why did he not put it into his bill?

While the committee on resolutions were putting this wool clause into shape, other republicans were reading in the issue of the Chicago Tribune which appeared on the day the Ohio convention assembled, an article on "Mr. McKinley's Oppression of the Eastern Wool-growers," in which the decline of Ohio wool is noted and in which occurs this passage:

"Instead of the foreign wool producers paying the increased duties, as McKinley fancied they would, they are being paid by the wool-raisers of his own and neighboring states. The sheep farmers between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi are getting less for their fleeces than the prices which they grumbled about last November. Thus they are handing over of their own pockets the increased duties which the manufacturer pays on the imported mixing wools he must have, and they will continue to do so until congress legislates for their benefit."

When the wool-growers of Ohio note the indisputable decline of wool, and when good republican authority such as that above given can be quoted to show that Mr. McKinley is the cause of it, it is just possible that they will not be greatly impressed with the sop given them in the republican platform.

The canvass in Ohio this year must necessarily be one of education upon the tariff, and to that extent will be beneficial to the democratic party at large.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

RANK CORRUPTION.

When Harrison Bought Wanamaker He Made a Bad Bargain.

When Hon. John Wanamaker was promoted from a Philadelphia bargain counter to the elevated and responsible position of postmaster general of the United States, the people of the United States beheld the first open and acknowledged sale of a high public office by one of the great political parties. Wanamaker was taken into the cabinet, not because of his supposed executive ability, nor because he had the confidence or admiration of even a faction of the republican party. He was known personally to only a limited number of people in Philadelphia, and by reputation only to those who read his "bargain" advertisements in the Philadelphia papers. The country at large had never heard of him. The first intimate knowledge that the people gained of him was through the advertisements of Wanamaker & Brown's cheap clothing which postmasters were asked to circulate shortly after Hon. John became comfortably settled in office.

He was made postmaster general simply because he raised \$400,000 for the big corruption fund by which Harrison's election to the presidency was purchased in 1858. To a man of Mr.

Wanamaker's enterprise the office was cheap at that price. The firm of Wanamaker & Brown doubtless made some money, though not so much as was expected, through the advertisements which Hon. John caused to be circulated by postmasters. In the light of subsequent events it is probable that if he could have gotten his postal telegraph scheme to work there would have been "millions in it" for the republican party and for the saints of the republican party. Instead of being squeezed in his stock jobbing operations by Jay Gould, Mr. Wanamaker might have danced gleefully upon the financial coffin of the great Wall street operator.

But it begins to look as if the Harrison administration is gradually finding out that it sold itself too cheap; gave itself away, in fact, when it let Wanamaker in for \$400,000. The scandal of the Keystone bank is slowly permeating too many branches of the government in Washington to be at all comfortable to the occupants of the white house. The derelictions of official duty already shown in connection with that bank point strongly to the conviction that men who are dishonest enough to use money corruptly in politics are also dishonest enough to resort to crooked practices in order to get their money back with interest.

The Harrison administration owes its existence to shameless fraud and corruption practiced in the election of 1888. Mr. Harrison owes his office largely to bribery and purchase. If his latter months in the white house shall be clouded with scandalous exposures of his associates, it will be simply another case of the engineer blown skyward with his own dynamite cartridge.—St. Louis Republic.

THE TIN PLATE HUMBUG.

Phenomenal Decline of the Productive Capacity of the Industry.

The output of domestic tin plate has fallen off in the office of the Cleveland Leader, as well as in the columns of certain other McKinley papers. On May 21 the Leader said, in an editorial paragraph relating to a meeting of "the tin plate manufacturers of the United States":

"It was reported that mills now in working order in the United States are turning out tin at the rate of 60,000 tons a year."

"That is to say, that American manufacturers were at that time making tin plate at the rate of 134,400,000 pounds, or 1,200,000 boxes, per annum. But the Leader said on June 9, about three weeks later:

"No protectionist expected that any great amount of American tin plate would be made until the higher duty went into effect. What was counted on was that arrangements would be made for its manufacture, and this has been done. Small quantities have been made and sent out over the country as samples."

Here is a phenomenal decline of the productive capacity of the industry in less than three weeks from 134,400,000 pounds per annum to "small quantities sent out over the country as samples." The remainder of the editorial article from which our second extract is taken is composed chiefly of the customary references to the "lies" and "free trade howls" of journals that are unwilling that the people should pay millions of dollars for these "samples."—N. Y. Times.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

—If Maj. McKinley will now condescend to put his ear to the ground he will hear his doom in the slogan: "The Campbells are coming."—St. Louis Republic.

—Mr. McKinley at Columbus said the republican party could look backward or forward. If it is glory and victory it is after the farther backward it looks the better defined will be the objects.—Chicago Globe.

—It will not be for the lack of practical object lessons if workingmen and women fail to understand the tariff question this year. President Cleveland in 1887 told them that it was not a theory they must look at, but the facts.—Albany Argus.

—It does not make Mr. Sherman any warmer to know that the republicans of the Ohio convention cheered Mr. Foraker until they were hoarse. The Ohio republicans evidently prefer a buckfuss to a financier.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—President Harrison apparently took advantage of Secretary Blaine's temporary disablement to push to a conclusion the negotiations for a closed season in Behring sea. Mills, Elkins, et al. are no doubt convinced by this time that one of Blaine's anchors to windward has dragged badly.—St. Louis Republic.

—Another of the "beneficial effects of the McKinley bill" is to be seen in Fall River, where 32,000 mill operators are to suffer a cut in wages. Napoleon McKinley, republican candidate for governor of Ohio in search of a vindication, will not dwell upon this fact in his speeches this summer and fall.—Chicago Herald.

—The great American tin-plate industry which was to cripple and dwarf the Welch platers and shut up the Cornwall mines, to say nothing of the wildest dreams of the most avaricious free trader, has joined Hans Breitmann's party and is lost in the Ewigkeit.—Boston Transcript (Rep.)

—Noting the fact that children are working in Cincinnati for wages as low as six cents a day the working woman is listening for protests from Senator Sherman or Maj. McKinley, yet hears none about these Ohio children. It does not believe in that kind of protection but wants the babies protected from the mills and factories.—Keokuk Constitution-Democrat.

—Maj. McKinley says the democrats are pledged now to impede if they can the prosperity of the country until after the next presidential election and that "their tariff legislation would benefit every country but their own." What rot is this to come from a man who sets up as a statesman! Of course Maj. McKinley does not entertain such an idea, and in pretending that he does he merely advertises his belief in popular credulity and ignorance.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—The laundries in Rutland, Vt., are now run by electric power.

—A new switch for electrical work looks like an ordinary door bolt. When the bolt is thrown forward it makes a contact between two lugs on a split copper ring. When thrown back the contact is completely broken.

—The number of sentinels in the garrison at Halifax has been reduced nearly one-half, and instead, electric bells have been substituted, which are attached to the sentry boxes and connected with the guardrooms, so that the sentries can send in a prompt alarm to the guard.

—Report comes from Canada that Dr. Selwyn, of the dominion geological survey, has hit upon a new insulating material in the shape of petroleum-saturated sand, of which immeasurable quantities exist in the Athabasca district. It has been tried by Mr. Girborne, the dominion electrician, and is reported upon most favorably, especially for underground wires.

—R. S. Hunter, one of the leading mine owners in Colorado, says that electricity opens up a new era in the production of silver. The reason of this statement is that many of the high mountain mines have been almost valueless because of the expense of transporting fuel to them. Now through the utilization of water power with the electric motor these mines can be operated cheaply, and a notable increase of output may be looked for.

—A writer in an electrical journal has proposed to measure thought by means of the heat developed within the brain acting upon a thermopile. The proposition was received in some quarters with considerable skepticism. The thing, however, can easily be done. Not long ago a celebrated electrician stated that he could "think a hole through an inch board," and by connecting a drill so that it could be actuated by the current produced he actually did it.

—One of the novelties at the St. Pan-crast exhibition in London, Eng., was a sausage machine driven by electric motor. In conjunction with this machine it has been proposed to employ an electro heating attachment, whereby the savory dish can be delivered cooked and smoking hot to the purchaser. It begins to look as if the shrewd individual who conceived the idea of a universal pig-utilizing machine, into which the animal could be put at one end, to emerge at the other as cured hams and blacking brushes, was no visionary, but only a prophet a little in advance of his times.

—A new lamp has appeared which will be a boon to those who are anxious to save the eyes all unnecessary strain while carrying on all clerical work. This lamp is designed especially for desks or tables where it is desirable to concentrate a bright light for writing or reading, while the eye is afforded the maximum amount of rest possible. The sides of the lamp are almost straight, while the bottom or large end is as nearly flat as possible. It is claimed that the straight lines provide better reflecting surfaces, and prevent as much as possible uneven intensities of light upon the object. The inside of the butt and the outside of the globe are silvered and the incandescent filament is actually surrounded on three sides by a mirror, reflecting all the light downward. While the lamp may be placed on a level or a little above the level of the eye, no light strikes the eye directly from the lamp, as the silvering is covered and protected by an opaque substance.

TRUE POLITENESS.

The Difference Between That Quality and Frankness.

Frankness is commonly regarded a virtue, yet frankness is too often unkindness. Our frank friend is not the friend whom we love best. We may have great respect for him, but we do not enjoy his society as we do that of our polite friend. We never part company with our frank friend with a light heart and a beaming face. No; we hasten away from him to our polite friend to get our tranquility restored, as we hasten for a spoonful of strawberry jam after taking quinine.

Politeness is another name for kindness; and, leaving out of account all affected politeness, is it not politeness that makes life worth living? Frankness frowns upon our faults, and tells us of them with saucy relish. Politeness ignores our faults and loves us for what we wish to be. Frankness scans our clothes and makes haste to tell us of any defects. Politeness sees something to praise in our attire, and if there are any blemishes it fails to see them.

The friend whom we say has the virtue of frankness, is to one who exclaims: "What a pity it is you are growing so gray! It makes me sad to see you growing old and getting crows' feet around your eyes." Our polite friend sees the gray hairs and crows' feet, perhaps, but he ignores them. He sees something to compliment instead, and makes us forget we are growing old.

We instinctively avoid our frank friend who accosts us with: "What is the matter? Are you sick? You look awfully sorrowful." But we would cross the street to meet the polite friend who says: "Ah, a fine morning! Or is it your bright face that makes the morning seem so fine?"

Pray, what is the value of this so-called frankness? If we are sorrowful or have moth patches, or are losing our youthful roundness of feature, or have a boil on our nose, you may depend upon it we know it without being told of it. We keep a looking-glass at home, every one of us, and know a little better than anybody else how homely we are, and the frankness that wants to keep telling us of our blemishes is nothing but maliciousness under a cloak.

Blessings on the polite friend who ignores all our blemishes and makes us forget them ourselves. Blessings on the man who makes us feel we are not unpleasant if we are homely. Blessings on the man who thinks so well of us that it inspires us to perfect living in order to deserve his approval. Blessings on the polite man, the sunshine of the world.—Farm and Fireside.



"GOD BLESS YOU, LAD: YOU'VE DONE A THING THIS NIGHT THE OLDEST TRAINMAN ON THE ROAD MIGHT WELL BE PROUD OF."

to the track, and ran, at the top of his speed, around the curve ahead of them. He was not a second too soon; for within a hundred yards of the caboose he was nearly blinded by the sudden glare of an approaching headlight. Standing steadily in the middle of the track, he swung his danger signal to and fro, until he could feel the hot breath of the approaching monster, and then he sprang aside.

Its powerful air-brakes were already at work, and the "Atlantic express" filled with sleeping passengers, came to a standstill within a few feet of the runaway caboose, just as the freight engine bumped softly against it from the other direction.

As Conductor Tobin picked Arthur up in his arms and carried him back to the caboose there were blinding his eyes, and he said: "God bless you, lad! You've done a thing this night the oldest trainman on the road might well be proud of doing."

The runaway caboose was hauled up to where the rest of its train was waiting on the siding, and the Atlantic express followed slowly. Here it stopped for a few minutes, while the engineer

A Kansas man, occupying an official position which requires him to travel all over that state, offers a very sensible explanation of the quiet condition of trade among the merchants. He says that the principal object now of every farmer in Kansas is to pay what he owes, and that the past year has witnessed the cancellation of a large volume of mortgage indebtedness. This liquidation is going on at a rapid rate in all localities, and its effect on trade has been somewhat depressing.

Chairman J. R. Blackshire, of the Democratic County Central Committee, has received the following address from Chairman W. C. Jones, of the State Committee. Every Democrat in the State should carefully read it and act on the good advice given:

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TOPEKA, KAN., June 11, 1891.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee held in the Ryus House, Kansas City, Kan., June 6th, 1891, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

First.—It is earnestly recommended to the Democrats of the several counties in the State that they preserve and maintain their party organization intact so as to be ready for the great political battle of 1892. And that Democratic clubs be organized in each county and the chairman of the State Central Committee be notified of such organization by the secretary of such clubs, in order that proper literature may be sent them by the National and Congressional Committees and other kindred Democratic organizations, for their education upon the political questions of the day.

Second.—That the chairman of the committee be instructed to communicate this resolution to the chairman of the several county committees in the State.

In the discussion of the political situation by the Executive Democratic Committee, at Kansas City, Kan., on the 6th instant, it was well understood that a very different state of affairs existed in many counties in this State, and the Democracy of the State would have to rely upon the good judgment of the local county committees to handling and dealing with all matters in the coming county campaigns this fall.

It was a pleasure for me to assure the committee at that meeting of the faithful services, good judgment and energetic effort made by the chairman and their committees in almost every county in the State during the memorable campaign of last fall. And while we were only in part successful, it was only by the well directed effort of the Democracy and their magnificent organization in many counties that compose the overthrow of the Republican party in Kansas, and displaced five Congressmen and one United States Senator with an equal number of gentlemen who are pledged to support only those measures most beneficial to the whole people and a platform, all worthy planks which have been contained in the Democratic platform for years, and battled for by our Democratic Statesmen in Congress at almost every session.

I hope and believe they will redeem their pledges. I believe that in all cases where the Democracy and the Alliance or People's party form a coalition this fall, for the purpose of making certain the defeat of the Republican county ticket, you should call your committee together and from them select a Conference Committee to confer with committee of equal number from the Alliance or People's party, and this joint Conference Committee agree to the particular offices to be filled at the Alliance; then you should call a regular Democratic county convention, perfect the organization of your Democratic county committee, if you wish to make any changes, you then proceed to regularly nominate that portion of the county ticket allotted to the Democracy by the Conference Committee, and by resolution adopted that portion of the ticket nominated by the Alliance, and the Alliance should also in convention assembled, regularly nominate that part of the ticket allotted them by the Conference Committee, and by resolution indorse that portion of the ticket nominated by the Democracy. This plan will preserve, perfectly intact, both organizations and make them doubly effective in the local campaigns this fall, and make the overwhelming defeat of the Republicans in this State certain in 1892. But under no circumstances should your local Democratic organization be abandoned, and if the Alliance or People's party are not willing to treat the Democracy fair, you should place a full Democratic ticket in the field and fight hard for its success, but in any event keep your party organization perfect.

Please inform me of the action of the Democracy in your county, that all parties have nominated that will.

Respectfully,
W. C. JONES, Chairman.
W. C. HANKINS, Temp. Sec.

BURIAL OF S. N. WOOD.

The remains of Col. S. N. Wood, whose tragic death was announced in last week's COURANT, arrived at Strong City, at 1 o'clock, a. m., Saturday, having been carried a distance of seventy-five miles overland, from Hugoton to Hartland, the nearest railroad station to the scene of the tragedy, and from there, by rail, to Strong City. They were accompanied by Mrs. Wood, who was an eye witness to the brutal murder of her husband, and who was by his side during the few minutes that he lived after having received the fatal wounds, and who saw him draw his last breath, that breath which was the signal that his spirit had been released from its earthly tabernacle and taken flight to that land from whence no traveler ever returns; by David Wood, a son of the deceased, and wife and Mrs. Florence Abbott, daughter of the deceased, of Ouray, Colorado, J. D. M. Wood, Indian Agent at Ponca, I. T., a brother of the deceased, and Jont Wood, a brother of the deceased, and wife, of Herrington, as also J. C. Gerrard and L. Farmer, of the Woodside Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which Col. Wood was a member; viz: J. C. Gerrard, L. Farmer, W. P. McClure, J. E. Smithe, E. M. Watrous and J. E. Thomas, the first two of whom acted as pall bearers at the funeral and burial that afternoon. On arrival at the Strong City depot the remains were taken to the Hall of Felix Lodge I. O. O. F., of that city, of which Lodge the Colonel had been a member, and they remained there until 1 o'clock, that afternoon, at which time they were taken hence and conveyed to the Presbyterian church in Cottonwood Falls, escorted by a very long funeral cortege, the pall bearers being J. C. Gerrard and L. Farmer, of the Woodside Lodge; G. K. Hagans and H. Chamberlain, of Felix Lodge, Strong City; John Zimmerman, of Wm. Cougher, of Angola Lodge, Cottonwood Falls. Because of the heavy weight of the casket, zinc and wooden boxes and their contents, C. I. Maule and G. W. Crum, of Felix Lodge, were appointed to assist in bringing the remains down stairs from Felix Lodge room. On arrival at the church the remains were not taken from the hearse because the casket in which they were contained was sealed in a zinc box, but those in attendance entered the church which had, long before the hour appointed for the services to begin, been well filled with people from this town and from near and distant parts of the county, who had come hither to pay their respects to an old settler of Chase county, a pioneer of Kansas, a man who, perhaps, had been to their aid in their time of need, and who had tried and true friend in season and out of season, or perhaps, with whom they had had bitter contentions, in years long gone, the wounded feelings from which had been healed over and forgotten by the laps of years, and the thoughts of the good that was in the man who had lived so long in their very midst, and without whose name no history of Kansas, or even of Chase county, would be complete, and by their presence at his funeral, to give expression to their most heartfelt feelings of condemnation of the manner of his death, and show to his widow and children that the people of this county have hearts and sympathies with them in their sudden and sad bereavement. Among the mourners, besides the relatives of the deceased, whom we have already mentioned, we noticed Hon. S. M. Wood, a brother of the deceased, and wife, of Elmdale, and Wm. L. Wood, a son of the deceased, and wife, of Fox creek; also Judge W. C. Webb and wife; Col. A. C. Mackey, a law partner of the deceased; J. C. Soul, editor of the "Kansas Farmer"; J. E. Lineburner, manager of the "Topeka Advocate"; J. S. Mersted, manager of the Postal Telegraph System, and Hon. W. F. Rightmire, all of Topeka; E. Lindsey, reporter of the "Kansas City Star"; Prof. C. Vincent, of Winfield, and Judge F. Doster, of Marion. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many had to remain outside. The funeral procession was the longest that ever left this city, and the remains were laid to rest in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of this city, beside those of his daughter, Dairie Wood.

When all had been seated in the church the services were begun by F. P. Cochran, Master of Ceremonies, of Angola Lodge I. O. O. F., of which Lodge the deceased had been a member, announcing a song by the choir, consisting of Misses Stella Kerr and Anna K. Lockwood and F. D. Replogle and E. F. Holmes, with Mrs. J. H. Meercer as organist, at the conclusion of which Col. A. C. Meckey read a farewell letter of Col. Wood to his family, written about five years ago, when the Colonel was very sick and did not expect to get well, in which he requested that his funeral be conducted with little show, and that no priest nor minister be allowed to preach at his burial; and in which he expressed a belief that while his body would return to the dust from whence it came, his spirit would go onward and upward, to a higher glory than that which can be had on earth, and yet it would know what is going on here below. After the reading of this letter, J. D. M. Wood, of Ponca, I. T., made a few and touching remarks, in eulogy of his brother. He was followed by the Hon. W. F. Rightmire, who spoke most eloquently of the good that was in the life of him whom he had known most intimately for the past few years, but whose presence will be no more among men. Judge W. C. Webb, who had known the Colonel for twenty-five years and who had heard of him forty years ago, then delivered a short address, in which he briefly outlined the life history of the deceased; and, at the conclusion of his remarks, the funeral procession again formed and the remains were taken to the grave yard, where Judge F. Doster made a most touching and eloquent little address; after which the Odd Fellows concluded their services, and the remains of S. N. Wood, of Kansas, were left in the tomb to await the coming of the resurrection morn. The choir sang between each of the addresses made at the church.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. Editor:—Please to permit us, through the medium of your paper, to extend to all our kind friends and neighbors who so generously came forward and gave to their aid and sympathy in the hour of our bereavement of a husband and father, the most sincere thanks of each and all of us; and may the good God, who alone can cure mortal wounds, who alone can stop the flow of bleeding hearts, be ever near them, to keep them well and free from harm, and reward them for their gentleness and kindness and courtesies.

Mrs. S. N. Wood,
David Wood and wife,
W. L. Wood and wife,
Mrs. Florence Abbott.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
Catarrhal Deafness Cured. No More Use For Ear Trumpets.
Triumph at Last.
An infallible remedy for the cure of catarrh and deafness in all its stages, by one who has been a great sufferer from catarrh and almost total deafness. No catarrh or slimy green and yellow sticky matter discharging from the nose. No deafness. No noisy crackling sounds in the head. No mucous matter lodging in the throat. No occasional hacking cough with throwing up slimy green and yellow sticky matter. It is a blessing that words cannot describe.

PERSONAL NOTE BY EDITOR.
We have traveled a few miles in our lifetime, and know what it is to be uncomfortably housed in a poorly upholstered car and rudely tossed up and down on old iron rails that are laid on a dirt road bed. We have seen there, however, it was always on other roads than the Santa Fe. Their main line between Chicago and Denver is hard to beat. Cannon-spoed over the elegant roadway is as pretty a bit of workmanship as Messrs. Pullman ever turned out. Each vestibule sleeper is low rate, and the service is as good as a first-class. The cars, library cars and day cars have all carefully adapted to the traveler's every want. The "rightly named" the most comfortable line.

INGERSOLL ON CALIFORNIA.
In a recent magazine article, Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, the noted writer, says: "The climate of southern California in winter closely resembles that of Egypt. Its winter is constant, and its dryness is proverbial. The only complaint made is that it is too nearly perfect. Outside is bred in the Eastern States, and now and then a cooling storm would give them a grateful sensation. This southern climate meets with no favor from the man who has just fled from a superstitious wetness and chilling gloom. To him, perpetual summer seems a cruel paradise, and to the invalid dread the advance of disease the still and arid atmosphere is as bad as the heat of the Pacific Coast is via Santa Fe Route. Weekly excursions in Pullman tourist sleepers at \$1.00, and at \$1.50, to G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., for folder.

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 Woodstock Park, in the famous Pike Pass, will be lovelier than ever, this year. They are in directly reached via Santa Fe Route. Cheap tourist tickets now on sale, good until Oct. 31st returning. Inquire of C. C. Comer, local agent, Santa Fe Route.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.
There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, in the school building, at Cottonwood Falls, on Thursday afternoon, July 2, beginning at 1:30, and continue on Friday, July 3d, beginning at 8 o'clock. TIEO. B. MOORE, Co. Supt.

Ritner's Commercial College,
SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGISH TRAINING SCHOOL.
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI
Teaches Book-Keeping, Banking, Penmanship, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Short-hand, Type Writing and Telegraphy, including a course of ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING.

THIS INSTITUTION occupies seven large, well-lighted and ventilated rooms in the new Y. M. C. A. building, and in all respects the most complete, best conducted, arranged and disciplined in the country. Full information and circulars sent free. Address, P. RITNER, A. M., Pres., Feb. 19-40-80, St. Joseph, Mo.

CAN YOU REMEMBER DATES?
"My Memory" is a sensational arithmetic, will learn you how. For circulars, address, Bert P. Mill, Schaller, Iowa.

PENSIONS.
THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.
Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled; Dependent widows, and parents now dependent, whose names do not appear on the list of pensioners, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.
D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.
For Feeble People; Gentlemen, Ladies, Youth; Athletes or Invalids, who are suffering from general debility, takes up but 8 in square floor-room; new scientific, durable, comprehensive, 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engagements, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York.

Important to Ladies Only.
We want a woman in every county to establish a Corset Parlor for the sale of Dr. Nicola's Celebrated Spiral Spring Corsets and Clips, warranted never to break, will not wear any other corset. Wages \$40 to \$75 per month and expenses; we furnish Complete Stock on Consignment; \$5.00 outfit free; include 15 cents stamps to pay postage, etc.; address, W. C. JONES & CO., 25 East 14th St., New York.

J. A. GOUDIE, DEALER IN FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC. STRONG CITY, KANSAS. MAKES A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING. B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS. ERIE MEAT MARKET. SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors. Dealers in All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

JOHNSON & FIELD CO. RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of "THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANING 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. Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use. The Land Rollers 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 this firm.—E.L.T.W.

WINDENWOOD COLLEGE. HIGHER EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES. ST. CHARLES, MO. (near St. Louis) Course full and thorough. Location beautiful and beautiful. Art and music specialties. Christian Home School. \$50 for catalogue, etc., address, ROBT. IRWIN, D. D., Pres't.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS. Complete Ready For Use. \$35 to \$80. FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS NO DANGER! HANDSOME! FOR THEINVESTOR. Over 26 Years in Use all Over the World. No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its cost. CHAPMAN & CO., MADISON, INDIANA.

YEARS OF VARIED EXPERIENCE. In the Use of CURA. We Alone own for all Dis- TIVE METHODS, that and Control orders of. FREE BOOK. FOR A LIMITED TIME FREE. MEN Who have weak or UNDEVELOPED, or diseased organs, who are suffering from general debility, and any Excesses, or if GUARANTEED to If they can STOPPED, our method and afford a CURE! REAL HOPE 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. Remember, no cure unless we use the methods, appliances and secret- cures that we employ, and we claim that we have never failed. THE MEDICAL NEWS. 2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

SUCCESS! THE success of the Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company is already assured. Within the past eight (8) weeks we have located a colliery, (and a good one, too) a roller process flouring mill, stone and barrel factory (with a pay roll of \$3,000 per week to start with), a planing mill and another woodworking establishment. Seven brick stores are in process of erection on the public square, because the trade of the town absolutely demands them. We still want a sash, door and blind factory, and there is not another such place in America for one to succeed in. Our splendid oak timber ought to encourage some enterprising person to start a furniture factory. The market is certain, for the South is developing so fast. Many residences are being built, everything prosperous, everybody busy. NOW is a good time to visit Lawrenceburg. You can see the crops on the ground and the fruits on the trees. Just think of it, all this prosperity, and we have not been asked for one dollar of bonus. The natural advantages of Lawrenceburg would make a city of it and you CAN NOT STOP IT. It would be a splendid place for a cigar and tobacco factory, as Lawrence County raises good tobacco. Farmers, write to W. R. King, Lawrenceburg, Tenn., for list of cheap and good farms. As summer is coming on many are looking for a suitable resort, combining healthfulness, good water, cool nights, good society and quiet (with, perhaps, a little fishing and bathing). LAWRENCEBURG HEIGHTS comprises all these requirements. THE LAWRENCEBURG HEIGHTS COMPANY has 619 beautiful lots on Good Creek, big, mostly covered with law trees, and very beautiful, which it proposes to make into an elegant and exclusive resort. One of THESE LOTS TO FIRST PURCHASERS, for \$25 for inside and \$50 for corner; CASH. Titles are perfect. Lots 50x150 feet, every lot good. In order to get more such interested in Lawrenceburg vicinity, this company has undertaken to help the Lawrenceburg Heights Company to dispose of some of its holdings. Every person buying one of these lots, will make several hundred per cent. on his investment. The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company will make selection of lots for non-resident investors. Remit by New York or Chicago Draft. The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company has not offered any of its lots for sale, but will place a few on the market June 1st, at \$500 per front foot for resident lots in good location. Terms, one-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 6 per cent. interest. No such investment was ever offered. Every lot we own is good, there is not a bad lot in our plan. Send for prospectus. Address the company at Lawrenceburg. The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, or Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over \$100.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No agents to explain here. Full information FREE. TRICE & CO., AUGUSTA, GAINE. YOU WANT ONE OF THE CELEBRATED JACKSON CORSET WAISTS. MADE ONLY BY THE Jackson Corset Co. JACKSON, MICH. LADIES who prefer not to wear stiff and rigid Corsets, are invited to try them. They are approved by physicians, endorsed by dress makers, and recommended by every lady that has worn them. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent, 66 RICHARDSON BLOCK, CANNONVILLE, TENN. Canvasers Wanted. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. WOVEN WIRE FENCING. BEST STEEL WIRE. WIRE ROPE SELVAGE. ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST for Lawns, Gardens, Farms, Ranches and Railroads. PRICES REDUCED. Sold by dealers. FLETCHER AND McULLLEN'S POULTRY NETTING, New Invention. No sagging! No sagging! Extra Heavy Netting. The Ketchikan Wire Fence Co., Chicago, Ill. SAVE YOUR CHILD'S LIFE! If your little one should be taken TO-NIGHT with Membranous Croup, what would you do? What physician could save his life? BOLDEN'S CROUP REMEDY. In a thousand, harmless powder, and is the only safeguard. In 30 years it has never failed. Order NOW from your drug store or from THE BOLDEN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, N.Y. THE LADIES' FAVORITE. THE LIGHT GUINNESS.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS: KANS., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor away, / 'Tis to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks.

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

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

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R. Table with columns for destinations: EAST, WEST, and MIXED, and rows for various stations like Cedar Grove, Elm Dale, Evans, Strong, Ellnor, Saffordville, etc.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line for the first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Raining again, this morning. Henry Bonewell was out to Marion, Monday. Joe King, of Emporia, was in town, this week. James McNeel is on the sick list, this week. Guy Johnson, of Cedar Point, was in town over Sunday. James Roach, of Strong City, has gone to Austin, Texas. Roasting ears, watermelons and ripe tomatoes on the market. David Biggam, of Strong City, was down to Topeka, last week. Miss Lotta Ryan, of Strong City, has gone to Pueblo, Colorado. Frank Danb is now working at the livery stable of J. G. Atkinson. Vol Gassett, of Council Grove, was visiting in Strong City, last week. Miss Nannie Pugh will teach in the Lawrence High School, next year. All the bids for building addition to school-house in this city were rejected. Twenty-five men are now at work at the Lantry crushers, west of Strong City. Ray Hincley went to Concordia, Tuesday, to join a traveling musical band. Miss Hattie Perriro, of Strong City, has returned from her visit to Olpe. The County Commissioners will meet, in regular session, Monday, July 6. Miss Eva Kilgore, of Strong City, has returned from her visit at Muncie, Indiana. Theodore Fritze, of Strong City, went out to Marion, Tuesday, on business. A wooden awning has been placed in front of Jabin Johnson's store building. Mrs. Geo. B. Carson and son have returned home from their visit at Emporia. Mrs. J. M. Tuttle and daughter, Myra, were visiting at Lincolnville last week. Mrs. Ches. M. Frye and her son, Neale, have returned from their visit at Chetopa. Hon. J. S. Doolittle returned home, Monday, from his cattle ranch in New Mexico. Mrs. David Harris, at Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s quarry, is very low with brain fever. Mr. A. Z. Scribner is walking on crutches, having cut his foot with a moving machine. B. Lantry, of Strong City, recently sold a car load of mules to the Santa Fe R. R. Company. Miss Stella Davidson, of Strong City, visited Miss Flossie Myers, in Emporia, last week. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kirk, of Kansas City, who were visiting at Strong City, have returned home. Mrs. Barbara Gillett was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Jackson, at Burlington, last week. Manie Scribner left, Monday morning, for Cass county, Iowa, his old home, to remain there. Born.—on Tuesday, June 23, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weibrich, of Strong City, a daughter. Supplies for all kinds of sewing machines are constantly on hand at R. L. Ford's jewelry store.

The Emporia Brass Band will furnish music at the 4th of July celebration at Strong City. The people of the south end of the county will celebrate the 4th of July, in grand style, at Matfield Green. Mrs. W. H. Cushing, nee Nellie Lantry, of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, is visiting at her parents', in Strong City. Mr. John Frew's mother and his daughter, of Strong City, have returned home from their visit at Chicago, Ills. Miss Belle Moore, of Wellington, who was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Zeno Morgan, has returned home. Michael Jordan, of Leavenworth, made a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, recently. Mrs. G. B. Carson, who was visiting at her son's, Mr. Geo. B. Carson, has returned to her home, at Rich Hill, Mo. Capt. D. C. Ellsworth and family are now occupying their own house, on South Cottonwood avenue, in Strong City. Mrs. Frank Miller, of Strong City, who had been in the hospital at Emporia for three months, returned home, last week. Mrs. D. C. Allen and Miss Burt Conaway, of Toledo, are visiting their brother, W. S. Conaway, railroad agent at Courtland. Col. K. Hagans, of Strong City, will be in command of the Calathumpians, at the 4th of July celebration at that place. A. Ferlet went to Hamilton, Greenwood county, Saturday, to visit his farm near that place, and returned home, Monday afternoon. Besides the Wheeler & Wilson, and the Domestic, R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is also agent for the Standard, a most excellent sewing machine. Born.—On Saturday, June 27, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. John Judd, of Rock creek, a son. "Dick" says he will celebrate the Fourth at home. The Chase County Fair Premium List is now out, having been printed and bound in sixteen days from the time it was given to the printer. Miss Minnie Davis, of New York, who is visiting at Mr. H. S. F. Davis's, on Peyton creek, will return home, about the middle of July. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard McCabe and daughter, Miss Julia, of Bazaar, and Messrs. Wm. Hillert and W. C. Giese were down to Emporia, Monday. There was a very heavy rain and wind storm in the east end of the county, Sunday night, and the roof was blown off the the depot at Saffordville. Mr. A. D. Rilea has just completed a very superior job of roof painting for Peter's Hardware Company. For particulars inquire of Mr. Geo. B. Peters.—Emporia Republican. There was a game of base ball played, Sunday afternoon, near Elm Dale, between the Second Nines of Elm Dale and Cottonwood Falls, resulting in a score of 15 to 25, in favor of Elm Dale. The merchants and business men of this city and Strong, who do no advertising in the county papers, must have never heard about the killing of the goose that laid the golden eggs. J. C. Scroggins, of Kansas City, Kan., arrived here, Saturday, on a visit to relatives and friends. He is suffering with a very sore thumb on his left hand, stepped on by a horse that threw him. The premium list of the Ninth Annual State Fair to be held at Topeka, Kan., Sept. 14 to 19, has been received. The management began work early and will leave nothing undone to make the fair a success. There are Sheriff's sales now being advertised in this county that, if the parties defendant desire to, and know enough about law to do so, they can have them set aside; though we are no lawyer nor the son of a lawyer. R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is agent for the Domestic sewing machine, one of the best machines on the market. 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. While playing base ball some time ago Dell Rose was hit on the thigh by a ball, causing a small rupture which finally gave him so much trouble that Dr. C. E. Hutcheson was called in and applied the proper ligatures. As Hugh Roberts was going along the road to M. W. Gilmore's, yesterday afternoon, his horse fell over three wires that had been streched across the road by some miscreant, no doubt, and threw him to the ground, breaking his left shoulder-cap. Died.—At 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, June 21, 1891, at her home, on South Fork, Mrs. Hatty Evans, consort of J. V. Evans, Esq., in the 70th year of her age, after an illness of several years. Besides her husband, she leaves five children and several grand-children to mourn her death. The Strong City Fourth of July celebration will take place on the west side of Fox creek, in Lantry's grove, a much better place than the east side of the creek; and the game of base ball will be played in plain view of the picnic grounds. Don't fail to be present and have a glorious time. 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. The people of this city should turn out en masse, and attend the 4th of July celebration at Strong City, this year, and thus show that on that day, above all others, every American's breast beats responsive to brotherly love for all, and with a thrill of joy, hail the anniversary of the declaration of American independence.

Did you know that C. B. Hager will repair Gasoline Stoves or Tinware, or put new bottoms in Chairs, and guarantee all work; or will sell Pocket Knives, Hosiery, Stationary, Notions or Tinware cheaper than any other man in the county. Call in and get the proof, for proof is free. C. B. HAGER. Married.—On Wednesday, June 24, 1891, at the home of the bride's parents, in Pueblo, Colo., Mr. Brooks Stewart, formerly of Elm Dale, this county, to Miss Lizzie Hantz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Heimz, formerly of this city. The happy couple have the congratulations of the COURANT in their new state of life. The Hon. Geo. P. Morehouse, of Council Grove, who is recommended as a most eloquent speaker, will address the people of Strong City, on the Fourth of July. Besides this address, there will be many things at the celebration that will please the ear, delight the eye, and send a thrill of joy to the inner man. Be sure to attend and enjoy yourself with your neighbors and friends. The Cottonwood Falls B. B. Club, consisting of Chas. Evans, E. W. Ellis, June Smith, Dr. J. M. Hamme, Wm. F. Rockwood, Billy Martin, W. H. Winters, J. H. Mercer and Wm. Clark, with Fowler of Emporia, as catcher, played the Emporias, at Emporia, last Friday, the score standing 12 to 15, in favor of Emporia. Messrs. C. M. Gregory, J. L. Cochran, Frank Howell, G. R. Pennell and Harry Young went along as spectators. The Epworth League will carry out the following programme, at the M. E. church, Tuesday evening, July 6, 1891: Recitation, Miss Blanche Simpson; Solo, Myrta Estes; Reading, Miss Taylor; Selections, Misses Sadie Forney and Dora Hayden; Instrumental Duet by Dr. J. M. Hamme and Leo Holz; Debate.—Resolved, That the Electoral College should be abolished and the President and U. S. Senators elected by a direct vote of the people.—affirmative, Ed. D. Forney; negative, Thos. Stoughter; followed by sentimental speeches of three minutes length. One of the heaviest rains of this year fell in this county, last Thursday morning. The bridge across Fox creek, northwest of Strong City, and Mr. B. Lantry's private bridge, to the crusher, were washed away. On Bloody creek considerable damage was done to growing crops, and C. W. Jones lost all of his hogs. Diamond creek was higher than it had been for many a year. The Widow Dixon house, unoccupied, on the place now owned by Geo. Drummond, above Rockland, was washed over the fence and near to the railroad track. Ira Senter lost some hogs, also some corn; Adam Griner, some hogs; Jim Payne, his corn and potatoes, and Arthur Metcalf, his corn. Shaffer creek was also very high, and while Bud Pierce, was attempting to cross it, near Hymer, his horse was washed from under him and drowned, and he himself was washed under the bridge where he lodged for a while, but was soon swept out and got hold of some limbs of trees and got out of the water. If you wish to buy a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, go to the jewelry store of R. L. Ford. PROBATE COURT. The following is the report of the business done in the Probate Court of Chase County, Kansas, for the May and June terms, ending June 27, 1891: May 15—Joseph N. Sanford, administrator of N. A. Sanford, asked to make final settlement and be discharged; granted, and discharged. May 25—P. D. Montgomery, administrator of W. Hoffman, makes first partial settlement, showing that he had, to date, received \$994.07, and had paid out \$986.89, leaving in administrator's hands \$77.18 cents. Report received. The same administrator, on the same day, asked to be allowed to sell the personal estate of said deceased, at private sale, and it was so ordered, said sale to be for not less than 2/3 of the appraised value of said property. May 28—A. S. Stiles asks to purchase school lands. The May term closed May 30, 1891, and the June term opened June 1, 1891, at 8 o'clock a. m. June 10—A. S. Stiles, Isaac N. Smith and John Adams came, and said A. S. Stiles made proof, and is granted privilege to make said purchase, at appraised value. Mary F. Groundwater was appointed, and filed her bond, as guardian of minor heirs, Effie E. and Lillie M. Thomas. Henry Brandley, administrator of P. W. Rogler, deceased, made a partial final settlement. Said Henry Brandley claimed, and was allowed \$48.00, on partnership business, as explained per voucher. June 27—P. B. McCabe, administrator of J. B. Brown, deceased, makes first settlement of his administration. The June term closed at one o'clock, p. m. June 27, 1891. There were issued during May, three marriage licenses; in June, none. G. W. KILGORE, Probate Judge. SUMMER TRIP TO CANADA. Why not go to Toronto this summer? The National Educational Association holds its meeting there in July. The Santa Fe Route offers a rate of one fare for round-trip, plus \$2.00 membership fee. Tickets on sale July 8 to 13, good until Sept. 30 returning. Cheap side trips can be made to St. Lawrence resorts, New England, and Atlantic seaboard. Stick a pin here, please: Going via Santa Fe Route, no transfer is required in Chicago. We occupy the union depot with the Chicago & Grand Trunk and Wabash Railroads, "direct" routes to Toronto. We are also 30 miles the shortest line between Kansas City and Chicago. Elegant vestibule trains and dining car service. Several large parties now organizing. Call for agent Santa Fe route for particulars, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas.

NEW FIRM. NEW GOODS. Having purchased the general merchandise business of P. C. Jeffrey, we will continue the business at the old stand, under an entirely NEW MANAGEMENT, and we desire to say to the public that we will be glad to receive a liberal share of their patronage, and WILL GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in Goods and in Prices. Our terms will be Cash or its equivalent. Come and see us and we can convince you that it will be to your advantage to TRADE WITH US. Our buyer is now in New York making our Spring purchases of Dry Goods, Ladies' Shoes, etc., etc., which will soon begin to arrive, and be ready for your inspection. Remember the place. JEFFREY BROS. & CO., MAIN ST., ELMDALE, - KANSAS.

LOST BOY. Mike Melcher, a lad about 15 years old, disappeared from a neighbor's house, where he was attending a party, in Clear Creek township, on the evening of June 14, and has not since been heard from. His folks are in great distress, and can not imagine what has become of him, as he had no cause to leave home. He speaks English and Bohemian, has a big round face, light hair which grows straight back from the forehead in a peculiar manner. Had on blue shirt, black hat, black suit mixed with gray. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of such a boy will confer a great favor on the sorrowing family by addressing FRANK MELCHER, Lincolnville, Kan. [Exchanges please copy.]

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT. Miss Maude Romaine, assisted by local talent, will give an entertainment at Music Hall, on Monday evening, July 6, consisting of songs, drills, marches and recitations. Miss Romaine is a graduate of the Boston School of Oratory; and the elocutionary selections will be entirely different from any heretofore given in this city. Among the recitations will be the Gypsy Flower Girl (in costume), Diamond Cut Diamond, Sherman's March to the Sea, Rock of Ages (with tableau). The drill and marches will be executed by twelve young ladies of this city, who are now practicing daily. Miss Romaine is engaged with Miss Mints, in the G. A. R. College, at Ellsworth; and the proceeds are for that cause. Admission—adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

A PROPHECY. Snooks—"The Shakers never marry, do they?" Phillips—"I believe not. Why?" Snooks—"Nothing much, only my girl has given me the shake and I'll bet she'll end up just like the rest of 'em." Phillips—"Well, just you get some one in town to get one of Chapman & Co's soda fountains, advertised in the COURANT. Their factory is at Madison, Ind.,—and then take your girl down and get a glass of that delicious soda. She will never shake you again.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. 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. Young men can learn Telegraphy, Shorthand, and Type-writing, and receive a course of Actual Business Training at Ritner's Commercial College, St. Joseph, Mo. Send for full information.

Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small. Thorough bred cockerels for sale. Apply at this office. Book-Keeping, Penmanship, and all Commercial branches are taught at Ritner's Commercial College, St. Joseph, Mo. Send for circulars.

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 If See advertisement in another column, of Ritner's Commercial College, St. Joseph, Mo., Write for full particulars.

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

Geo. A. Scott, Anita, Iowa, Breeder of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs in season, at \$2 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. Stock for sale after September 1st. Satisfaction guaranteed. my14-m. Something new, neat, and nobby. Pete Kuhl will show it to you. Wood taken on subscription.

ELECTRICITY as supplied by FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT will cure more diseases than any other agent. The current is constant and perfectly regulated and applicable for all chronic ailments. Send for Trial Belt or write for further particulars. W. C. FULLER, Feb 19-5moos. Kirwin, Kan.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. CRISHAM. WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. EMPORIA, KANSAS. Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13-91.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts. PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONWAY. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. J. M. HAMME, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office, Corner Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS. F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth, etc. OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - Kansas

CLOSING OUT SALE. Fine Poultry at one-half Price; Rose & Single Comb Black Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes; All of First-class Stock; Warranted Pure Red; Eggs—One sitting, 75 cents; two sittings or more, 50 cents per sitting. Stock—Pairs, \$1.50; Trios, \$2. LEVI JARVIS, INWOOD, IOWA. may14-2mo. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. G. H. SEDGWICK, Manufacturer and Dealer in Printers' Supplies, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. PAPER JOGGERS. BLOOMFIELD, N. J. Send for Catalogue or Price List. feb. 5-5moos.



Willow Grove Poultry Yards. HAWAIIA, - - - KAN. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Black Langshans. Of the above varieties, I have the finest stock in the State, and I want to hear from every one who is interested in either variety. There is no use raising dunghill fowls when thoroughbreds are so much more profitable and satisfactory. Why not stock up this spring. I can ship eggs for hatching to any part of the country, and will GUARANTEE them to hatch. Prices per setting \$1.00 to \$3.00. Drop me a postal for further particulars. G. C. Watkins, Hawaiiha, Kansas.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Is sold in every State and County in the Union and is today WITHOUT A RIVAL. So substantially is this fact recognized that numerous imitations have been made, all claiming to be "Just as Good as the Frazer". Some dealers offer cheap stuff, because there is more money in it to them. Do not be imposed upon, but insist on having THE FRAZER. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Sold everywhere. All our goods are marked with the FRAZER LABEL.



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 whole sale prices when we have no Agents. Address F. B. STEARNS, RUSHVILLE, IND., U. S. A. Mention this paper.

A NEW BOOK FROM COVER TO COVER. Fully abreast with the Times.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY. A GRAND INVESTMENT for the Family, School, or Professional Library. The Authentic Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, comprising the issues of 1864, '79 & '84, copyrighted property of the undersigned, is now Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged, and as a distinguishing title, bears the name of Webster's International Dictionary. Editorial work upon this revision has been in active progress for over Ten Years. Not less than One Hundred paid editorial laborers have been engaged upon it. Over \$300,000 expended in its preparation before the first copy was printed. Critical comparison with any other Dictionary is invited. Get the Best. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A. Sold by all Booksellers. Illustrated pamphlet free.

AGENT WANTED. AGENTS are making FROM \$75 to \$150 PER MONTH. FARMERS MAKE \$200 TO \$500 DURING THE WINTER. LADIES have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only \$5. Sample to those desiring an UNUSUAL success at manufacturers' lowest prices. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars. LOVELL WASHING CO., 203 Huron St. ERIE, PA. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. W. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Ad. Vertising Bureau, 115 Broadway, New York. No contract may be made for less than 15 NEW YORK

A HAPPY MAN.



IS come, the ever glorious Fourth. And all our land rejoices! From east and west, from south and north, Rise patriotic voices.

To-day I am the happiest one In all the happy masses: Amid the frolic sport and fun, My Fourth in quiet passes.

For me our valiant fathers died: Their death is the Declaration: For me they fought and bled to find The freedom of our nation.

Yet as the cannons thunder out, And while the crowds applauding shout, Their tumult cannot cloy me.

I see, with an approving smile, The antics of the drummer Who pounds the drum in frantic style This torrid day of summer.

I watch the speaker eloquent; Who leads the celebration; And wonder at the strength that's spent In wild gesticulation.

I smile to see the crackers flare, While boys display their ardor; When two go off beneath my chair I only smile the harder.

Perhaps you think my tastes must be The strangest ever known, sir? But then the reason is, you see, I'm desfer than a stone, sir!

—R. H. Titherington, in Light.

THANKS, AW'FLY!

Great declaration, I am glad Our fathers kept you in their trunk Until July. 'T would have been sad Had April show'ers wet our punk;

Had May-time blossoms on the trees, Or roses sweet that June reveals, Been burned by matches and fuses, Or scorched by fiery spinning wheels;

Had August's heat, September's cool, October's crisp, November's joys, Or dear December's time of yule Been ruined or enhanced by noise;

Had January's blizzard blast Or February's sleet and thaw A gloom on Independence cast; Had winds in March, so piercing raw, E'er had the chance to wreak their woe, And eggs of discontent thus hatch, By bringing up their fearsome blot, Extinguishing both torch and match.

Right well ye chose, ye signers great, From east and west, from south and north.

Had ye preferred some other date, We'd ne'er have had our July Fourth.

—Harper's Bazar.

HOW THEY CELEBRATED.

The Smith Family's Jolly Fourth of July.

Preparations "Fittin to the Day"—The Patriotic Procession—Wonderful Sightings and "Doin's"—Prestigious Pyrotechnics.

[Written for This Paper.]

HEY got up early. Directly after breakfast "Pa" and "Ma" and the eight small but lively Smiths were to be arrayed, as "ma" said, "fittin to the day."

Ma bustled hither and yon in much excitement, getting her brood ready for an early start to the main street of Libertyville to see the "wonderful doin's."

As soon as she got one little Smith polished and done she sat the clean one down hard in a chair to emphasize her instructions. Ma soon had her four girls dressed in their best lawn "frocks," a wealth of long-drawn-out, stiffly-starched "panties" rustling around their ankles, red, white and blue sashes and their "Sunday hats."

There they sat, each holding a penny flag stiffly in her hand, and four pairs of pantaloned legs stretched out rigidly in front of them.

They looked stiff and shining proofs of the efficacy of mingled soap, starch and patriotism.

Next ma tackled her four boys. Thomas Jefferson Smith, the oldest boy, seemed to have been made especially to satisfy the longings of his mother's patriotic soul.

His hair was fiercely red. When he was done up in a white "spencer" and blue breeches Thomas J. was a patriotic study.

Seven of the Smiths were done ready for "celebratin'."

Then the eight small Smith, fat Grover Cleveland, was jumped, coaxed and squeezed into some long, white linen breeches and a beruffled waist that he filled well nigh to bursting.

Much curried as to his hair and violently red as his face he was promptly sat on a chair.

Then ma surveyed with a satisfied air her long, patriotic sentence of Smiths; from her oldest "Marthy" Washington, who bore the sentence, to Grover Cleveland for a round, fat period at the end.

She told the girls they might wave their flags if they would "set still a spell longer an' keep clean."

Ma then decorated the spencer waists of her sons with small samples of the stars and stripes.

Next she moved briskly along the line, dexterously using the family pocket-handkerchief on each small

erful fond of doin' things fittin' to the day."

Now, by Thomas, ma meant her rich brother and "favorit relashin," Thomas Jefferson Simpkins, who lived in Chicago, and for whom their son T. J. was named.

The whole family gathered curiously around the box on the back porch. Towser, the dog, sniffed at it questioningly.

Thomas Jefferson ran to get the hatchet.

Finally, pa, with a final wrench, and "come off, durn ye," removed the cans. Great bundles of Roman candles, rockets, pinwheels, "nigger chasers," and big crackers were laid out on the porch floor before the awe-struck group.

"Don't touch em," said pa and ma as they started for the woodshed to "rig up" something to "shoot em off on."

No sooner were pa and ma out of sight, than Thomas Jefferson tried a "nigger chaser." This made the group of small Smiths laugh and scatter, only to rally around Thomas J. with renewed interest.

With an important swagger, he told them he'd "show em how slick a pin-wheel went."

He fastened one to a post of the porch, and lit it. It began to whirl and sizz. The children capered.

Just then some sparks floated down among the patriotic bundles on the porch floor.

"Whiz! Crash! bang!" The Roman candles and the small Smiths shot in every direction. The rockets whizzed through the air, or plowed the distant end of the vegetable garden. The pinwheels whirled, the "nigger chasers" chased, and the big crackers banged. The children screamed. Towser howled and fled.

Pa fell down the woodshed steps in his haste to see "what allied the durned things."

Ma rushed to the pump for water. No pain.

She tore into the house. In her blind haste and fright she grabbed up pa's "liberty bell" hat, filled it with water and dashed the contents on the last of the shooting candles.

Soon it was ended. They all huddled around the ruins.

Pa looked at his bent and dampened hat and said reproachfully:

"Celindy, 'pears like ye wuz a leetle hasty in usin' my hat."

"Lord, pa," retorted Celindy, "who keeps yer old hat when a rocket was went clean through Towser, an' the best chance we ever will have to show Libertyville a celebratin' fittin' to the day is burnt up. It's jest that inter-everythin' son o' yours done it."

With a wrathful glance at guilty Thomas J., ma stalked into the house.

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Smith in turn, whether there seemed to be a pressing need for it or not. They were now pronounced ready. Stepping to the front porch ma called pa to "come in and keep an eye on 'em."

Then she hurried away to don her best "sprigged muslin," her black silk "mantilly" and her "Neapolitain straw bunnit" that had been fearfully and wonderfully adorned for the occasion with red and white roses, and, as ma said, a few "choice sprigs of blue forget-me-nots."

Ma had insisted on the three colors in spite of the village milliner's protestations, as they seemed "so fittin' to her feelins' and the day."

Soon after ma's exit the doorway was brightened by the resplendent figure of the small Smiths' sire.

He wore plaid breeches and white vest and long tailed linen coat, from the lapel of which floated gayly a red, white and blue ribbon, tied by his own Celindy's patriotic hands. On his head was an ancient bell crowned silk hat.

The eight small Smiths gazed up at their sire with admiring awe.

Ma. That hat was only brought out on Fourth of July or circus day.

Marthy W. waved her flag more slowly and fixed her eyes on the hat with a thoughtful air. Finally she pointed her United States flag hand straight at it and asked: "Pa, is that there the old liberty bell ma's allus tellin' us about?"

Pa carefully lifted off what seemed to small Marthy's excited, Fourth of July brain the veritable, patriotic relic itself.

Thomas Jefferson snickered and called Marthy Washington a goosey.

Pa smoothed his hat with his sleeve and then said, simply:

"No, tain't, Marthy, but mebbe it dooz look a leetle the shape, jest a leetle."

Marthy Washington just had time to run out her tongue triumphantly at Thomas Jefferson when ma bustled in.

The procession now started, with pa and ma arm in arm bringing up the rear.

The first of the wonderful "doin's" this family spied was the "Flying Dutchman" proprietor. They all stopped on the edge of the sidewalk in a sloping line, and with open-mouthed wonder listened to his:

"Forty times around the California world for only a nickel, a nickel, a half a dime. Secure yer tickets for the next wings."

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declaration of independence as it was read in the courthouse "square."

They listened with open mouths and ears to the braying of the Libertyville brass band, and they screamed, and

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

I am inclined to think that these two questions are the most difficult ones a single tax advocate is called upon to answer:

(1) Are there not unearned increments in other things besides lands?

(2) Can not a tax upon land values be shifted?

When I say these questions are difficult, I mean that it is not always an easy matter to convince, even intelligent people, that buildings, e. g., do not increase in valuation as population increases; or that on land values is unlike most other taxes, i. e., can not be recovered from some person other than the one upon whom it is levied.

In the first place, it ought to be understood that when we assert that there is no unearned increment in anything except land, we are stating a general truth. We are not denying that there are fluctuations in the values of labor products or of land. But while increase of population is accompanied by no increase in number of natural opportunities, it is accompanied by a more than proportional increase of labor products.

The writer had the following instance brought to his notice as an example of unearned increment in a house:

A man leased a lot of land for a period of ten years at the rate of \$100 per year. On this lot he erected a house costing \$3,000, from the tenants of which house he received during the first year \$150. But population began to increase in that vicinity, and the second year he received \$300 from his tenants, and the year after \$400.

Prof. Seligman, I think it was, cited the improvement of wine in quality as it grows older as a case of unearned increment, and I have heard the same citation made more than once since the meeting at Saratoga last September. It does not seem to have occurred to the man of letters, and possibly it has not occurred to others, that he might as well have called attention to a bill of growing corn as a case of unearned increment.

Congressman R. G. Holt recently cited the case of a colt's developing a 2-13 gait as an example of unearned increment. But horsemen know that colts of uncertain pedigree do not often develop that rate of speed, and that the training of a trotter is a task which few men are equal to.

But it is not my purpose to attempt to meet all the instances of alleged unearned increment to which my attention has been called. I merely wish to remark, as in the beginning, that while it may be plain enough to us single tax men that there is no unearned increment except in land, nevertheless, it is not so plain to other people, and it behooves us to deal with every alleged increase of such increment in other things in a careful and thorough manner, above all, avoiding even such faint suspicions of sarcasm as the writer may have already laid himself open to in the course of this article.

As to shifting the tax on land values, it ought to be understood that the proposition that such tax can not be shifted is a general one, as is likewise the proposition that a tax imposed upon an article in the course of production can not be shifted. No body, so far as I am aware, asserts that under no circumstances whatever can a tax upon land values be shifted, or under all circumstances a tax upon, say, houses can be shifted. The tendency of taxes upon land values is to remain with the person upon whom they first fall, and the tendency of a

tax upon houses is to rest finally upon the user of a house.

If a tenant rents a piece of land subject to taxes, he will have to pay those taxes, and if the valuation of even the bare land is raised before his lease expires, he will usually have to bear the consequent increase in taxes.

We are told on high authority that a wise man, before building a tower, will sit down first and count the cost. If our political tin plate makers, that are to be, had done likewise they would not have been filling the air for a year or more with their extravagant promises that we can make tin plates and sell them in America at lower prices than in Wales.

Unless our makers of sheet iron and steel have been squeezing the most exorbitant prices out of the consumers during the past ten years, it may be confidently stated that tin plates can not be made in America and sold at a profit in competition with Welsh plates, even with the addition of the McKinley duty of 2.2 cents a pound to the price. Tin plates are made of very thin sheets of iron or steel dipped in molten tin, the latter forming only about five per cent of the weight of the finished sheets.

The first effect of the increased taxation might be, consequently, a rise in the rental value of inferior houses, and a decline in the rental value of superior houses; but upon the whole, there is increased demand for houses, and consequently, capital lacks encouragement to invest in that sort of production. After awhile, the increase of population will have so far outstripped the production of houses, or existing houses will have so far worn out, that house rents will rise, and the owners of houses will begin to collect the increase of taxation from tenants in the shape of increased house rents.

Capital will then begin to be invested more freely in the production of houses, because it can now count upon receiving the average return. This same explanation will apply to all other products of labor besides houses. Taxation of labor products discourages production, and decrease in production ultimately causes rise in prices.

Taxation upon land values can not discourage the production of land. On the contrary, it, so to speak, increases such production. It causes some land, at least, which was being held for an advance, to be offered at a lower price, and if the tax were so adjusted as to amount to all, or nearly all, of the annual rental value of bare land, all land now held for a rise would either be improved by present owners or offered for sale.

I am aware that this has been stated before, at least the substance of the preceding paragraph; but I do not recollect having seen in The Standard any very elaborate attempt to explain just how increased taxation upon labor products in the course of manufacture finally tends to rest upon the shoulders of the consumer in the form of increased prices.—H. J. Chase.

Mr. H. C. Lea, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, has written a letter to the Pennsylvania legislature vigorously protesting against the passage of a bill to list and tax personal property. Mr. Lea is a large owner of real estate and a very small owner of personal property, which makes his letter all the stronger. He says: As a heavy taxpayer I have naturally given the subject of taxation some thought for many years past, and my conviction is settled that real property is the surest and fairest basis on which to levy the public revenue.

The bill provides for a complete inventory of the personal effects of every person, firm and corporation, including household furniture and tools, and then provides that the inventories shall be printed and distributed to all the taxpayers, so that each one may play the spy on his neighbor and see whether he has made a true return or not. As there are 225,000 taxable persons in Philadelphia, the lists would fill several volumes, so that each person would have a small library presented to him every year at the public expense, consisting of a detailed statement of everybody's assets and liabilities.

Where the Single Tax Would Fall. One wouldn't think that the area of New York city and Brooklyn was larger in 1880 than that of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas combined. Well, it isn't in superficial area, but when it comes to the value of the two areas, it is much larger, as is shown by the figures. The total for the two cities in that year was \$1,149,406,282, and for the six states \$1,101,952,049.

WHEREVER you find land relatively low, will you not find wages relatively high? And wherever land is high, will you not find wages low? As land increases in value, poverty deepens and pauperism appears.

COUNTING THE COST.

Figures for Our New Tin Plate Industry—Our Sheet Iron Costs More Than Welsh Tin Plate—A Higher Tin Plate Duty Needed—A Gloomy Outlook For The Industry.

We are told on high authority that a wise man, before building a tower, will sit down first and count the cost. If our political tin plate makers, that are to be, had done likewise they would not have been filling the air for a year or more with their extravagant promises that we can make tin plates and sell them in America at lower prices than in Wales.

The following table shows how prices compared during the years from 1881 to 1890 inclusive. The first column gives Philadelphia prices for common sheet iron, the second Chicago prices for refined sheet steel, the third the price of galvanized sheet iron (covered with zinc), and the fourth the price of imported tin plate at New York, not including the duty. The prices are given in cents per pound:

Table with columns for Year, Philadelphia Common Sheet Iron, Chicago Refined Sheet Steel, Galvanized Sheet Iron, and Tin Plate at New York.

These figures alone do not bring out fully the difficulty of making cheap tin plates in this country. The thickness of sheets in the first three columns is No. 27 wire gauge; but sheets for making by far the greater part of the tin plates used are much thinner, being what are known in the trade as No. 30 wire gauge. Only roofing tin is made of a thickness so great as No. 28.

Now a thinner sheet means additional labor and expense in rolling, and sheets thin enough for tin plates are ever at higher prices than the above. Moreover, all the best grades of plates, except roofing tin, are now made from steel sheets, and it is therefore the second of the above columns which principally concerns the American manufacturer.

The third column, that for galvanized iron, is given in the above table, since this is a product somewhat similar to tin plate, only being covered with zinc in place of tin. But zinc costs less than one-third the price of tin, and this difference must further be taken into consideration in the comparison here made. Even with this difference in favor of the galvanized iron men it is seen above that they have been charging 2.88 cents a pound more for their galvanized iron than the tin plate makers get for their product.

In the light of these facts tin plate cannot be made here, even under the McKinley duty, unless the sheet steel makers offer their sheets at very much lower prices. Vice-President Wiegand, of the Neidringhaus company in St. Louis, whose concern has been making a little tin plate for exhibition purposes at republican banquets and conventions, has recently confessed in a public interview that the McKinley duty is too low. He claimed that a duty of 4 1/2 cents a pound would be necessary to establish the tin plate "infant," as it costs two cents a pound to coat steel sheets with tin.

He seems to be right, but what will the consumers say when they foot the bill of \$15,000,000 a year for our tin plate experiments?

TARIFF MAKING IN FRANCE.

How That Country is Copying McKinleyism—Higher Duties on American Farm Products—Our Large Trade With France.—The tariff bill which has been agitating France for some months has finally reached the stage in the chamber of deputies where amendments are offered and voted upon; and some of the amendments recently adopted are of no little interest to our farmers.

The French have a somewhat peculiar method of procedure in tariff making. First the government fixed up a provisional bill with the duties which it would recommend to the legislative power for approval. This preliminary measure was submitted last fall to a large joint commission of the senate and chamber of deputies. All winter long this committee was pottering and tinkering away at the government's bill, raising the duties recommended by it in nearly all cases. But now that the bill has gotten to the amendment stage in the chamber that body is showing itself to be infected with the disease of McKinleyism to an even greater extent than the joint committee itself.

American farmers will be interested to know how French McKinleyism is hitting some of their products. Last year we exported to France 7,316,000 pounds of canned beef. In its preliminary bill the French government proposed to make the duty on this 70 cents per 100 pounds, but the tariff commission raised the duty to \$1.75, and this latter figure was adopted by the chamber.

On salted beef and pork, of which we exported 560,000 pounds to France last year, the old duty was 75 cents per 100 pounds. The new duty proposed by

the government was \$1.97 on beef, but the commission raised it to \$2.30, and it was so voted by the chamber. The government wanted a duty of \$1.03 on salted pork, but a maximum duty of \$1.75 was voted by the deputies.

Duties on lard and tallow will be announced in due time, the chamber having apparently not yet acted upon these. Both are on the free list now; but the commission recommended a duty of \$1.00 on lard, as well as a duty on tallow. Our exports of these two articles to France increased greatly last year over those of 1889, tallow reaching 4,500,000 pounds and lard 44,000,000 pounds.

Our own McKinleyism is largely responsible for this high tariff craze in France. In the recent tariff agitation in that country the example of the United States was often cited as a strong reason for raising duties. In it all a decided spirit of retaliation was shown, and M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the most distinguished free trade economist of France, has to confess that "all this talk about retaliation has a vexatious appearance of being provoked."

The corrupting example of our McKinleyism in France may be seen still more clearly from the report which the joint commission prepared to accompany its tariff bill. Criticizing that part of the report which refers to the United States, M. Leroy-Beaulieu says: "The exposure of motives, which serves as a prelude to the new tariff bill proposed by the French government, next leaps the Atlantic at a bound. In America it finds a soil upon which it delights to expatriate. The United States have not ceased to increase their tariffs; that of July 14, 1863, adopted during the war of secession, and the duties of which were already very high, has been revised in an upward direction by a whole series of laws, codified in 1874, modified again in 1875 and in 1879, recast by the act of March 3, 1883, then by another still more vigorous of October 6, 1890, and fortified by the rigorous formalities which Mr. McKinley has invented, the new regime of American tariffs makes the unhappy importer a slave of the custom house authorities, which can use these duties against him almost at will."

Our trade with France is of no small importance to us. We sold the French \$49,000,000 worth of goods in 1890, and we bought from France goods to the value of \$77,000,000. If we adopt the foolish McKinley notion that buying in France is harmful to us and seek to prevent it by McKinley duties, we must not wonder that France is equally foolish and tries to prevent her people from buying American products.

It must be noticed that in order to protect our manufacturers McKinley arouses a spirit of retaliation in France which is directed against our farmers. This is but another case to show that while the manufacturer dances to the music of protection, the farmer must play the piper at the end of the fiddle.

Beating the Tariff.

A tariff tax is never popular with people who have to pay it, and there have always been attempts to evade it. Some of these attempts exhibit the ludicrous side of the tariff, as well as display the ingenuity of the mind in working out ways and means to beat it. The Industrial World gives the following instance of the shrewd evasion of the tariff laws: "At one time, many years ago, when a heavy duty had been laid on imported lead, statues and busts of both marble and metal were admitted free of charge, as works of art. Forthwith the evaders seized upon the provision of the tariff as a loop-hole of advantage. Busts of Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, Jefferson and other eminent Americans, all cast in lead, began to appear on ships' manifests in considerable numbers, and were passed free, without question, through our custom houses. These counterfeited presentments of our greatest men, once safely in the hands of the consignees, were melted down and molded into lead bars. It was noticed with astonishment that the busts were received from on shipboard without complaint even when the nose was flattened, or an eyebrow broken in, or the face and head otherwise bruised and battered; yet months rolled away before any suspicion of the true inwardness of the importations dawned upon the minds of the authorities."

That Wire Nail Casar.

It is to be hoped that Robert P. Porter knows more about compiling census reports than he knows about the tariff. He has recently returned once more to that stale wire nail story in an interview. He says: "In 1882, when I was on the tariff commission, I voted to double the duty on wire nails which were then selling at 10 cents per pound, with a duty of 2 cents. This country at that time was manufacturing 50,000 kegs of these nails yearly. Congress doubled the duty. What was the result? The price of wire nails has gone down to 2 1/2 cents a pound and we are now producing 3,000,000 kegs annually. Thus in less than two years we have established an industry and reduced the price, and the McKinley bill put the tariff back to 2 cents per pound."

Mr. Porter's figures may be true enough, but his conclusion is all wrong. Everybody knows that the great expansion of the wire nail industry was due to the invention six or seven years ago of a machine which works almost automatically, turning out an enormous quantity of nails with very little labor.

Wool Prices.

Some republican organs are alarmed over the low prices of wool. They fear that as the McKinley duties have failed to raise prices or even to keep them up to last year's level, the wool growers may desert the g. o. p. in the next election. The New York Press is even driven by its anxiety to assert that farmers are selling their wool at about the same prices as last year.

But this will not begin to go down. Here are the prices on the 20th of June for three years, as given by the Boston Commercial Bulletin, with a high tariff paper:

Table showing wool prices for Ohio XX, Mich. X, and other grades in 1891, 1890, and 1889.

The Owner of Woodlands.

Aunt Priscilla—So that is an English nobleman? Penelope (proudly)—Yes, a real one. Aunt Priscilla—Has he an estate? Penelope—I suppose he must have. He has never spoken about his mansion, but he is always talking about his family tree.—Munsey's Weekly.

An Unhidden and Unwelcome Guest. Is pain, and often it abides with us for years, if not for life. When it visits us in the guise of rheumatism or neuralgia, it may be checked before it obtains an abiding foothold in our bodily tenement with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, most effective of blood depurants and anodynes. The Bitters also removes liver and kidney complaints, constipation, nervousness, malaria and dyspepsia.

It is peculiar that the faster a man is the sooner age will overtake him.—N. Y. Herald.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill adose. Try them.

The old woman who "lived in a shoe" evidently had neighbors who kept her.—Puck.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table of market prices for Kansas City, June 29, including CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, etc.

Table of market prices for St. Louis, including CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, etc.

Table of market prices for Chicago, including CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, etc.

Table of market prices for New York, including CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, etc.

Advertisement for Pearl Soap, featuring an illustration of a woman washing clothes and text describing its benefits.

Advertisement for The Kansas City Medical & Surgical Sanitarium, located at 11th and Broadway.

Advertisement for a Catarrh Remedy, claiming to be the best and most effective.

Advertisement for Tutt's Pills, claiming to cure sick headache and other ailments.

Advertisement for Furniture & Carpets, offering a catalog and postal order service.

Advertisement for Golden Memories, containing illustrations of famous figures.

Advertisement for Syrup of Figs, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing its health benefits.

Advertisement for California Fig Syrup Co., highlighting the product's effectiveness for various ailments.

Advertisement for The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing its cleaning power.

Advertisement for Pearl Soap, emphasizing its quality and effectiveness for household cleaning.

Advertisement for The Kansas City Medical & Surgical Sanitarium, detailing its services and location.

Advertisement for a Catarrh Remedy, promising relief for various conditions.

Advertisement for a Catarrh Remedy, highlighting its unique formulation.

Advertisement for Tutt's Pills, promoting its benefits for digestive health.

Advertisement for Furniture & Carpets, showcasing a variety of home furnishings.

Advertisement for Golden Memories, featuring historical and cultural illustrations.

SILVER COINAGE.

Important Meeting of the Cabinet—Trade Dollar Bullion to Be Coined into Silver Dollars—Changes to Be Made in the Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A regular business meeting of the cabinet was held yesterday. The absentees were Secretaries Blaine and Proctor and Attorney-General Miller.

After the meeting, Secretary Foster made the following statement in regard to the silver question: "After a full and careful consideration of the law relating to the coinage of silver."

The cabinet also decided to change the form of the assets and liability statements issued from the treasurer's office daily and at the beginning of each month.

SWIFT DESTRUCTION.

Fatal Work of a Tornado in Pennsylvania—Six Men Hurled to Their Death.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., June 27.—The Patterson Coal Co.'s breaker at Natick, two miles north of this city, was destroyed by a cyclone yesterday afternoon.

Lodge, Roberts and the two unknown men were slaters and were engaged in roofing at the time. The others were carpenters and met their death while at work on the interior.

Shortly after noon the sky in the north became black and the darkness grew in intensity. The men perched on their high tower gazed on the advancing storm, expecting to descend in time to avoid the rain.

Two Whites Murdered. FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., June 27.—For some time past an outbreak of the Mogul Indians has been daily expected.

The speaker had traveled all over the east and upon diligent inquiry had found that farming only paid 3 per cent.

SILVER DEBATE.

Ex-Governor Anthony and Senator Peffer Discuss the Silver Question at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Kan., June 27.—At the Chattanooga assembly yesterday the leading event of interest was the silver debate between ex-Gov. Anthony and Senator Peffer.

Here the speaker took occasion to say to the audience that he owned 120 acres of wheat, the best in the state.

The speaker said that the democrats were sending around Senator Stewart's circular advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The cabinet also decided to change the form of the assets and liability statements issued from the treasurer's office daily and at the beginning of each month.

Senator Peffer said: "I am not here in the interest of the silver monopoly, but for the people. If we insist upon using silver as one of the metals for the circulating medium we have the right to do so."

Speaking of the silver kings, Mr. Peffer cared nothing for them. The laboring man was his chief concern.

He referred to where a man had received hundreds of thousands of dollars for organizing a sugar trust in a day.

It is not to favor the silver king that he asked this, but justice to people.

THE CROPS.

The Report From the Department at Washington—Some Damage by Rain But the General Prospect Good—Summary By States.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The signal service crop review of last week is as follows:

Indiana—Weather very favorable to wheat harvest, which is nearly completed.

Michigan—Local rains poorly distributed and more rain much needed.

Wisconsin—Favorable weather has improved crop and fruit conditions during the past week.

Arkansas—Weather greatly beneficial to all crops.

Texas—Good showers in all sections. Cotton blooming in south Texas and crop very promising throughout the state.

Louisiana—Showers in all sections greatly benefited all crops.

North Carolina—Much sunshine and warm weather very favorable.

Virginia—Much sunshine, but rather too much rain for harvesting.

Missouri—A fine week for all farm operations.

Ohio—Week very favorable. Grain crops promising.

Illinois—Rainfall badly distributed. Wheat harvest nearly completed in southern district.

Tennessee—Corn, cotton and tobacco growing finely.

Kentucky—Wheat harvest completed, crop above the average.

Kansas—Excessive rains in Cottonwood, Neosho and Verdigris valleys.

Nebraska—Corn is improved in condition, but still very backward.

Minnesota—Fine growing weather. Crops in excellent condition throughout the state.

The Dakotas—Fine growing weather in both states.

Colorado—Weather for the week very beneficial to all crops.

Middle Atlantic and New England States—All crops have been improved by the favorable weather during the past week.

California—All crops have been benefited by the warm weather in the northern part of the state.

SOUR AND BITTER.

The Relations Between Prince Bismarck and Emperor William.

BERLIN, June 29.—Much indignation exists in government circles at the renewed bitterness of Bismarck's organs toward the kaiser and his policy.

Mitchell to Retire. WASHINGTON, June 28.—The resignation of Commissioner Mitchell, of the patent office, will take effect on August 1.

Squirted on a Lawyer. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 28.—During a fire here this morning Max L. Mitchell, a prominent young attorney,

FATAL WATERS.

A Deluge in Nebraska Attended By Destruction of Property and Loss of Life—Sad Accident at Cincinnati—Other Storm Fatalities.

OMAHA, Neb., June 28.—Specials from various parts of Nebraska indicate that the rain amounted to a general deluge.

At Harrison the sixteen-year-old daughter of John Peterson left home about 9 o'clock in the evening on a short errand.

At Grand Island four inches of rain fell during the night.

At Sutherland, O'Brien county, a small station on the Chicago and Northwest-ern railroad, fifty miles from Calumet,

At least four persons were drowned here and four at Correctionville.

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IOWA FLOOD.

Cherokee and Other Iowa Towns Suffer Severely From a Heavy Flood—Several Lives Lost.

CHEROKEE, Ia., June 25.—The terrors of the Johnstown flood were in part repeated in this place yesterday, seventy houses being carried out of sight in a Niagara-like torrent.

At Wahoo it took the form of an electrical disturbance and for nearly an hour the heavens were ablaze with lightning.

At Grand Island four inches of rain fell during the night.

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IOWA DEMOCRATS.

Gov. Boies Renominated Amid Much Enthusiasm—Hawkeye Democrats Determined to Make Iowa a Pivotal State in the Platform.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 25.—What is probably destined to be the most decisive campaign ever waged for political supremacy in the state of Iowa was opened yesterday when Chairman Fuller rapped to order 1,000 of the most enthusiastic democrats ever assembled in convention in the Hawkeye state.

The ticket was completed with Samuel L. Bestow, of Chariton, for lieutenant-governor; L. G. Kinne, of Tama county, for supreme judge; J. B. Knoepfer for superintendent of public instruction, and Peter A. Dey for railroad commissioner.

The greatest interest was manifested in the report of the committee on resolutions. The platform as finally presented contained the silver clause of last year and was unanimously adopted without discussion.

The first resolution indorses the administration of Gov. Boies; the second demands the repeal of the prohibitory law; the third favors such changes in the state law as will insure, under stringent penalties, full and equal taxation of every species of property; the fourth favors the Australian ballot system, and the resolutions continue:

Fifth—We reaffirm our adherence to the doctrine of the control and regulation of railroads as now enacted into a law and we favor such changes as experience may show to be necessary to protect the people from evasions of law; from encroachments and extortions through imperfections of the law, and as will establish just and equitable relations between the people and railroad corporations in all travel and traffic over railway lines.

Sixth—We denounce all trusts or pools and combines and we favor such action, state or national, as will forfeit to the public all franchises and property made use of by corporations or others to form trusts in manufacture, trade or commerce to the injury and spoliation of the people; and also to insure the punishment criminally of the individuals thus conspiring against the public weal. The democratic party declares that in the division of the products of labor and capital, labor does not receive its fair proportion.

Seventh—On behalf of our laboring and producing masses we renew that resolution to their interests in denying that which has always been a fundamental doctrine and practice of the democratic party. We favor all other fair and lawful methods by which labor may secure laws establishing free public employment agencies and adequate compensation, undiminished by any device for the enrichment of the few at the expense of the armies of toilers. And we condemn the practice of importing contract labor for work in mines and elsewhere.

Eighth—We are in favor of the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, and until an amendment to the national constitution can be secured requiring their election by such direct vote, their nomination by state convention or individual preference. We hold in detestation the alarming corruptions which are so widespread in senatorial elections by state legislatures, and which have defeated the will of the people in the United States as now constituted.

Ninth—We reiterate our demands of one year ago for the free coinage of silver and that it be made full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and denounce as unjust and dishonest the provision of the law recently enacted allowing parties to stipulate against payment in silver by over-vertificates, thus setting up a standard for the creditor and another for the debtor, one for the poor man and another for the rich man.

Tenth—We declare in favor of just, liberal and equitable pension laws for all invalid and dependent soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans.

Eleventh—We denounce the McKinley bill, the motives of its authors and defenders and the theory under which it is submitted for the approval of the American people. We demand equal opportunities for every section of our country and for every citizen, and we insist that every oppressive feature of the tariff be eliminated to the end that our merchant marine may be restored to the sea, and the markets of the world opened to the producing classes. The sugar bounty is not a tariff. It is spoliation of the treasury for special classes and interests which are no more entitled to be aided by the government than the farmers of Iowa in silver bogs and corn, or the pioneer settlers of the frontier in their hardships and sufferings as the vanguard of civil soldiers.

Twelfth—We denounce the wasteful and lavish appropriations of the last congress which in time of profound peace expended an amount equal to one-third the total public debt incurred in four years of unparalleled war for the preparation of the union.

The resolutions close with opposition to the non-residential ownership of lands and of foreign syndicate ownership of industries; demand that all unearned railroad land grants be reclaimed by the general government for actual settlement; tender to the Irish people profound sympathy in their struggle for home rule; abhor the persecutions of Russia toward the Jewish people and believe that all civilized nations should protest against such barbarism and inhumanity; and declare for a world's fair exhibit.

Omaha Employes Ahead. PARIS, June 24.—The Bordeaux omnibus strike has resulted in a victory for the drivers and conductors, who all returned to work to-day. The municipal authorities promptly modified their agreements with the omnibus company so as to make it possible for the latter to accede to the strikers' demands for a working day of twelve hours. The result naturally gives satisfaction to both parties to the struggle and to the people of Bordeaux.

Heavy Rain in Minnesota. FAIRMONT, Minn., June 25.—The heaviest rainstorm in the history of this city fell yesterday. Some wind and hail accompanied it. Lake Sisseton reports eight inches in one hour. The lowlands are flooded and the damage to crops is considerable.

A swimming race between Dalton, an American, and a man named Fisher took place at London and resulted in the defeat of Dalton. After being two hours in the water Dalton was obliged to desist, as the cold water had chilled him so that he could hardly move his limbs.