

# Chase County Courier.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1890.

NUMBER 44.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

AFTER some preliminary sparring between members the Senate on the 21st took up the bill to transfer the revenue marine service from the Treasury to the Navy Department, which was laid aside at two o'clock and the Tariff bill taken up and Senator Voorhees addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. When Mr. Voorhees concluded Senator Cockrell announced the death of Representative Walker, of Missouri. Resolutions were agreed to, a committee appointed to attend the funeral and the Senate adjourned. ... Soon after the House met the death of Representative Walker was announced and resolutions of respect offered and adopted. A committee was appointed to attend the funeral and the House adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 22d a bill was reported and placed on the calendar giving the widow of General Fremont a pension of \$2,000 a year. The Indian Appropriation bill was then considered at length, about half of it being disposed of, and after passing the bill for the disposal of the Fort Bliss military reservation and another local bill the Senate adjourned. ... Immediately after the journal was read in the House voting began on the Original Package bill. The Adams substitute, defining original packages, was lost by a vote of 23 yeas to 123 nays. When a vote was taken on the House substitute for the Senate (or Wilson) bill it was very close having but one majority on the first call, but changes were made and the final vote was 121 yeas to 93 nays, and the bill as amended was passed by a vote of 176 yeas to 88 nays, party lines being entirely ignored. A conference was asked, and the House considered the Bankruptcy bill until adjournment. The Original Package bill as passed provides that whenever any article of commerce is imported into any State from any other State, Territory or foreign nation, and then held or offered for sale, the same shall then be subject to the laws of such State. Provided, that no discrimination shall be made by any State in favor of its citizens against those of other States and Territories in respect to the sale of any article of commerce, nor in favor of its own products, against those of like character produced in other States or Territories. Not shall the transportation of commerce through any State be obstructed, except for the necessary enforcement of the health laws of such State.

THE session of the Senate on the 23d was devoted entirely to further consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. ... The Bankruptcy bill occupied the attention of the House and it was not completed at adjournment.

WHEN the Senate met on the 24th Senator Morgan introduced a bill to fix the limit of value and to provide for the free coinage of silver, which was referred. It provides that the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar of 47 1/2 grains of standard silver or 28.10 grains of gold, which shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and any owner of gold or silver bullion may deposit it at any mint to be coined for his benefit free of charge.

The Indian Appropriation bill was further debated and finally passed. Senator Voorhees introduced a bill, by request of the Labor Alliance, to secure freedom of trade, speech and the press and asked that it be printed in the Record, to which Senator Sherman objected, as being unusual. The Tariff bill then came up as unfinished business and the Senate adjourned. ... The House spent the day in further consideration of the Bankruptcy bill. When a vote was reached the substitute known as the Voluntary Bankruptcy bill was rejected and the Torrey bill passed by 117 yeas to 81 nays, and the House adjourned.

WHEN the Senate met on the 25th petitions were presented from various parts of the country protesting against the passage of the Federal Election bill. Senator Blair presented a memorial from a G. A. R. post expressing abhorrence at the action of Congress in allowing agents a fee of \$10 under the dependent Pension bill. A motion to proceed with the Tariff bill was antagonized with the motion to proceed with the Marine bill, which prevailed, and that bill was considered until one o'clock when the Tariff bill was taken up and debated until adjournment. ... In the House the Sunday Civil bill with Senate amendments was reported and after some sparring was taken up and debated until adjournment.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE President on the 23d sent to Congress the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain with reference to the Behring sea seal fisheries. The correspondence ended with the controversy remaining in grave shape.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Secretary Proctor, Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and General Schofield spent the 24th at the Pennsylvania National guard encampment at Mount Gretna.

THE Government inspectors have secured the names of 214 persons who were on board the ill fated steamer Sea Wing, which was wrecked on Lake Pepin. The steamer and barge were allowed by law to carry only 173 persons. The penalty for violating the law is severe.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has purchased \$8,250,000 4 per cents at prices ranging from 128 1/4 @124, and \$452,500 4 1/2's at 108 1/4 @103 1/2.

PATENTS have been issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, amounting to 486,673 acres.

THE Secretary of State has called upon the United States Minister to Guatemala for a report in regard to the alleged detention of the steamship Colima at a Guatemalan port and the seizure of the arms and ammunition which formed part of her cargo.

THE House Committee on Invalid Pensions has ordered a favorable report upon a bill granting a pension of \$1,000 per annum to the widow of the late General George B. McClellan.

THE KANE.

WILLIAM and Asa Morrill, boys, were drowned in a large pond near Adams, N. Y., while fishing, by the capsizing of their boat.

THE drivers of street sprinklers and ash carts struck in New York on the 23d.

THE Messrs. Bright, owners of the Genesee oil works, Buffalo, N. Y., have refused to go to Chicago to testify in the Toga steamship disaster investigation. They claim nothing wrong was done.

AN appalling calamity was narrowly escaped at Niagara falls on the 23d. The excursion steamer Ellen with 150 people on board broke her machinery and her anchor dragged, failing to catch until the roar of the falls was heard. The excitement for the time was terrible.

A DESPERATE attempt to destroy the Grand Union Hotel, New York City, was thwarted by a bellboy, who found a bundle of oiled rags just ablaze.

A COMBINE of all the principal label printing houses in the country has formed and will be controlled by Hynes, Ketchum & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TWO men were blown to pieces by an explosion in the corner mill of the Lafin & Rand powder works near Paterson, N. J.

FIRE in Fairville, N. Y., destroyed the opera house and a number of small stores. The loss was \$35,000; insurance, \$25,000.

THE WEST.

AT Ghent, seven miles from Marshall, Minn., two lives were lost in a recent storm.

VANCE SABLEY, of London, O., died at Columbus, O., recently of hydrophobia. His agony was fearful.

THERE was a serious wreck on the Rock Island, near Limon, Col., caused by the washing out of a bridge. Ten or fifteen passengers were more or less hurt and the engineer was killed, being pinned under his engine at the bottom of the creek.

AT a yacht race at Duluth, Minn., recently one of the boats capsized in a squall. Charles Lindner, the owner, and another man were drowned.

CONGRESSMAN GERT has been renominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh Illinois district.

A TURNED switch at Sycamore, Ill., caused a collision between the Chicago & Northwestern fast mail and a freight train. Several persons were injured and the passenger fireman killed.

THE Chicago World's Fair directors and City Council conference committee have settled their differences and all is serene again.

FIRE in Spokane Falls, Wash., on the 23d caused \$180,000 damage all told. A negro was arrested on suspicion.

ANTON PRENDER and Joseph Lavendusky were horribly burned by molten steel which fell from a pot which they were moving in the Chicago steel works recently.

THE wine dealers of San Francisco claim to have been defrauded of large amounts of wine by bogus New York firms.

MEAD BROS.' flour mill, North Jackson, O., was destroyed by a boiler explosion recently and two men were killed and a third fatally injured.

THE school bureau enumeration of Chicago shows a population of 1,205,993.

THE beer war in Chicago has been settled and prices have been advanced to the old rates.

THE World's Fair bill has been presented to each house of the Illinois Legislature and referred to committees.

A SENSATION was created at Butte, Mont., by the filing of the will of the late Judge A. J. Davis. The document, which was dated in Iowa in 1886, makes his brother John Davis sole heir. Annulments are also given to two illegitimate children. The estate is valued at \$5,000,000.

SECRETARY HARRIS, of the North Dakota Railroad Commission, denounces as false the report that North Dakota elevators will refuse to store grain this year.

THE Farmers' Alliance of the Eighth Iowa district has nominated A. R. Anderson for Congress.

TWO men were killed and several barns and fire alarm boxes and telephones in Sheboygan, Wis., burned by lightning recently.

BROTHER VINCENT, nearly one hundred years old and one of the builders of Notre Dame University, died at South Bend, Ind., recently.

THE two census enumerators for Colorado announce that the population of the State will be very close to 400,000. The three largest cities in the State aside from Denver are: Pueblo, 27,455; Leadville, 18,185 and Colorado Springs, 11,200.

BRAKEMAN WILLIAM HIBLER was killed near Bloomington, Ind., recently. Conductor Arnold of the train has been arrested on a charge of having thrown Hibler from the train.

A NATIONAL convention of the Union Labor party has been called to meet in St. Louis September 3. The Greenback party, the Farmers' Alliance, the Wheels and Grangers and other kindred organizations are invited to send representatives. The campaign of 1892 will be at that time be outlined.

A TERRIFIC thunder storm is reported from Jackson valley, Nevada. Rocks were upheaved, sand thrown a hundred feet in the air, trees torn up and the ground rent ten feet deep. Two Piute Indians and several animals are reported to have been killed. The thundercloud was about an acre in area.

GENERAL.

A PART of the town of Slonim, Russia, has been wrecked by a hurricane. Nine people were buried in the ruins. Nine bodies have been recovered.

URUGUAY officials propose to raise the customary duties ten per cent and make them payable in gold—the revenue thus obtained to be devoted to the redemption of the paper money.

THE people of Spain are reported greatly dissatisfied with the new Conservative Cabinet and the situation is very critical.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company has purchased the New Brunswick line, thus securing a connection to the Atlantic ocean.

CAPTAIN RYE, a justice of the peace and noted hunter of Ireland, has been sentenced at Cork to two months' imprisonment at hard labor for shooting and wounding a poacher.

A MOB at Santiago, Chili, sacked a number of stores but was soon dispersed by the military.

A HORRIBLE case of cannibalism is reported from Cairo, Egypt. A negro employed as nurse, apparently seized with a sudden recurrence of savage instincts, killed two children of her employer and devoured their bodies.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has offered to give \$50,000 to build a free library at Ayr, Scotland.

OWING to the expectation of a rise in the prices of chemicals the paper makers of England and Scotland are combining with a view to starting chemical factories of their own.

A DISPATCH from Geneva says that the Federal Council has about decided to expel the Mormons from the republic. Petitions in favor of the expulsion have been signed by tens of thousands of the working people.

A BAND of Arnauds recently made a night attack upon the Montegnin village Rogmore, many persons being murdered. The Arnauds plundered the village and then left. Afterward the band was attacked by Turkish troops and sixty Arnauds were killed and many others wounded.

THE Helligoland Cession bill passed its second reading in the British House of Commons by a vote of 269 to 61.

THE Queen Dowager of Corea died July 4, aged eighty-three.

It is officially stated that seventy fatal cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in Baku, Russia, and vicinity. The heat in the vicinity is intense.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended July 23 numbered 199, compared with 207 the previous week and 216 the corresponding week of last year. Business was reported improving.

THE crops throughout France, except in one section east of the Rhone, have been destroyed by incessant rains. Official reports from the great wheat district of LaBasque state that the crop is rotting. The losses are estimated at 500,000,000 francs.

SIGNOR CRISPI, the Italian Premier, has informed the French Ambassador that if France should annex Tunis Italy would occupy Tripoli.

THE LATEST.

PRESIDENT HARRISON expects to be in Boston August 13 to inspect the Grand Army parade.

THE Census Office at Washington has completed the count of about 85 per cent of the population.

FIGHTING occurred in the American Cathedral at Constantinople on the 23d. Four soldiers and three rioters were killed.

ARGENTINE stocks fell heavily on the London Exchange consequent upon reports of renewed fighting. Gloomy forebodings were general of the future of the countries known as Latin America.

IN the new Manchester (England) ship canal two workmen's trains through some unexplained stupidity of a switchman collided and four workmen were instantly killed and many others injured.

THE plant of the Monitor plow works at Minneapolis, Minn., has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$115,000, of which \$75,000 was the buildings and \$40,000 the stock. The loss was fully insured. The works had been shut down for several months.

BAD accounts of the crops in France have been confirmed. The wheat yield will average about one-fourth.

THE British House of Commons has finally passed the Helligoland Cession bill.

THE excursion steamer Louise and the Bay line steamer Virginia were in collision near Fort Carroll, Baltimore, Md., on the night of the 28th. It was thought about eight or ten persons were drowned.

THE steamship Francinta from New York for Fernandina went ashore on the north breakers at Fernandina, Fla., recently while coming in port without a pilot.

THE Swiss village of Broc has been destroyed by fire. Four women perished during the conflagration and many persons were injured.

THE Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., has adopted resolutions protesting against a recount of the census if such recount is to be made solely on account of alleged frauds in Minneapolis and because of jealousy between the two cities.

A HOUSE caught on a trestle caused the wreck of a freight train near Sulphur, Ky. Fireman George Barker was killed and a brakeman badly injured.

THE Senate on the 28th, after some delay, again took up the Tariff bill, Mr. Vest speaking against it. The reading of the bill then commenced by paragraphs. Nothing of any consequence was transacted by the House.

THE SOUTH.

GOVERNOR GORDON, of Georgia, favors the proposed boycott of Northern goods should the Lodge Election bill become a law.

THE National W. C. T. U. assembly was in session at Asheville, N. C., recently.

A SLIGHT earthquake shock was felt at Charleston, S. C., on the 23d.

THE Southern cotton crop generally is reported in first class condition.

A MYSTERIOUS explosion occurred in Bullard's boarding house at Savannah, Ga., the other night. The house collapsed and three persons were killed and six injured.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A MAN named Asher, of Gueda Springs, fell down the stairway of the State National Bank building at Wellington the other night and broke his neck. He leaves a wife and three children.

AN old building in Lawrence, formerly a tannery but of late years partly occupied by two colored families, recently caught fire from the flying sparks of a passing locomotive and burned to the ground. A child, eighteen months old, son of James Gross, was burned before it could be rescued.

A COLORED woman attempted to leave a pretty little white baby in a basket upon the doorstep of the orphan's home at Topeka the other night, but was caught by the matron of the home. The woman declared that she did not know there was a baby in the basket. She said an unknown woman met her upon the street and offered her a quarter if she would take the basket to the home and leave it.

JOHN STOVER shot Ed. Mullens at Argentine the other evening, almost at the threshold of the Stover residence. Mullens had just escorted two of Stover's step-daughters home and was standing talking to them at the gate when the fatal shot was fired. Mullens died next day. The dead man had been very attentive to one of the young women which excited the indignation of Stover and finally led to the murder. Stover is not only uncle but step-father of the girl, having married his deceased brother's widow several years ago. He was arrested.

INFORMATION was received recently of the death of A. Ingram, a well known citizen of Topeka, while prospecting for gold in Alaska. He joined an exploring party last May which was going to the interior of Alaska. After traveling nearly two weeks they ran out of provisions, and were compelled to abandon their boat and start afoul, depending on their rifles for getting food. Game was scarce and starvation stared the party in the face. Mr. Ingram became exhausted and died before the party could reach succor.

SENATOR INGALLS writes that the announcement of his presence at Bismack Grove August 1 is premature and unauthorized. His acceptance of the invitation to be present was contingent upon the adjournment of Congress, but as the session will continue beyond August 1 his official duties will prevent his attending.

THE people's convention of the Seventh district nominated Jerry Simpson, of Medicine Lodge, a farmer, for Congress.

SOME Leavenworth capitalists have formed a company to build and operate twenty miles of electric railway at that city, starting with a capital of \$300,000. Application has been made for a charter.

THE Governor has pardoned Charles Browning, of Douglas County, who was convicted of robbery in February, 1885, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Browning, who was then only about sixteen years of age, and another boy robbed a German of \$50 while stealing a ride in a box car between Lawrence and Eudora. The pardon was recommended by the officers of the district court and many citizens.

THE other night Rudolf Meyers, an old German farmer living about three miles south of Elk City, shot at his head with a revolver, but the bullet just grazed the skull. He then lay upon the bed and fired two more shots, both going clear through his body and lodging in the bed. He said that his property was all gone and that he did not wish to be a charge upon any one or to the poor house. He was at one time a wealthy man, but was ruined by litigation with tenants.

ARTHUR GREEN, a Topeka boy of twelve years, was badly burned by electricity the other day. He and two other boys had a telegraph line reaching between their homes and had been experimenting with electricity and attempting to learn telegraphy. In playing with the instrument young Green put the wire around his head and neck, and when the current was turned on he was shocked and burned in a very serious manner.

HON. D. J. BREWER, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was recently in Topeka and in speaking of the Original Package bill, said: "The amendment as passed by the House is far reaching and will prevent Armour from shipping into Kansas his dressed meat; will drive out Louisiana sugar, and prevent the shipment of Texas cattle through Kansas if diseased."

DENNIS HALL, an engineer on a thrashing engine, was descending a hill with the engine, near Sabetha, the other evening when the brake on the tender following gave way and he was caught between the tender and the boiler. Two steam gauges were broken by the collision and he was so badly scalded by the escaping steam that he died in less than an hour.

GEOR reports are somewhat mixed. The most careful estimates show that the average of the whole State will probably be about 50 per cent of the crop of last year, and last year's crop was enormous. The yield of wheat will be fairly good and the quality above the average. It is thought corn will average fully a half crop throughout the State.

C. WEBER, who had been in the clothing business at Atchison for fifteen years, failed recently with liabilities of about \$30,000 and assets considerably less.

## BUTCHERY.

### Renewed Fighting and Slaughter at Buenos Ayres.

VIGOROUS Assault on the Emergents—The Navy Joins the Insurgents and Begins Bombarding Rather Wildly—Foreigners Protest.

LONDON, July 29.—The Times has the following from Buenos Ayres, dated July 27: Noon—Fighting began yesterday at dawn and ceased at dark, both sides maintaining their positions. Celman's police and cavalry suffered terribly in attacking the Civicas and troops. The Provisionals were entrenched in the artillery barracks. The city during the night was like a city of the dead, but behind their shutters the citizens were on the alert, armed with rifles. After nightfall the Civicas advanced two blocks. The Provisionals reopened a heavy military fire at dawn to-day on troops under Vice-President Pelligrini.

A terrible mistake occurred during the fighting. The Eleventh regiment suddenly turning in favor of the Provisional Government, approached the artillery and before they could make their friendly intentions known to the insurgents they were mowed down within a narrow street.

The Minister of War was wounded and the Minister of Finance was taken prisoner. Colonel Marmenda, Major Campos and many other officers were killed and the commander of the foe men was shot by his own men.

A short armistice was held at noon and an effort was made to stop the butchery. The armistice lasted one hour. At one o'clock the ships began firing on the Government House, Pelligrini having refused to accept the terms of the Provisional Government. The Civica Union seized twenty tug-boats and the gunboats Chacabuca, Mespou, Cannonado and Retiro. The British gunboats Beagle and Bramble have arrived to protect the English inhabitants.

Three p. m.—The whole navy has declared in favor of the Provisional Government. The Patagana is bombarding the Government House and the Parana is shelling President Celman's residence. Gunboats command the railways from the North.

Four p. m.—The warships have ceased bombarding. Bulletins announce that the revolution has triumphed. It is certain that the Provisionals up to the present have had the best of the fight. The armistice negotiations continue at the Government House. The adherents of Celman are positive that 3,000 troops and forty pieces of artillery are ready when the armistice is over to attack the Civicas.

Monday, nine a. m.—President Celman's troops have occupied the houses around the Plaza Mayo and have placed light artillery in the plaza. The demands of the Civica Union have been reduced to a request that President Celman resign. The fleet lies a good way out with steam up. The armistice has been extended until two o'clock.

Eleven a. m.—President Celman's officials assert that the Civicas are training for a surrender, but this is disbelieved. Forty-six cannons have arrived for Celman's forces, also 1,200 troops. The foreign Ministers have instructed the commanders of the American, British and Spanish gunboats, if the fleet resume bombarding, to protest jointly that it is contrary to the rules of war to bombard an open city without notice. Celman has just arrived at the Government House. He will confer with the Ministers and Generals. The polygot population has almost held entirely aloof from the fighting. Only some Italians have joined the Civicas.

Three p. m.—The Government troops have resumed firing. The streets leading to the Plaza Mayo are blocked with bales of hay. Celman offered terms to the Civicas, promising not to proceed against civilians surrendering and to permit officers supporting the Civicas to resign. The troops of the Civicas show no signs of yielding. Celman's troops tried to carry the artillery positions of the Civicas, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

5:30 p. m.—The chief of the Union Civica has rejected Celman's terms. The troops halted the decision with vivas. Firing has been resumed.

The leaders of the revolutionary movement belong in the city. They were incensed that the best posts under the Government were given to men from the province of Cordova.

Senator Roca will probably resume the Presidency, as it is believed that he is the only man capable of restoring confidence.

Previous to the arranging of the armistice the war ships had just joined the revolutionary movement and bombarded the loyalist stronghold.

CELMAN RETURNS.

PARIS, July 29.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, sent at ten a. m., says that the Government troops have been largely reinforced and that President Celman has returned.

The members of the Argentine colony in this city publish a note in the Liberté hailing the revolution in Buenos Ayres, because, they say, President Celman's financial policy has ruined the public credit and private fortunes. The signers of the note approved the formation of a Provisional Government, which they declare, will lead to the establishment of good government for the Republic.

Dun's Weekly Report Makes a More Encouraging Showing—More Money and Better Prices in Sight.

New York, July 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: More money and higher prices meet the wishes of most traders, and accordingly the tone of the business world is more satisfied and confident. Meanwhile silver is accumulating, having risen a cent per ounce by Monday and sixty declined three-fourths of a cent, and shipments hither from Russia have become known. Because of speculation in grain and cotton, and higher prices for some manufactured goods, the general average has risen during the week one-half of 1 per cent, and there are indications of renewal of the speculative fever, which the prospect of monetary expansion produced some time ago. But in other respects the outlook is good, business large for the season and the great industries on the whole improving in condition. Latest reports of exchanges through clearing houses outside of New York show a gain of 15 per cent over last year.

The woolen manufacture shows the least improvement of all the great industries. The failure of the Senate to go on with the Tariff bill operates as a wet blanket, the dealers say. The boot and shoe trade is particularly healthy and active for the season. A most cheering statement is made by the iron and steel association, showing that stocks of pig iron unsold have increased only 134,000 tons since January 1, though the production in the six months is reckoned by the Iron Age at 4,610,000 tons, which would indicate an increase of nearly half a million tons in the consumption. The coal trade is phenomenally dull and the output for July has been restricted to 3,000,000 tons. Copper rises steadily with growing demand, while tin is an eighth lower and lead quiet.

Wheat has been hoisted by great persistency in circulating unfavorable reports of yield at home and abroad, but exports are not large, and the prospect in most of the spring wheat regions is very light. Prices advanced 2 3/4 cents for wheat, 2 3/4 for corn and 2 for oats on small transactions. Cotton also rose three-sixteenths of a cent on sales of 680,000 bales, in spite of highly favored crop reports. Coffee was steady and dealers claim that a better distributive demand begins to be felt. Oil is a fraction higher with small transactions, but hogs and pork products are lower. Raw sugar has been lifted a fraction in spite of the depression of refined by Spreckels' sales. In general speculative markets for products show a tendency to advance, mainly because of more money and more speculation.

The state of business at other cities is everywhere as favorable and, at some, more favorable than a week ago. Boston notes a trade steadily exceeding last year's, with quiet in some branches, but great activity expected. Philadelphia finds a greater demand for iron products, with difficulty in obtaining prompt deliveries; the tobacco business is fair and the trade in chemicals, drugs and liquors, though quiet, as usual at this season, is in good condition. Chicago enjoys, according to Board of Trade returns, a large increase in all grains and considerable in cured meats and cattle, with a dressed beef movement three times as large as last year, and sales of dry goods and clothing larger than a year ago. Wool receipts are small, and the shoe trade quiet. St. Louis reports a fair volume of trade in nearly all lines, and good prospects for the fall. At Kansas City business is better, and at Milwaukee and Detroit fairly maintained for the season, with good prospects. At Pittsburgh, iron is slightly weaker for a few grades, but manufactured products are in good demand and the glass trade steady.

SOUTH CAROLINA on the Verge of Bloodshed Over Fractional Politics.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A special from Columbia, S. C., says: It seems that politics in this State has now reached its highest pitch of bitterness and that the simple crook of a finger would now result in bloodshed. And indeed it would appear as a special act of Providence if another week might pass without some fearful riot being recorded. The anti-Tillmanites see defeat staring them in the face and the medicine is just a deal more than they have bargained for, or propose to swallow gracefully, to say the least of it. It is also now feared that a split in the party will result in the event that Tillman is nominated for Governor. A gentleman well posted on affairs throughout the State tells that there are thousands of Democrats in the State who will vote for the most objectionable Republican before they will cast their ballots for Tillman. Great interest is centering in the meeting at Manning. Something sensational is expected.

BROTHER VINCENT DEAD.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 28.—Brother Vincent, one of the builders of the University of Notre Dame, died Wednesday night at the age of almost one hundred years. Although other senses were intact he had been blind for some time. He came to Notre Dame with Very Rev. Father Sorin in 1842, being one of the latter's four companions on that eventful journey. Brother Lawrence and Brother Justin are dead, while the third, Brother Xavier, is the undertaker at Notre Dame and is very old.

BITTER POLITICS.

GOVERNOR GORDON, of Georgia, favors the proposed boycott of Northern goods should the Lodge Election bill become a law.

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GLASS-EYED CITIZENS.

They Are More Numerous Than Is Generally Supposed.

"The best artificial eyes," said a Cincinnati dealer, "are made in Germany, those made in this country wearing out ever so much sooner. Artificial eyes, you must know, are made of glass. The cornea and pupil, of course, have to be colored, and this part of the work can be done better in the old country than in this. The colors are put on and then the substance is glazed over, thus protecting the color. Now, in American glass eyes there is more or less red lead and arsenic. When the acid exuding from the eye catches the glass it has the effect of drawing these substances to the surface and fades the eye. The quality of German glass is very much superior, it being much harder. The approximate wear of the two, as near as our firm has been able to determine, has been from four to six years for German-made eyes against about three months for American eyes."

"How can you match the colors of the eyes of your patients?"  
"That is not so very difficult a matter. There are only three principal colors—the blue, gray and dark brown. Of course, there are many varieties of each, from a very light to an extremely dark shade. In ordering an eye the sender states as nearly as possible the color, such as very light blue, or something of that sort. Then we send a number of shades near that color, and in almost every case a shade that suits is picked out. If not, then the nearest one to it is selected and the requisite color is found by that."

"Do glass eyes have to be made to order?"  
"No, there is a uniform size of the sockets and the glass eyes will fit any of them. Glass eyes are shaped differently than most people imagine. Many think them to be solid, resting against the matter where the natural eye was formerly, but they are mistaken. The artificial eye is hollow, resembling a shell, only a small fraction of an inch in thickness. They are light and are easily held in place by the lids of the eye. If they were solid, as supposed by many, it would become very painful to wear them. They would rest against the optical nerve and cause inflammation."

"Does not the size of the cornea and pupil of the eye differ in various persons?"  
"Very little. The pupil dilates some, but we have no way of meeting that, as we have not yet got to manufacturing dilating eyes. The only difference that we notice is in people upon whom old age is creeping. In their cases, a gray ring forms on the edge of the cornea. In general, on a bright day, the pupil contracts and at night it expands."

"Are there as many as 500 artificial eyes worn in this city?"  
"Yes, there are between 500 and 1,000. The general public doesn't know it, because it needs more than a passing glance to tell an artificial eye from a natural one. Then the wearers of glass eyes are naturally sensitive on that point, and they keep quiet about their misfortune. The local wearers are from four years of age almost up to four score. Their eyes cost them all prices. A few years ago the exorbitant price of \$100 was charged for eyes. Now the best can be purchased for the modest sum of \$10. This reduction is due, not so much to a fall in the cost, as to the falling off in the tendency to bleed a customer, as was done years ago."

"How about the care of glass eyes?"  
"Oh, they are easy enough to take care of. All there is to do is to remove them at night and wash them in clear lukewarm water. With good care a pair of German-made eyes will last five years. They are seldom broken, but some people have an extra one on hand in case of accident. This reminds me of a peculiar incident in this respect. One of my customers had an extra eye. He also had a friend who wore a glass eye, and the colors happened to match. No. 2 had the misfortune to lose his artificial eye, and he happened to be short of funds he applied to his friend for the loan of his extra eye. He actually got it and wore it until fortune smiled on him and he was able to purchase one for himself."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

**Bismarck on Nihilism.**  
In an interview with the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, Prince Bismarck declared that no concession to the Nihilists was possible. Overeducation had led to much dissatisfaction and disappointment in Germany, but in Russia it had led to disaffection and conspiracy. There were ten times as many people educated for the higher walks as there were places to fill. Further education was making pedantic theorists and visionaries, unfit for constitutional government. Referring to the labor question, the Prince ridiculed the idea that workmen would ever be contented, because, he said, the rich are never contented. He spoke strongly against any dictation as to the hours of labor and against the usurping of the rightful authority of parents over their children. He said that Chancellor von Caprivi was a perfect gentleman. He praised Emperor William and said he was hopeful for the future.

—There is no doubt about the little tormenting English sparrows taking this country, so far as birds are concerned, says the Atlanta Constitution. A strange nature of theirs has just been discovered which accounts for their being so plentiful in the land. It is stated that an old sparrow will lay a sitting of five or six eggs every week or two; that she does not bother with sitting on the eggs, but goes ahead preparing another nest. The sun or heat hatches the little torments, and the old hen depends upon scavenging the streets and robbing the poultry coop and yards to feed her many broods.

TWO PRAYERS.

Our minister gets up to pray and lets the spirit flow. An' tells the Lord a lot of things he thinks He ought to know. Tells Him about the government, how politics turn. Coz He don't mix in politics an' hez no way to learn.

He peaches on the President, an' describes his evil natur'. An' gives away the Cabinet and our venal legislater. Shows how corruption fosters, an' tells of things, I fear. That the Lord—they come so sudden—he'll be surprised to hear.

He takes the cyclopedy an' he weaves it in his prayer. Sandwiched in 'th choice statistics which he picks up everywhere; They say the Lord knows every thing—sometimes I uster doubt, Now I know our pastor tells Him—that's the way He fines it out.

In the meetin' 't'other evenin' he lifted up his face. An' much interestin' gossip laid before the Throne of Grace; Chunks of useful information did he shrewdly intersperse, That would make the Lord enlightened ez to all the universe.

Then Jim Drew, the drunken sailor, jist riz up there in the aisle, An' though 'twas in a holy place we couldn't forget to smile. But Dacon Briggs he nudged me hard; sez he: 'Don't grin that way. For don't ye see he's sober, an' the rascal's goin' to pray!"

He started in and sez: 'O! Lord! I'm jist chunky or s'n, An' there ain't no place, I reckin, for your mercy to squeeze in; For I'm jist good for nothin', an' an' ol' wreck from the sea. Take me—I ain't wuth takin'—but I give myself to Thee."

Then he broke down an' blubbered out, an' jist set down to hawl. An' then there came a loud "Amen" that near bust through the wall; We knew a spark of Heavenly fire had touched this earthly clod. For his soul in all its nakedness had shown itself to God.

There warn't much learnin' in his prayer, but yet it traveled far. An' went floatin' up to Glory where the shinin' angels are; The pastor's prayer, so weighted down 'th figures, facts an' proof. Got lodged among the rafters an' didn't git beyond the roof.

—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

FEEDING A FIRE.

Some Idea of the Work of a Locomotive Fireman.

Incessant Action and Intelligent Direction Necessary—Passenger Train Engines the Hardest to "Fire"—Why the Gauge Should Have Attention.

Little has been written of the locomotive fireman. Like the newspaper reporter, his identity is sunk in the greatness of his machine and the prominence of his superiors. He is seldom heard from unless he neglects to jump at the critical moment and his name appears in the lists of the dead or wounded. A passing notice is all he receives until he serves the full period of the slavery of a locomotive gangway and moves from the fireman's box on the left of the cab to the engineman's box on the right, and then he is a fireman no longer.

Few of the travelers gliding across the country in comfortable passenger coaches give a thought to the motive power that enables them to visit two or three States in a day. They can not realize that there is any severe labor attached to the trip. They see the neatly-uniformed conductor who leisurely treads the aisles, the indolent brakeman lounging from one end of the train to the other, and the white-jacketed colored porter, evidently not suffering from overwork. These visions do not give the traveler any very vivid impression of hard work. But while they are appearing and reappearing there is one man who is "earning his bread by the sweat of his brow" and that is the fireman. Dirty, begrimed and greasy from head to foot, the fireman is performing duties that no two of the passengers in the train behind him would care to undertake, were they capable of so doing. There is very little poetry and a vast deal of reality in an engine cab, especially the cab of a passenger engine. The train is running at high speed; the engine is the motive power; steam is its life, and it devolves upon the fireman to supply the steam. Many people would say: "Why, that's easy enough! All he does is to put in coal."

"All he has to do is to put in coal!" It would be great sport to see the authors of such remarks "put in the coal." It would be interesting to watch them clambering from the box to the gangway, and the gangway to the box a few times while performing the double duty of "firing" and watching the track ahead.

Putting in the coal is all right, but when the coal is put in every two or three minutes it soon becomes monotonous and shortly fatiguing, especially on a twelve or fifteen-hour trip. The practical fireman becomes used to his work, however, and is able to keep up during the trip. He not only "puts in a fire" every two or three minutes, but he is obliged to put it in rightly and scientifically. It would be impossible for a green fireman to keep up the proper amount of steam for a passenger engine or to "keep her hot." The fire-box of a locomotive is a treacherous thing to one not understanding it. The box is from six to eight feet—in some cases ten feet—in length, and four or five feet in width. The bottom is composed of two movable grates which are so placed as to leave crevices at the ends and sides which are virtually conduits for the draught. At the front end of the firebox are the flues. A fireman who knows his business understands the construction of the box thoroughly. He is careful not to "fire" too much in front and thus shut up the flues, and he "feeds" to the ends and sides, thereby closing up the crevices and shutting out the cold air which would speedily cool the flues and destroy their steaming power. Not so much attention is paid to the center, although the coal must be evenly distributed and, in no case, allowed to "heap" which would result in big sinders to clog the grates. Nor must

the fire be heavy. Too much coal is almost as bad as none at all. The firing must be light and frequent to steam quickly. A heavy fire would burn slowly and the steam would rise slowly, and this would never do.

An ordinary "fire" is four or five scoopsful well thrown and evenly distributed, and a little high at the ends and sides.

The speed of the engine depends upon the ability of the fireman to "steam her," and thus the fireman is the important factor in running a train. Some engines "steam" more readily than others, but all of them require skill in firing and a great deal of work. An ordinary switch engine will burn about three tons of coal in twenty-four hours, while road engines will burn from six to fifteen tons. The heavier the load or the greater the speed, the more steam and coal is required.

But the fireman's hardest lot is when his run is heavy and his engine "gets to leaking." Engines poorly "packed" or loose in their joints will leak steam with astonishing rapidity and it requires a constant effort to keep them up to the working notch. The working notch or "when she pops" is, on an average, about 135 pounds of steam. Some engines are set at 140 pounds pressure before the escape valve will raise and the extra steam escape. On an engine where the gauge reaches 135 pounds the fireman aims to keep a pressure of between 130 and 135 pounds. Sometimes, of course, the steam will run down to 110 or 100, when the work is heavy, but a good fireman will never let her down below that.

In some Eastern States the number of pounds of steam which an engine may carry is regulated by law, but in the Western States little attention has been paid to the matter. In consequence, some engineers who are possessed of more ambition than judgment will raise their engines as high as 150 pounds in order to make a running record, and it is a dangerous custom which is liable at any time to result in a disaster. Not long ago the writer's attention was called to an engine on a Missouri road which did not "pop," or blow off steam at 170 pounds. The engineer was proud of his reputation as a "runner," and was foolishly risking his own life and the lives entrusted to his care for the sake of a little notoriety. In such cases the fireman's lot is a slavish one, and the labor required to keep up his engine is simply tremendous.

In addition to firing, the fireman is required to keep his machine, inside the cab, clean, and "bright works" must be kept spotless. Such trifling duties as ringing the bell, keeping a sharp lookout ahead, and watching for signals are thrown in just to keep him in practice during the few minutes he may chance to spend on his seat box.

After he has served in this capacity from three to seven years, and he is successful in passing the examination—in which reading and writing are the easiest branches—the fireman is placed on the extra list, and after six months' trial he becomes an engineer. Often, however, the fireman lacks certain requirements or has bad luck at the start, and has an accident or smashup, and he is condemned to another long term of shoveling coal which may be made a perpetual occupation.

Firemen, as a rule, are a steady class of men; they must be, as it is from them that enginemen are made. The firemen have a brotherhood which is second only to the engineers in importance, and the order is doing a deal of good in preparing its members to become capable and reliable engineers.—Kansas City Star.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

A Frenchman's Peculiar Notions Regarding American Grasshoppers.

Miss Cooper, a daughter of the novelist, James Fenimore Cooper, states that when in Paris she saw a French translation of her father's tale, "The Spy," in which there were several mistakes, but one of them was such that it was almost incredible that any one could possibly have been guilty of it. The residence of Mr. Wharton, one of the characters who figure in the story, is spoken of by the author as "The Locusts." Now, the translator had been evidently ignorant of the circumstance of there being any species of trees bearing this name. Having, therefore, looked out the word in his dictionary, and finding the definition to be given as "Les Sauterelles," grasshoppers; thus he rendered it in the text. Presently, however, he came across a paragraph in the novel in which it was stated that a visitor to the house of Mr. Wharton had tied his horse to a locust. Then it might be naturally supposed that the translator would at once have discovered his error. Not a bit of it! His reasoning would appear to have been somewhat on a parity with that of a celebrated countryman of his, when he declared that "if the facts do not agree with the theory, so much the worse for the facts." Nevertheless, the writer seems to have been conscious that some explanation was due of so extraordinary a statement as that a horseman had secured his steed to a grasshopper. So he went on to gravely inform his readers that in America these insects grow to an enormous size, and that in this case one of these—dead and stuffed—had been stationed at the door of the mansion for the convenience of the visitors on horseback!—Bookmark.

—Stories about the pygmies of Africa have been common in classical as well as modern literature, and yet always read as a fiction, a pretty fable to entertain children or embellish a poem. Three or four centuries before Christ the Greeks were really aware of the existence of a people of stunted growth inhabiting a district somewhere about the source of the Nile. It was reserved for Schweinfurth, in 1869, to discover a race of African pygmies in the Akkaa, since which time Krapp found the Doko or Berikemo dwarfs, Du Challu the Obongos, and Stanley captured one of the dwarfs said to live north of the Wakuma country; so that abundant evidence now exists in proof of the claim so long ago made, that Africa was the land of the pygmies.

STAMMERING CURED.

Suggestions That Will Take the Place of a School.

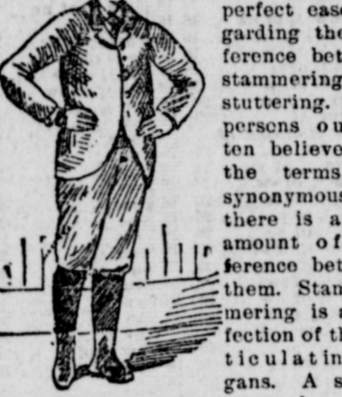
Main Points for Self-Help—The Principal of a School for Stammerers Furnishes Details of the System of Teaching—Defects in Speech Corrected.

According to the census of 1880, out of the entire population of the United States there were 250,000 men, women and children who stammered in their speech.

Years ago this defect in the action of the vocal organs was thought to be irremediable. Of late years those physicians who devote their talents to the cure of diseases of the mind and the nervous system have discovered that it can be cured and that it is simply a nervous habit that can be overcome by training.

The New York Herald gives its readers all the details of one of the best known of these systems of training, so that any one who is afflicted with this distressing habit may be able, by following the exercises shown in the illustrations and the advice which accompanies them, to overcome his vocal defect without the necessity of putting himself under the care of a professional trainer.

It seems odd to the vocal specialist that there should be such dense ignorance among those persons who speak with perfect ease regarding the difference between stammering and stuttering. Nine persons out of ten believe that the terms are synonymous. Yet there is a vast amount of difference between them. Stammering is an affection of the articulating organs. A stutterer has difficulty in producing vocal sound. The stammerer has the power of producing vocal sound whenever he wishes, but he fails to properly articulate words. A stutterer has no trouble in articulating words, providing the vocalizing organs act normally. In one sentence, stuttering is a refusal of the voice with perfect organs of speech, but stammering is a defective articulation caused by habit or imperfect organs of speech.



The first exercise of this method is in simple calisthenics—an outward, forward and downward movement of the arms. This develops the muscles of the chest and upper part of the body, but is of even greater importance in giving the will of the pupil a stronger command over his muscles. If he can command the movement of these at will he is in better trim to attempt control over the refractory ones which cause the defect in his speech.

After this exercise has been repeated several times the pupil inhales a deep breath, goes through the movement once and then exhales with as much evenness of force as possible. The next exercise is designed to give flexibility to the respiratory muscles and strengthen and aid in the control of the diaphragm. The pupil draws in a long breath, places his hands upon his sides, with his arms akimbo, and then gently sways his body to the right, left, forward and backward.

Another exercise renders the muscles of the throat and neck more flexible. The pupil slowly bends his head from side to side, forward and backward.

Besides these simple movements there are many more that are used in obstinate cases. Health lifts, rope and weight chest expanders and various movements such as placing the palms of the hands upon the wall and slowly letting the chest come in contact with the wall and then pushing it back into an upright position.

After these have been finished the pupil takes his first respiratory exercise. This consists in placing the hands upon the sides of the abdomen, as is shown in the first illustration earlier in the article. As is shown in the accompanying illustration the learner places his finger and thumb upon the sides of his throat, so that he can feel the vibration of the vocal chords and the action of the larynx, and by this means correct any tendency toward unevenness which may exist.

After sounding the vowels the pupil is taught to affix the various consonants to each sound, as a—ab, e—eb, o—ob, etc.

Then he prefixes the consonants, as a—ba, e—be, o—bo, etc.

These are gone over several times until the pupil is ready for his first exercise in vocalizing a sentence. This is accomplished in the following manner. Take for example the first line of one of Longfellow's poems:

I stood on the bridge at midnight. When this is vocalized it sounds as follows:

The pupil inhales a deep breath and exhales it slowly. This is repeated half a dozen times, gradually increasing the length of the respiration.

The majority of persons, whether stammerers or not, are in the habit of breathing incorrectly, using the chest more than it should be used, and the second illustration showing one of the methods used in this system to prevent this defect. The pupil places his hand upon his chest to call his attention and rivet it upon a too great chest inflation. While his hands are in this position he inhales

and exhales as he was taught to do in the foregoing exercise.

In the first vocalizing exercise the pupil places his hands on the sides of his abdomen, breathes, and, instead of whispering the long vowel sounds, he speaks them at first, dropping the voice in pitch toward the end of the sound. Next he holds the pitch to the end. After the long come the short vowel sounds.

These same exercises are gone over again with the hands upon the chest.

Now the pupil tries a new position, the value of which is important. He feels his voice with his fingers.

These are the vowel sounds that are used in the foregoing line, and they should be spoken as though they were one long word. All words used in sentences are similarly treated before they are joined with their proper consonants.

After this has been done, the words as originally printed are whispered once or twice, and then the student is ready for articulation. This is performed slowly, each vowel sound being prolonged far beyond its customary length, and a breath is taken between the words at first. Before the lesson is over, the class are frequently able to read and speak, so that, beyond their deliberation, a stranger would not notice any thing disagreeable in their speech.

The above illustration shows one of the best methods in use to prevent a too great expenditure of muscular force, which the stammerer is apt to put forth in speaking. The pupil places two fingers between his teeth and articulates in that position. If the force is too great, his teeth impress that fact very forcibly upon his fingers.

In the last illustration the artist shows how another exhibition of a too great nervous force may be avoided. The pupil holds the sides of his face so that he may feel the movements of his muscles. It might be well for him to hold his hands in a similar position upon the face of some one who speaks normally at first, so that he may contrast the normal muscular action with the nervous movements of his own muscles.

At the Herald's request Prof. Bryant gave me a few points in the way of advice that will prove of inestimable value to such of the Herald's readers as this article chiefly appeals to. They comprise the advice which he uses oftenest in his class-room, and they correct faults which the pupil finds most difficult to rid himself of in his efforts to acquire a normal habit of speech.

The professor's advice is as follows: The correct application of these exercises will relieve the physical part of the defect and will give the pupil confidence, a quality which he has heretofore never possessed, and he must use every means in his power outside of these exercises to increase his stock of confidence and self-reliance.

To this end he must take the best possible care of his health by keeping good hours, eating nourishing food and only at regular intervals, observing habits of cleanliness, abstaining from the use of tobacco, especially cigarettes, and of all intoxicating drinks or anything that is likely to excite or deplete the nervous system.

A game of football or two or three hours of violent athletic exercise have been known to undo the benefits of a month's training.

He should be careful not to become overheated or chilled, as these states have a bad influence upon the control of the nervous force necessary for the proper action of the muscles.

In speaking he should continually listen to the sound of his own voice. As the well-regulated and modulated voice of a friend will give confidence and assurance to a hearer, so will the correctly produced tones of the person who has heretofore spoken in a nervous, spasmodic manner give him self-confidence.

While speaking or reading do not give way to any nervous habits of the hands, feet, eyes or any other party of the body, such as wringing or twisting the hands or fingers, fumbling a watch chain, picking at clothing, moving the feet, shrugging the shoulders, shutting or winking the eyes, etc.

Look the hearer squarely in the face and talk directly at him. Do not avoid any difficult words. Say what you originally intended to say in the way you originally intended to say it. Keep up your pluck and patience, and say the words if it takes an hour to get through them.

For those who have time the exercises should be practiced two hours a day. Of course one hour is better than no practice, but that is the least time that can be used with profit to the learner.

With practice and patience a pupil should be able to overcome his defective speech in a period varying from six weeks to three months. These are the three things which embody all that these exercises are designed to teach. These three things must borne in mind, not only in the study, but constantly throughout the day. They are:

1. Deep and full, but gentle breathing.
2. Firm and easy vocalization.
3. Wide and free articulation.

These points contain all that is necessary to make perfect speech.

The divinity that ends our shapes is the modern tailor.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Lamp burners can be renovated by boiling them in strong soda water.

—To remove tar from the hands, rub with the outside of a fresh lemon peel and wipe dry immediately.

—The surest way to have clear jelly is to let the juice drain through a flannel bag, without squeezing it.

—A doctor at Toulouse informs the French Academy of Medicine that he has discovered a cure for croup. It is a very simple one—a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur in a tumbler of water. After three days of the treatment his patient recovered.

—If you want a lovely odor in your rooms, break off branches of the Norway spruce and arrange them in a large jug well filled with water. In a few days tender, pale green branches feather out, soft and cool to the touch, giving the delightful health-giving odor.

—A loaf that has become too stale for the table may be "freshened" by wrapping it in a clean cloth, and dipping it in boiling water for thirty seconds. Then remove the cloth and bake the loaf for ten minutes in a slow oven. Stale breakfast rolls may be treated the same way.

—To keep the bright green color of summer cabbage and some other vegetables, boil fast in plenty of water in which has been dissolved a piece of washing soda the size of two peas; cover until the water boils and then take off the lid. If the steam is shut in the cabbage will be yellow and unsightly.

—In choosing your wall paper you should be careful before finally deciding on it to see how it looks under gas or lamp light, as the color and general appearance of most of the patterns change very greatly under artificial light. A good plan is to select three or four patterns, put them upon the walls of the room, and examine their general effect carefully both by day and at night.

—Butter Sponge Cake.—One-half of a cupful of butter, one and one-quarter cupfuls of sugar, one and three-quarters cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of milk and water, three eggs (beaten separately), one teaspoonful of baking powder; flavor with vanilla and lemon, more of the former as lemon flavoring is much stronger than vanilla. It makes a good sized loaf. Bake fully fifty minutes.—Good Housekeeping.

—Luncheon buns may be made as follows: "To one quart of sifted flour add a little salt, two tablespoonsful of melted butter and one cup of sugar. Dissolve a yeast cake in a little warm milk, then add enough more warm milk to make a soft dough. Set to rise. When light mix in a heaping cup of stoned raisins, and flavor with ground cinnamon. Make into buns, set to rise again, and when light bake in a quick oven. Dampen the tops with hot water, and sift over them a little powdered sugar."

THE DEATH PLANT.

It Distills a Deadly Perfume Which Kills Insects and Small Birds.

A magnificent kali mujah, or death plant of Java, has been recently received here by Mrs. Madison Black. The specimen, which is the only living one that has ever been brought to this country, was sent Mrs. Black by her brother, Jerome Hendricks, who went out as a missionary to the island. The kali mujah is found only in the volcanic districts of Java and Sumatra, and then but rarely. It grows from two to three and a half feet in height, with long slender stems armed with thorns nearly an inch long, and covered with broad, satin-smooth leaves of a heat sharp and of a delicate emerald on one side, and blood red, streaked with cream, on the other.

The flowers of the death plant are large, milk-white and cup-like, being about the size and depth of a large coffee-cup and having the rim guarded by fine, brief-like thorns. The peculiarity of the plant lies in these flowers, which, beautiful as they are, distill continually a deadly perfume so powerful as to overcome, if inhaled any length of time, a full-grown man, and killing all forms of insect life approaching it. The perfume, though more pungent, is as sickeningly sweet as chloroform, which it greatly resembles in effect, producing insensibility, but convulsing at the same time the muscles of the face, especially those about the mouth and eyes, drawing the former up into a grin. An inhalation is followed by violent headache and a ringing in the ears, which gives way to a temporary deafness, often total while it lasts.

Other plants seem to shun the kali mujah, which might be termed the Ishmael of the vegetable kingdom, for it grows isolated from every other form of vegetation, though the soil may be fertile. All insects and birds instinctively seem to avoid all contact with it, but when accidentally approaching it have been observed to drop to the earth, even when as far from it as three feet, and, unless at once removed soon died, evidencing the same symptoms as when etherized.

Mr. Hendricks, who writes describing how he secured the specimen sent his sister, says he discovered it first by seeing a bird of paradise he was endeavoring to capture alive fall, stunned by the deadly odor of the kali mujah, and on examining the plant, though warned by the natives to let it alone, himself experienced the headache and convulsions which are its invariable results.—Savannah (Ga.) Cor. Philadelphia Times.

The Court Poet Must Go.

Discussion still continues in various journals as to the poet best fitted to fill the post of laureate after Lord Tennyson. I have my suggestion to make. It is that this ridiculous office be abolished, for what can be more absurd than that a Prime Minister, who, perhaps, knows nothing of poetry, and cares, if possible, less, should suddenly be called upon to decide between the conflicting claims of a crew of versifiers, each worshiped by a select band of literary toadies, and none likely to be remembered beyond nominis umbra 100 years hence. Poetry really immortal is the rarest of products; poetry fairly good is a drug in the market. Poetry and officialdom are antagonistic. A court poet should go the way of the court buffoon.—London Truth.

The Chase County Courant.  
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher  
Issued every Thursday.  
Official Paper of Chase County.

A CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Delegate Convention of the Democrats of the State of Kansas will be held on the 9th day of September, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. in the city of Wichita, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Delegates to the Convention shall be selected by the different counties of the State in the manner prescribed by the Democratic Executive Committee of the several counties. The basis of representation in such convention shall be one delegate for every 250 votes cast for the State at the general election of 1892 or for John C. Sheridan, candidate for Governor at large in 1892. Upon which basis delegates are apportioned as follows:

Allison	2	Lincoln	2
Anderson	4	Lyon	3
Bartleson	3	McPherson	3
Bartleson	3	Marion	3
Bartleson	3	McPherson	3
Bartleson	3	Marion	3
Bartleson	3	McPherson	3
Bartleson	3	Marion	3
Bartleson	3	McPherson	3
Bartleson	3	Marion	3
Bartleson	3	McPherson	3

ALLIANCE RALLY.

At a township meeting of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, held at Matfield Green, on July 26th, 1890, it was resolved to have a general Alliance celebration, at some central point in Bazaar township, on the second Saturday of September. The following persons were asked to serve on committees, to meet at Baker's school house, Saturday, August 9, at 2 p. m.:

On Grounds and Finance—Rich Valley, Jacob Miner; Lone Star, W. K. Myers, Matfield, Ira Billings; Bazaar, F. V. Alford; Homestead, I. C. Warren; Prairie Hill, Lewis Becker; Pleasant Valley, W. P. Evans.  
On Seating and Decoration—Rich Valley, Herbert Springstead; Lone Star, Wm. Weller; Matfield, Jacob Naylor; Bazaar, Pearley Oles; Homestead, J. F. Johnson.  
On Programme—Rich Valley, Howard Grimes; Lone Star, J. J. Jackson; Matfield, J. E. Perry; Bazaar, P. B. McCabe; Homestead, Hitchcock; Prairie Hill, Fred Starkey; Pleasant Valley, W. G. Patton.

EX-SOLDIERS' AND SAINORS' RE-UNION.

The Kansas-Nebraska Second Annual Inter-State Re-Union will be held at Superior, Nebraska, August 4 to 9, 1890. The ex-soldiers and sailors of Kansas and Nebraska will meet, celebrate and listen to addresses by Gov. J. M. Thayer, of Nebraska; ex-Gov. Geo. T. Anthony, of Kansas; Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska; Gen. J. C. Caldwell, of Kansas; Gen. C. J. Dillworth, of Nebraska; and many other speakers of national reputation, from the sister states. The campgrounds are located at Lincoln park overlooking the beautiful Republican valley. Pure water, Fine Shade, Good plateau of land for Military display. The National Guard Organization of Kansas and Nebraska will attend the encampment. Daily Dress Parade, Band Contests, Military Contests, Sham Battles, etc. The Santa Fe Route will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip to Superior and return. Dates of sale August 4 to 8. Tickets limited for return to August 10. Inquire of agent Santa Fe Route for further particulars. F. P. Buutz, agent, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas.

Delinquent Tax List of 1889.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.  
County of Chase, } ss.  
I, A. B. Campbell, County Treasurer, do hereby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1890, and the next succeeding days thereafter sell at public auction, in my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of north side of each tract of land and town lot heretofore described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1889. A. M. BEEZES, County Clerk. Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, this 26th day of July, 1890.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

Description.	S. T. R.	Description.	S. T. R.
sw 1/4 of sec 34	7 ne 1/4	26	21
sw 1/4 of sec 35	7 ne 1/4	27	21
sw 1/4 of sec 36	7 ne 1/4	28	21
sw 1/4 of sec 37	7 ne 1/4	29	21
sw 1/4 of sec 38	7 ne 1/4	30	21
sw 1/4 of sec 39	7 ne 1/4	31	21
sw 1/4 of sec 40	7 ne 1/4	32	21
sw 1/4 of sec 41	7 ne 1/4	33	21
sw 1/4 of sec 42	7 ne 1/4	34	21
sw 1/4 of sec 43	7 ne 1/4	35	21

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

Description.	S. T. R.	Description.	S. T. R.
sw 1/4 of sec 1	1 ne 1/4	1	1
sw 1/4 of sec 2	1 ne 1/4	2	1
sw 1/4 of sec 3	1 ne 1/4	3	1
sw 1/4 of sec 4	1 ne 1/4	4	1
sw 1/4 of sec 5	1 ne 1/4	5	1
sw 1/4 of sec 6	1 ne 1/4	6	1
sw 1/4 of sec 7	1 ne 1/4	7	1
sw 1/4 of sec 8	1 ne 1/4	8	1
sw 1/4 of sec 9	1 ne 1/4	9	1
sw 1/4 of sec 10	1 ne 1/4	10	1

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Description.	S. T. R.	Description.	S. T. R.
sw 1/4 of sec 1	1 ne 1/4	1	1
sw 1/4 of sec 2	1 ne 1/4	2	1
sw 1/4 of sec 3	1 ne 1/4	3	1
sw 1/4 of sec 4	1 ne 1/4	4	1
sw 1/4 of sec 5	1 ne 1/4	5	1
sw 1/4 of sec 6	1 ne 1/4	6	1
sw 1/4 of sec 7	1 ne 1/4	7	1
sw 1/4 of sec 8	1 ne 1/4	8	1
sw 1/4 of sec 9	1 ne 1/4	9	1
sw 1/4 of sec 10	1 ne 1/4	10	1

DIAMOND CREEK.

Description.	S. T. R.	Description.	S. T. R.
sw 1/4 of sec 1	1 ne 1/4	1	1
sw 1/4 of sec 2	1 ne 1/4	2	1
sw 1/4 of sec 3	1 ne 1/4	3	1
sw 1/4 of sec 4	1 ne 1/4	4	1
sw 1/4 of sec 5	1 ne 1/4	5	1
sw 1/4 of sec 6	1 ne 1/4	6	1
sw 1/4 of sec 7	1 ne 1/4	7	1
sw 1/4 of sec 8	1 ne 1/4	8	1
sw 1/4 of sec 9	1 ne 1/4	9	1
sw 1/4 of sec 10	1 ne 1/4	10	1

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Description.	S. T. R.	Description.	S. T. R.
sw 1/4 of sec 1	1 ne 1/4	1	1
sw 1/4 of sec 2	1 ne 1/4	2	1
sw 1/4 of sec 3	1 ne 1/4	3	1
sw 1/4 of sec 4	1 ne 1/4	4	1
sw 1/4 of sec 5	1 ne 1/4	5	1
sw 1/4 of sec 6	1 ne 1/4	6	1
sw 1/4 of sec 7	1 ne 1/4	7	1
sw 1/4 of sec 8	1 ne 1/4	8	1
sw 1/4 of sec 9	1 ne 1/4	9	1
sw 1/4 of sec 10	1 ne 1/4	10	1

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

Description.	S. T. R.	Description.	S. T. R.
sw 1/4 of sec 1	1 ne 1/4	1	1
sw 1/4 of sec 2	1 ne 1/4	2	1
sw 1/4 of sec 3	1 ne 1/4	3	1
sw 1/4 of sec 4	1 ne 1/4	4	1
sw 1/4 of sec 5	1 ne 1/4	5	1
sw 1/4 of sec 6	1 ne 1/4	6	1
sw 1/4 of sec 7	1 ne 1/4	7	1
sw 1/4 of sec 8	1 ne 1/4	8	1
sw 1/4 of sec 9	1 ne 1/4	9	1
sw 1/4 of sec 10	1 ne 1/4	10	1

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
1, 2 & 3	8 and 10	1	21
4, 5 & 6	11 and 12	2	22
7, 8 & 9	13 and 14	3	23
10, 11 & 12	15 and 16	4	24
13, 14 & 15	17 and 18	5	25
16, 17 & 18	19 and 20	6	26

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
6, 7 and 8	7, 8, 9 and 10	49	
9 and 10	11, 12 and 13	50	
11, 12 and 13	14, 15 and 16	51	
14, 15 and 16	17 and 18	52	
17 and 18	19 and 20	53	

STRONG CITY.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
all of	8	18	9

EMSLIES' ADDITION.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100			

CARTER'S ADDITION.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100			

SANTA FE ADDITION.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
all of	10 and 13	16	
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100			

SCRIBNER'S ADDITION.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
all of	1	14	

NORTH ADDITION.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
2, 5 and 7		1	

RIVERSIDE ADDITION.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
1		1	

ELMDALE.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
14		10	
15		11	
16		12	
17		13	
18		14	
19		15	
20		16	
21		17	
22		18	
23		19	
24		20	

MATFIELD GREEN.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5		1	

REED'S ADDITION.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
1/2 of 8		1	

MITCHELL'S ADDITION.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
1		3	

RICHARD'S ADDITION.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
1		17	

CEDAR POINT.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
1/2 of 5		1	
1/2 of 6		2	
1/2 of 7		3	
1/2 of 8		4	
1/2 of 9		5	
1/2 of 10		6	

CRAWFORD'S ADDITION.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
1		2	

SAFFORD.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
1		71	
2		72	
3		73	
4		74	
5		75	
6		76	
7		77	
8		78	
9		79	
10		80	

TOLEDO.

Lots.	Blocks.	Lots.	Blocks.
1		9	

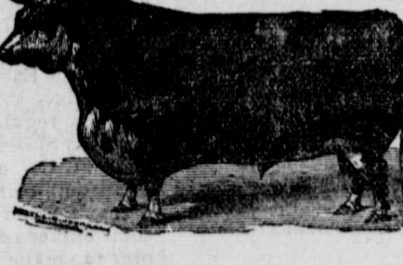
H. F. GILLETT,  
SUCCESSOR TO  
CAMPBELL & GILLETTE  
DEALER IN

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,  
CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of  
COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated  
WOOD MOWER,  
And the best make of  
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.  
STUDEBAKER WAGONS and BAKER BARBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, --- KANSAS  
J. VERNER.

VERNER & SCROCCIN,  
Live Stock Commission Merchants.  
ROBERT BYERS, Yardman.  
H. E. BROBECK, Office.  
G. D. ABLE, Solicitor.



Room 19, Live Stock Exchange,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. A. GOUDIE,  
DEALER IN  
FURNITURE - STRONG CITY, KANSAS.  
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING AND ATTEND  
ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.  
B. U. SCHLAUCKER, ROLAND ROBERTS

ERIE MEAT MARKET.  
SCHLAUCKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.  
Dealers in  
All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, --- KANSAS

JULIUS REMY,  
Tonsorial Artist,  
SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

BILL BROWN,  
THE UNDERTAKER,  
Keeps everything that is needed in his line.  
CASKETS, ROBES, FLOWERS, ETC.,  
STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

The Best WASHER  
We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it earlier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it doesn't wash clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money. Agents wanted. This agent is making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make \$300 to \$500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price, only \$6. Sample to those desiring an agency \$2. Also the Celebrated KEYSOR WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest prices. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.  
LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING  
A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes. The book is prepared and printed at the NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 28 Union Square, New York.  
THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. G. W. Ayer & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (30 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, L. MO., PHOENIX, ARIZONA, DALLAS, TEX.

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN'S  
TREATMENT BY HALOATH.  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.  
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN  
GAMING HOUSE  
NOT A DRUG  
1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay fever, Headache, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all chronic and nervous disorders.  
"The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment." Drs. Falon & Starkey have seen its use for the last twenty years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized, and the way to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their treatment:  
Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, U. S. Representative, Chicago.  
Victor L. Conrad, Ed. Lutha's Observer.  
Rev. Chas. W. Cushing, Rochester, N. Y.  
Wm. Penn Nixon, Inter Ocean, Chicago.  
W. H. Worthington, New South, N. Y.  
Judge J. P. Vrooman, Queen of Kansas.  
Mary A. Livmore, Mass.  
Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia.  
Mr. Frank S. Leland, Philadelphia.  
Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Kansas, Pa.  
E. L. Wilson, San Francisco, California.  
Fidelity M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, sand, Is. Alexander Kitchin, Inverness, Scotland.  
Mrs. Manuel Ortega, Phoenix, Mex.  
Mrs. Emma Cooper, Ullia, Spain.  
J. Cobb, Ex-Vice Consul, Castaneda.  
J. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.  
J. Moore, supt. Police, Birmingham, Eng.  
Jacob Ward, Howard, N. S. W.  
And thousands of others in every part of the United States.

"Compound Oxygen" is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Falen, which gives to all interested full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure.  
DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,  
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE LANDS.  
100 or more along the Great Northern Ry. line. Business chances. Write for particulars. St. Paul, Minn., for books, maps, etc. Write now.

LOW RATES.  
Sellers on free government lands along the Great Northern Ry. line in North Dakota and Montana get low rates and fine markets for products.  
Hunting in America's best. Great Northern Ry. line in Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. Best climate for health seekers.  
MONTANA produces the finest horses and cattle. Free ranges. Get stock in Montana. Milk and Sun River valleys and sweet Grass Hills.

SHEEP HOGS.  
In Montana Free lands, new towns, new railways, new mines. Low rates. The great area of good vacant land.  
Sweet Grass Hills and Sun River valleys. Montana, reached only by the Great Northern Ry. line. Stock raisers' paradise.

MILK RIVER.  
Go to the great reservation of Montana and get a good free homestead. Low rates and free sleepers on Great Northern Ry. line. Go now.  
These have made Montana the richest state per capita in the Union. Plenty room for more miners and stock raisers. Now is the time.

YOUNG MEN!  
Along the Great Northern Ry. line in Montana are free ranches and pastures, mines of precious metals, iron and coal, possessing a water power unequalled in the West. The North Star of Montana is an industrial center.  
The valleys of Red, Wood, Missouri, Milk and Sun rivers reached by the Great Northern Ry. line. Excursions Sept. 9, 21, and Oct. 14, 1890. Write for it. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn.

G. N. R. L.  
GREAT FALLS.  
Surrounded by a fine agricultural and grazing country, iron mines of precious metals, iron and coal, possessing a water power unequalled in the West. The North Star of Montana is an industrial center.  
The valleys of Red, Wood, Missouri, Milk and Sun rivers reached by the Great Northern Ry. line. Excursions Sept. 9, 21, and Oct. 14, 1890. Write for it. WHITNEY, St. Paul, Minn.

HOW'S YOUR FENCE?  
We have the CHEAPEST and Best WOVEN WIRE FENCING Wire Rope Solvage.  
MILLER'S FARM FENCING  
50 INCHES HIGH AT 60 CENTS PER ROD.  
Lawn, Garden, Poultry and Stock Fencing, all sizes and widths. Gates to match. Prices low. Sold in lots and by the yard. Send for CATALOGUE and list of prices.  
THE MILLER WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. P. O. Box 1111.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor away... Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance...



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for destination (e.g., ST. LOUIS, ST. PAUL), time, and agent (e.g., W. E. TIMMONS).

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5. Proposed amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution...

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9.

Proposed amendment to sections one and two of article three of the constitution...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line... Hot winds, this week. Mr. Charles E. McDowell is quite sick...

Miss Jennie Holmes, of Elmdale, was visiting Misses Luella and Annie Pugh, last week... The mother of the Rev. John Maclean, and Mrs. Wilkerson, the mother of his wife, are here visiting their children...

is one of the leading merchants of Cottonwood Falls, a most affable young man, of fine business qualifications... A. J. PENROD NOT DEAD. MOSS BLUFF, FLA., July 21, 1890.

FOR SALE.—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain... NEW GALLERY. The Strong City Art Gallery is now open and ready for business...

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS. THOS. H. CRISHAM. C. N. STERRY. F. P. COCHRAN. WM. J. ALLISON. NEW DRUGS. THE OLDSTONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON. ELMDALE, KANSAS. MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder. Wm. H. HOLSINGER. H. W. ALLEGER.

95 CENTS Will buy a pair of jeans pants of us that you have been paying \$1.25 for at other places. It is the best jeans pant in the market for the money. Great bargains in working shirts and overalls. See our working shirts at 50 CENTS that you have been paying 75 cents for. Big bargains in shoes of all kinds. Get our prices before you buy. CARSON & SANDERS Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

HUMPHREYS' In Humphrey's Remedies are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions used for many years in private practice with success...

SPECIFICS 1. Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria... 2. Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat...

WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES. HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS. J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

WHAT WE WANT.

All hail the dawn of a new day breaking,  
When a strong-armed nation shall take away  
The weary burdens from backs that are aching  
With maximum labor and minimum pay;  
When no man is honored who hoards his mill-ions;  
When no man feasts on another's toil,  
And God's poor, suffering, starving billions  
Shall share His riches of sun and soil.

There is gold for all in the earth's broad bosom.  
There is food for all in the land's great store,  
Enough is provided, if rightly divided;  
Let each man take what he needs—no more.  
Shame on the miser with unseized riches,  
Who robs the toiler to swell his hoard,  
Who beats down the wage of the digger of  
ditches  
And steals the bread from the poor man's  
board.

Shame on the owner of mines, whose cruel  
And selfish measures have brought him  
wealth,  
While the ragged wretches who dig his feet  
Are robbed of comfort and hope and health,  
Shame on the ruler who rides in his carriage  
Bought with the labor of half-paid men—  
Men who are shut out of home and marriage  
And are herded like sheep in a hotel pen.

Let the clarion voice of the nation wake him  
To broader vision and fairer play,  
Or let the hand of a just law shake him  
Till the ill-gained dollars shall roll away,  
Let no man dwell under a mountain of plunder,  
Let no man suffer with want and cold;  
We want right living, not mere aims giving,  
We want just dividing of land and gold.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in N. Y. World.

YOU CAN NOT REACH IT.

John De Witt Warner in Favor of Abolishing Personal Property Taxes.

Last Thursday evening John De Witt Warner delivered an interesting address to the Manhattan single tax club on "The liberation of personal property from taxation." He promised his remarks by asserting that every community should have the right to say how it should raise the money to support itself and pay its dues to the State and general governments. In his opinion direct taxation was the fairest method, though there were many people who did not think so.

Money must be raised to support government, said Mr. Warner, and the question for us to consider is how it can best be raised so as to fall equally on all citizens in proportion to the advantages they receive from the community. Is our present method good enough? I think not. The system of taxing personal property is universally conceded to be a failure, opening the door to fraud, robbery and blackmail. Honest men pay it; but men who are willing to do always escape. We can not reach personal property to tax it. Read the daily report of bank deposits; you will see that they amount to more than the entire sum on which personal property taxes are paid. A fire in one of our large downtown stores shows, in the estimate of loss incurred, how immense must be the amount of personal property in goods in this city subject to tax, but on which no tax is collected. A fire in a Fifth or Madison avenue mansion shows how great is the amount in furniture and articles of house adornment which also failed to be taxed. And even when assessors do try to reach personal property—when they go behind the oath of the person liable to taxation—and find property not included in the schedule—even then it is almost impossible to collect the tax.

Some years ago, despite his oath that the value of his personal property amounted to only some nominal sum, the assessor, on facts in their possession, assessed the late William H. Vanderbilt on \$8,000,000. He was cornered, it is true; but he said he wouldn't pay it, because there were other people, to his positive knowledge, who were rich but who did not pay a cent personal taxes. And in the end the matter was compromised on a basis of \$9,000,000, which all will agree was not ten per cent of the value of the taxable personal property held by him. He wasn't altogether wrong in refusing to pay the tax—nobody pays it if they can help it.

The truth about this thing is, everybody knows that the personal property tax is a humbug. The bureau for the collection of personal taxes is nothing more nor less than a bureau authorized by law to levy blackmail on our citizens. It rarely makes a return to the city; and half a dozen times within comparatively a few years it has been robbed by the officials conducting it.

New York City is the great commercial center of this country. To it all the capital of the United States would drift if there were no bars in the way. But what is the fact? The personal property tax on banks and corporations drives them to other States and countries to organize—in other words, capital is driven away.

The proper thing to tax is real estate. It is here and must stay here. All the progress of civilization, all the increase of population, benefits real estate and increases its value, so that it should be taxed for government support. If we would remove all personal taxes there would be a wonderful increase in the volume of business, and an increased demand for workers. While I am in favor, said Mr. Warner, of putting all taxes on land values, I recognize that the public mind is not yet prepared to accept that idea; so it is wisdom to go only as far as the public will go with us. Having lifted that tax, we will have made the lifting of other taxes that much easier.

At the close of his address Mr. Warner invited questions.

A Brother Farmer, Des Moines.—How is this for ground value? I wonder if the farmers can see the difference? This clipping is from the Chicago Times of May 18. I would like to hear from some one—a farmer, preferred—where the single tax on land values would fall.

The lease of the property bounded by Dearborn, Jackson and Quincy streets, where the new Northern hotel is to be erected, has finally been effected and was filed for record yesterday afternoon. Eugene S. Pike, the owner, leases the block to the Northern Hotel Company for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of \$25,000 for the first two years and \$50,000 per annum for the remainder of the term. The company is composed of Messrs. Eden, Hurlbut, Channing, Burnham and others. At least \$1,000,

000 will be spent on the structure, and it is intended to make it the finest hotel in the country. Work in clearing off the ground was begun last week.

READING FOR LABORERS,

Which Shows Who Get the Benefit of Public Improvements.

A perusal of the real estate advertisements in our newspapers will edify the laborer as to who are exclusively benefited by "public" improvements. The laborer shoulders the entire expense of these improvements, under our misgovernment, down to the last penny. Let him harken to the truth as it is uttered by the real estate speculators:

These lots are located right in the line of Long Island improvements, and within fifteen blocks of the terminus of the East river and Blackwell's Island bridge, recently authorized by the Legislature.

All city improvements and conveniences—Croton, gas, postal services, police and fire protection, graded avenues, quick transit, cheap fares, unsurpassed educational advantages, etc., all combine to render the choice lots offered especially desirable for investment.

These lots are right in the line of Brooklyn's magnificent improvements. Private enterprise also results in the enrichment of the land holder. Witness the following:

We give away—worth of land as an inducement for people to build and locate, relying on future advances to realize profits.

The old story of the spider and the fly.

Healthy location, very high ground, excellent drainage, graded streets, city improvements and conveniences, quick transit, cheap fares and active building in the vicinity, all unite to render this property unusually desirable for investment.

Portland, Ore., thirteenth city in the United States; real estate improvements giving large returns; lots are rapidly advancing in value.

Spokane Falls, the thirteenth and most progressive city in the West. Investments in real estate bring large returns.

Tocoma, the great money making center of the Northwest; every foot of land will rapidly appreciate.

Here is a prospect for the laborer of the future which is not very encouraging:

These lots are as sure to go to a value of hundreds of dollars each within a few years as the sun is sure to shine tomorrow.

For capitalists—choice offer: cheap investment; block of 120 lots, and 200-acre tract in the finest suburb in Chicago.

The alluring profits set out in the following advertisements will be paid by the sweat of the laborer's brow:

Water, gas, electric light; macadamized road, schools, churches; five blocks from depot; the air is simply divine; ladies find this a desirable investment; money deposited in bank draws only three per cent. interest; here is an opportunity to almost double the investment within a year.

I have exclusive control of some of the most desirable property in Duluth, and can offer investors property paying from eight to fifteen per cent. in addition to the rapidly increasing value in the realty.

Improved city property is the only paying investment where you not only get a sure return on your money, but the security always grows in value. All other values, even not speculative, have an uncertain future.

Here is a man who claims pay for nature's bounties:

Only forty pleasant minutes away. Nature did much, and we have done a quarter-million. Go down and see it.

The following is refreshingly frank:

This, with free land, free stone, and a location unsurpassed in this country, has been the rich man's opportunity.

All the above quotations are culled from a single issue of a metropolitan newspaper, three pages of which were filled with closely crowded advertisements of this nature. Curiously enough, in the same issue we find that laborers to the number of five hundred ask for employment. Their little notices are printed side by side with these alluring advertisements of land speculators. The contrast afforded is instructive, if we bear in mind the fact that, through their privilege of holding this globe as so much private property, the speculators at their own pleasure narrow the confines of the field in which labor employs itself, and force labor to beg-ging.

**High Rent Prevents Marriage.**

A correspondent writing to the Evening World gives his opinion as to why our young men do not marry. He says it is to the fact that "wages are too low and rent too high." Read what he says, and then ask yourself if he does not come near to the true reason why our young men are inclining more each year to celibacy.

Working steadily at my trade I can earn \$16 a week, but can obtain no more than nine months' work a year. This sum is not sufficient to support a wife and pay the positive expenses of a home, to say nothing of the unexpected bills. To begin with, no respectable located tenement can be had for less than \$15 a month and from that upward. When the items of provisions, clothing, fuel, sundries and the simplest demands of church and society are taken into consideration, the sum is all too small. Yet \$12 a week is a fair average salary for a workingman. Granting that the young woman will be equal to the emergency and make it do, there is the furnishing of the home. No man of self-respect wants to start married life in a boarding house. Heaven forbid! It takes a long time to save money enough to furnish even three rooms comfortably out of small wages. I have been hustling for two years to accomplish it.

W. L. Crosman, of Boston, contributes an article to the labor symposium department of the current number of the Typographical Journal (organ of the printers' international union). He declares that in the single tax lies the true solution to the labor problem. All the articles that have appeared in the Journal since the symposium was recommended by the international convention have advocated the same thing.

**HUNGRY FOR BOUNTIES.**

The Sugar Bounty Extended to the Maple Sugar Men, and Other Applicants For Public Fat Put in Their Claims—Now Let the Growers of Wheat and Cotton Speak Out—McKinley Makes a Weak Defense of His Bounty By a Mistaken Quotation From Hamilton.

Once the Government starts out to giving bounties there will be no point at which it can stop without leaving many unhappy bounty-hunters grumbling because they were left out in the cold.

No sooner was it known that McKinley gave a bounty of two cents a pound on sugar than the Vermont people, who produce a small quantity of maplesugar, beset the Senate Finance Committee and pleaded to be included in the bounty clause of the bill.

Of course they could bring forward very strong arguments. "Why make a discrimination against our maple sugar? Is it not sugar, too, just as well as cane or beet-root sugar? Does it not grow out of the ground—and American ground at that? Does it not require labor—American labor? Why not put all American sugar on the same footing?"

Well, the Senate committee said that the maple sugar men had the better of the argument, and so maple sugar goes into the bill for the two-cent bounty on every pound produced. Thus the makers of maple sugar, as well as the growers of cane and beet-root sugar, are to be paid to do their own business—paid out of taxes collected from the people.

As the Senate committee showed itself to be so generous to the maple sugar men other bounty-hunters have come forward to ask an extension of Government charity. This time it is the makers of grape sugar and glucose, which are largely used to adulterate other products. They have also an American citizen, employ American labor, and make a sugar too. Why should they be left out? They are just as thirsty for Government aid as any of the other sugar makers. Now let us see whether the Senate committee can give any good reason for not taking the grape sugar and glucose men in out of the cold?

If McKinley and his tariff-makers were asked why it is necessary to give a bounty on sugar they would talk about our sugar-growers not being able to compete with the cheap labor of the West Indies, South America and Germany; and they would give you carefully constructed tables showing the wages of farm laborers in those countries. Of course, they will say, our sugar-growers can not compete with the cheap labor, and therefore we must help

THE "FAIR TRADERS."

A Small Faction of English Tories Who Furnish Literature For American Protectionists.

There has recently sprung up in England a small faction of Tory politicians who call themselves "Fair Traders." These men are protectionists, but they do not take that name in an atmosphere where protection is an out-worn superstition, discarded alike by the Tory Lord Salisbury and the Liberal Gladstone.

The "Fair Traders" have only come to the surface within the past few years, and are totally without influence upon the policy of England. However, they have started a little paper and are determined to make themselves heard. This little paper is never heard of on this side of the water, except when it is approvingly quoted by our protectionist organ, the "American Economist," to show, forsooth, that England is going to adopt the great protectionist system.

It may be said in passing that it is a most singular thing to see the Economist expressing pleasure over what it fancies to be the growth of protection in England. The Economist ought to know that more than half of our exports go to England, and that the adoption of protection there would be very harmful to us—especially to our farmers who produce about three-fourths of our exports.

The "fair traders" consider the present policy of England in trading with other nations without any custom-house restrictions to be unjust and unfair. The goods of all countries are admitted free into England, except a few revenue articles; but nearly every thing manufactured and exported by England has to meet heavy duties upon passing into other nations. This the "fair traders" say is unfair, and they propose to make it fair, and hence their name.

But how do they propose to make it fair? Let us take an illustration from our treasury reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899. During that year we bought in England, in round numbers, \$21,000,000 worth of tin-plate, and our Government made the American buyers pay the further sum of \$7,340,000 as duty on it. Now we paid for our tin-plate, not in money, but in American products of some kind. Let us say for convenience that we paid it in flour. The position of the English "fair trader" then would be this: "We have sent Americans \$21,000,000 worth of tin-plate, but the American buyers were compelled by their Government to pay \$7,000,000 for the privilege of trading with us—and that is unfair. But we will get even with them; when they send over \$21,000,000 worth of flour to pay for that tin-plate, we will make the English bread-eaters pay \$7,000,000 extra for the privilege of buying bread. That will make things even. Let us have fair trade."

The absolute ignorance and stupidity of such a proposition makes it almost impossible to believe that there is any one man on the earth who is capable of such folly. The American Government makes it difficult for the American people to care for their fruit and vegetables in our tin-plate; therefore we will make it difficult for English workers to buy American flour." The man who talks that way is ready for a board of expert physicians to examine into his mental condition.

But it is talk of that kind that de-lights the "American Economist," for it is nothing other than the great "American system," otherwise known as "protection."

The absurd position of the English "fair trader" is precisely the same as that of the American protectionist; and a fellow-feeling of stupidity makes them wondrous kind to each other.

them in the unequal struggle by giving them a bounty.

But does not McKinley see that if the cheap-labor argument is to be used to defend his sugar bounty, the same argument would apply equally well to the growers of wheat and cotton? The growers of American wheat are compelled to sell their crop in competition with the cheap labor of Russia and India; and the American cotton-growers must meet on the wharves of Liverpool the cotton produced by the miserably paid labor of India and Egypt. How can they do this without a bounty? Are not the wheat and cotton growers good and worthy American citizens? Do they not give employment to American labor?

When Mr. McKinley brought his Tariff bill into the House he accompanied it with a report in which he attempted to bolster up his sugar bounty by quoting Alexander Hamilton, and saying that "the sanction of no higher authority in American statesmanship could be invoked."

Then he makes a quotation from Hamilton in defense of bounties; but the quotation itself shows in plain black and white that Hamilton was advocating bounties "to stimulate and uphold new enterprises; they were to be applied 'to the acquisition of a new and useful branch of industry,' and Hamilton's bounty was to be a temporary expense."

Seldom has a public man ever quoted an authority so inaptly as McKinley did in this case; for sugar-growing is not a "new industry" under the most liberal interpretation of Hamilton's words; and to speak of the "acquisition" of it is simply a gross misuse of the English language. Again, Hamilton speaks of a "temporary" expense for the establishment of an industry. What right has McKinley to assume that at the end of his fifteen years' bounty the sugar-growing industry will be any more able to stand on its own feet than it is to-day? It has already existed long enough to develop the necessary skill; and it is folly to hope that the bounty will have the slightest effect in developing a greater degree of skill in our sugar-making process, or that this greater skill will be added as a permanent factor to the wealth-producing capacity of the Nation.

As the matter stands McKinley gives the sugar men \$7,000,000 a year out of the people's taxes; but how much that will grow to in fifteen years nobody knows. It may be twice as much or it may be ten times as much. But if the sum should even remain the same, that would mean \$105,000,000 for the fifteen years—which is certainly an enormous sum to pay people for doing their own private business.

McKinley, however, is a champion when it comes to knocking out a surplus. But he sees that the people are going to object to giving away this enormous sum of money; and so he fixes the date for a period of fifteen years, hoping that thereby future Congresses can not undo his iniquitous hand giving.

BLAINE TO FRYE.

He Ignores All the Facts That Fail to Support His Contention.

Says Mr. Blaine to Mr. Frye: "Come, I implore you, to the support of my reciprocity project," or words to that effect. He intimates that it was a mistake to admit coffee free from Brazil without first exacting the free admission of certain American products into Brazil, and adds: "To repeat this error with sugar (to an amount three times as large as with coffee) will close all opportunity to establish reciprocity of trade with Latin America." And again, referring to his proposal to retain the sugar duties for the purpose of trading them off for commercial favors from the Latin-Americans, he says: "Here is an opportunity for a Republican Congress to open the markets of forty millions of people to the products of American farmers. Shall we seize the opportunity or shall we throw it away?"

Mr. Blaine directs special attention to our trade with the Spanish possessions of Cuba and Porto Rico, from which we get nearly or quite one-half of the sugar we consume. He condemns the policy of admitting sugar from them free without insisting that our agricultural products shall be admitted to them free. He would have Mr. Frye and others believe that the American farmer would be "undeniably, richly benefited" by a dicker for the free admission of our agricultural products into Cuba and Porto Rico in return for the free admission of sugar from those islands into the United States.

If we look into the matter a little we will discover that Mr. Blaine, as usual, ignores all the facts that fail to support his contention. The principal American agricultural product imported into those islands is wheat flour, and the most of it goes to Cuba. In 1887, the last year for which we have returns, the value of flour imported into Cuba was \$2,881,453, of which \$1,145,355 was from Spain and \$1,736,100 was from this country. Porto Rico buys enough flour, perhaps, to bring up the total importation into the two islands to \$3,000,000. To be liberal, call it \$5,000,000. We import from them about \$4,000,000 worth of sugar. Mr. Blaine does not state these facts to Mr. Frye. That gentleman might not think a market for \$5,000,000 worth of flour so valuable a prize to be secured for the American farmer in exchange for an American market for \$4,000,000 worth of sugar. About the only other American agricultural product bought by the islanders to any considerable extent is lard, of which they take about \$3,000,000 worth. But since nearly all of it now comes from the United States it would not benefit our farmers much to dicker for the free admission of lard into Cuba and Porto Rico.

An examination of the trade statistics of other Latin-American countries does not strengthen Mr. Blaine's case. His talk about opening the markets of 40,000,000 of people to the products of American farmers sounds very fine and large, but it is mostly wind. The Latin-American countries are themselves agricultural, and their imports are therefore mostly manufactures. There is no great demand there for our agricultural products, and it is not likely there ever will be. Mr. Blaine ought to know this perfectly well. And yet he deliberately proposes to "benefit" American farmers by offending and driving off their best customers, and offering them by way of compensation a mere chance of increasing their sales to the Latin-Americans. Great Britain alone buys ten times as much of the produce of our farms as all the Latin-Americans do, or ever will. And yet Mr. Blaine favors a policy which is admirably calculated to drive away this best customer, and give us only a bare chance of getting a vastly poorer customer.

It is not the American farmer that Mr. Blaine is trying to benefit, but the American ship subsidy and bounty-beggar and the tariff-pampered American manufacturer. His only care for the farmer is for the farmer as a voting machine. He sees the farmer victims of his policy slipping away, and he seeks to hold them by offering them the chimera of a Latin-American market.—Chicago Times.

MCKINLEY'S HAND FELT.

Effect of the High Tariff Bill Already Felt in the New York Dry Goods Market.

The pretense is sometimes made by protectionists that the tariff does not increase the cost of goods. How false that claim is may be judged from the following fact. The New York Commercial Bulletin in a recent market report has these words on the conditions now prevailing in that city among the importers of foreign dry goods: "Importers, confident of the passage of the McKinley Tariff bill, are firm in their insistence for advanced prices. Buyers, on the other hand, refuse to do business save at old prices, tariff change or no tariff change, and there the matter stands to-day as for some weeks past. Importers are massing large supplies in warehouse in anticipation of the proposed tariff."

This is a clear case of cause and effect. If a tariff bill is to pass putting increased duties on goods, these duties will raise the price by precisely so much to the American sugar. Not only so, but, as this market report shows, the price of the goods already on hand will be raised; for in order to replace them it will be necessary to import others at a cost enhanced by the amount of the new duties.

Buyers, however, have become accustomed to the old prices; the new McKinley prices frighten them, and so they hold off in the vain hope that the McKinley bill will not become a law. The buyers are not of that silly class of people who pretend that the tariff does not increase prices. They know that when the importer has paid the high duty at the custom house he is compelled to sell that duty to the price of the goods; and they know, too, that when they themselves buy these goods and take them home to their stores, they will have to charge up the duty so that the consumer will pay it finally. They know further that when the cost of those goods has been increased by McKinley, some people will do without them rather than pay the higher price. The merchants prefer large sales at low profits rather than small sales at high profits; but the McKinley bill means precisely the latter of these alternatives. Merchants will sell fewer foreign goods, and for this very reason they will have to make a higher profit on what they do sell.

This state of affairs leaves the merchants in uncertainty and hence they hold off in the hope that McKinley's barbarous measure will not become law. This market report is simply a thing that has been published in the ordinary course of business; but it should throw a flood of light on the effect of tariffs among people who have been beguiled with the false teaching of the politicians that the tariff is not a tax.

The treasury receives annually about \$20,000,000 from tariff taxation. The protected pets of Congress, many of whom are in both Houses voting the people's money into their own pockets, are receiving at least \$850,000,000. Tals is exclusive of all bounties on articles on which there is a high-tariff tax which prohibits importation, or which home producers sell here for less than the foreign price with the tax added. In all that large class of products the tax is in fact prohibitory. The Government gets no revenue.—Senator Boak.

POLITICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Like Quay to Pennsylvania, He Asks for a "Vindication."

With characteristic audacity Foraker pushed himself forward with such persistence that he succeeded in getting elected chairman of the Ohio Republican convention. He belongs to that class of men—not a numerous class, thank Heaven—who have neither personal pride nor sense of decorum. He is always seeking for some occasion to show what slights have been put upon him, real or imaginary. He delights in exposing his folly in public. In addition to this he is always fawning upon his superiors, but never hesitates to betray them, if to his own interest to do so. Twice he came to Chicago conventions for the purpose of supporting John Sherman, and twice he so managed his campaign as to lay himself open to charges of treachery.

His conduct of the last gubernatorial campaign in Ohio, in which he was so decisively defeated, was infamous to an extent hitherto unknown even in corrupt Republican politics. He outdid Quay himself. He com-mitted a forgery by which he sought to implicate his opponent in an attempt to defraud the Government. The Congressional investigation that followed showed Foraker in this disgraceful plight, and yet he now comes before a Republican convention, and like Quay in Pennsylvania, asks for a "vindication." It is quite in keeping with the present character of Republicanism that he should have it.—Chicago Herald.

THE COMING DEFICIT.

One of the Results Incident to Republican Rule.

The expenditures of government for the current fiscal year will exceed the revenues for the first time in many years. Congress, in other words, has spent more money than the people will pay into the Treasury.

The revenues for the current fiscal year have been estimated by the Treasury Department at \$83,000,000, and the postal receipts will amount to \$65,500,000, making in all \$148,500,000. That is the estimate of our income for the year. What are our expenses to be? The Philadelphia Press, in warning the Republican party of the danger of a deficit, gives the following total of appropriations as they actually stand at present:

Agricultural.....	\$1,827,000
Army.....	24,998,471
Diplomatic and Consular.....	1,710,326
District of Columbia.....	5,770,484
Fortifications.....	7,569,295
Indian.....	40,920,828
Legislative, etc.....	31,123,232
Military academy.....	45,256
Navy.....	28,129,053
Spendings.....	38,232,461
Postoffice.....	72,256,698
River and harbor.....	39,000,000
Sundry civil.....	21,000,000
Deficiencies.....	33,275,000

\$255,121,113

Permanent annual..... 101,628,433

Total..... \$356,749,546

Even on this statement the Press points out that expenses will exceed receipts by over \$6,000,000. But this is not all. The Press adds that at least \$25,000,000 more must be included for the dependent pension bill, a sum considerably less than the friends of the bill stated it would call for when passed, that miscellaneous appropriations will add about \$10,000,000 more and the subsidy bills \$3,000,000 more, and Senate increases to the bills tabulated above will add two or three millions more.

The expenditures for the year will thus be about \$50,000,000 more than the receipts. How are these facts to be concealed from the people? For years there has been in the Treasury a sum set apart for the redemption of National bank notes. It varies in amount, but

was stated by Mr. Conger in his speech defending the silver bill to be \$70,000,000. The silver bill proposes to unlock this sum and make it available to cover up the expenditures of the present Congress. It will about suffice for that purpose, but after it has been once spent, the Republican party will not know where to turn another year to disguise its extravagance.

By using up the accumulated surplus of \$55,000,000 in the Treasury, by spending this National bank note redemption fund of over \$50,000,000 and possibly \$70,000,000, by repealing the sinking fund act, stopping the purchase of bonds and scattering the \$49,000,000 set apart for that purpose, a Republican Congress hopes to make both ends meet this year, and possibly have a little to spare.

But in the meantime what is to become of the McKinley bill, that bill to reduce the revenue? That bill we would reduce the revenue by \$73,000,000, and what is to become of the Lodge force bill which will add \$15,000,000 more to the expenses of government? These two will make a difference of \$86,000,000 more.

The Treasury authorities will have to do some vigorous "counting and certification" of their own to make all the resources of the Treasury, current revenue and the accumulations of years equal the rapacious demands of a Republican Congress.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

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CONNUBIAL QUARREL.

Two English Birds That Acted in a Singularly Human Way. In the yard of a Scranton bird student...

PERUVIAN COURTSHIP.

It is exceedingly proper in every respect but very expensive. Peruvian young ladies marry at fourteen...

AMONG THE LAPPIS.

Curious Table Habits of These Diminutive Natives of the Far North. I was taken into one of the Lapp's huts...

THE YOUNG REPORTER.

How the City Editor Condensed His First and Last Composition. Oh, yes, he had had some experience in journalism...

WIT AND WISDOM.

—If you would have a man forget his grief, call him a fool.—Aitchison Globe. —Hear both sides and all shall be clear...

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Short sermons in warm weather will succeed better than the long ones. —There are sixteen girls' schools in Turkey with over 1,600 young lady students...

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Every one has a mission; the mission of the crying baby is to make old bachelors and maids contented.—Aitchison Globe. —It is a melancholy fact and much to be regretted that good people who want only what is right often get what is left...

A Very Good Reason.

Druggists who are selling Smith's Tonic Syrup, made by Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., wonder that its sales increase so rapidly...

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The flower of the family is usually born to bluish unsex except to the young man favored by her parents.—St. Joseph News. —It is positively harmful to use unclean for skin diseases. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap...

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills?

They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose. "Here I go," said a little boy who, in a rough sea, was thrown from his berth and buried against a door, "from pillar to post!"

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The boy who wakes up fresh as a daisy is likely to go to bed tired if he keeps up his freshness all day.—Puck. —J. A. Johnson, Medina, N. Y., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

JOB ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING OF THE HIGHEST GRADE

PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co. We offer to our Customers and The Trade generally the most satisfactory work possible...

DEPENDENT PENSION BILL

has become a law. \$12 PER MONTH to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war, who are incapable from earning a support...

ADVERTISING CUTS

of every description, also Newspaper Headings. Largest variety to be found in America or elsewhere. Engraving, Electrotyping and Stereotyping a specialty.

THE NEW PENSIONS TO ALL

Soldiers and Sailors disabled since war. Widowed Dependents and Minor Children also included. INCREASED PAY in many cases. Apply for application form and full instructions at once.

PENSIONS NEW LAW

Thousands ENTITLED UNDER THE NEW LAW. Write immediately for BLANKS for application. J. B. CRALLE & Co., Washington, D. C.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, WHEAT, etc., in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Good Wives grow fair in the light of their works, especially if they use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of scouring soap used for all cleaning purposes.

LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST by many a woman who strives to please her household and works herself to death in the effort. If the house does not look as bright as a pin, she gets the blame...

PISOS CURE FOR The Best Cough Medicine CONSUMPTION. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

This KNIFE and 7-in. SHEARS, postpaid, \$1. Cut the exact size; price 65c, our price for 2 blades, 25 cts.; lady's razor, 50c; pruning, 75c; budding, 50c; grafting, 75c. SPECIAL OFFER! This knife and 7-in. shears, postpaid, \$1.00. ILLUSTRATED LEAF: "SAFE" and "HOW TO USE A RAZOR."

BEHRING SEA TROUBLES

Voluminous Correspondence Laid Before the House.

The Question Assumes a Serious Aspect—The Objections of Canada Retard Negotiations—Secretary Blaine Uses Plain Language.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The correspondence between the State Department and the British Government touching the Behring sea negotiations was laid before the House yesterday afternoon. It is extremely voluminous, covering many hundreds of pages of typewritten manuscript. It is accompanied by a note from the Secretary of State which states that the negotiations are still in progress.

The correspondence consists of thirty letters and telegrams. It begins with a letter from Mr. Edwards to Mr. Blaine, August 24, 1890, complaining that the United States cruisers have seized British vessels in Behring sea outside the three-mile limit and requesting by direction of Marquis Salisbury that stringent orders be issued to prevent such a course.

Mr. Blaine replied on August 24, 1890, that the United States Government desires to have such an adjustment of the question which will remove misunderstanding but that the President believes that the responsibility for delay in the adjustment can not be properly charged to the United States Government. He requests that Mr. Edwards express the satisfaction of the United States Government that Sir John Panceforte will be ready on his return to discuss the matter.

A letter from the Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Edwards, dated October 2, 1890, states that the British Government realizes the importance of an international agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Russia on the subject, and says Panceforte will be furnished the requisite instructions in case the Secretary of State desires to enter upon a discussion of the matter. The dispatch of the same date calls attention to the seizure of the British sealers by United States vessels outside the three-mile limit, and says that Secretary Bayard stated on July 19 last that the seizure of this character would be carried on pending the discussion and expresses regret that this understanding has not been carried out. He closes by a protest of the Government and expresses the opinion of the Government that the seizures were wholly unjustifiable.

Mr. Edwards says of the assurance referred to above by Lord Salisbury that it was an assurance communicated unofficially to the Lordship by the United States Minister in London and also by Mr. Bayard to Sir Lionel West in the month of April, 1890.

In a long letter, January 1, 1891, Mr. Blaine goes into a discussion of the damages to the United States Government on the east, the Aleuts of Alaska and the Russian Government on the west of Behring sea, have until 1861 exercised the unquestioned right of sealing whales in Behring sea. He says it was a case of surprise to the United States that the British Government should interfere to defend the Canadian vessels in attempting to take seals in Behring sea and says: "The United States ships of Canada derive the right to do in 1866 what they had refrained from doing for nearly ninety years? Upon what ground did her Majesty's Government defend in 1886 a course in Behring sea which she had carefully avoided ever since the discovery of that sea? By what reasoning did her Majesty's Government conclude that an act committed with impunity against the rights of the United States which had never been attempted against the same rights when held by the Russian Government?"

After a long discussion of the damages to the United States Government on the east, the Aleuts of Alaska and the Russian Government on the west of Behring sea, he says that the British Government has followed the incursions of the British sealers in the sea, he says: "The President does not conceive that her Majesty's Government could in fact be less indifferent to the results of the incursions of the British sealers in the sea, than her Majesty's Government is of the United States. But he hopes that her Majesty's Government will, after this frank expression of views, readily comprehend the position of the United States in this serious question. This Government has been ready to concede much in order to adjust all differences of views and in the judgment of the President that already proposed a solution of only equitable but generous. Thus far her Majesty's Government has declined to accept the proposal of the United States. The President now awaits with deep interest, not unmingled with solicitude, any proposal for reasonable adjustment which her Majesty's Government may submit."

On February 10, 1890, Sir Julian Panceforte says in a letter to Mr. Blaine that the British Government is now in a position to settle the question respecting the establishment of a close time for the seal fisheries, which was commenced in 1866 but suspended for various causes, and suggests that the negotiations be resumed in Washington.

The next communication is from Sir Julian Panceforte to Mr. Blaine, and is marked, "Received April 23, 1890," indicating that the negotiations had been in progress. It begins by saying: "At the last sitting of the conference on the Behring sea fisheries is expressed doubt whether any arrangement could be arrived at which would be satisfactory to Canada." He thus proposed that a mixed commission be agreed upon to consider the whole question and sealing be suspended in Behring sea during certain periods pending the work of that commission.

In a letter dated May 22, 1890, Salisbury replies to the arguments of Blaine in regard to the claim of exclusive rights in Behring sea. He denies this claim and holds that Great Britain has always maintained when questions arose the right to take seal in Behring sea, and, quoting a statement by Mr. Blaine, says: "The President has been friendly nations will concede to the United States the same rights which were formerly conceded to Russia in this matter, says: 'Her Majesty's Government will have no difficulty in making such a concession. The right they have demanded have been those of free navigation and fishing in waters which previous to their own acquisition of Alaska, the United States declared to be free and open to all foreign vessels.'"

A BAY STATE CYCLONE.

South Lawrence Struck by the Terrible Monster—About One Hundred Houses Wrecked and Several Persons Killed.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 27.—A cyclone of great power struck South Lawrence, two miles from here, about ten o'clock yesterday. The storm first struck Springfield street and traveled thence to Salem street, devastating a section twenty rods wide.

BOSTON, July 26.—The first news of the cyclone direct from Lawrence has been received by telephone. The destruction was confined wholly to South Lawrence. Ninety wooden dwellings were destroyed, six lives were lost, thirty-three persons were injured, \$10,000 worth of property was injured and 500 people rendered homeless.

A special from Lawrence says the cyclone struck the city from the west, and cut a swath over a mile in length and over 500 feet in width. The hospital is filled with injured, while houses spared from the wreck are sheltering the homeless ones.

MALDEN DISPATCH. MALDEN, Mass., July 27.—The first train from Lawrence since the disaster arrived here at noon. The conductor states that the tornado struck South Lawrence about 500 rods from the Maine and Lawrence depot, the Boston & Maine railroad, and that its path of destruction extended to the overhead bridge on the Boston & Maine tracks, between South Lawrence and North Andover.

Springfield street, where the cyclone struck, contained many of the handsome residences of the town. The work of the tornado on this street was clean cut, and after it had passed but three houses of all those between Blanchard and South Union streets were left standing. All the others, on both sides of the street, were either mowed completely down or partially demolished. Twenty people were injured on this street alone.

HUNDREDS HOMELESS. A Great Mining Town in Idaho Burned and Fifteen Hundred People Rendered Homeless. SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 28.—News has reached here that the town of Wallace, Idaho, the great mining camp of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, had been completely destroyed by fire.

At eleven p. m. the Union Pacific train dispatcher at Tekoa, Wash., received word from the Western Union operator at Wallace that the town was doomed and the fire getting near his office in the Union Pacific depot, and that he would have to move his instruments out of town.

The fire, it is reported, started in the upper end of town and as the Union Pacific depot is at the opposite end of the town it is thought the entire business portion of the place has been destroyed.

It is thought by business men of Spokane Falls who are interested at Wallace that the loss will be fully \$500,000. Telegraph communications have been interrupted.

An official of the Union Pacific received a dispatch late last night that the entire town was destroyed with the exception of the depots of the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads.

IN REVOLT.

Sudden Insurrection in the Argentine Republic—The Revolution Probably Successful.

Buenos Ayres, July 28.—The Tenth regiment, headed by its officers, revolted Saturday morning and the outbreak soon became general. The rebels were in complete possession of their cantonments and the Government, with the assistance of the police, tried to isolate the insurgents. The bourse and banks closed at once.

At 1:30 p. m. desperate fighting was going on and many had been killed on both sides. The insurgents were then advancing toward the Plaza la Valle where the President's palace and the town hall were located. The President escaped to Rosario.

At 2:30 p. m. a revolutionary government was announced with Senator Arens as President and Senator Romero as Minister of Finance. The authorities still held out but the revolutionary movement was extending hourly.

The revolution was commenced by the Union Civica, assisted by four battalions of the garrison, at four o'clock in the morning. President Celman declared the whole republic in a state of siege. The National Guard has been called to arms.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres is seriously wounded. The revolutionists have liberated General Manuel J. Campos, who is awaiting trial as a conspirator and who has now placed himself at the head of the revolutionary party.

President Celman embarked from the Catalinas Mole Saturday afternoon, taking refuge on board a foreign ship. The Governor of Cordova, brother of the President, also escaped.

The revolutionary party has issued a manifesto, signed by Alejandro M. Allama, M. Del Vale, M. Delmaria, M. Goyena, Juan Jose Romero and Lucio V. Lopez.

SUPPORTED BY THE POPULACE. Buenos Ayres, July 28.—Generals Campos and Arredondo, commanding the insurgents, seized the arsenal, the barracks and the Plaza la Valle yesterday morning. Their forces then included five military and two citizen battalions and the cadet corps, while the Government commanded seven battalions and expected reinforcements from Zarate.

The street conflicts of Saturday were adverse to the Government, but the losses on both sides were heavy. Many buildings were destroyed.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon another battalion of troops, with arms and baggage, joined the insurgents. The populace supports the revolution, which has extended to the provinces. The authorities at once began negotiating with the insurgents.

TURLINGTON SENTENCED.

The Murderer of Sheriff Cranmer to Be Hanged September 11.

BOONVILLE, Mo., July 26.—Turlington was convicted yesterday afternoon of the murder of Sheriff Cranmer and sentenced to be hanged at sunrise September 11.

Turlington walked into the court room yesterday morning with a nervous, quick step, but did not appear to be much affected. Deputy Sheriff Frank Moore being recalled, testified that the pistol used by Turlington was a Remington 44-caliber. The one used by Cranmer was a Smith & Wesson, self-cocker, 38-caliber.

Turlington was next asked to take the witness stand. As he did so almost the entire audience stood up. He testified as follows: "I suppose I fired the shot that killed Cranmer. I did not know Cranmer was wounded until I was arrested the day the shooting occurred. I walked up to him and said: 'Old man throw up your hands. I am going to leave here.' I was very excited and pointed my gun at him. I moved rapidly out into the jail hall when I stumbled and fell, and as I was falling my gun went off. Then Cranmer shot. The flash was in my eyes and my gun went off before I knew it. I had no idea of hurting Mr. Cranmer or any one else. I thought when I put my gun on him he would let me pass and I would get away. I had the pistol cocked when I pointed it at Cranmer. It went off accidentally."

Two other witnesses swore that three shots were fired. A loud report was first, then two small shots. The case then closed.

The court asked Judge Shirk if he had any more testimony in rebuttal. The judge: "I believe not. We have more testimony, but it is in the State of Tennessee."

George W. Johnson, prosecuting attorney, opened the arguments, and Judge Shirk, counsel for the defense, followed in an eloquent and flowery speech.

In the afternoon Hon. John Cosgrove made the closing speech in a very able and impressive manner.

The case was given to the jury at 3:15. After being out an hour and a half they returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The hanging will be private at sunrise September 11. The right to have an appeal was granted.

Judge Shirk asked to be left off from defending Wesley Hensley, pleading pressing business and the court discharged him.

BITTER POLITICS. South Carolina on the Verge of Bloodshed: Over-Factional Politics. WASHINGTON, July 26.—A special from Columbia, S. C., says: It seems that politics in this State has now reached its highest pitch of bitterness and that the simple crook of a finger would now result in bloodshed.

Missouri POPULATIONS. The Census by Counties in the Third and Sixth Districts. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—Supervisor W. J. Powell, of the Third census district of Missouri, gives the following estimate for the counties of his district: Audrain, 22,970; Boone, 31,410; Callaway, 24,066; Camden, 14,454; Cole, 15,598; Crawford, 15,888; Dent, 12,284; Franklin, 28,993; Gasconade, 11,599; Lincoln, 18,294; Maries, 8,508; Miller, 14,453; Montgomery, 17,094; Osage, 12,430; Phelps, 12,674; Pike, 26,574; Pulaski, 9,373; Warren, 9,573. The grand total is 299,313—an increase from 270,641 in 1880.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Exciting Battle For Life on a Burning Vessel in Mid-Ocean—The Rescue.

LOSDOP, July 25.—The oil steamer Manhattan arrived at Dover yesterday and the crew of the Egypt were landed in boats. They were greeted by a large crowd of spectators and friends and the scene was an exciting one. The stories of the survivors of the disaster were eagerly listened to.

It appears that the fire broke out at ten o'clock on the night of the 15th. It was discovered by a fireman in the starboard coal bunker, who promptly gave the alarm, and the men were ordered to lose and pump. They behaved in a orderly manner throughout the trying ordeal. Despite their efforts the flames blazed furiously and the fire continued to spread. There seemed to be no chance of escape, and the prospect was a most gloomy one. Many of the cats on board were suffocated in their stalls. Numbers of others were terribly burned before breaking loose and rushing overboard. The belching of the suffering animals was horrible.

At one o'clock, when the men were nearly exhausted and the fire had completely possession of the steamer, the German vessel Gustav Oscar, of Hamburg, bore down upon the Egypt, and there was great rejoicing among the besieged crew. Six of the Egypt's boats were lowered, and by three o'clock all the crew had been safely transferred to the Gustav Oscar, whence they watched the burning Egypt until noon.

When the Manhattan approached the Egypt she saw the Gustav Oscar giving signals of distress. The ninety-five men from the Egypt were crowded on the deck, with hardly room to stand, and the little vessel was almost sinking. The Manhattan quickly lowered her boats and transferred the sufferers to her own decks. Captain Sumner's face is badly burned and his eyes are much injured. All the Egypt's crew speak in high praise of their accommodations and treatment on board the Manhattan.

According to the official statement in regard to the burning of the steamer the fire originated in bales of cotton over the boiler. The fire soon damaged the pumps so as to greatly impair their usefulness. The Egypt was 1,200 miles from land's end when the fire broke out.

THE CANADIAN ORGAN. Its Bellicose Remarks on the Behring Sea. Correspondence. TORONTO, Ont., July 25.—The Empire, the chief Government organ, says: "The diplomatic correspondence on the Behring sea question will be read with interest, though it really contains very little that is new or that might not have been anticipated at least in the main outlines. That Lord Salisbury maintained the rights of British subjects including Canadians is proved beyond question. Secretary Blaine's course is not surprising. His contentions craftily avoid the main point that the seizures were contrary to international law as being outside territorial waters and United States jurisdiction. All his legends about Russian rights acquired, his complaints of injury done to United States interests and his claim to insist upon the preservation of seals, even if as well founded as they are inaccurate, would be quite beside the mark, for no amount of wrongdoing or loss would justify interference outside the jurisdiction. He might as well assume to send his police to Toronto to make arrests and seizures because some citizen of the United States had been robbed. But all this has been the United States' policy. The cessation of these high-handed outrages is not due to any neighborly feeling of fair play, or any respect for law and the rights of others, but to the recognition of the fact that the end of British patience and forbearance had been reached."

SIX VICTORIES. British Salvador Whipping Guatemala in an Astonishing Way. LA LIBERTAD, July 25.—News has just been received here confirming reports of the success of the Salvadorian forces beyond the frontier in Guatemalan territory. The Salvadorian army has now gained six battles, and has captured quantities of arms and ammunition. Many have been killed and wounded on both sides. The Salvadorian forces are now pushing their way into the interior of Guatemala and are meeting with success at every step. Great enthusiasm prevails. The intention is to overthrow the Government of President Berrillas before coming to any agreement with Guatemala. Salvador is determined to free herself from the yoke of Guatemala and assure her own liberty and independence.

BLOWN UP. Mysterious Explosion With Fatal Results at Savannah, Ga. SAVANNAH, Ga., July 25.—W. J. Bullard's boarding house, a three-story brick dwelling, No. 223 Congress street, was blown up at twelve o'clock Wednesday night. Three persons were killed and six injured, two of whom will probably die.

There were thirteen people in the house. The explosion shattered the walls, which collapsed in an instant and fell a mass of ruins. Most of the occupants of the house were asleep and were hurried from their beds and either buried under the falling debris or thrown on top of it. The cause of the explosion is not known.

DOUBLE MURDER. A Detective Kills a Famous Union Scout and His Son. FORT SMITH, Ark., July 25.—News received here yesterday afternoon of the killing of Magistrate Logan County, of Captain William Ellington and his son by W. D. McInturf, a well known detective. McInturf escaped and officers here have been telegraphed to look out for him. Ellington was a famous scout on the Union side during the war and has numerous friends throughout the country. McInturf has been an officer and detective in Logan County for many years and has figured in several local difficulties, politically and otherwise.

MISSOURI POPULATIONS.

The Census by Counties in the Third and Sixth Districts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—Supervisor W. J. Powell, of the Third census district of Missouri, gives the following estimate for the counties of his district: Audrain, 22,970; Boone, 31,410; Callaway, 24,066; Camden, 14,454; Cole, 15,598; Crawford, 15,888; Dent, 12,284; Franklin, 28,993; Gasconade, 11,599; Lincoln, 18,294; Maries, 8,508; Miller, 14,453; Montgomery, 17,094; Osage, 12,430; Phelps, 12,674; Pike, 26,574; Pulaski, 9,373; Warren, 9,573. The grand total is 299,313—an increase from 270,641 in 1880.

Mr. A. E. Morey, supervisor of the census for the Sixth Missouri census district, estimates the population at 260,649. This is an increase from 205,206 in 1880. The population by counties is as follows: Barton, 18,484; Bates, 33,210; Benton, 14,597; Cass, 23,230; Cedar, 14,500; Cooper, 22,300; Hickory, 9,414; Johnson, 28,000; Lafayette, 29,800; Monticello, 15,618; Morgan, 12,390; Pettis, 30,971; St. Clair, 16,098; Saline, 33,288; Vernon, 31,031.

Anti-Lottery BILL. WASHINGTON, July 27.—The House Post-office Committee has agreed on a substitute bill in lieu of a number of pending bills adverse to lotteries. It prohibits lottery circulars and tickets, lists of drawings, money or drafts for the purchase of lottery tickets, or newspapers containing lottery advertisements or drawings from being carried in the mails or delivered by carriers, and a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year is to be imposed upon any persons depositing such matter in the mails.

The Postmaster-General is also to be authorized upon evidence of the existence of a lottery or gift enterprise to cause registered letters directed to the company to be stamped "fraudulent," and returned to the senders, and he may also forbid the payment of money orders addressed to a lottery or gift enterprise company.

Bold Robbery of a Mail Car. ST. LOUIS, July 28.—While the Iron Mountain train was standing at the station at Texarkana Saturday night and the mail route was eating his supper the mail car was broken open and robbed. One of the through pouches from St. Louis to Laredo was taken, also a large number of way letters. Searching parties are scouring the adjacent country, but there is no clew to the robbers.

Massfield Returning. LONDON, Ont., July 27.—James Massfield, until within the last two months manager of the Topeka branch of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, and who in June last absconded, was located yesterday by detectives and started to return voluntarily with them, last evening, to stand trial.

Dillon and O'Dwyer. DUBLIN, July 28.—Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, in the Freeman's Journal, returns to the attack respecting Dillon. The latter repudiated that part of his speech in Parliament which reflected on the Pope. The Bishop shows by Hansard's official report that Dillon did say what he was reported in the papers to have said, that he did say the Pope was bribed by the British Government. The Bishop adds that no amount of dirt throwing will extricate Dillon from the predicament in which he finds himself and demands that he face the music and not try to avoid the issue by repudiating the insulting words which he uttered.

White Standing on a Railway Track. GRAFTON, W. Va., July 28.—At eight o'clock yesterday morning just as the westbound accommodation train was due here, William Golden, his wife and three children started to cross the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio road near the railroad hotel, but seeing a yard engine coming up the road they stopped to let it pass.

Golden was holding his two-year-old boy in his arms and his wife a three-months-old baby. While the family were watching the engine the passenger train struck the family instantly killing the husband, wife and two of the children and fatally injuring the boy who was in his father's arms, the little fellow dying in an hour.

Fatal Falls in New York. NEW YORK, July 28.—Thomas MeHugh, 27 years old, fell from the roof of his residence, 259 East Nineteenth street, yesterday and was killed. Daniel Brennan, 31 years old, fell out of a third story window of 431 West Thirteenth street and was killed. John Callahan, aged 25, fell into the hold of a ship lying in dry dock at pier 42, East river, and died shortly afterward. Henry Morse fell from a second story window at 449 Ninth avenue and fractured his skull.

There will be no census recount for St. Louis.