VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897.

NO. 49.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE department of agriculture, through its bureau of animal industry, has prepared vaccine for the cattle disease known as "blackleg" and has issued a circular containing directions for using it.

DAVID G. SWAIM, retired judge advocate-general of the United States army, died in Washington on the 17th of Bright's disease, aged 63.

It was stated at Washington that one of the first bills to be laid before congress at the regular session will be one to improve the present government of Alaska.

OFFICIALS of the treasury department believe that, despite the enormous importations of all kinds of goods just previous to the enacting of the Dingley tariff law, the measure will result in a comfortable surplus

the first year. THE post office department is extending the long-distance telephone service, and on the 20th 3,000 cities throughout the country secured long-distance connection directly with the depart-

THE commissioner of pensions has had a statement prepared on the number of applications for pensions filed since July, 1896. The comparison shows that in July, 1896, applications for pensions aggregated 2,898, while in June, 1897, there were 40,169, largely for increases and for widows and minor children.

THE commissioner of pensions recently stated that the pension list was increased by old soldiers marrying young wives and that he hoped congress would pass a law to prevent pensions from being given to widows of soldiers of the last war who married the soldiers in the future.

It is not improbable that official announcement will be made in a short time of a radical change in the present attitude of the pension bureau towards pension claimants who had a confederate war service. Commissioner of Pensions Evans believes that if a claimant served in any capacity in the confederate service, but later enlisted in the union army, served there and was honorably discharged, it would be an injustice to refuse him a pension.

THE fourth assistant postmastergeneral celebrated his return to Washington on the 21st by appointing the largest number of fourth-class postmasters ever named in a single day in the history of the department, there being 466 made.

GENERAL NEWS.

Five children were drowned at sizing of a float.

judge of the Eufaula, I. T., district for | Utah. murder, and who fled, has been captured and turned over to the Creek authorities and will be resentenced and ahot as soon as court shall convene at fore the war, but purchased his free-Eufaula.

WILLIAM BOWLAND, a street car employe of Dallas, Tex., wanted Ida ing ten miles in the country, to marry cisco. him, and, on her refusal, he killed the girl and put a bullet through his own

JAMES R. QUIGLEY was kicked so badly by John O'Donnell at St. Louis on the 22d, in a quarrel over a game of quoits, that he died soon after being taken to the hospital.

At the reunion of the survivors of the Army of the Potomac at Troy, N. were in line in the parade. President McKinley reviewed the parade.

A CARRIAGE containing H. C. Claughton, a well known attorney of Washington, and Miss Villa Curtis, was run down by a train on the B. & P. railroad, a short distance from Washing- \$300,000. ton, and both the occupants were injured so badly that they soon died.

PADDY PURTELL, the American boxfor 20 rounds at Birmingham, Eng. Purtell won easily in six rounds. It was his first battle in England.

WILL LIPPS, James McCullough and a ten-year-old boy were fatally injured by the explosion of a thrashing engine boiler on the Spring Creek ranch, near Hastings, Neb.

THE middle-of-the-road populists held a state convention at Des Moines, Ia., on the 19th and nominated a complete state ticket, headed by Charles A. Lloyd, of Muscatine, for governor. In the Indian creek oil region near

Parkersburg, W. Va., a boiler exploded and killed five men and wounded six

A NEW YORK telegram said Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers, had sold their business to an English syndicate for \$6,000,000.

THE World's Congress of Medicine convened at Moscow, Russia, on the 19th with over 7,300 delegates, one-half of whom were from abroad.

THE coal operators of the Pittsburgh. Pa., district formed an organization on the 19th for the special purpose of They proposed to operate their mines even if they had to employ force to do it.

THE Wholesale Liquor Dealers' association of America convened at New York on the 18th, 600 delegates from

THE convention of the Firemen's International association was formally be cut off and the operators be forced opened at New Haven, Conn., with a to negotiate for a settlement of the was suspected that the culprits had procession, headed by the mayor.

THE WORLD AT LARGE. THE Workers on fine coats, to the number of 1,500, struck at New York on the 22d for an increase in wages. The strike closed 120 shops.

Two thousand cloakmakers at New York went on a strike for an increase

THERE was a report at Chelsea, I. T., on the 22d that the Keetoowa society, an organization among the Cherokee full-bloods, had threatened violence to the members of the Cherokee commission should they enter into an agreement with the Dawes commission looking to the destruction of the tribal

government. THREE young men from Chicago, who had been camping on the banks of the Canadian river, hired a small boat at La Salle, N. Y., and started to cross to the Canadian shore, when their boat upset and they were carried over the falls and drowned.

A NEGRO at Lovett, Ga., shot at his his orders, missed her and dangerously wounded another negro woman, and the union and from Russia and Cuba. then shot a man who tried to stop him from escaping. A mob soon went in pursuit, captured the culprit and he was tried and afterwards shot.

Austria, Russia and Germany have accepted the proposal of Spain to adopt | the experiments in Kansas. international measures against anarchy and establish a penal colony for the life detention of dangerous anarchists. France has not replied to the Spanish note and it was expected that the United States, Great Britain and Switzerland would refuse to co-operate.

STAR POINTER, the king of pacers, defeated Joe Patchen at Chicago on the 21st in three straight heats. Time: 2:02, 2:041/2 and 2:04.

THE State Farmers' alliance of Texas, which was in session at Dallas for three days, seceded from the national organization by an overwhelming majority. The State alliance also adopted the proposition to establish co-operative branches among the members.

A TERRIBLE collision occurred at Lima, O., on the 20th between a heavily-loaded excursion train and a freight, badly injuring a large number of passengers. AERONAUT ALLERD fell 300 feet from aud it was thought he was murdered

his balloon at Electric park, Chicago, for his money. on the 20th, every bone in his body being broken. He became entangled in parachute.

PORTER PARKS, aged 13 years, commother said he was naughty, and to asked to join issues with the miners a younger brother entered the room | mining strike to a crisis. and found his brother's body hanging scene and took down the body.

JAMES JEFFREYS, of Camden, Tenn., Toronto, Ont., on the 22d by the cap- and Ross Guffin, of Kansas City, Mo., have been appointed commissioners to JOHN WOOTKA, a Creek Indian, who allot lands in severalty to the Indians strike. was sentenced to death July 15 by the of the Uncompaghre reservation in

> REV. PERRY HOPKINS, a bishop in the A. M. E. church, died in New York on the 20th, aged 75. He was a slave be-

SOLLY SMITH, of Los Angeles, Cal., knocked out Johnny Griffin, of Bos-Kalczkasski, a farmer's daughter liv- ton, in the seventh round at San Fran-

THE elevator of the Davenport (Ia.) glucose works was the scene of two terrific dust explosions on the 19th, as a result of which four lives were lost and two persons seriously injured.

ABOUT 40,000 people lined the broad boulevards over which the great flower parade of the Colorado Springs, Col., carnival passed on the 19th. The parade, in which 2,500 took part, was 21/2 Y., on the 20th about 1,000 of them miles long, and the turnouts were par-

ticularly gorgeous. St. Louis speculators in wheat recently cleared upward of \$2,000,000 on September options during the recent about six miles north of Litchfield, Ill. bulge. Ex-Secretary of the Interior The loss to the Wabash will be about D. R. Francis was said to have netted

A PETITION has been presented to Gov. Bradley at Frankfort, Ky., asking the pardon of Morgan Johnson, er, met Lachie Thompson in a contest | who has been confined in the penitentiary for 17 years, having been convicted of the murder of Pompey Bell, a guard in the penitentiary, in 1881, and given a life sentence. Capt. Hide, who presented the petition for pardon, also presented a confession of Henry Smith, a convict, who confessed to the crime

for which Johnson was convicted. ALBERT VOIERS, under sentence to be hanged at Fayetteville, W. Va., on the 24th, broke jail just before daylight on

the 19th. A posse went after him. THE Pittsburg & Gulf railway will have its own rails into Port Arthur,

Tex., by September 10. FIRE destroyed the Gerry Lumber Co.'s yard at Eagle River, Wis., with 10,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss, \$150,-

AT the second day's session of the American bankers' convention at Detroit, Mich., the principal address was made by Comptroller of the Currency Eckels. He declared that in the end we would be possessed of a banking and currency system so strong as to make impregnable the country's credit, day at Cairo, Ill., on the 23d. All the but its coming might be attained at a killed and injured were negroes, exbreaking up the strike of the miners. terrible loss to capital and injury to

Ir was said on the 19th that the officers of the United Mine Workers proposed to call a conference of all federated unions to secure their co-operaall parts of the country being present | tion in a plan to tie up traffic on railroads, so that the supply of coal would coal strike.

J. B. RICH shot and killed his wife at the home of her mother in Nashville, Tenn., and then killed his brother-in-law. He afterwards shot himself twice, inflicting fatal wounds. Domes-

tic trouble was the cause. ELCANY SULLIVAN, a negro convicted of an assault on a woman and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment at Williamsburg, Ky., was taken from jail by a mob and hanged at one o'clock a.

m. on the 22d. THE Mexican government, in view of the depreciation of silver, has agreed to offer to gold miners from all parts of the world many inducements to go to Mexico to seek gold, including exemption from taxation. The government also proposes to keep the gold in that country by putting on it a practically prohibitive export tax.

THE baby parade at Asbury Park, N. J., on the 21st was a grand success, 671 infants being in the show with wife because she went to town against | their baby carriages and carts. There were babies from nearly every state in

THE first convention of sugar beet growers in the United States was held at Rome, N. Y., on the 21st. Many valuable reports were read, among the most interesting being those covering

THREE children of William Psaast were cremated at Anaconda, Mont., by their house burning down during the absence of their parents.

AT St. Louis on the 20th No. 2 red wheat sold for \$1 a bushel. MICHEL ANGIOLILLO, the anarchist who shot and killed Premier Canovas

del Castillo at the baths of Santa Agueda, Spain, August 8, was put to death by the garrote on the 20th. JOHN L. SULLIVAN will run as an independent candidate for mayor of Boston in the fall, with the avowed intention, if not elected, of defeating Mayor

Josiah Quincy, who will be the regular democratic candidate for re-election. THE body of a man on whose coat was a tag on which was the name "E. W. Kirton, Wisner, Neb.," has been found near the summit of Pike's peak, Col., with a bullet hole in the back of his head. All his valuables were gone

A CALL has been issued by the nation executive board of the United a guy-rope and was dragged from his Mine Workers for a conference of the representatives of organized labor to meet in St. Louis on August 30. At the mitted suicide at Quincy, Ill. His meeting all labor organizations will be punish him she sent him to his bed- and stop work, so as to effectively cut room shortly before noon. Soon after off the supply of coal and bring the

THE coal operators, at a meeting to the closet door. Life was extinct held at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 20th, when the horrified mother reached the issued a statement to the public in which they accused President Ratch- for a national conference of populists to dodge the issue and of being insin- days. cere in his efforts to settle the miners'

It was positively announced that Mrs. Margaret Ferris, widow of the builder of the Chicago wheel, had been married at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 18th to Francis Schlatter, the "divine healer" of Canton. O.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. THE department of state at Washington has been notified by the Belgian government that an international congress of commerce and industry will be held at Brussels during the exposi-

tion there, from September 6 to 11. JOHN C. BILLS, ex-state senator and ex-mayor of Davenport, Ia., and one of the most prominent lawyers of Iowa, committed suicide by shooting himself at Davenport on the 23d. He was despondent over failing health.

A THROUGH freight on the Wabash railroad from Chicago to St. Louis was ditched by a broken car wheel, and 13 cars loaded with furniture, farming implements, ice and provisions of all kinds were scattered all over the track about six miles north of Litchfield, Ill. \$25,000.

LIZZIE HAGAN, a girl nine years of at a point near Chattanooga, Tenn., which required her to be in the water nearly half an hour, the distance traversed being three-quarters of a mile. The feat was accomplished almost entirely by forward swimming, she floating very little during the trip.

A Posse of officers were recently searching the country near Ralston, Ok., for a wild man, who had been making daily appearances at farm houses in that section, driving off the women and children and helping himself to food and provisions. He had long hair and whiskers and was nearly naked, except for a short, torn coat.

A DISPATCH from New York stated that nearly 60,000 signatures had been received to the petition urging the queen of Spain to release Senorita Cisneros. In addition, personal messages have been cabled by many prominent American men and women to the queen, calling attention to the facts in the case and the injustice of the girl's detention in a Cuban prison.

THREE men were instantly killed and eight injured by the explosion of a boiler at the brick yard of W. R. Hollicept one.

THE national encampment of the G. A. R. was formally opened by Commander-in-Chief Clarkson at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 23d.

Two white men were fatally cut with knives by negroes at a picnic at a lumber camp near Kendall, Ark. A posse went after the murderers and it

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Grasshoppers caused C. W. Kellogg, a Russell county ranchman, a loss of

The Swift Packing Co., of Kansas City, will feed 500,000 head of sheep in

Maj. George Ridge, who served under Quantrell in his raids, died at Arcadia

At Hutchinson but 25 of the 149

teachers were able to pass the county examination. Thrashing machine owners in Brown county have formed a combination to

keep prices up. Gov. Leedy has issued a proclama-tion designating Monday, September 6, as Labor day.

Lenora Pearce, aged eight, of Ottawa, accidentally swallowed a cork and choked to death. The grade of wheat in northwestern

Kansas has been materially injured by recent heavy rains.

the first drug store in Kansas, died at with banners and flags, the most con-Leavenworth recently. Reese and Downey, who own a 135-

acre apple orchard near Atchison, sold their entire crop for \$14,000. Hungarians of New York are talking of establishing a colony of several

thousand persons in Kansas. There is war among thrashers at Great Bend. The price has been cut to two cents, and is sure to go lower.

The ejectment suits involving the title to a vast amount of property in Argentine have been filed in federal

Dwight Fowler, a Newton boy enroute to Klondike, was drowned while trying to cross a river on a log near Dyea, Alaska. Farmers near Solomon have lost hun-

dreds of hogs from swine fever, which was brought into the community by hogs from Texas. Ex-Judge McCue, of Independence, and James McKinstry, of Hutchinson,

will form a law partnership and live in Kansas City, Mo. An incendiary fire destroyed every business house in Milford, Geary coun-

ty, save one. It was thought some religious fanatics set the fire. Rev. W. A. Quayle, of Kansas City, formerly of Baker university, will next March become pastor of the First cago, headed by the regimental band Methodist church at Evanston, Ill.

Henry Martin died at Lawrence recently. He came to Kansas with his during the encampment. As the combride in 1857, endured frontier hard- mander-in-chief entered the camp, a ships and survived the Quantrell raid. salute of 15 guns was fired in his hon-

ford, of the miners' union, of trying and socialists will be issued in a few Farmers were unusually early this year in plowing wheat ground. They

> work is harder. A milling firm at Lawrence is shipping flour to Klondike. It goes by southern water route and will reach Alaska in time to be taken up the Yu-

> kon river next spring. State Grain Inspector Culver has established a new grade of Kansas wheat, to be known as No. 1 Kansas hard, weight 60 pounds. Hereafter No. 2 hard will weigh 58 and No. 3 hard

> 56 pounds. Among the big speakers who will attend the state G. A. R. reunion at Leavenworth are Gen. R. A. Alger, Senator J. B. Foraker, Pension Commissioner Henry Clay Evans and Gen. John B. Gordon.

J. M. Limbocker, until recently a prominent lawyer and county official for Col. Gobin's success. at Fort Scott, was brought back from Texas to answer to embezzling money from the estate of Mrs. Paulson, an insane woman of Fort Scott.

Wyandotte lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., celebrated the 43d anniversary of cinnati will have the honor of enterits founding on the 11th. The lodge taining the G. A. R. next year. The age, recently swam the Tennessee river first worked under a dispensation from Richmond boomers arrived in town the grand lodge of Missouri and its yesterday morning and proceeded to

> jump from Pike's peak, but didn't, was men in the party. A prominent memdiscovered recently in Logan county, this state, where he formerly lived. He is said to be a great fakir, and mond State, who said last night that takes periodical turns at working his committee was doing good mission-'suckers."

> filed in the federal court against in 1899. parties in Wyandotte and Johnson counties, involving property valued at enlist the attention of the Grand Army \$31,000. The suits are to test the delegates during the session here is validity of the government treaty with the establishment of a sanitarium for the Shawnee Indians.

kindly to the scheme, but now they are enthusiastic in its praise. In 1891 there were but 34,384 acres

of alfalfa in Kansas. This year's re- ment of Commander-in-Chief Clarkson. turns to Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, show 171,334 acres, an increase of 388 per cent. in six years, Finney county, as in 1891, of the G. A. R., but it is the desire of ranking first in acreage. Alfalfa is the Grand Army that the tenets of the reported this year in all but three Woman's Relief corps prevail as to the counties.

A prominent Topeka lawyer says the Hillmon insurance case has been so that point, so the matter of a union thoroughly discussed that it will be impossible to again get a jury in Kansas to try it. He says Mrs. Hillmon should accept the proposition of the insurance companies to submit the and reject the "loyal" woman who had case to a jury of federal judges for no relatives in the war to whom she final settlement.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

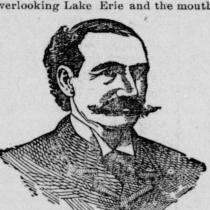
Camp Jewett Formally Opened by Commander-in-Chief Clarkson.

THE CANDIDATES FOR COMMANDER.

Cincinnati Likely to Get the Encampmen Next Year and Richmond That of 1899 -No Union Likely of the Women's Auxiliaries.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Grand Army week opened with fair weather. All indications point to an attendance beyond the expectations of the most sanguine citizen. Commander-in-Chief Clarkson arrived yesterday morning. As he stepped from the train he was warmly welcomed to the city by Justice Truman White, of the reception committee, and Col. Albert D. Shaw, state commander of the department of New York. Mr. Clarkson's train con-Dr. Robert Brown, who conducted sisted of ten or twelve cars adorned spicuous decoration being that upon the commander's car-"Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.," and beneath it, "Put Me Off at Buffalo."

Camp Jewett, the picturesque 'tent city erected for the accommodation of the visiting veterans, on a bluff overoverlooking Lake Erie and the mouth



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF CLARKSON. of the Niagara river, was officially opened by Commander-in-Chief Clarkson in the afternoon. The commanderin-chief was escorted from his headquarters by Mayor Jewett and other citizens, and by Bidwell Wilkeson post, of Buffalo, and Columbia post, of Chiof the Thirteenth United States infantry, which is assigned to Fort Porter The populist manifesto declaring an- or by the federal troops at the fort. The tagonism to federal courts and calling general was escorted to the piazza of a park pavilion situated in the center of the camp, about which thousands of veterans and citizens formed in a hollow square. Stepping to the front of the piazza, Mayor Jewett, on behalf of have learned the importance of get the citizens' committee, presented the ting ground ready early, though the camp to the commander-in-chief, who accepted it in a graceful speech. Commander-in-Chief Clarkson entered the pavilion when his remarks were concluded and held an impromptu reception of officers from Fort Porter and officers of the national guard. Later he made an inspection of the camp in company with the officers of his staff. after which he returned to his headquarters.

John C. Linehan, of Concord, N. H. now commissioner of insurance for that state and former junior vice commander of the Grand Army, is the most formidable of the new candidates for commander-in-chief. Pennsylvania veterans are booming Col. Gobin, of that state, for commander-in-chief. Already 500 Pennsylvania men are here and they are all working hard

A delegation of prominent Cincinnati business men arrived yesterday to press Cincinnati's claims for the national encampment in 1898. There now appears to be no doubt that Cinfirst officers were Wyandotte Indians. | work for the encampment of 1899. W. B. Felts, the man who was to There are 18 of Richmond's leading ber of the delegation is Walter H. Sanary, editor and owner of the Richary work and had every reason to be-Three suits in ejectment have been lieve they would get the encampment

A noble enterprise which is likely to the benefit of veteran soldiers and The post office department will con- sailors of the war for the union. It is tinue the rural free delivery of mail to proposed to locate on the island with farmers in Delaware and Wyandotte Castle Pinckney, in the harbor of townships in Wyandotte county. At Charleston, S. C., a refuge for old solone time the farmers did not take diers who are ill, and congress is asked to take advantage of an offer of the very favorable location for the purpose. The scheme has the indorse There has been a great deal of dis cussion over a possible union of the Woman's Relief corps and the Ladies

eligibility clause, and the Ladies of the G. A. R. do not want to give up on seems as far away as when the two organizations took to different paths. The Ladies of the G. A. R. accept only the "wives, mothers, sisters and daugh ters of honorably discharged soldiers, can trace relationship.

DRESSED IN MALE ATTIRE. Cora Hubbard, of Weir City, Kan., Helps

Rob the Pineville Bank.

JOPLIN Mo., Aug. 23.—Two of the Pineville bank robbers were captured Saturday at Weir City, Kan., and to the surprise of their captors one of them proved to be a woman. Her name is Cora Hubbard, and, disguised as a man, she stood guard outside the bank while her companions looted it. The Pineville bank was robbed last Tuesday morning. After securing all the funds of the bank, they rode away, pursued by a posses. When pressed hard the fleeing robe bers separated, and one of them, Whit Tennison, was wounded and captured five days ago. Then his captors took up the trail of another of the robbers and followed it to Weir City, and to the home of William Hubbard Upon entering the house Cashier Shields saw Cora Hubbard, a sister of William, and immediately recognized

GANG OF KIDNAPERS.

her as the robber who stood guard out-

side. She was then disguised as a man,

but Saturday had on women's clothes.

The two Hubbards were arrested and

brought to Joplin.

A Revival of the Charley Ross Plan of Ab-ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The kid-naping of the Conway child here has brought to light the existence of an infamous gang of kidnapers whose plan was to steal children of wealthy people, hold them for ransom, and kill them if

ransom was refused, or if the gang was too closely pursued. It was a revival of the plan of the abductors of Charley Ross, since the failure of which this particular form of crime has been abandoned. The boy's uncle, Joseph M. Hardy, together with H. G. Blake, a gambler, and a third man, said to be a well known New York lawyer, were the conspirators. The two former are under arrest, and the police are confident of capturing the lawyer. Blake was arrested at Schenectady and narrowly escaped lynching on his arrival here. Only the bold stand taken by Mayor Thacher pre-

MUST LEAVE OLD PARTIES. A Noted Speaker Says Preachers Should Be Third-Party Prohibitionists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 23.-The ninth annual convention of the Y. P. C. U. passed into history yesterday. At the afternoon meeting John G. Wooley addressed an audience that crowded hall and galleries to the door. His speech was characterized by radical temperance utterances and it created a sensation. "After 50 years of education, evangelization and legislation the saloon is commander-in-chief of American politics," was one of his

utterances. Concluding, he said: In a real argument of our citizenship prohibition would take the first place upon the programme without a rival or a question. Do not fail of my meaning. I am not here in behalf of the prohibition party. But I assert that you must join it or make a new party or leave the church dishonored and disabled. I say that every man of you who would follow Jesus Christ must leave the two old parties. You cannot keep that company and have Him with you at the polls.

NEW PENSION POLICY.

Men Who Were Confederates and Afterward Became Loyal Will Be Pensio WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—It is not improbable that official announcement will be made in a few weeks of a radical change in the present attitude of the pension bureau towards pension claimants who had a confederate war service. Under the present construction of the laws, any service in the confederate cause, irrespective of later service for the government, is a bar to pensions. Commissioner of Pen-

sions Evans believes that if a claimant served in any capacity in the confederate service, but later deserted or left its ranks, enlisted in the union army, served there and was honorably discharged, it would be an injustice to refuse him a pension. He believes that having performed honorable service in the union army, the past service should be overlooked.

NOT IN WHEAT ALONE.

Provisions of Every Character Going Up with the Golden Grain. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.-Following the example set by wheat, all the other cereals and flour are enjoying an unprecedented boom, and show an increase in price second only to that of the golden grain itself. Whether out of sympathy or from independent causes, the whole list of staple groceries and provisions has been pushed up in the wake of the great food stuff, until the cost of living, in the narrower sense, has been increased to the average consumer 24 per cent. during the last few days. The advance is by no means regarded by the more competent observers as at an end, and a still greater increase in the price of the necessaries is predicted.

MEXICO WANTS GOLD. Big Inducements Will Be Offered Men to

Dig the Yellow Metal. CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 28.-After a long discussion Saturday the government agreed, in view of the rapid depreciation of silver, to offer to gold miners from all parts of the world many inducements, including exemption from taxation, to come to Mexico and seek gold. It is proposed to keep the gold in the country by putting on a practically prohibitive export tax, the federal treasury to receive the gold bars at the price of Mexican dollars at the current rate of exchange on the

day of deposit.

COMPLETE FUSION.

BY ELVIRA FLOYD FROEMCKE. ************************************

(Original.)

RS. NEUSTADTER was a thorough business woman and cared for the entire correspondence of a large importing house. Mrs. Olhausen was a perfect housewife and looked carefully after the social interests of her husband and herself.

Mrs. Neustadter was a worker in women's clubs and for political advancement. Mrs. Olhausen was a believer in the homemaker, and woman as the inspirer and helper in man't politi-

cal advancement. Mrs. Neustadter always worshiped in the "Chapel of Nature." This meant a hammock under two shady trees, a pillow under head and a spicy novel in her hand. While Mrs. Olhausen trotted off every Sunday, prayer book in hand, to the morning service.

One made bargains with the washerwoman as to the mending, the other darned her husband's socks. One scorned needlework as frivolous, the other embroidered the daintiest things of silk, muslin or lace. One found the sweetest music lay in eloquent sentences that fell from the lips or flowed from the pens of the great female reformers. The other played upon the piano and sang most sweetly.

Yet each loved her husband, walked firmly in the path she considered right -each was fond of pretty dress, of books and flowers.

Their husbands were very much alike. Two fairly educated, pleasant young Germans. Fond of the good things of life and disposed to look favorably on all men, providing their dinners were good and their beer well cooled. Each was proud of his wife in a patronizing sort of way, considering a certain amount of affectionate attention her just due, yet taking instant alarm if the wife's conduct bordered on the poetic or effusive.

They would have become the warmest friends, only somehow the wife of each looked slightly stubborn if intimacy was suggested. So they smoked an occasional pipe together and sighed in a puzzled way, attributing the difficulty to women's queerness.

One dark, clear night, a night that clothed hills and meadows in sable shadows, a night when every flower seemed to send forth redoubled fragrance and the stars shone brilliantly, we sat in quiet enjoyment of the picture before us. Way off to the north by the great twin cities, New York and Brooklyn, their lights sparkling ike fireflies, and stretched across the dark expanse dividing them a twinkling of lights making them one.

Mrs. Olhausen spoke gently: "The lant of earth gives a lace to the queen of night."

We all thought this very pretty. We were becoming used to Mrs. Olhausen's romantic and figurative expressions, when an odd little sound came from a sneer, and we recognized the owner before words came.

"If the lights went out on Brooklyn bridge it would mean that the Giant of Earth had taken back his gift and the Queen of Night would be weeping rainy tears?"

"Ah, no! I fancy not. Queens, you know, do not weep or complain in public. They have too good training.'

Instinctively a stir went through the group. There was a sound of some one moving restlessly. The neutral young man whispered: "That was a clincher. I told you she'd balk."

Mrs. Old never let the smallest slip of tongue or manner on Mrs. New's part | side." pass unobserved. Did she say: "Oh, see how beautifully that brig looks with its sails spread."

Mrs. Old would look over the landscape-the water view-and find the vessel a "brigantine." Or if Mrs. New appeared with a bunch of flowers in her belt and asked:

"Aren't these bluetts pretty?" Mrs. Old would declare that "chickory" was one of the loveliest wild flowers. And once Mrs. New said the water dried up "quick" on the sandy path. Mrs. Old agreed with "very quickly."

Poor Mrs. New so often defeated, declared to her husband that Mrs. Old was a most disagreeable creature-"a regular know-it-all."

"Yes, she is very schmart, my dear; I haf learned many tings from her already.

On the other hand, Mr. Old remarked the beauty of Mrs. New's hair, whilst his wife was braiding her scanty locks. This was hard! But she conquered a symptom of hysteria and calmly remarked:

"Yes! I wonder if her peasant ancestresses raised hair for the Berlin or Dresden barbers?'

After that night Mrs. Olhausen arrayed her wits in material order to meet her advancing foe. It was a continuous skirmish; advance, retreat; advance, defeat.

They became a pivot for household gossip, and we abbreviated their names to Mrs. New and Mrs. Old to facilitate our constant discussions of them. Even | do this. What then is to become of the the neutral young man made his usual children? Can there be a more miserdaily inquiry: "Is it neck and neck to- able creature than a homeless child? day?"

Cross purposes ruled. The boating and bathing, tennis and croquet, were second in attraction to watching these | may end in degeneration pitiful beyond opinionated women.

healthy color and cheery smile that there was a general chorus of inquiry. their weaker sisters; to work for purity, more than the revolutionary war.

seemed pleased to have our general sympathy. Not so his wife!

She suggested quite openly and with acid intonation, that he had better re- done. main home; if he was sick that was the piece of watery toast that lay on his plate, while his wife strode forth with manly tread. In a moment she returned. Her sailor hat was well adher lips lightly to his brow and said:

by 12 o'clock, send for the doctor, by all Having performed her wifely duty,

this manly young woman left the room. The following Sunday we lounged about, weak, listless and fretful from the intense heat. The women were wearing the lightest and coolest of lawn morning gowns. The men were in flannel or linen, white and fresh from the laundry. We were too indolent to talk or to read. The sun scorched where it touched, and a fine veil of steamlike vapor rose from the blue waters of the bay, dimming the opposite shores like an autumnal haze. At half-past ten exgauzy black lace and looking cool and fresh. Her dainty little bonnet and prayer book made evident her destination. "By Jove!" exclaimed the neutral young man, "she has pluck. Wish I was ready; I'd go, too."

"Pish!" came from Mrs. New's hammock. And the neutral young man went a shade grayer as she adjusted her pillow and turned over a new page of

Papa's Own Girl." At dinner conversation was at a discount, fans being the only active things seen or heard. Mrs. Old and New sat opposite each other, smilingly, seeming n the best of terms. Our genial host, with a view of starting a topic, turned to the church-goer, asked for the text, and if the sermon was a good one.

"The text," responded Mrs. Old, with he air of one about to unfold a long story, "was from the Epistle to the



IN THE CHAPEL OF NATURE

Ephesians: 'Wives, submit yourselves unto your husbands. Husbands, love

"I suppose you enjoyed that," retorted her vis-a-vis.

"Yes, I did. No man or woman with a fair amount of common sense and intelligence could have failed to do so. dark corner. It was a half laugh, half It was a most scholarly address; placing the vexed question of female supremacy in public life completely at rest and-

"How dare you say that!" flashed from across the table. "There is no such thing as placing female progression and supremacy at rest!" "Pardon me," replied Mrs. Old, "I was address- without man or boy to help her!" ing our host," and she turned her shoulder slightly more towards the aggressor. "Your rector said that the political and professional life was down- all. ing and discouraging men who need the breathings of hope and courage from their homemaker at the home fire-

"Women, I tell you, have their rights, and, if necessary, will fight to mainain and protect them," almost screamed

the excited Mrs. New. "It is of woman's rights that the dear old man spoke most forcibly. He said that women were, in many respects, far in advance of men by nature. That all education should be given them freely and fully, if they wished to accept it. The broader, nobler and more cultured the woman's mind, the more able she to rear wise, noble sons and keep the husband true to the highest path of life. He said the woman doctor may become a skilled practitioner. the female lawyer plead eloquently and wisely, the public speaker (in skirts) may command audiences and control thousands-women are capable of this -but in gaining it they insensibly lose the sweetness of their nature. This contact with the lower elements of life must coarsen her, and once the purity is gone she ceases to hold that high place where God placed and man would fain keep her. She may accomplish all that man has done, yet she loses more than double its value. She loses

"When the Father placed man and then woman here on earth, man stood first to meet the elements and do battle soothe, to cheer and make the home. tion-to make the home. Men cannot

"Look well on the picture! Take it to your hearts! Study it! This wonderful progression against God's laws words!" "His peroration," continued At breakfast Mr. New looked pale Mrs. Olhausen to her wrapt listeners, and ill. It was so strange to miss his "was most beautiful. He advised strong women to use their power in helping

He acknowledged he was suffering, and high resolves, noble charity, rather than public commendation, and at the end of a well-spent life to be received into the arms of God with the words: 'Well

"Do you know," said Mrs. Old, with place for him. Poor man! He grew a tears of real feeling trembling on her rifle paler and gazed attentively at the lashes, "that sermon made me resolve to use pen and voice against woman's

suffrage and women in public life." Mrs. New had risen, and, trembling violently, was striving to control her justed to her shapely head. In one hand voice to speak. She was deadly pale, she carried her neatly-rolled umbrella, and her brown eyes had paled and narin the other the Woman's Journal. She rowed to a gleaming bronzelike bar paced up to her husband's side, touched that one sometimes sees in cloud-coloring before a tempest. Her husband "Good-by, dear! If you are not better | tried to quietly draw her to her seat. She was unbendable as steel. She had evidently taken the quotations as a reflection on her and her life. Very unwisely beginning a defense by offense.

"You!" said she, glaring at Mrs. Old. You, who know not what you say. How dare you attack your own sex! You agree to obey your husband-as-

as a superor?" "Yes! That promise I made at the marriage altar, and I must keep my

vows. "Then you are not better than the imbecile! You are a weak, willing slave! You hug your chains! Their clanging is your music! If you would obey that actly down came Mrs. Old, dressed in man," pointing to Mr. Old, who was placidly helping himself to more cream, 'you are not a woman! No! I love my all thought of Mr. New's sick day, and smiles were on every face-"but obey him, never! And you who say these things are no honor to your sex.'

> Here we had all instinctively risen, for the scene was getting warlike. The riders. No greater mistake could be men, though silent, looked angry, and there was a fear in my beart that things had gone too far. Mrs. Olhausen never looked so well; slightly pale, from the insult, she preserved a calmness of feature that was admirable, and her answer came like ice drops.

"We differ in our opinions, and may never be friends. You express your deas freely. I reserve my judgment of you. I repeat, I shail use my pen and voice ever in opposition to this new position of women, trusting that a few oyal ones may in time abate this feverish epidemic—this temporary aberation of the female mind.'

She swept from the room like a queen, nd we followed. A murmur of admiration, and a subdued whistle from the little neutral man could be heard midst the frou frou of female drapery.

After a day or two peace spread her wings again over us all, to the exclusion of excitement. Another day came when Mrs. New told of her father's death. We had been bathing, and were rallying her on her evident terror of the water. She told us how her mother, she, and of his strength, so amused with his shouting to him, he gave a deep plunge, struggled-they thought it fun-and while they laughed, he disappeared.

Mrs. Old was looking off to sea. A tender sympathy glowed on her face. Pers this was not lost upon the speaker, who went on: "We lived in Germany. My mother was only a gentle mother-and a haus frau-that was all. My father's brother had our little money to invest. He soon possessed himself Every man's hand was against us. My of health-almost of life. Finally, by the country highways. Country merher persistent effort, she saved enough to bring us to this country, and put us peddlers, pleasure seekers, and last but

feel it more deeply than Mrs. Olhausen, should pay for building these roads. who stole softly toward the house, with question of woman's advancement in head turned from us, silent as were we to a gathering of farmers that the

Bathing always makes me drowsy. shadows had lengthened, and that I was surance and telephone companies; in

an eavesdropper. old horse-chestnut tree, gazing over League of American Wheelmen believes the water, her face full of bitter and that many of our country roads should sweet memory. Mrs. Olhausen came be built by state aid; that a part of the up beside her, holding out to her late cost of good roads should be paid out enemy a bunch of fragrant red roses, of a state tax, which would be levied

saying, softly: new' one, to ask her forgiveness, she shall contribute a proportionate has misjudged her, doubted, opposed her, amount, according to the amount of she acknowledges herself wrong in property he owns. We propose that many things. Can she be forgiven?"

her girlishly eager voice said:

-and both wrong." tense surprise, I saw those two locked in Massachusetts. New Jersey has be saved your life.

shall, if a white man, be fined \$5, and, tells me that a large part of his time is if a negro, receive 25 lashes—half the penalty to be bestowed on the in- farmers that the roads in their districts

-- The army worm has cost America

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

FARMERS AND WHEELMEN. Why They Should Work Together in

the Good Roads Crusade. the League of American Wheelmen, re- of its warmest advocates. He has writroads address before the Chautauqua lowing article, cannot fail to be of general interest:

Now the great question before us is, said Mr. Dorner, how shall we obtain better country highways. The question is not, do we need good roads, but aimed in the right direction. how shall we get them? Road building in the United States has been left entirely in the hands of the farmers and in charge of the local town authorities. These local authorities as a rule have ed in vain.

In many places our roads to-day are no better than they were 20 and 30 years ago. A radical improvement in the sys-

tem itself must be made The League of American Wheelmen has been the subject of much criticism husband. I would work for him-if he on account of its agitation for better were sick I would nurse him"-here we highways. We have been accused of selfishness in the matter.

It is believed by many that we wheelmen expect farmers to load themselves up with taxes that they might build roads for the convenience of bicycle



(Known as the Apostle of Good Roads.) made. We of the League of American Wheelmen who are engaged in this agiher tiny sisters, were on the shore, tation for better roads feel that the watching the husband and father as he farmer to-day bears his full share of swam and dived. They were so proud public taxes, and that they should not be unnecessarily added to. We feel merry pranks. Finally, while they were that a mistake has been made in the laughing, clapping their hands and past in expecting farmers alone to pay for building roads, and in leaving the and when he came to the surface he entire responsibility for our roads in their hands. The farmers of the United States are but a fraction of our population, and they are by no means the only ones who will profit by the construction of good roads. It is claimed that in the state of New York every farmer is obliged to build roads for eight persons out of the state population. Why should not the other seven

contribute to their cost? While good roads would save the of it, and we were homeless—penniless. farmers immense amounts in hauling products, this saving would indirectly mother fought a hard, bitter fight, benefit the whole population. Neither clothing and educating us at the cost is the farmer the only one who travels chants, doctors and professional men, in a way to earn an honorable living, not least the wheelmen, would be directly benefited by good roads. It is un-The poor, sad story. None seemed to just, therefore, that the farmer alone

I am glad of an opportunity to say League of American Wheelmen proposes to help them in bringing about The still air, comfortable hammock and a proper division of the cost of good warm salty breeze sent me off into a roads, so that the city people, the capsound sleep. The hum of voices aroused italists, merchants and manufacurers me, and I realized that the afternoon the wealthy corporations, railroad, infact every class of people, shall contrib-Mrs. Newstadter was standing by the ute to the cost of building them. The upon all property and all classes of "The 'old' woman comes to the people alike, so that every taxpayer the states shall help to build roads, Out went Mrs. Neustadter's arms, and and to divide their total cost between the people of the locality, who are most "Oh, my dear, forgive me! I perhaps directly benefited, and the adjoining would have thought and felt as you, had property owners whose land rises in my ancestors been like yours-my girl value as a result of the improvement hood guarded as yours was and all and the state, as representing the entrouble and evil that men do smoothed tire population. This is not a Utopian away from my path. We are both right plan; it is not a theory only, but has been adopted in practice with great Here came the sound of sobs from success in New Jersey, in Connecticut, two voices. And looking up, to my in- in Rhode Island and, in a modified form. in a loving, close embrace. The fusion come famous for the fine roads she has was perfect. You could not have told built. These were constructed by a the angel that the Creator placed with- the new woman from the old, to have state aid system under which their cost is divided about as I have indi- funnel through which it will drop into cated. The farmers of New Jersey the sack. The framework should be -The seed vessels of wild peas and are enthusiastic over this state aid strong and durable; a a are slide boards beans, when dry, open and curl up with system, and the towns and counties are to which are attached two hooks, b b for her; while she was to comfort, a sudden snap which expels the seeds glad to pay their share of the cost of they can drop down to the cross bars. sometimes to a distance of 12 to 20 feet. these roads so long as the state pays c c. When they are down, the empty Public women have no time-if inclina- Indications of this habit are seen in the its part. The country districts in New bag is attached to the hooks and both cultivated varieties, the seedpods of Jersey are overwhelming the state au- slide boards are pulled up by strings, which often curl with a snap when thorities with petitions to assist in the d d, which pass through a locking pulimprovement of local roads, and the lev, e. When the slide boards with the -A placard over a Georgia bridge legislature cannot appropriate rands chapt, on the pulley is locked, and the bag. legislature cannot appropriate funds empty bag attached are pulled up to the reads as follows: "Any person driving demands from the farmers. The New whose mouth surrounds the mouth of Jersey commissioner of public roads the spout, is filled .- J. A. Filion, in occupied listening to the pleadings of

> of state aid. Our suggestion of state aid is now | One who uses it says it works perfectly | Detroit Journal.

also being advocated by the leading representative farmers of the United States as the proper solution of this great road-building question. The farmers' national congress has passed resolutions in favor of state aid, and Mr Otto Dorner, of Milwaukee, Wis., John M. Stahl, the able and energetic chairman of the good roads bureau of secretary of that organization, is one cently delivered an excellent good ten extensively upon the subject, and has assisted us in our work for state aid assembly at Dixon, Ill. His remarks re- before the legislatures. In New York lated especially to the attitude of the state, in Connecticut, in Pennsylvania league towards the farmers, and its and in Wisconsin, the League of Ameressential features, embodied in the fol- ican Wheelmen and the farmers' organizations have worked hand in hand for state aid. This is the strongest endorsement which could be given to the efforts of the League of American Wheelmen, and shows that they are

All classes alike are beginning to re alize the great economic importance of permanent highways. Farmers feel that they have too long been compelled to build and improve country roads at no knowledge of the science of road their own expense, and they are enbuilding, and 50 years of experience has titled to state support in this great shown a great deal of labor wasted necessary public improvement. Upon and vast amounts of road taxes collect- these lines, and upon these lines alone, the good roads improvement is bound to succeed, and will succeed, and upon these lines the League of American Wheelmen proposes to keep up its agitation, with the help of the farmers of the United States, until our common roads, neglected until now, the stepchildren, as it were, of a great republic, shall have received at the hands of our legislatures some of that tender care and nursing which has been extended in the past to canals, to steamship lines and to railroads, many of which have grown up almost entirely at public expense.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

Conditions That Will Maintain a Full

Flow of Milk. One of the important items in making dairying pay the best profits is to supply such conditions as will best maintain a full flow of milk. It is not the cow that gives the most milk for a short season after calving and while the pasturage is at the best, that gives the most profit, but the cow that gives a good even flow the greater part of the year. While there is much in habit there is more in feed and management. A cow that has been neglected, especially as regards her feeding, during the middle or latter part of summer, usually commences failing in the quantity of milk she will give until in six or seven months after calving she goes dry.

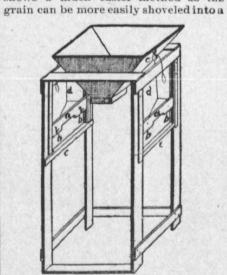
Experience in the management of cows has proved that it is much easier to maintain a good flow of milk by commencing to feed in good season than to allow the milk flow to begin to fail and then attempt to bring her back to a full flow again. Hence it is always best to keep a watch on the pastures, and whenever they begin to fail to commence feeding. Some dairymen feed the cows a little mill feed night and morning even when pasturage is at its best.

But on most farms all through the growing season green feed is much the cheapest. The second growth of clover, millet, sowed sorghum or fodder can be cut off and fed as needed, and if care is taken to feed liberally the flow milk can be maintained. More than with any other kind of stock good feeding is necessary with the milch cows. It is only from the surplus food over and above what is needed for the support of animal life that the milk is made and liberal feeding is necessary if a full flow is maintained. With care in good season the habit of milk-giving during the greater part of the year can be established, and this is always a valuable trait in the dairy cow.

The best time to commence to establish the habit of long milk-giving is when the heifer is first giving milk. but if regulated at that time and the young cow is allowed to go dry early now is a good time to begin. Feed well and milk regularly. With care and persistence this defect in the early training may be overcome. But be sure she has plenty to eat all through the

season.-St. Louis Republic. LABOR-SAVING DEVICE.

With It the Filling of Bags Is Made Comparatively Easy. Bags at the threshing mill are often filled from half-bushel measures or boxes. The plan as illustrated herewith shows a much easier method as the



THE THRESHER'S FRIEND. Farm and Home.

To keep flies off stock mix one galshall be the first to receive the benefit lon of fish oil and one ounce of crude carbolic acid and apply with sponge

BILLIONS OF ANCESTORS.

American Descendants from William the Conqueror.

We can show mathematically that the child of to-day must have had at the time of Alfred the Great an ancestry of 870,672,000,000 persons. In the time of William the Conqueror (thirty generations), this number reaches 8,598,-094,592. This is shown by the ordinary process of computation-two parents four grandparents, eight great grandparents, and so on. As the number of Englishmen in Alfred's time, or even in William's, was but a very small fraction of those numbers, most of these ancestors must have been repeated many times in the calculation. Each person who leaves descendants is a link in the great chain of life; or, rather, a strand in life's great network. The blood of each single person in Alfred's time who left capable descendants enduring to our day is represented in every family of strict English descent. In other words, every Englishman is descended from Alfred the Great, as very like also from the peasant woman whose cakes Alfred is reputed to have burned. Moreover, there are few if any who do not share the blood of William the Conqueror. Most ancestral lines, if they could be traced, would go back to him by a hundred different strains. In fact, there are few families in the south and east of England who have not more Norman blood than the present royal family. The house of Guelph holds the throne, not through nearness to William, but through primogeniture, a thing very different from heredity.

Mr. Edward J. Edwards, of Minneapolis, has recently sent me some very interesting studies in genealogy yet unpublished. These concern the lineage of his little daughter, my niece, Mary Stockton Edwards.

Mr. Edwards finds that the little girl, like millions of others is descended through at least two different lines from William the Conqueror. The lineage of one of these leads in 32 generations through the family names of Jordan Hawley, Waldo, Elderkin, Drake, Grenville, Courteney, De Bohun and Plantageto William the Conqueror. net Sir Humphrey de Bohun married Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward I. In the ancestry of Kind Edward are the Saxon kings Cedric, Egbert, Alfred and Ethelred, while intermarriage with other reyal lines brings in Hengist, Hugh Capet, Charlemagne, Otho the Great, Duncan, Rurik, Igor, San Fernardo and a host of other notables of whom one would have less right to be proud. The Courteneys, earls of Devon, are again descended from the royal lines of France (Hugh Capet) and Russia, but not from William the Conqueror. To Courteney and Plantagenet again the Edwards lineage has been traced along another and quite different line.

The 70 families named, more or less traced in the first series, containing, perhaps, 1,000 representatives, are only so many out of billions, if there were no duplications. If there were no repetitions, there would be, instead of the 1,000 known ancestors, 4,000,000,000 of persons between Mary Stockton Edwards and William the Conqueror. This genealogy is, therefore, but a strand from an enormous network, which, if written out in full, would cover the earth with names. Only through the family pride of the Courteneys and Drakes this fragment of personal descent and personal history happened to be preserved. By mere chance the plebeian record of the plebeian descendants of the Puritan John Drake, of Windsor, forms a junction with the sacred annals of the English peerage.

Most of the English people named in these records lived in Devon and Sussex, from which region their descendants came to America. The subordinate lines traced out lead to the feudal lords of those two counties. The interesting fact, however, is that in this there is nothing exceptional. These people in America were New England farmers for the most part, squires and shipwrights, with a lineage or characted in no respect singular. Their sole important heritage was the Puritan conscience.-Dr. David Starr Jordan, in Arena.

Heavy Hair and Insanity.

Someone has discovered that very heavy heads of hair are productive of insanity. On the strength of this announcement the youth with the shock of baseball tresses need not feel obliged to sacrifice them on the tonsorial altar -it doesn't apply to him. The theory was discovered and advanced in the interests of the lady who might become a Sutherland sister, if other means of support failed. Heavy plaits, coils and Psyche knots massed on the back of the head and tugging at the base of the brain are productive of all sorts of mental ills. It is the wispy-haired female whose scant tresses may be confined by a single pin who is always in the front rank of all social reformsher progress is never impaired by any hirsutal drawbacks, as witness the heads of ----, but it would be crue!

to give the ladies' names. The empress of Austria belonged to a quintet of sisters famous alike for their magnificent hair and other extreme eccentricities. Perchance these illustrious ladies might have led calmer. happier lives had it not been that each possessed such a weighty wealth of hair that her head could not have kept cool, literally speaking, in any circum-

stances .- N. Y. World. Reason.

"Your father," he cried, passionately, "has no reason to object to my suit." "Oh, yes, he has," she sighed, with a deepening of the habitual sadness of her eyes. "You are smaller than papa, vou know."

Woman, it will perhaps be recalled, is endowed with a powerful and peculiar intuition to aid her in tracing the intricate relations of causes to effects .-

A LULLABY.

The night winds sway the apple trees, And on the garden wall The clematis has closed its leaves, The evening shadows fall.

I watch your winsome baby grace, nd draw you close to me, And gaze and gaze into your face; I love you so, my wee.

A mother bird sings on her nest, I cannot sing to thee, Though my dumb heart within my breast Is filled with melody.

Oh, could I speak what's in my heart, Half how I love you, dear, How your soft, little lips would part, Your eyes would glow to hear.

Would that my little one could stay, Ah! the days when you are grown And I shall sit in the doorway With empty arms alone.

-Edith Stow, in Good Housekeeping.

GAPTAIN GLOSE

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

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IX.—CONTINUED.

"Burns is one of the oaks, at any rate," thought Lambert, as the sergeant followed to see that all was in proper order. Ham and eggs, "soldier coffee," a can of milk, corn-bread and hardtack, were set before him with pardonable pride and Burns explained that they bought eggs, milk, and corn-bread of an old darky who came over from the village almost every day. Then Lambert bethought him of his captured pail of butter, and brought it from the tent. "This does not belong to me," he said. "It rolled out from the Walton hedge last evening. Do you know who their regular customer is?"

"I don't, sir. Yet I know McBride and others sometimes had butter-good butter too, like this. The captain doesn't buy any, and wouldn't allow the company to buy any there. Not that he cared, sir; only the old lady was so uppish and made such a row when any of our fellows were seen even talking to her people that he gave regular orders forbidding it. No one from the Walton place dare set foot inside camp, and he'll make it hot for Riggs when he gets back. Murphy is less to blame, but will have to go to Ship island all the same, I reckon.

"How are those two this morning?" "Riggs is stapid drunk yet, but Murphy swears he'd only gone to try to get Riggs out of trouble; he'd hardly been drinking at all. He begs to see the lieutenant, sir. He says he can explain the whole thing."

And so, later that morning, after Lambert had given his men a further lesson by inspecting both company and camp and pointing out no end of things which could not, he said, be tolerated in future, Murphy was brought to his tent. His face and hands were badly cut in places, but his bruises were of little account. With the best intentions in the world, the good lady had not the strength for the trouncing the fellow had deserved at her hands. The story he told was hardly credible. Lambert could have ordered him back with sharp rebuke for his falsifications, but glance at Burns' war-worn face, clouded and perplexed, made the young commander pause. "Do you really expect me to believe this?" he asked, and Murphy answered: "I'm ready to make oath to it before the praste, sorr."

And this, in effect, was the Irishman's tale: He had known his "bunky"-Riggs -only since that worthy's enlistment in the company the previous winter, but this much of Riggs almost everybody knew; that he had been a sergeant during the war days and was serving an enlistment in the regular cavalry when deprived, for persistent drinking, of his chevrons. The troop to which he was attached had been stationed at Quitman and in this section of the south for a year or more, but was ordered to the Indian country just about the time of Riggs' discharge by expiration of term of service. Then, after a protracted spree in New Orleans, he turned up at the barracks and "took on" again in the infantry, and in the very company which, oddly enough, was so soon ordered up to the region he knew so well. Indeed, Riggs claimed when drinking to have acquaintance not only with the Walton ladies, but with some of the most prominent men in Quitman county, and frequently boasted of the good times he would have could he only get over there. Another thing about Riggs: He had twice got Murphy to go as his substitute on certain detachment or posse duty, offering as excuse that marching wore him out, yet admitting to Murphy that there were other reasons. "There are men in this section who'd shoot me on sightget the drop on me-pick me off from the woods or fences," he had explained. Murphy believed him, and believed, too, his statement that he had powerful friends even among officers and gentlemen who had fought through the war on the southern side. "He got money when he needed it, and spent it like a gentleman," said Murphy; which, being interpreted, meant that he liberally squandered it on his comrades.

money; he "couldn't hear from his friends," said Murphy, and was getting in trouble. He owed poker debts in the company and liquor debts in town. He couldn't get a drink on trust and the men were shy of playing with him; but he had always been liberal to Murphy when in funds, and Murphy stood by him now. About nine o'clock, therefore, the previous evening, he noticed that Riggs was greatly excited when an old darky came shambling in and gave road, despite Murphy's warning, and

But Riggs had of late been out of

with him. He would explain when they got out of camp, but there wasn't a minute to lose; and Murphy went along, "just to keep him out of trouble." Out in the darkness a stranger joined them, gave Riggs some low-toned orders, but refused to let him have another drink. They were stealing along the road together, trying to dodge the flickering firelight, when it suddenly flared up and must have betrayed them, for a moment later they heard Burns shouting after them. Then the stranger "lept the fence" into the Walton place; Riggs darted away and ran like a streak, so

he followed Riggs. When at safe distance from camp Riggs slowed up and told what he had agreed to do. At Cohen's store was a box containing some expensive wine and cordials which had been prescribed for Mrs. Walton two weeks before by their old family physician and ordered sent from New Orleans. It was one of the sad cases common in the south in those hard times. Miss Walton, who wrote the order without her mother's knowledge, had no money to send, and the firm had none to lose. She explained that the wine was needed at once, and the money would be at hand in the course of ten days. The wine was sent, care of Cohen & Co., with instructions to collect first; and not until this night had there been money enough to pay for it. Now "a gentleman," whom Riggs knew well, had brought them help; but he himself could not go to Tugaloo because of certain past events with which he was intimately connected, and none of the Walton servants dared go, because of the tremendous stories in circulation concerning the events of the day. The gentleman had come a long distance at big risk to see the lady, Riggs declared, and must get away that night.

In this dilemma Riggs was called on for help. His chivalric nature was aroused-presumably; or possibly "the iger had tasted blood" and needed more. Riggs had got the gentleman's last drink, and the money for more was now in his hands. But the gentleman had stipulated that a reliable man must go with him to fetch the precious packet in case Riggs "got full;" and Murphy was the man. "We got the box, sorr, an' Riggs his bottle of liquor, an' come back all right, an' we stole in there as we were bid, an' raised the cellar door, an' I carried down the box to the fut of thim slippery steps meself, for Riggs was gettin' noisy-like. An' thin we stole away, niver disturbin' anybody, sorr, only doin' the poor leddy a kindness, as we were towld. We didn't see or hear annybody. It was afther it all

the throuble came. There was pathos in Murphy's decription of the "throuble." Their task



"Do you expect me to believe that?"

accomplished, Murphy sought to get Riggs to his tent, but the man had drunk just enough to be rabid for more, and in the struggle the bottle fell with the gill or two remaining and was smashed. This was indeed a catastrophe. Riggs had that fearful craze for alcohol which is satiated only when the victim lapses into drunken stupor. Murphy got him to the tent and to bed and thought he had him safe, but awoke later to find him gone-gone for more liquor; but where? None was to be had in camp, unless he broke into the captain's medical stores, which, Murphy argued, he wouldn't dare attempt with the lieutenant lying there alongside. All of a sudden it flashed over him that his wretched "bunky," after having faithfully acquitted himself of his trust before the fatal whisky-logging of his moral sense, had now stolen off in the darkness to rob the very household for whose sake, or that of the bribing liquor, he had braved punishment. Riggs had gone back for that wine.

The Irish soldier had his faults, God knows, but desertion of his fellow, even in face of torture, is not one of them. Murphy stole away, hoping it was not too late to accapture Riggs, and came upon him, just as he feared, tugging at something at the foot of those dark and slippery steps. Then came a struggle that, after at last he had borne his fiercely battling comrade up into the night, left Murphy breathless and exhausted. And then came the rain of blows that toppled him, crashing, into

the ruin of the hot-bed. "She came upon me that sudden and furious-like, sorr, I couldn't explain; him a little note. The negro had oe- an' it was tryin' to pacificate her I was, casionally come before, and did not backin' off, an' niver see the hot-bed beseem to belong either in town or at the | hind me for the hot batin' I was get-Walton place. Riggs stole out to the tin' afront. An' thin whin she had me down on the flat of me back, an' graspcame back in ten minutes, bidding Mur- in' at thim glass works, poor Riggs, phy in eager whisper to be quick and niver knowin' what he was doin', sorr, ome with him. It was evident even only to help me, grappled with the ould then that Riggs had had a drink or two. lady for the purpose of expostulatin', Murphy reminded him of the lieuten- an' thin that naygur wench run screech-

risk; and then Riggs broke out and came shriekin' to the windy, an' the told him that, come what might, he'd stranger—the gentleman—lept to the simply got to go to town, and Murphy | side door, an' I a-callin' to him to come an' square me an' Riggs, whom he got into the scrape, an' there was more screamin', an, he niver so much as axed to shpake, but run fur his life when the lieutenant jumped in an' batthered Riggs, who was only askin' a chance to explain."

"Do you expect me to believe that any gentleman stood there and saw Riggs grapple that poor old lady and never raised hand to stop it?" asked Lambert, almost angrily.

"It's God's thruth, sorr. He was makin' motions, crazy-like, but he niver came outside that doorway until he saw the lieutenant, an' then the lamp wint out, wid him a-runnin'."

The lieutenant pondered a moment. Had Sergt. Burns ventured on an expression of doubt, the interview would have come to an end at once, with Murphy in disgrace; but Burns looked full of honest perplexity, and yet belief.

"You ought to have had sense enough to know I should be glad to send to town for anything Mrs. Walton needed," said Lambert. "Why didn't Riggs ask permission?-or why didn't you?"

Murphy was certainly frank. "Sure ve both knew it would be anybody but Riggs the lieutenant would send. We were guilty enough of going to town without permission, an' drinkin'; but it was charity, not thavin', sorr, that we entered the garden for.'

"You may send Murphy back, sergeant. We'll have to hold him until Riggs can tell his story. Of course,' said Lambert, as the Irishman was led away, "if there's anything in this story about the stranger, it helps their case materially. There was certainly something queer about the agitated words Mrs. Walton used just before we came away-words about their testimony and preventing court-martial You heard, did you not?"

"Yes, sir-a little, anyway." . "Can you imagine who the man is

or account for his strange behavior?" "I can't sir. It might have been one of those three or four that Mr. Parmelee hauled in-one of the Potts crowd; but the idea of his standing back and letting the old lady have that tussle all to herself! That couldn't happen, sir, north or south, unless-" And Burns stopped

"Unless what?" "Well, sir, unless there were reasons he daren't let her know he was there."

At noon that Sunday it began to rain, adding to the gloom of Lambert's surroundings, and he sat listening to the steady downpour drumming on the tautened canvas of his tent, thinking of the odd contrasts brought about by army life. This was his first Sunday with his company, and in every possible way it was about as unlike every Sunday of his previous life as it well could be. He was trying to write to the mother far away on the peaceful banks of the Merrimac, where the rolling hills were by this time wearing their early mantle of snow, and old and young, farmhands and mill hands, a reverent populace, had obeyed the summons of the solemn bells that found no echo among these dripping woods, these desolate fields.

At intervals during the moist and chilly morning little squads of negroes had hung about the westward end of camp. Something of the events of the previous night had been put in circulation with the dawn, and, growing as it rolled, had attained huge proportions by the time it reached the outlying plantations five and ten miles away. This, coupled with the tremendous story of the jail delivery at Tugaloo, had been sufficient to draw the bolder of their number towards that center of interest, the Yankee camp—though farther they dared not go. At times there would be some rude soldier chaff between the men at the guard tent and these curious visitors; and no matter how poor the wit, it never failed of its reward of abundant guffaw. The southern negro needs no visit to the Blarney stone;

his flattery is spontaneous. When Lambert had finished his conference with Burns, and, as in duty bound, went over to the Walton place to inquire how its chatelaine had passed the night, he marched forth through a little congregation of shining black faces and obsequious and tattered forms, and had to run the gauntlet of a chorus of personal remarks, all in high degree complimentary, as to the style and fit of his uniform, as well as his general appearance. In less than five minutes he returned, but with such chagrin at heart that it must have been reflected in his youthful face. Serene in the consciousness that he was doing a perfectly conventional and proper thing, he had bounded lightly up the broad wooden steps and knocked at the door. It was opened almost instantly by the colored girl whom he had seen the night before and heard apostrophized as "You Elinor." The eager expression in her eyes gave way at once to semething of disappointment and certainly of doubt.

"I thought—I thought it was Mars'r Potts, suh," she stammered. "I—I don't reckon the ladies can see you." "Will you say to Miss Walton that Mr. Lambert-Lieut. Lambert, if you

choose-has called to inquire how Mrs. Walton is to-day, and that, if possible, he would be glad to speak with Miss Walton a moment?"

Elinor stood peering through about one foot of gap, the door she had so promptly thrown wide open having been as promptly closed to that limit. Lambert could not but hear other doors opening within-could almost swear he heard the swish of feminine skirts, the whisper of feminine voices, low and eager. The fact that the girl stood there, barring the entrance and apparently afraid to go, added to his theory that she was being prompted from

behind. "Ah dunno, suh. Ah'll see," she said ant's orders and begged him to run no in' into the house, an' the young lady an instant later, turning her turbaned no interest in her."-Chicago Post.

head towards some invisible presence in the hall beyond; and that settled the matter in Lambert's mind.

"Ye-assum," and slowly now the yellow-brown face returned to light. "Mis' Esther ain't very well, suh, an' she says-er rather-Mis' Walton sends her compliments to the gentleman and holes, about half an inch in diameter, begs he'll 'scuse her. Dey don't need and as true and smooth as though bored nuffin'," she continued, in her own interpretation of messages telegraphed from the dark interior: "Ye-assum. Mis' Walton rested very well, consider- in. If you are patient, and will watch in', an's all right to-day, but she don't the hole for a short time or strike the want nuffin', suh."

"I had hoped to be able to see Mrs, Walton, if she were well enough, or else Miss Walton," said Lambert, firmly, intending that his words should be their own interpreter at the court within. theless, you are mistaken; for although 'There are matters of importance on which I desire to speak."

Again, Elinor, mute and irresolute, turned to her unseen mentor. There was evidently a moment of conference. Then the girl was suddenly swept aside, the door was thrown wide open and there, while other and younger forms yellow pollen baskets on the hind legs eemed to scurry away from both sight of the latter are replaced by a brush and hearing, there with a gray showl thrown over her shoulders, calm and dignified, her silvery hair fluttering care seeming even deeper in the sad, ng on the stout cane which had dealt With a voice that trembled just a trifle

spoke: "You mean to be courteous, sir, in thank you-to renew my thanks for again seek to enter my door.'

Lambert flushed to his very brows. "It is a more important matter than ou have perhaps thought, Mrs. Walton, that has made me ask to see you. One of the men who broke in here last night-"

ommander upon his return to-nightupon his return," she quickly corrected herself. "It will cover the case so far unquestionably a dismissal.

[TO BE CONTINUED.] SUICIDE IN A DREAM.

Thought He Was Cutting His Throat-Awoke and Found He Was. Do you dream when you sleep? If you do there is no absolute certain-

ty that you will not awake some night to find yourself committing suicide. The thing has been done. The recent records of the North London police court have chronicle of a case which

probably cannot be duplicated in any police court record in the world. There is a man named William Illman, 25 years old, a packing-case-"of Florence road, Hornsey William had been drinking and went

home to sleep off the effects of his potations. In the middle of the night his father was awakened by the cry: "Father! Father!" The old man rushed into his son's room, and found William diligently cutting his throat rier which hides the world of flowers

with a razor. In the court young Illman offered an explanation which was interesting. "I did not intend to commit suicide at all," he said. "I had been drinking very freely, and I suppose it excited my

nerves. "In the midst of my sleep I dreamed that I was cutting my throat. It seemed to me that I was very tough and did not cut easily. I kept sawing away however, and by and by I awoke to find that in fact, I was killing myself as rapidly as possible. A man is not responsible for what he does in his sleep. I had no more intention of taking my own life than your honor has, and when I awoke and discovered that I was doing it. I called my father to come and stop me."

The judge said that Illman was the most remarkable man who had ever come before him and gave him some salutary advice on the evils of the drink habit .- N. Y. Journal.

Penalty of Ambition.

The man was covered with mud and his clothes were torn. There were some bad pustules on his face, one eye was closed and he limped.

Of course, everyone who saw him at tributed it to liquor. Everyone always does when a man seems a little dazed. But when the good Samaritan came alongside, took him by the arm and tried to straighten him out he stoutly asserted that everyone was wrong.

"It's ambition," he said. "Ambition!" exclaimed the good Sa maritan. "How in the world could am bition put you in this distressing plight?

"Oh, I was anxious to push ahead

you know." "Well?" "And when my bicycle stopped unex pectedly I pushed ahead for about half

a block."-Chicago Post. Proved Every Day.

"Men are the only ones who have any modesty or sense of shame left," he said thoughtfully, as he watched the bloomer girl go past.

"I wish you'd tell me how they show it, then," she retorted hotly. "They're the ones that go crazy over living pic tures.'

"Oh, yes," he admitted, "but they hesitate to associate with the girls in them-at least in public-and I notice they appear to have the same feeling in regard to the bloomer girls. If you will spend an afternoon in the park you will find that the man who consents to go at last, slow and frresolute. "What, riding with a bloomer girl invariably mum?" she continued, involuntarily, lags behind and tries to look as if he had

THE CARPENTER-BEE. The Manner in Which They Make

Their Home and Rear Their Young. If you will look carefully along the under side of the ledge on any old board fence, you will probably be rewarded by finding one or more round with an auger. By placing your ear close to the wood you may often hear a low, buzzing sound issuing from withwood in its vicinity a sharp blow, a large black-and-yellow insect will come tumbling forth, and fly buzzing away. "A bumblebee!" you exclaim. "What was he doing in there?" But, neverin general appearance she certainly does resemble our bumblebee friends. yet should you compare the two you would find them quite different. In our new acquaintance the stripes are pale ocher yellow instead of the rich

golden color of the bumblebee; and the

of coarse, stiff hairs.

This insect is the "large carpenter bee," and well named she is, too, for about her temples, and the lines of no human carpenter could bore neater holes, or chisel out the wood to form clear-cut face, stood Mrs. Walton, lean- a dry and cozy home better than does this little creature with no tools save such trenchant blows the night before. those nature furnished in the form of sharp, horny mandibles or jaws. After despite her effort at control, she slowly boring the hole to the depth of about an inch, the carpenter bee turns at right angles to the entrance, and paour inquiry, and for this I beg to tiently cuts a long tunnel, a foot or more in length parallel to the surface our prompt service of last night. But of the wood. The completion of this now may I say, once for all, that we long, dry chamber necessitates hard, need, and can accept, no further as- unceasing labor for several weeks, and sistance; and, if you are sincere in your then the little carpenter combines busidesire to be courteous, you will not ness with pleasure by taking frequent excursions to sunny fields and gardens, to gather honey and pollen from the flowers' store. From the nectar thus obtained she forms a paste which is packed closely in the end of her newly built house, and on it lays a single egg. Next, small chips, made in bor-"I know what you would say," she | ing the hole, are brought, and mixing promptly, firmly interposed, again up- them with a secretion from her mouth lifting, with that almost imperious ges- she fastens them on the sides of the ture, the fragile white hand. "I am tunnel, working round and round in a framing a letter to be delivered to your | spiral, each turn of which reaches nearer the center; until finally, a thin wooden partition is formed, walling off the egg and its little store of honey as we are concerned. Meantime I beg paste. Against this wall more honey to be excused from further ailusion to is packed, another egg laid, a partition it." And the stately inclination with built, and the operation completed unwhich she accompanied the words was | til the chamber is completely filled. The first egg laid is the first to hatch and the tiny white grub comes forth and at once commences to feast upon the food so providentially placed within his little chamber. Finally he goes to sleep, and while he slumbers his

skin grows hard and brown, while

ridges and protuberances appear upo

its surface. At last the little pupa

bursts open, and a perfect bee come

forth, with his shining black head close

to the dainty wall his mother built.

This, all unmindful of her toil, he im-

mediately tears down, only to find his

way to freedom checked by his next

hatches out into another bee, who tears

down the wall to his own cell, to find

another pupa barring his way, when

hatched, and, breaking down the bar-

and freedom from his view, the whole

brood swarms forth to try their rest-

less, gauzy wings in the bright sun-

shine .-- A. Hyatt Verrill, in St. Nicho-

SNAKE POISON IN THE AIR.

Is the Odor of the Rattler Accom panied by a Dangerous Dust? Louis B. Bailey, of San Matco, Fla. shot a rattlesnake a short time ago and cut its rattles off. Soon afterward his face and hands became inflamed, and he showed some of the symptoms of ivy poisoning. Later the swelling went down and was forgotten. Bailey shot another rattlesnake dead, and, as before, cut the tail off. His left eye swelled until it closed, and his hands and wrists itched and swelled.

Forest and Stream says that some persons believe that, in addition to ejecting venom through its fangs, rattlesnakes have the power to throw off poisonous dust. Some persons are able even to smell a snake some dis-

tance away. Rattlesnakes sometimes enter the tents of western hunters and campers, crawl upon the sleeping men under the blankets, and stay until the man is aroused by the scent, when they commonly run. Men have become paralyzed under such circumstances. Their comrades have discovered what was wrong by the smell, and the bluishwhite of their comrades' faces. There has been many a case in which, divining the situation, a man's friends have gently lifted the blanket and shot the snake across the man's breast. After that there is always one man who is sure to see that the horsehair rope, over which snakes cannot crawl, be cause of the little points of hair, is properly laid to keep snakes-particularly rattlesnakes-out of the tent. -N. Y. Sun.

Constantinople's Tulip Festival. Tulips are much cultivated in Constantinople and there is a tulip festival there once a year, in spring. Every palace, room, gallery and garden is decorated with tulips of every kind., At night they are all lighted by colored lamps and Bengal fires. — Pittsburgh Dispatch.

He Liked the Family. "Dick proposed to me last night."

"What did you tell him?" "I said he had better ask mamma; and what do you think the wretch

"He said he had asked her already and she wouldn't have him."-Boston WIT AND WISDOM.

-Jack-"She used to be an old flame of yours, did she not?" Arthur-"Yes; but that was when I had money to burn."-Puck.

-"I'm sure I'll never be able to walk up the aisle with papa." "Why not, my child?" "Papa is so awfully low geared."--Cleveland Plain Dealer.

-"Do you suppose scorching is the cause of all these bicycle faces we see?" Shucks, no! In nine cases out of ten it's the installment plan."-Truth.

-She-"I am quite sure you had too much champagne when you called on me yesterday afternoon." He-"Yes; I thought I'd just look around to-day to see if I was engaged to you."-Punch. -"I am told your wife would rather cook than eat." The other glanced

alone. "What she cooks-yes," he replied, in a hoarse whisper.-Detroit Journal. -"Cruelty in this institution!" said the superintendent of the prison; "no, siree. The inmates here know me too well to attempt any monkey business

nervously over his shoulder. They were

that might lead to cruelty."-Philadelphia North American. -"The British government," said the Turkish minister, "would not consent to the permanent occupation of Thes-"That's all right," said the sultan; "we intended merely a temporary occupation, similar to that of Egypt."

-Puck. -"It is getting," said the pessimistic man, "that a United States senator can't preserve his self-respect." "Oh, I dunno," said the optimist; "there are chances for him to clear enough to make him have a pretty good opinion of

himself."-Indianapolis Journal. -He lifted his mackinaw from his glowing brow and nervously dabbed his handkerchief at his moistened hair "Heaven help me," he murmured, "this is my last resort!" Then he added, in a constrained tone: "All the other landlords know me!" - Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GENIUS AND STATURE. the Incorrect Belief That Nearly All

Great Men Are Little. We may safely conclude from the figures that the faith cherished by many that nearly all great men are little-a very venerable faith, as indicated by the ancient sayings collected in Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" concerning great wits with little bodiesis absolutely incorrect. Some deduction must doubtless be made in view of the fact that our medium is made on the basis of the general population, while the majority of men of genius belong to the educated classes. This deduction would tend to equalize the two extremes, but that it would not destroy the slight preeminence of the tall men of ability is perhaps indicated by the fact, shown by the anthropometric committee, that the stature of 98 fellows of the Royal society (who from the present point of view may be counted as men of genius) was nearly half an inch above that of the professional class to which they usually beyounger brother or sister, still asleep long. At the same time it is clear that in its pupa case. After waiting patientthe belief in the small size of great y the pupa which bars his progress! men is not absolutely groundless. There is an abnormally large proportion of small "great men." It is mediocrity alone that genius seems to both are compelled to remain by the abhor. While among the ordinary poppupa beyond. Finally the last bee is ulation the vast majority of 68 per cent. was of middle height, among men of genius, so far as the present investigation goes, they are only 22 per cent., the tall being 41 per cent., instead of 16,

and the short 37, instead of 16. The final result is, therefore, not that persons of extraordinary mental ability tend either to be taller or shorter than the average population, but rather that they tend to exhibit an unusual tendency to variation. Even inphysical structure men of genius present a characteristic which on other grounds we may take to be fundamental in them; they are manifestations of the variational tendency of a physical and psychic variational diathesis.

There are certainly at least two types of short men of genius; the slight, frail, but fairly symmetrical type (approaching what is called the true dwarf), and the type of the stunted giant (a type also to be found among dwarfs proper). The former are fairly symmetrical, but fragile; generally with little physical vigor or health, all their energy being concentrated in the brain. Kant was of this type. The stunted giants are usually more vigorous, but lacking in symmetry. Far from being delicately diminutive persons, they suggest tall persons who have been cut short below; in such the brain and viscera seem to flourish at the expense of the limbs, and while abnormal they often have the good fortune to be robust both in mind and body. Lord Chesterfield was a man of this type, short for his size, thick set, "with a head big enough for a Polyphemus;" Hartley Coleridge carried the same type to the verge of caricature, possessing a large head, a sturdy and ample form, with ridiculously small arms and legs, so that he was said to be "indescribably elfish and grotesque." Dryden-"Poet Squab"-was again of this type, as was William Goodwin; in Keats the abnormally short legs coexisted with a small head. The typical stunted giant has a large head; and such stunting of the body has, indeed, a special tendency to produce large heads, and therefore doubtless those large brains which are usually associated with extraordinary intellectual power.—Havelock Ellis, in

Nineteenth Century. Arctic Post Office.

The most northern post office in the world has recently been established by the Norwegian government on the island of Spitzbergen, off the north coast of Norway. There are practically no inhabitants in the vicinity, but the ofce is established for the conventage of excursionists who go there during the summer months .- Cincinnati EnW.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

As an evidence of prosperity we can truthfully proclaim that our peo- system for the car load. ple are buying six cent sugar now, whereas before the passage of the Dingley bill they paid only five cents ty-five years was made in two a pound. Of course its the same days. The law requires sixty quality of sugar but then the new tarriff law will tax everybody, rich and poor, so that higher prices on necessaries of life may be a blessing in disguise,

If William J. Bryan had been elected in 1896, with a congress in sympathy with his veiws; it is perfeetly safe to say that the sugar trust would not have been able to put into its pocket the spoils it has accumu-Fifty fifth Congress.

free silver, but it is not, like protec- would raise rates 30 per cent. Certion, a synonym for robbery.-Kansas tainly, had there not been some City Star. That common sense talk from the Star and gives expression to an opinion now concurred in by the people generally.—Emporia Times.

We are not a pop nor a democrat, but in the contention that a fourth-class United States judge should interfere, by injunction, or restraining orders, with state government, while the state courts are ignored, we are with the pops. State courts should decide on state crowding. Everybody ought to matters, and until they are applied to, such men as "Original Package" Foster, Williams, Simonton, and all that grade of judges should them. Assuredly a shipper is not keep hands off. Government by going to kill or injure his stock; he injunction is getting too common. has too much sense. -Hutchinson Interior Herald.

Topoka people are preparing to take care of 75,000 visitors at the Fall Festival which opens this year Sept. 27. It will be the biggest crowd ever seen in Kansas. A dozen brilliant it would be rather unjust to make spectacular free shows have been pre- the shippers pay 30 per cent more pared to entertain the people; there for corporation attorneys' ideas of will be a "Bureau of Public Comfort" humanity. Why was not the rate to look after their needs. There will per 100 pounds made equivalent to be hundreds of tents to be had free present rates? Those who have Old soldiers will be served a monster free dinner on Old Soldier Day; editors are to be especially provided with refeshments, cigar and free ticket, and a special fund is provided for entertianing railroad men. The total Festival fund will reach \$25,000.

The Committee of Fifteen has made arrangements to bring 300 Indians from the Choctaw, Arapahoe and Pottawatomie reservations to Topeka to attend the Fall Festival. They will bring their war paint, feathers and tomahawks. The squaws and pappooses will accompany them and every afternoon or evening there will be scenes that will bring back ly unfortunate. It will certainly to the memory of the old settlers stir up the determination of the the days when they trembled for Kansas people. If the Board of their lives. The Indians will erect Railway Commissioners has the their tepees on the grounds and their dances will be given in front of grand stand. Festival week opens September 27.

are somewhat worried over the re- are calculated to arouse against the sults of the new tariff as far as they braggarts a spirit of indignation have become apparent. They did that may not be satisfied with not like the shutting down of those merely reforming the one abuse, big New England cotton mills, and but may insist upon slashing rates some of them went as far as to more sharply. In a contest of the say that the mill owners should railroads against the State of Kanhave been willing to keep on run- sas, the former might experience ning their mills, even if they lost some unpleasant things. The least money, to help along the Repub- they can do in their own interest lican party. They like, even less, the story of increased prices for almost everything but labor, that comes from every direction. Speaking of this phase of the matter a prominent Philadelphia bus- of mortgage indebtedness during the mess man said: "I hear that a past two years. Somehow this fact general rise in prices is to take doesn't seem to get into step very place, and that people may pre- well with the "verge of ruin" speeches pare to pay more for their dry that we listened to last Campaign .goods, clothing, boots and shoes, Iola Regester, Can it be possible and all articles of household ne- that so much prosperity existed dur cessity. If this is going to be so, ing the administration of Grover I predict tremendous discontent Cleveland, and under the blighting and dissatisfaction among the Regester is not careful it will prove people. In flush times there too much. The favorite argument would be no complaint, but when of Republican statesmen has been commodities rise in value and the that under Cleveland and the Wilson volume of money is not increased, bill no occupations thrived except the common people are bound to those of the sheriff and the usurer. suffer, especially when, as now, Surely the sheriffs and shylocks alone there is no chance of an advane in did not pay off \$180,000,000 of debt in wages. The upshot of the matter the six states named.—Eureka Messenger. will be a revolt against the political party that passed the law which made dearer all things the consumer is bound to buy, without doing anything to increase the and the old rate was ordered to be the necessaries of life."

THE KANSAS CATTLE RATE.

In the matter of stock rail rates in Kansas the action of the Board of Commissioners will be regarded as another victory for the people. The change summarly made by the railroads was the substitution of the cente per hundred pounds

This change from a policy which had been followed for twendays' notice. Consequently the Commissioners could not do otherwise than annul the new orders.

For the railroads it was maintained that the change did not constitute an increase of rates. Yet the shippers showed that there was no intention of lowering the minimum weight unit, 19,000 poundsbut that the roads meant to catch lated during the extra session of the the shipper of solid cattle and hogs. It was estimated by exper-There may be proper objections to lenced shippers that the change such gain the railroads would not have hastened to put the new tariff into effect without the notice required by law. Nor would the shippers have objected had the case been simply a change of met-

hods without a change of rates. As if to expose their own incincerity the railroad men declared the change was due to humane motives-a desire to prevent oversee through that. For the present methods of shipping are no more inhuman than the railroad makes

But the railroad attorneys will only be laughed at for pretending to have such a sudden awakening of humane feelings. It does not seem to have occurred to them that no humane regard for the people will scarcely be credited with a humane passion for freeing cattle from imaginary ills.

In plain English the railroad men who effected the change did so simply to get more money from the beople. The attorneys who tried to defend this illegal act were merely doing their best in vain to earn their salaries. There is no hiding the fact that the change was foolish and wrong.

Mr. Bailie Waggener's threat that the order from the Commissioners to re-establish the old rate would not be obeyed was extremepower it will enforce its order. If it has not, steps will be taken to give it the necessary power.

In the meantime, resistance by the railroads to recognized author-Members of the administration ity and threats to break the laws is to obey the laws promptly and cheerfully .- Kansas City Times.

The five states of North and South

HE PROVES TOO MUCH.

Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas, have paid off \$180,000,000 influence of the Wilson tarriff? If the

The Stockmen won in their fight with the railroads over live stock rates before the State Board of Railroad Commissioners last Thursday ability of the consumer to purchase discontinued. It is thought the railroads will disregard the order.

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OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

If you want a first-class job

Painting or Paper Hanging Done, call on W. R. WISEMAN,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, & SS

CHASE COUNTY, & SS

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Aug. 7th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 12th day of April, 1897. a petition, signed by J. S. Hudson, Sarah Hudson and J. M. Hudson, was presented to the Board of Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a private road on the following described line;

Commencing at the north-east corner of the south-east quarter (1/4) of the south-west quarter (1/4) of the south-west on the line between the south-west quarter (1/4), and the north-west quarter (1/4), of the south-east quarter (1/4), and the north-west quar

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Earl Blackshere, J. L. Jacobs and Lem Byram, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning, in Cottonwood township, on the 8th day of September, A. U. 1897, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing, and make report thereof as the law directs. By order of the Board of County Commissioners, of Chase county, Kansas.

Attest:

M.C. Newton.

[Seal.] Attest: County Clerk.

Road Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88
CHASE CC JNTY. | 88
Office of County Cierk, Cottonwood Fails, Kansas, Aug. 7th, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1897, a petition, signed by P. P. Carmichael and twenty-eight others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of the following described road, viz;
Commencing at the north-east corner of the south-east quarter of section sixteen (16), township nineteen (19), range eight (8), east, and running thence west on half section line to the borth-east corner of the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of said section sixteen (16), thence north on subdivision line, to a poirt where the center of Sixth street, of Strong City, Chase county, Kansas, if extended east, would intersect the above mentioned subdivision line; thence west to the east end of said Sixth street, said above described, proposed road to be fifty feet wide.

Whereupon, the said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E. A. Kinne, John McCaskill and Robert Clements, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning, in Falls township, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1897, and proceed to yiew said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, of Chase county, Kansas.

hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, of Chase county, Kansas.

Attest: M. C. Newton.

County Clerk.

TEACHERS PROGRAM COM-

The following teachers from the various townships have been appointed to arrange a series of programs for the teachers' association, the ensuing year. J.M.Stone, Miss Beth Bailey, Miss Minnie Myser, B.Frank Martin, Miss Mattie Upton, Frank Riggs, Miss Minnie Ellis, T.G.Allen, H. A. Rose, H.C.Stephnson, Miss Carrie Breese, E.A. Wyatt and Mrs. S. P. Grisham.

They are requested to meet at the school-house, in C. W. Falls, on Friday, Sept, 3rd, at 10 a.m., each teacher to be prepared to suggest at least three for discussion. W.C.Austin

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Aug. 18.

Mr. Will Guyant. All the above remaining uncalled for Sept. 1st, 1897, will be sent to

the Dead Letter office. W. H. Holsinger, P. M.

IT DOESN'T COST MUCH. To go to Denver, Colorado Springs, and a host of other charming places in Colorado, via Santa Fe Route. T. W. Jenkins, agent, this city, will give you rates and other information on application.

Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia. Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative

Ufficial Paper of City & County,

"No fear shalls #3 ao f. vor away; hew to the line, est no chips fall where they may."

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; at tertures months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.80 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

COUNTY OFFICERS: Representative Dr. F. T. Johnson Treasurer C. A. Cowley Clerk M. C. Newton Clerk of Court J. E. Perry County Attorney J. T. Butter Sheriff John McCallum Surveyor J. R. Jeffrey Surveyor...... J. R. Jeffrey Probate Judge...... O. H, Drinkwater Sup't. of Public Instruction Mrs. Sadie P.

A. F. & A. M., No. 80,— Meets first and third Friday evanings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M.C. Newton. Secy. R. of P., No. 60.—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.
I. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T.C. Strickland, N.G.; J.B. Davis. Sec. K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.

Clark, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, ModernWoodmen
of America.—Meets last Thursday night in
each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.: L. W. Heck,
Clerk.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVEN-

A delegate convention of the Democratic party of Chase county, will be held at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, September 11, 1897, at 11 o'clock, a, m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers, to be voted for, November 9, 1897: Sheriff, County Treasurer, County Clerk. County Surveyor, Register of Deeds, Coroner, and Commissioner for the Second District, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The representation in said convention shall be by precincts, as follows, the same as last year:

Bazaar
Dazaar
Cedar Point
Coder township
Ocual township
Clements
Cottonwood Falls
Diamond Creek
Elmdale
Talmidate
Matfield township
Middle Creek
Strong
Toledo
Toledo

Total The primary meetings to elect delegates to said convention will be held at the different voting precincts of sound chickens, and 4 cents a pound for young chickens, and 4 cents a pound Chase county, Kansas, until 2 o'clock, shall be elected by ballot. By order of the County Central

Committee. A. F. FRITZE, Chairman. S. W. BEACH, Secretary.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Just recieved a car of feed at John-Warm and disagreeable wind yes-

H.E. Johnson. of Kansas City, was in town last Thursday.

Call at Kellogg's Feed Store for prices on Flour and Feed. Mrs. Michael Quinn left, Monday night, for her home at Lowrey, Va. Mrs. Henry Bonewell, of Emporia,

was in town, yesterday, on business. W. J. McNee returned home Friday evening, from his visit in Wisconsin. S. T. Slabaugh and B. T. Chamberlain, of Wonsevu, were is town, Mon

After an extended trip west, Jed Clark returned home, Tuesday after-

Mr. and Mrs. Geo, G, King were down to Emporia, Sunday, visiting Mr. King's parents. Hot and cold baths, porcelain tubs,

at the tonsorial parlors of Geo. W Newman, in Strong City. For Sale Cheap .- A good side bar, top buggie and a good set of single

harness. Apply at this office. I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county.

J. C. DAVIS.

Remember our line is complete, our prices are right; all kinds of feed for man and beast, Johnson & Co.

Get prices of us on flour, bran, shorts, hay and corn, before purshas-ing elsewhere, Johnson & Co. While loading rock, Monday, C. W.

Mcore let one fall on his left foot, making a painful, but not serious wound. Charles Barker and John Sauble, of Florance, were in town, Saturday, and gave the COURANT office a pleas-

ant call. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.

A Free Methodist tent has been erected west of the Court honse, where a series of meetings are now

J. D. Riggs and C. F. Hays returned home, from Kansas City, yester-day, where they had been with two car loads of cattle, each. Miss Nellie Zane had so far recov-

ered from her spell of sickness that her father, Dr. T. M. Zane, of Osage City, took her home, Tucsday. The Holmes' Boys' Band had a

their new band stand west of the

Court house. last Friday night. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Norton have gone to Leroy, Greenwood county, called there by the serious illnes of Mrs. Norton's father, Benoni Jeffrey.

With the hope that you may prosper in every way, My family are all well. I am kept busy in my practice all the time, and, if the people had the mon-

Miss Zina Simmons, who had been visiting at her grand-father's, M. P. independent. As it is I manage to Delinquent Tax List, 1896. Strail, for some time past, returned get along pretty well, and try to be to her home at Kansas City, last Fri- content with hoping the promised

dall, of Newton, were here, the fore to blossom as a rose. Yours, truly, part of the week, angling, and took quite a good lot of fish home with

A pick out of three nines from the west part of Lyon county played the Bazaar First nine last Saturday, and

es in the old postoffice will please to turn them in to W. E. Timmons, the late postmaster, as he is the owner of the same.

Senator W.A. Harris will be here sented. Many are planing to driv September 11, and give the people a from Cottonwood Falls, on Monda talk. Be sure to hear him as he is morning, the 30th inst. Won't you the Kansas people's friend in the U, join the procession? Those wishin

ents are very proud of the fact that Master are cordialy invited to attend. his sistes now have a brother.

Leo G. Holz went east, Sunday night, to purchase a stock of boots and shoes which he will open up, the fore part of next week, in the front room of the COURANT building.

We have just learned, upon good authority, that T. W. Jenkins has sold his interest in the Corner Grocery to Mr. J. A. Johnson, It seems ity to observe, and we have had no have hear heart grant when her works a sold his interest in the Corner Grocery to Mr. J. A. Johnson, It seems ity to observe, and we have had no heart grant works a sold the sold with the sold w the deal has been kept very quiet, American woman of more brilliant The business will go on as usual, and powers, not only of reading the human everyone will receive the same courteous treatment as in the past.

The Book Companies have not agreed to exchange books before Sept. 1st. Shoule they arrive before, you will be notified. Books to be exchanged must have their covers and all printed leaves and the differ- we follow for twenty years, with everonce must be paid in eash.

Exchange Agencies. selling Stark Trees may be wrong, If you wish to know the truth drop a tacking the main works of the enemy postal to Stark Nursery, Louisiana, at New York, and so on to Newport, Mo., or Rockport, Ill. Name reference. and finally beholds the capitulation Cash paid to salesmen the year round, of Boston itself. The first chapters Outfit free-takes no money to TRY the work. Also want CLUB MAKERS-74 get their trees free.

the county, on Thursday afternoon, September 9, 1897, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock; and all delegates and we will trade you merchandise and out-houses in said district, bids and we will trade you merchandise and out-houses in said district, bids for them. We carry a general line. to be seperate on stone work, carpen-

> Alferd Lehnherr, formerley of and at office of the County Suprinthis county, now a resident of Empo- tenbent. The Board reserves the right ria. has been nominated, on the fu- to reject any and all bids. sion ticket, in Lyon county, for County Surveyor of that county. Mr. Lehn herr is thoroughly competent to fill the office to which he aspires, as well as being a fluent writer and speaker in the English, French and German lan-Lyon county.

FROM DR. STONE

HENDERSON, Ky., Aug. 19, 1897, Mr. W. E. Timmons, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas: -

FRIEND TIMMONS: I read your apweek's paper, and concluded that it paper, but send it on until this is used up, and then notify me, and I will send more. I hope each delinquint will think and act as I have, and that you will be able to meet your obliga-tion and save your house. These are will improve. I hope the people will be successful, next year and in 1900, once more every man have a chance tainly never can under the present financial system; and we never can change it unless we can prevent the districts. terrible corruption of voters and election officers, such as was practiced in the last election. Mr. McKinley is now President, by the greatest frauds.

My State was stolen, and, no doubt, many others. Our State only gave September number Demorest's Maga-250 majority for him; and, if we had zine. It will be a distinct suprise to not purged the registration books in know that this title is not due any of our little city, they would have cast that many illegal votes here alone. know that this title is not due any of our best known colleges but is held Other cities were not protected as ours was, and, I have no doubt, Louis- in a quiet way. The account of it will ville alone cast five times as many illegal votes as the Republican majority in the state. I do not think they can ever do so again, and I believe Republican rule is having its first published in the Chase County Courand last inning in 'Old Kentucky," for many years to come. I hope this Notice of Final Settlement. is also the last round they will have

in the Nation. I am always glad to get your paper, for in every issue I hear from some of my western friends, and also what my people are doing in that western most entering open air practice at nished me eleven of the most pleasant

ey to pay their bills. I would now be McKinley wave of prosperity will yet COUNTY OF CHASE, 88 Chas, Bucher and his friend, Ran- sweep over our section. and make it J. W. STONE.

> CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CON-VENTION.

The Eighth Anual Convention of Bazaar First nine last Saturday, and the score was 16 to 4, in favor of Bazaar.

Parties having keys to the lock boxin the seventh Christian Endeavor District of Kansas will meet in Council Grove (D. V.), Monday and Tuesday Aug. 30th and 31st. Let everybody

this Chase county, will be well repre If we are compelled to place our subscription accounts in the hands of a collector, or to bring suit on the same, we shall do so at the rate of \$2,00 a year.

The papers published in a county are standing advertisements of the business or lack of business of the communities in which they are published. Save?

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this to go by rail may get club rates of tw remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution.

Born, on Friday night, Augusst 20, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Lew Pratt of Diamond creek, a son, and his parents are very proud of the fact that

Sincerely Yours. P. C. JEFFERY, A. Pres,

A NEW STUDY OF AMERICAN FASH-IONABLE LIFE. Julien Gorden (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger) has used for her last We understand that Edgar W, novel a study of New York, Newport Jones, formerly of this city, but now of Guthrie, Oklahoma, is interested be read with wide interest by all who with nine others, in a gold mine from are interested in American fashionwhich they are realizing \$1,000 a day. able life. No one knows the society heart, but of putting her impressions

in delightful fashion. A charmingly fresh Massachusetts girl is sacrificed in her youth to the ambition of a "rich marriage." prived of love, she throws herself into the race for social leadership, and increasing interest, the career of this able and beautiful woman as she captures outpost after outpost, failing in All you guess about difficulty in Boston only to change her base of operations to England, and then atopen in the September Cosmopolitan.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. We have added tinware to our line; and, in a few days, will add hardware and millinery. W. A. DOYLE.

Strong City, Kansas. seen at the home of the District Clerk

R. C. HUNTER, Clerk,

Having ascertained that the European wheat crop would be 200,-000,000 bushe's short, the Repubguages, and his many friends in licans immediately passed the Chase county will hail, with delight, his election as County Surveyor of Dingley bill and enabled our farmers to raise enough to supply the shortage.

There is a farm in the vicinity of Alton, Kansas, which has been repeatedly offered for sale for \$500. peal to delinquont subscribers, in last without finding a buyer. This meant me, and, therefore, I send you a draft for twelve dollars. I do not know how long this will pay for your brought the owner 5035 brought the owner \$935. Of

The Ohio gold Democrats have trying times we are passing through, decided to place a ticket in the and the Lord only knows when they field again this year. Last year they polled 1,800 votes in Ohio, and that they will be able to throw off not a large number, to be sure, but the yoke of the money power, and possibly enough, when combined possibly enough, when combined to earn an honest living, and save up with the middle-of-the-road popua competency for old age. We cer- lists, to render Mr. Hanna some assistance in the close legislative

> "The Richest College in America' has its story most interestingly set forth by word and picture in the

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, 88 CHASE COUNTY. 88 In the Probate Court in and for said

In the matter of the estate of David

1	BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.		
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Sit off w side of lot 11 and all lot 12	
s¼ lot 13, n¼ of lots 18, 19, 20	
lots 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15	
n 1/4 lot 7, 8 1/4 lot 7,	
n 1/4 lot 17, lot 18	
lots 3, 4 and 5	
lot 8	
s1/2 lot 3, 10ts 4, 5, 6	
	48 ft s side lot 12 s¼ lot 13, n⅓ of lots 18, 19, 20 lots 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15 n⅓ lot 7, s⅓ lot 7 n⅓ lot 17, lot 18

First published in the Courant, Aug. 5, 1397. COTTONWOOD FALLS blk 39. blk 40, e 1/2 blk 41, w 1/2 blk 41, lot 3, blk 51 lot 4 blk 50, lots 7, 8 blk 53, lots 3, 4, 5 & 6 blk 63

GRAND-VIEW ADD.

STRONG CITY.

ELMDALE.

lots 13, 17......blk 3

lots 6, 7, 8, 17 bik

MATFIELD GREEN.

REEDS ADD. TO MATFIELD GREEN.

 lots 20, 22
 blk 2

 n½ lot 16, 8½ lot 16
 blk 4

 n½ lot 12, n½ lot 14, lot 16
 blk 5

MITCHELLS ADD. TO MATFIELD GREEN.

lots 8, 9 blk 1
lots 15, 16, 17 blk 2
lot 5, lots 12, 13, 14 blk 4

CLEMENTS.

That portion of lot 25 in blk I Crowfordsville

which lies between the street and a line paral-lell to said 60 feet from said street in the direc-tion of the alley in the rear of said lot includ-

ng all improvements. ots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15......blk

CRAWFORDS ADD, TO CLEMENTS.

Wanted—An Idea who can think of some simple Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offes and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

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cine: Cures the

common every-day

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Agency for

ills of humanity.

2

ONE

lot 1 CEDAR POINT.

BAZAAR.

I, C. A. Cowley, Treasurer in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in September, 1897, and the next succeeding days thereafter sell at public auction at my office, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, thase county, Kansas, so much off of the north side of each tract of land and town lot hereafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1896.

C. A. COWLEY, County Treasurer.

Done at my office in ¿Cottonwood Falls this

Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls this	EMSLIES ADD, TO STRONG CITY,
10th day of July, 1897.	n ½ lot 27, lot 28
BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.	lots 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 15, s ½ 24, 26, 28, blk 6 lots 5, 7 blk 8
Description S T R nw \(\) 28 20 8 8 \(\) \(\)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
nw¼	CARITERS ADD. TO STRONG CITI.
nw¼23 21 7 lot 3 blk 14 formerly sw¼23 21 7 Bazaar33 20 8	lots 24, 26, 28, 50, 32
se ³ 4	NORTH ADD. TO STRONG CITY.
e½ se¼ se¼20 20 8 lot 3 blk 7 formerly w½ se¼ se¼20 20 8 Bazaar33 20 8	lots
nw¼ sw¼	RIVERSIDE ADD. TO STRONG CITY.
Sw 1/4 Sw 1/4 21 20 8 8 1/2 ne 1/4 & lots 1 ne 1/4 ne 1/4 22 20 8 and 2 6 21 8 nw 1/4 less rof w lots 20, 21 18 21 8	lot
C K & W K K 22 20 Splot 28	LONG DES, STRONG CITY.
Commenceing at sw lot 29 18 21 8 corner of nw 14 thence lots 22,23,26,27,18 21 8 e 53 rds thence n 70 lots 24, 25 18 21 8 rds thence west 53 rds lots 1, 2 19 21 8	ne% ne% 20-19-8 not included in blocks.
1 thence's 70 rds.23 20 8/8 ne 1/2 24 21 8	SAFFORDVILLE
Y less that owned by nw 1/4 24 21 8 Patten as follows, 70 e 1/4 sw 1/4 24 21 8	lot 10
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cor sw34 nw34 23 20 8	blkblk 10
CEDADED	

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sw 1/4 se 1/4 & n 1/2 se	1/4 S	&	in sw cor nw 14		
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sw14 24	21	5	e½ nw¼16	22	6
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Cedar crk25	21	5	n½ ne¼ 18	22	6
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nw 1/2 25	21	5	ne¼ 16	21	7
sw¼1	22	5	sw1	21	7
nw14 25	22	5	se 1/4 21	21	7
sw3425	22	5	6½ ne¼ 6	22	7
w 1/2 nw 1/4 36	22	5	n1/4 8W1/4 16	22	7
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sw 1/4 ne 1/4 18	21	6			

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less 14 7-8 4 in Clements 23 20 6 ne½ ne½ 24 20 0 n 18½ a in nw¼ ne¾ 24 20 6 commencing at ne con	w1/4 se1/4 7 21 6 w1/4 se1/4 7 21 6 se1/4 10 21 6
of self thence s 42 rds to a stone s of French crk thence s-westerly to a stone s of a walnut	e½ ne¼ 12 21 6 se¼ se¼ 28 20 7 sw¼ se¼ 28 20 7
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ST. LOUIS. THE THE PARTY OF T eneminainainainaina da a secretaria MWHITTH MARCON TRANSPORT

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and w by 5		-	se 14 17	20	8

8ft off w side of lot 11 and all lot 12b	
48 ft s side lot 12 bl	à
81/4 lot 13, n1/4 of lots 18, 19, 20bl1	k
lots 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15 bll	k
n 1/4 lot 7, s 1/4 lot 7,blk	Ç,
n 1/2 lot 17, lot 18	ķ
lots 3, 4 and 5	ķ
lot 8 bl	k
st, lot 3, 10ts 4, 5, 6	κ
lois 7, 8	k

ots 7, 8, 9, 10..... blk 10 lots 1, 3, e½ lot 2, lot 4bik 4 EMSLIES ADD, TO STRONG CITY. W.L.DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE in the World

CARTTERS ADD. TO STRONG CITY. NORTH ADD. TO STRONG CITY. RIVERSIDE ADD. TO STRONG CITY.

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Pledged to the cause of the peoole and against the bosses, always fighting on debatable ground and strong in its belief of the tenets of true Democracy as enunciated in the Chicago platform, The Kansas City Times is now the only free silver paper in the State of Misseuri and the great Middle West and Southwest. It is the paper for the western man, for the reason that western interests find their strongest advocate in The Times. Its editorials are widery quoted and its devotion to the silver cause has the unqualified indorsement of the press.

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The Troubles Between Them Seem to Have No End.

Peculiar State of Affairs Existing Along the Line of the Famous Mojave Desert in Southern California.

[Special Los Angeles (Cal) Letter.] The troubles between the white settlers in southern California along the line of the Mojave desert and the In- a dead body will not decompose for dians seem to be never-ending. And as for Arizona, the principal occupation of the peace officers and ranchmen have eaten the flesh, the body can almost seems to be raids on Indian camps. The always be identified. chief outstarting points are Kingman, the Needles and Mojave. These towns rallying points of defense and offense. ledges and under rocks which they reliberal supply of whisky. These outhotel, generally given the name of weight, and weighed on varying scales.

themselves, but no sooner does one REMOVING THE LIBRARY. find a claim of any value than along comes a paleface desperado and drives him away, or kills him, and covers the corpse with sand, or perhaps leaves it on the road as food for coyotes. The roads and trails are strewn with dead bodies of both white people and Indians, more as the result of these feuds than from hunger and thirst. The drifting sands conceal many bodies, which are discovered months after the person has disappeared. There is a hole in the head or back, which tells the story of assassination. In this dry atmosphere months, and will look as natural almost as in life, so, unless the "varmints"

knowledge of the whereabouts of a numskirt the Mojave desert, and the ber of springs hidden around in the Here mining prospectors get their sup- fuse to tell to the white miners. Hence plies, ammunition, and, of course, a they are trailed in every direction. permanently closed, and the new li-Some of them also know the locafitting stations are also railroad cen- tion of some very valuable mines ters, and with a mixture of mining and which they also refuse to reveal, railroad men, gamblers, tramps, In- but occasionally bring in quandians and Mexican half-breeds and des- tities of gold dust which they sell peradoes in general, may be considered at the stores principally for whisky "tough" towns. Here the traveler and calico goods. They are frequently gets a picturesque view of a typical swindled, for they have little idea of the frontier town. There are one or two value of gold dust or gold nuggets, esgeneral stores, several saloons and a pecially when sold by the white man's

"Palace." Whisky drinking and Not only are these Indians tracked gaming are the principal industries. and killed by desperadoes who are ly-At all hours of the day and night the ing in wait for some one else to find saloons and gaming houses are open. something valuable, but white pros-Indeed, it is doubtful if some of them pectors also are killed, and all is have doors, as they are not needed. charged to the Indian because he is a Lumber on the desert is a costly item. vagabond. It is no wonder that he



APACHE INDIAN CAMP IN ARIZONA

Faro and monte are the prevailing is so, seeing that he is protected neithgames of fashion. Americans patron- er by the laws of God nor man. Hence ize the former, while the Mexicans and he becomes an outlaw in many cases,

The monotony of frontier life is rebeen received that the "desert Indians," red man as of any other race. A white as all tribes are styled by the frontiers- desperado killed an Indian to get posfirst Indians they may meet. These eral others and thought his revenge was bowie knife. A miner has been murdered, and an Indian must suffer, learned that this particular Indian had though the murder may have been committed by some paleface desperado for the purpose of robbery. Frea rich claim, and in order to get it exterminate all the Indians on the Moall one murders the other, and returns the effect that his partner had been murdered by "Injuns," and he narrowly escaped. A posse goes out and kills the first Indians they meet without questioning. They have so little regard for an Indian's life that it makes little difference to them whether the Indian is guilty or not. Frequently he is guilty of some other er to bring in the head, and claim that murder. But this is not known to his assassins. Consequently the relatives of the murdered Indian take the warpath and kill the first miner they see. The Indian will stealthily creep along through a ravine or under the ledges of rocks and as the miner approaches



AN APACHE TRAILER.

on the sandy trail he is shot down in revenge for a murder with which he had no connection. His horse, prowisions and arms are taken by the Indian. When he, in turn, is killed, these are brought into town as trophies, and furnish argument for the "extermination of the Indian."

who keep up the vendetta. If a rancher reads the number of campers and their loses a beef, he will at once accuse the movements. He shades his eyes with Indian, though the desert swarms with his hand and looks into the distance covotes and other animals.

steal both cattle and horses; but there perhaps not seen at all. He places his are others on the desert who are in the car to the ground, and, rising, points same line of forbidden industry. But the Indian is charged with these crimes until they are proven on some paleface. This furnishes an excuse for killing an Indian whenever a desperado wishes to ceive it with a volley. Otherwise they make a record as a killer. The Indians ily toward camp, for it is a band of savhave no lands, and, being mere vaga- age Piutes sweeping down upon them, bonds of the desert, they seek to live on the pale face who has despoiled them. Some of them are industrious and work in the mines and some prospect for gold ring in a potato hill.

A pathetic case is related, which I can scarcely believe to be true, for fraterlieved by an Indian hunt. News has nal love is as strong in the breast of the men, have murdered a miner. A num- session of his mine. The dead man's ber of the most desperate characters cousin in turn killed the murderer, and start out to "make good Indians" of the did not stop until he had killed sevmen are heavily armed with long-dis- complete. When the news was reporttance shooting rifles, a belt full of cart- ed at the "station," the usual raiding enson and Superintendent Green, who ridges, a brace of revolvers each and a party was organized, a number of Indians were killed, and finlly it was removal. a brother among the few that had been captured. He was told to return to his quently two prospectors go out on the of his brother, the murderer. Failing, will be built to slide the books in boxes desert in company. They may locate they would organize a large party and down the front steps of the capitol. The jave desert. The Indian soon returned to town with a hair-lifting story to with the ear of another Indian, which be received and carried to their places. had slain. The desperadoes wanted more and division of the shelves has been proof. Under threats the Indian did return with the head of his brother. This however, that a white man assassinated the murderer and compelled the broth- In this way no confusion can result. he murdered his own brother.

However, since that time the Indian has become morose and has taken to the waipath. He has followed the trail of the miners through the ravines and canyons and shot down a paleface whenever found. At last accounts ho has assassinated nine men and two women, none of them being a party to the deed which drove him to seek such

Indian trailers are often used in these expeditions, for there are renegades The carting will not occupy so long a among the red men as well as other time, but several more weeks must races. The trailers hang around the pass before the books can be classified towns, have forsaken the life of vagabondage and become sufficiently civ- ferent plan, before the reading-room ilized to betray their people-for a can be opened and proper service price. They are, however, not trusted given. by the white people, and when a few desperadoes attempt to "regulate" the Young with all possible speed. With town, they occasionally shoot one of these domesticated Indians, "just to see him fall." When off duty, the trailers tober 1; but it is likely to be later than sell bows, arrows and pottery to tourists at the railroad depots. These are be removed, and the care which must congressional library. The congress, made by the squaws and children-the Indian brave generally considers it beneath his dignity to labor. The squaw also does the cooking, gathers the wood, and brings in the brush for the construction of their rude huts.

The Indian trailer is selected for his the trail, almost obscured by drifting task. sand, he can see the footprints which tell him whether it is that of an Indian or a white man, and the number. A bruised or bent twig or blade of As a rule the Indians are harmless if grass is a sign he readily reads, and by let alone. It is the desperate characters the imprints around the camp fire he and discerns human figures which to There is no doubt that Indians do the ordinary eye are a black speck, or in a certain direction, and grunts: "Umph, heap, many." Presently a cloud of dust is seen, and if the palefaces are in large numbers, they stand and re-

> J. M. SCANLAND. -At Colon, Mich., a farmer found .

and perhaps a massacre follows.

Yet More Skill.

New Congressional Library Building Now Receiving the Treasures So Long Housed in the Capitol.

[Special Washington Letter.] The rooms in the capitol building which for years have accommodated the congressional library are closed to the

For more than ten years past the leterary wealth of the library of congress has been shamefully and disgracefully piled and scattered about, The Indians of the desert possess the cluttering up the floors and passageways, and bulging out from the overcrowded racks and shelves.

This disgraceful scene will never be witnessed again. The old library is



NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

brary is about to be permanently opened. On the Saturday foilowing the of transferring to the new library building its books, its treasures, its curios, its Klondyke mines of golden intelligence. When all of these valuable kind in the whole world. volumes are seen again by the public they will be in perfect order on the attractive halls of the most beautiful library building in the world.

The decision of Librarian Young to triotism in this fact. close the library so soon after the adless as summer advances, and increases There are over 700,000 volumes to be removed and arranged in the new build-

The accumulation of other material is enormous. It is in different rooms, alcoves and stories. Some is on shelves, some in chaotic heaps, some is classified, and much is unclassified. The question how to safely and expeditionaly remove this matter from these places, and retain its classification, and put it all so that it will be at unce available, was discussed at length by Mr. Young, Mr. Spotford, Mr. Hutchis charged by law with the work of

It was considered as an engineering problem. A system of carding the books as they start, and numbering the new camp and bring back to them the head stacks, was finally settled upon. Chutes men will load the boxes in wagons, and at the new library these boxes will he said was that of his brother, whom he A plan showing every deck, and shelf, prepared, very much like a diagram of the seats of a theater. Each box of scemed to appease the wretches, and books will go to a certain seat, so to no massacre followed. It is believed, speak, and that seat will be crossed off as a box is sent out, properly marked.

As the various classes of books in the old library are widely scattered, it will take some time to properly card and number them. It is this work which is to be done first. The entire force of the library, except the copyright clerks, are now at work on this task. No additional help will be needed or employed, as only those who are familiar with the classes of books, and their location, can be used to advantage.

This marking, or carding of books and materia: will take several weeks. and arranged on shelves built on a dif-

The work will be pushed by Mr good weather, and the best of fortune, the new library will be opened by Octhat, owing to the mass of things to be taken to prevent loss, damage and like the people of this country, may be confusion.

The removal of the Boston public library, containing 460,000 volumes, occupied a year. The library was opened within two months, but it was crippled | The congressional library is now being for four months; and removing the li- moved into the most beautiful building keen eyesight and sharp hearing. Along brary of congress is a much greater ever erected by mortal man. Not even

> Until the books are moved, no appointments will be made by Mr. Young. There is a sufficient force now to do that work, and although the applications are still pouring in at the rate of over 50 a day, nothing can be done with them except to place them on file. After the library is arranged the list will be taken up. Those persons who seem to be best fitted for library work will be considered, and if deemed desirable will be sent for to be subjected to an examination. The law is very specific in its requirements that only those adapted to the positions which they seek shall be chosen. It will be strictly

observed. There are 108 places provided for on the library staff. Of these, 48 are filled by those of the old library staff, who will be retained. They will, for the most part, receive the high a salaries, leaving only about 60 places with small salaries to be filled.

The removal of the national library from the capitol to the new library building will result in the enlarging of A Task Requiring Much Labor and the crypt under the great rotunda. When the Toner collection was received by the library about 16 years ago, brick walls were built just back of the second row of columns, in the crypt, thus converting the outer circumference into apartments for the temporary occupancy of the collection given by Dr. Toner. ply a track up through a field, or if one The building of these apartments cov-

gaze of the public for the first time in

6 years. Now that the books of this collection have been removed to the new building, workmen have begun to tear down inal beautiful design. The crypt will be not only beautified, but it will be chamber will be freshly painted. The law especially provides that none of

floor beneath the apartments occupied y the supreme court. The departure of the congressional library from the capitol building marks ar epoch in the history of that structure, and it is an epoch which should stand forth in future history. It is an

epoch which marks the growth of this

the rooms vacated by the library shall

be occupied for any purpose whatever

until authority is conferred by con-

gress. The law library will remain in

ts present quarters, on the ground

great republic. Mark you! The capitol building is the greatest and most magnificent legislative building in the world. There is recent adjournment of congress, the no congress, nor parliament, nor reichnew librarian, Hon. John Russell Young, stag, nor other parliamentary body in closed the old library for the purpose the whole world which has such a palace. The congress of the United States sits in the most roomy as well as the most beautiful building of its

But the congressional library has grown so that it must be taken out of commodious stacks and shelves in the the capitol building, and housed in a splendid edifice erected for that purpose alone. There is a lesson of pa-

The proper place for the congressionjournment of congress was born of al library is in the capitol building, necessity. The work of removal is a where the congress convenes and asstupendous task. To finish this, and to sembles. The congresional library open the library again with the least should naturally be placed in the same possible inconvenience to those who building with the congress. Anybody, frequent it, were the two objects to be even those who have never been in the aimed at. The number of readers grows national capital, will see that this statement is correct. For concreteness and egain with its end and the coming fall. homogeneity the congressional library ought to be close to the congress, for the use of congressmen; and therefore it ought to be under the same roof with In the South Weary Wraggles Is Comthe congress.

Well, that was thought of by the criginal architect of the capitol; and noticed that there are several southern he set apart spacious quarters for the states in which tramps are rarely seen. congressional library. As a matter of The reason why these states have such fact, in that early day, the architect immunity from tramps, while Massawas criticised for having devoted so chusetts is overrun with vagabonds of much space to the library. But he was the criminal class, is simply to be found a man of travel and of learning, as well in the different methods of treatment as one skilled in his profession, and he of such criminals. In these southern



JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. (The New Librarian of Congress.)

foresaw the literary growth of this nation. He also knew that the library of congress would necessarily contain all of the great works of the world; and so he set aside ample space for the library. But the world of letters grew more

coln appointed a librarian who was a veritable book worm. He has read and digested more books than any other librarian in the world. Therefore Librarian Spofford has omnivorously culled from the world's literature the best and most valuable children of the brains of the greatest thinkers and writers of all generations. Consequently, the congressional library grew and waxed strong, until it was finally hampered for elbow room. Librarian Spofford, for ten long years, begged the congress to give him a new building. At last, with the aid of two great men, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, he succeeded in securing the new building for the slow; but the congress, like the people, does nothing by fractions. When a new library building was finally projected, the congress was liberal and prodigal. the hitherto peerless Taj-Mahal, of the Upper Ganges, can vie with this new building in magnificence and beauty. SMITH D. FRY.

Of Course.

I love to hear the rattle Of the mower on the lawn As it flicks away the verdant blades The dewdrops rest upon! comes as sweetest music From every stretch and turn-

Is pushing the concern.

—Cleveland Leader. The Best Man. Arthur-Who was the best man at

That is, of course, when some one else

your wedding? Fred-Her father. He paid the minister, flowers, caterer, music-the whole blooming show.—Town Topics.

A Point of Resemblance. "Character is a good deal like a cigar after all."

"How so?" "Well, lankness often passes for strength."-Chicago Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN.

ARTISTIC ENTRANCE.

How to Make the Approach to a Farm House Attractive.

First impressions are generally lastng. The first impression of a man's farm often comes from the appearance of the entrance driveway. If it is simmust pass through a "pair o' bars" in ered up the windows of the crypt, and order to reach the house, the impression yesterday they were uncovered to the is not apt to be particularly pleasing.

The making of a handsome entrance to one's home is not so much a matter of expense as of materials and good taste. The materials for making the entrance shown in the accompanying illustration these obstructing walls, and the vault- are to be found on most of our northed chamber will be restored to its orig- ern farms, or in the immediate vicinity. All that is needed is a proper arrangement, a wise planting of trees and increased in space to nearly three shrubbery, and a properly laid-out roadtimes that with which visitors have way, to make a handsome entrance. been familiar. After the temporary The road should enter on a curve, and walls have been removed, the entire the entrance should be flanked on either side by a thick growth of trees and shrubs. Two large bowlders are selected for posts on either side, and other smaller bowlders make up the wall. This is designed as the foundation over which our common woodbine shall be trained. Such a wall, and entrance posts well covered with the wonderfully thrifty and handsome vine, will make a sight the eye will love to



ATTRACTIVE FARM ENTRANCE.

dwell upon; and the owner of such an entrance can feel assured that his place will be much more highly respected in the eyes of passers-by.

It takes so little of one's time and efforts to make these inexpensive improvements about one's home that the wonder is that more is not done. Get the children interested in such work as this about the home, and they will soon learn to love it and be proud of it. When these feelings are entertained for the home on the part of the boys and girls, we shall see fewer of them leaving the farms for the uncertain life in Stark Bros.' Orchard Bulletin. of the cities .- Country Gentleman.

A USE FOR TRAMPS.

pelled to Build Roads.

Visitors to the south have probably states, where tramps are so seldom seen it is the uniform practice to put all suspicious characters at work upon the construction of public roads throughout the states.

When a state has more roads that need improvements than money with which to effect these improvements, the employment of tramps as roadmakers has been found to work to the satisfaction of the general public. A criminal class is kept out of mischief, while at the same time the value of the taxable property of the state is increased. Farmers are benefited by being able to get their produce to market with far less trouble and delay than were formerly expected as a matter of course. The state secures good roads at little expense.

Of course, the tramps do not care to work day after day, toiling away upon the state highways; but whenever they are caught within such a state they cannot help themselves. The conserapidly than even that astute architect | quence is that after a few years of this could foresee. Moreover, Abraham Lin- system the great majority of tramps give the state a wide berth.-Boston (Mass.) Advertiser.

HIGHWAY DRAINAGE.

Without It Road Building Cannot Be Made a Success.

There is one fault frequently committed in the use of the road machine: there is an insufficient escape allowed for water. Those who operate the machines object to being bothered by bars, or the so-called "thank you, marms. So these are not being put in their places as they should be.

If there is a short sag to be filled. it can probably be done from material at the sides by using drag scrapers, then dress up with a road machine, or if the soil is a stiff clay or muck, haul on gravel, rock, shale or sand, if they are available. If not, the embankment should be raised to an extra height to give a quick drainage.

The worst feature in the working of the roads is that they are made the gutters of the county.

The ditch on the upper side of the road gathers all the water from the fields above the road and carry it to the foot of the hill; the ditch on the lower side gathers all the water coming from the road, and between the two our road systems are being washed out.

Drainage can and should be provided to get the water outside of the road limits at short intervals. Water is a poor road material. Keep it from getting on the roads where possible.- Renyon (Mich.) Leader.

Help for Weary Travelers.

Isn't there a signboard needed at the oad or street corner near your house? Can't you put one up without waiting for the culmination of the slow processes of the powers that be?-Good

Weeds and suckers should be kept lown between the rows of raspberries and blackberries.

ORCHARD CULTIVATION.

Fruit Must Receive as Good Care as All Other Crops. Good tillage increases the available

food supply of the soil; it also conserves its moisture. Trees should be made to send their roots deep into the soil, in order to fortify themselves against drought. This

is done by draining the soil and by plowing the orchard rather deep. This deep plowing should begin the very year the trees are set, and it should

be continued every spring until the habit of the tree is established. Moisture is retained in the upper soil by very frequent but shallow tillage, by means of which the surface of the land becomes a mulch for the soil beneath.

Tillage should be begun just as soon as the ground is dry enough in spring. This tillage should be repeated as often as once in ten days through growing season-from spring until July or

Tillage should not exist for the purpose of killing weeds.

Late cultivation may be injurious by inducing a late growth. At all events it can be of small utility when the tree begins to mature and rains become frequent. This season of respite gives the grower the opportunity of raising a green manure, and of adding fertility to his land at trifling expense and with no harm to his trees.

Fall plowing may be advisable for farm crops, but not for orchards.

Only cultivated crops should be alowed in orchards early in the season. Grain and hay should never be grown. In general level culture is best. The

modern cultivators and harrows make such cultivation easy. Trees, especially apples, are often

trained too high, because of difficulty of working close; but modern tools permit the heads to be made low. Harnesses with no projecting hames

nor metal turrets should be used in bearing orchards. Those requiring no whiffletrees are also useful. Potash is the chief fertilizer for fruit

trees, particularly after bearing. Potash may be had in wood ashes and muriate of potash. An annual application of potash should be made upon

bearing orchards. Of the muriate from 500 to 700 pounds to the acre. Barn manures can be used with good results, particularly on old orchards.

Cultivation may be stopped late in the season, and a crop then be sown upon the land. This crop may serve as a cover or protection to the soil, and as a green manure.-Prof. L. H. Bailey,

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Young orchards often need additional fertility.

Be on the lookout or the leaf-eating caterpillar.

In pruning cut out all weak and crowded branches. There is little danger of injuring an

orchard by manuring. All pruning cuts made at this time should be covered with oil or wax.

Keep a good lookout for tent caterpillars during the summer. To secure the best grapes more or

less thinning is necessary. The more healthy leaves a plant has the better the fruit will color.

Pulling off vine leaves to let in sun and air is an injury to the vine. Starvation and neglect are the great causes of unfruitfulness with fruits.

Too large and too thick heads on the fruit trees should always be avoided. Tobacco water will destroy worms and bugs on rose bushes. Spray it on.

You can crowd fruit trees and plants only at the risk of gesting reduced crops of inferior fruit.

The secret of growing extra fine strawberries is to cut off the runners as fast as they appear. Fruit trees that have been grafted

need to be looked after to see that the stock does not make shoots. Protection from too much sun is always an advantage with currents.

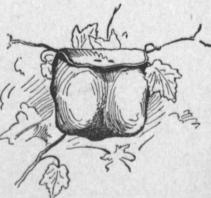
gooseberries and raspberries. When the peach tree is making a spindling growth of twigs and limbs, it is a good indication that the soil lacks potash.

With a young orchard at this time it will be a good plan to stop cultivation and mulch carefully, leaving the soil in good tilth.-St. Louis Republic.

BAGGING GRAPES.

New Method Devised by a North Carolina Grower.

Mr. R. H. Reeves, Buncombe county, N. C., has for several years practiced successfully a new method of bagging grapes, as shown in the accompanying sketch. The bag is made of the cheap-



est kind of white cotton cloth of two sizes to hold grapes having small or large clusters. Two clusters are put in each bag, which is pulled up over the vine, then turned over and pinned, as shown. Birds cannot pick through such bags; water will not stand in them, nor can wind or driving rain beat them to pieces, as is the case with paper bags. A hundred cloth bags can be "run up" on a sewing machine in half an hour and they will then last for years. There are a few varieties of grapes that do not need bagging; and a few that will not bear this confinement, but most of the grapes now grown can only be raised in perfection by some protection of this sort .- American Agriculturist.

IOWA DEMOCRATS.

Campaign Opened by Chosen Candidate for Governor.

At Fort Dodge, on the evening of Thursday, the 19th, the state democracy assembled in convention and nominated a state ticket. Mr. Fred E. White was chosen as the standard bearer and in response to the enthusiastic greeting given him by the people spoke as fol-

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: On June 23 last three separate state conventions were held in the city of Des Moines. These hree representative bodies nominated and indorsed one ticket and united in the expression of a platinof principles. This being the opening meet-ing of the campaign the public expects and has a right to expect a truthful exposition of the principles to which we hold. Our platform declares in its first paragraph that 'we lay special emphasis upon that portion of the national democratic platform on the financial question, believ-ing that the very existence of the farming, laboring and commercial interests of this country depends upon a change of our financial policy and we reassert that we demand the free unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.'

'The most persistent objection urged against the free coinage of silver is that concerning the ratio. The declaration is incessantly made by gold standard advocates of both high and low degree that the sixteen to one ratio would give us a 50cent dollar, an essentially dishonest dollar, a dollar that would not only cheat the private money lender, but ruin our public credit by fastening upon our people the withering guilt of having become deliberate repudiators of sacred obligations.

"I do not care with what an amount of confidence gold standard advocates talk of a commercial ratio, the obvious fact, the historic truth is, there has been no such ratio since 1873, and there is no such ratio now. If true commercial value be natural value, then a truly commercial ratio must be a natural ratio; that is to say, it must be a ratio established under perfectly natural conditions; it must be the result of natural conditions; the conditions at the mint must be natural; that, is equitable, equal conditions. Whenever these conditions of equality at the mint are interfered with, are destroyed, and unequal, unfair, artificial conditions are substituted, then an actual, natural, real commercial ratio cannot be established. The ratio or result will always be in harmony with the prevailing conditions. This is precisely the case with the present alleged commercial ratio. It is not in any sense a natural, a true commercial, but a purely artificial ratio. The equality of conditions at the mint, that is, the equality of gold and silver, the unlimited privilege of each to be coined, was destroyed in 1873. Natural conditions, equality of conditions ceased to govern; and artificial, that is, unequal conditions, were substituted and the result, the ratio is in harmony with these conditions, it is an artificial ratio; being an artificial ratio it cannot at the same time be a natural commercial ratio.

"The equality of conditions, the natural conditions, which governed the mints up to 1873, have been destroyed We still allow gold its former standing, coin all that gold its former standing, coin all that comes, but silver we have outlawed. Its character as primary money we have destroyed. It is the abolition of this use that has destroyed a part of its value and the inevitable result is a changed relative value, a changed ratio. When by law you restricted the coinage of silver to subsidiary coins permitting full and free sidiary coins, permitting full and free coinage to gold as before, you destroyed a part of the value of the outlawed metal and augmented the power of the gold dol-lar by artificially increasing its use; an in-creased demand for gold resulted when you outlawed silver, precisely as an in-creased demand resulted for woolen cloth when you people outlawed cotton. Under these conditions, which are decidedly un-equal, unnatural conditions, you cannot establish a natural, a commercial ratio of gold and silver. The ratio is a purely artificial ratio, the inevitable result of artificial conditions. To get a an actual, true commercial ratio you must either restore to silver all its functions and powers which by law you destroyed, restore silver to its constitutional status as full redemption money entitled to coinage upon an equality with gold, or else you must drag gold down to the degraded level of si'ver by destroying its monetary character. In either case much talked of and the little understood ratio of thirty-two to one will disap-

Comparison with Mexico.

"Do not tell me that we cannot maintain the parity of the do. irs and then point to Mexico for your evidence, as has been your uniform practice. To undertake to compare this tremendous country with its teeming and enterprising population equaling in creative power over 200,000,000 of Europeans, with such a comparatively weak republic as Mexico is no fair comparison or parallel. Mexico is an infant; our country a giant. Mexico has scarcely succeeded in maintaining for herself a visible spot upon the world's map. We are by common consent regarded as the foremost people upon the globe. Mexico is destitute of international influence; at the council table of the nations she is systematically ignored. Her trade and commerce while growing rapidly of late is as yet comparatively in-significant, and necessarily must be. Mexico lacks the great essentials-business. trade and commerce—which are the per-petual absorbents of money. Let a man take silver bullion to the Mexican mint for coinage, and the trouble is there is not much to buy with the coin, for Mexico has but little to sell. The very contrary is true of us. Let everyone bring silver to our mint and we will coin it into a fullfledged American dollar. We will put the eagle on one side and the goddess of liberty on the other with the superscription added, not in the money power, but 'In God we trust.'

Make an Actual Dollar. "We will through the power of the law, the law being backed by the power of pub-lic opinion, make this silver dollar an actual dollar that will stand in need of no redeemer. We will invest it with the character of absolute, primary money. We will not dishonor it, send it forth an orphan, a discredited coin. We will make it an unqualified legal tender. We will clothe it with every essential function pos-sessed by its yellow brother. With such a dollar, enjoying the prestige of the greatest nation on earth, the owner will have no difficulty. He can buy with it a thousand things each in almost endless quantities. He can buy our cotton by the millions of bales, and our petroleum by the millions of barrels: our rice and tobacco in enoror parreis; our rice and tobacco in enormous quantities; he can buy our wheat, corn and other grains by the millions of bushels; our beef and pork by the untold millions of pounds; he can buy our machinery, our butter and cheese, our iron and steel, our boots and shoes, and so on and so forth to the end of the almost in-terminable list. We can, therefore, suc-cessfully accomplish what Mexico cannot even dream of attempting.

The Tariff.

"My convictions upon the tariff question are well known. The lapse of time serves only to strengthen them. If all the nations of the earth would conform their laws to the natural law-to the divine law which structible characters on every physical feature of His universe—then the inter-national antagonisms, the international jealousies, the enervating warfare, which jealousies, the enervating warfare, which dwarf man's powers, would no longer hold him captive. Being free, as God intended him; working continuously in harmony with the natural law, instead of warring incessantly against it, man would become a veritable civilized being. He would march with a more elastic step, with a more joyful heart, with prouder conscience to fulfill the destiny for which God more joyful heart, with prouder conscience to fulfill the destiny for which God has created him.

Danger of Corporate Power. "It requires not a & cially keen intellect

between the abuses and excesses of corporate power and the rights of the com-mon people is inevitable. It is simply an-other irrepressible conflict. Not one that is to come at some future time, but on that is actually upon us. Let us take just one glimpse at the situation. The national banking corporations, the gold gamblers, the bullion brokers whom Thaddeus Stevens used to call the thieves in the dens of Wall street; all these vast interests have combined, and are determined to fasten gold monometallism upon the country as a permanent financial system. They are further determined that the government shall forever surrender its sovereign, con-stitutional right to provide for the people a paper currency. This supreme function is to be usurped and monopolized by the national banking fraternity. Either inflation or contraction of the money supply may then be had, not to suit the con-veniences or necessities of the producing classes, but to satisfy the selfish purposes of a few money kings. These demands, to which the people are asked to give their formal and final sanction, are in perfect harmony with other demands having for their primary object the subjugation of all

So-Called Protective System.

"If, as farmers, our national environ-ment is such that the so-called protective system cannot possibly benefit us; if natural conditions exclude us from the benefits it dispenses to others, then with no intent of being hostile to capital, we have a right to protest against the system. If, as is easily demonstrable, we are compelled to sell the result of our labor in a free trade market, we have the God-given right to ask that we be accorded the privllege of investing the proceeds of this labor in the same market. To ask the sacred as it is, the manufacturing corporations have, at least for a time, destroyed. During the life of the Dingley bill, the farmers of Iowa, and of the whole Missouri valley who raise grain and produce meat, will be compelled to sell in a free trade market and buy in a protected market. In other words, they will be compelled to submit (at least for some years) to a partial confiscation of their earnings. And this is not so much for the sake of public revenue as for the purpose of reimbursing a hundredfold and more the shrewd cor-porations who united in the patriotic work of raising a fund of \$16,000,000 with which Mark Hanna prosecuted a presidential campaign, that did more to degenerate the manhood of the voter, deaden the con-science of the people and generate distrust in the efficiency of free institutions than all the rascalities practiced in all the campaigns combined since the government was founded. As under the combined pro-visions of the prohibition and mulct laws of Iowa, the privilege can be bought from the state to commit a crime against so-ciety, so the manufacturing corporations bought with cold cash from the republican party the privilege to roband plunder their helpless victims,

Dingley Bill Not Asked For. "We are told that the people voted for protection last fall, and that the Dingley bill is but the natural response to this vote. This is not true. The national democrats decided the presidential election. Their vote elected McKinley. Not one of these asked for the Dingley iniquity. Every one of these men curses deep down in his heart the heartless provisions of that heartless measure. In 1892 these men were the foremost in the national democratic convention in waging war on the then Mc-Kinley law. They denounced that law as unconstitutional. They characterized it as public robbery. Every one of these men will unite with us to-day in even a more vigorous arraignment of the new law. They will not stop short of denouncing it

as a crime against the people. Republican Rule in Iowa.

"The republican state convention was held yesterday, and as I have not had the time to carefully consider to proceedings I shall not treat of state issues in this opening speech as fully as I will hereafter. The situation in this state, for which the republican management is solely responsible, is of such a character that it will be a difficult task to discuss it with the use of emperate language. One feels tempted to step over the boundary. The democratic platform makes use of no milk and water phraseology in its indictment of the dominant party's managers. It plainly charges them with the crimes they have deliberately committed against the people and the

aw. "The disgraceful disclosures made through investigating committees of the twenty-sixth general assembly give to our state a high rank among rotten commonwealths. The ascalities perpetrated were not of a timid kind. They possess every characteristic of boldness The perpetra-tors were in no sense restrained by the caution instinctively practiced by the tenderfoot. Their operations show they were acquainted with the lay of the land. They had unlimited confidence in their own de pravity and a positive contempt for the people of the state. The immense republican majority regularly given inspired this light-fingered crew with the boldness they displayed. In a state with a doubtful, a shifting majority, pilfering schemers would be beset with difficulties. Here the steadfast majority at their back not only led them into temptation, but made these treasury plunderers careless in their raids. Not content with moderate hauls, they enlarged their thefts and in fact finally threw off almost all disguise and commenced stealing open and above hoard. This bold conduct is reconcilable with no other theory than that of complete reliance on party supremacy. It is useless to try to pile all the guilt of this maladministration of state affairs upon one or two. The manner of management of the republican party of this state is primarily responsible for the loathsome situation.

Government by Injunction. "Let me in conclusion refer to one more subject. I want to express to you my everlasting abhorrence of government by in-junction. Unless in positively extreme cases when destruction of property is imminent the injunction should be avoided as we avoid the pestilence. An indiscrim-inate, sweeping use of this power (a sad condition into which we seem to be driftcondition into which we seem to be drifting) is no more compatible with civil and
political liberty than is the ukase power of
the Russian czar. The one is as poisonous
and deadly to human freedom as the
other. A conceded plenary use of this
power in the hands of partisan judges
would be an organized despotism far more
destructive than the despotism of the English king and parliament against which lish king and parliament against which your ancestors waged a ...ven years' war, a war which involved in its broadest sense the entire question of tree government.
"After the lapse of over a century of time

are we going to surrender the fruits of that victory by tolerating in our midst a form of oppression greater than your forefathers threw off? If we cannot maintain the right of free speech we shall find ourselves un-able to perpetuate the blessing of liberty to secure which such heroic sacrifices were

The democratic party, the natural parts of popular freedom, must never consent to an enlargement of the powers of the federal judiciary. It is this very danger, the abuse of judicial power, that Jefferson so clearly foresaw and so earnestly warned us against. Let us see to it that his warning may not have been in vain."

Senorita Cisneros, a beautiful and accomplished girl of 18 years, has been have demonstrated that the party's oldsentenced to 20 years of imprisonment time fighting spirit has returned. Now in the penal colony of Centa, in Moroc- let democrats everywhere catch step co, on the north coast of Africa. It is one of the most loathsome of the tor- of victory that await them this year, ture spots of Spain, where many of the worst criminals are gathered. There is public. nothing against the black-eyed, sweetfaced girl except that she was in the Isle of Pines when the outbreak of Cuban prisoners ofcurred, and that she is the niece of President Cisneros, who heads the civil government of the insurto perceive that a struggle to the death gents in the jurales of Camaguay.

SHARE OF WAGE-EARNERS. Where the Working Man Comes In

on the Dingley Tariff. If the wage-earner does not organize to protect his own interest who will do

it for him? The republican party's reply to this question, asked by a reverend preacher, will be that organization on the part of the wage-earner is unnecessary for the protection of his own interests because those interests are entirely protected in tariff legislation.

But assuming for a moment the pohigher wage for the American artisan, the particular manner in which the artisan is to be protected and to gain his the tariff law is faulty.

The tariff duty on bituminous coal, for the benefit of the mine owner, but cents a ton, just as the glass schedule looked for. and all other schedules were increased

to the McKinley rates. But the tariff law leaves the interests of the laborer, for whose benefit, it is said, this tariff in its protective features is mainly laid, in the hands of the employer. It does not compel the employer to keep books and make sworn right to buy where we are compelled to sell is neither demagogism, radicalism, anarchy, nor bad financiering. But this right, the amount of such gain paid to employes in the protected industries. It has resulted that the so-called principal beneficiary of protection, the laboring man, has not had his due share of the profits of protection. These have been secured to him in part only by his own organization. He cannot trust those beneficiaries of the tariff that the tariff maker trusts. The tariff maker says in effect to the captains of industry: "We charge you to see that labor gets the bulk of the profit we give you in this bill, a profit arising from our use of authority to legislate for the general welfare. We intrust the general welfare partly to you. We expect you to use it to the advantage

of labor, which is our main concern." Then the tariff maker goes off and foolishly rejoices in the work he has done, never having taken adequate steps to see that the captain of industry has performed his share of the com-

pact. So it is that even if the tariff for protection is the true policy it is not selfeffective in the protection of labor. It leaves the interests of labor in the hands of the greedy persons who procured the legislation, the great captains of industry who "hog," as the expressive phrase is, all that is in it for themselves and leave labor to get what it can only through its own organization.

And it is to such organization that labor in the protected interests owes the fact that it has had any other than living wage. The captains of industry have not made a fair divide of the profit of tariff taxation .- Chicago Chronicle.

THE REAL PROMOTER.

Education Alone Will Bring Prosperity.

It has always been admitted that the wages of skilled labor were higher in the United States than anywhere else in the world. The McKinleys and Dingleys have always insisted that they deserve all the credit for this happy state of affairs, and that the attempt to credit it to the superior skill and intelligence of the American workman was both silly and unpatriotic.

Now comes the nonpolitical Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor with exhaustive and undoubtedly accurate tables of comparative wages that leave the McKinleys and Dingleys without a leg to stand on. The Massachusetts bureau, after compiling the wages in 99 occupations, finds:

1. That there are wider differences between the wages paid for the same kind of work in various parts of the United States than there are between the wages of the United States and of England or the continent.

2. That in the United States the workmen of Massachusetts receive the highest wages in every class of occupations -in those that pay poor wages at best no less than in those that offer labor the largest returns.

The first proposition shows that the chief cause for differences in wages cannot be tariffs, which of course operate equally upon protected manufactures everywhere. The second proposition shows that whatever this chief cause is it helps the workmen of Massachusetts more than it helps those of any other state.

What then is this chief cause?

The statistics of education undoubtedly furnish the clew to it. They show that Massachusetts gives each of her inhabitants seven years' schooling of 200 days each, while the average for the United States is 4 3-10 years of 200 days

Further, while the average wealthproducing power of each man, woman and child in the United States is 40 certs a day, the average wealth-producing power of each man, woman and child in Massachusetts is 73 cents a day-nearly double!

Education is the true advance agent of prosperity.-N. Y. World.

-- Democrats need not look beyond the Fourth Indiana district for renewed courage and fresh hope. The unmistakable evidence is there of democratic buryancy and harmony which augur party unity and victory. The demoersts of the Fourth Indiana district and march resolutely on to the glories next year and in 1890 .- St. Louis Re-

value over \$200,000,000.—Peoria Herald. N. Y. World.

THE STAR OF DINGLEYISM.

Prices on the Increase Under the New Tariff.

Consumers are thus early learning that under the Dingley bill they are confronted by a hard, tangible condition and not a mystical, intangible

The prices of all the necessaries are going up without the least promise of an increase in the income of the wageearners. New York grocers have advanced the price of sugar six-tenths of a cent a pound. This is just a starter. tency of tariff legislation to provide From this increase the sugar trust will reap a reward of \$25,000,000, as the Dingley bill intended it should. There has also been an advance of from ten to higher wage through the operation of twenty-five per cent. on all woolcn goods. The new law has caused an advance in the price of hides, and an innot laid, the republicans will explain, crease in the cost of boots and shoes from 30 to 50 cents a pair will follow. for the benefit of the mine operative. In brief, an advance soon of prices all was increased in the Dingley bill by 27 along the line may be confidently

The upholders of the Dingley bill cannot deny the facts of increasing prices, and they try to justify the measure and the party's action in imposing it upon an already overtaxed nation by contending that it will ultimately result in raising the wage scale by the bare force of the necessities of wage-earners, and also in multiplying the opportunities for employment. This is the veriest rot. The McKinley bill did not raise wages or increase labor's opportunities. On the contrary, the industrial history of that brief period shows that wages decreased under the McKinley bill and that more trusts were formed than during any other corresponding time in the nation's his-

The sole and only business purpose of trusts is to control production by smothering competition. That proposition is too axiomatic to require argument or illustration. The rates of the McKinley bill were on an average ten per cent. lower than the rates of the Dingley bill. The latter measure will be proportionately a greater trust breeder. There is no sentiment in business. It will embrace its opportunity to cheapen its operations and increase its profits. This means an era of higher prices during the life of the Dingley bill than were ever known in this country in time of peace and when all of the productive energies of the nation were vigorous and eager to be allowed full sway.

Speaker Reed very correctly and sucinctly summarized the causes of republican defeat under the Mc. nley bill once by declaring that "it was the women shoppers who did it." When the American people again get a whack at the republican party Mr. Reed's quick perception and ready wit will have another opportunity for display. As he views the wreck the thought is bound to suggest itself to his mind that the greed and rapacity of trusts have eaused it .- St. Louis Republic.

SUCCESS OF DEMOCRATS.

Favorable Signs in Several Important States.

The prospects for democratic sucess in Ohio and Iowa are growing brighter as the active opening of the ampaign approaches.

Republicans are frightened at the outlook, and are whistling to keep their courage up. The record of the repubican party since it went into power s such that its leaders fear to face the people. Their fostering of trusts, their gifts to combines and their subserviency to monopolies make a precarious platform on which to stand before the

Add this record of corrupt legislation o that of the republican party on the money question and the burden will be too great to bear. In the words of the New York World: "The republicans have sown broadcast the seeds of new discontent. Democracy has but to be rue to itself to reap from this sowing in abundant harvest."

Of course, the world is opposed to bimetallism, but it sees the downfall of the republican party in its slavish obedience to the behests of the trusts and its disregard for the welfare of the

Success in Ohio and Iowa for the lemocracy would be a tremendous victory, because all the powers of corruption would enlist themselves in behalf of republicanism. Defeat would not carry with it discouragement to the democratic forces, for the real battle s before them in 1898, and victory then will mean a conquest in 1900, carrying with it freedom, happiness and prosper ity for the nation.—Chicago Dispatch

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

-When prosperity returns it will not be through the custom house, but through the "golden harvest fields."-Indianapolis News.

-The trouble with the farmers' pockets these days is that no matter how much is poured into them as the result of the barvests it always runs out through the holes made by the tariff.-Chicago Chronicle.

---Extravagance grows with what it feeds upon. It becomes a power in legislation that is almost irresistible. The new tariff bill will not supply revenue sufficient to meet such expenditures. Its promoters admit this. Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Dingley have finally agreed that the deficit for this year will be not less than \$30,000,000. The chances are that they have underestimated this deficit.—Louisville Post.

-The Hanna system means that all responsible public offices shall be purchased by aggregated wealth for ineumbents who will loyally serve their masters; that neither honor nor oaths nor the direct specifications of the law shall count for anything where the interests of aggregated wealth are con-As an evidence of how the tariff cerned; that even crime itself is to be bill affects values and that there is a treated with respect if committed by dawn of prosperity, the republican pa- | men who count their wealth by millions pera are printing tables to show that and whose conspiracies against need the trust stocks have increased in are for the gratification of greed .-

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At his season your feet feel swollen and hot, this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Significant Figures.

Mrs. Peck-I see suicide is rapidly increasng among the men.

Henry Peck—And I see that marriage is increasing. - Philadelphia North American.

Why He Didn't Know It. Barber—You say you have shaved here before? I don't remember your face.
Customer—Probably not. It has healed up since.—N. Y. World.

Reporter—"Are you willing to tell me your story?" Convict—"Yes; but I'm not at liberty."—Truth.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

THE GENERAL MA				
KANSAS CITY,	Me	D., .	Aug.	23.
CATTLE-Best beeves\$	4	25	@ 5	25
Stockers	3	75	@ 4	65
Native cows	2	25	@ 3	70
HOGS-Choice to heavy				
SHEEP				
WHEAT-No. 2 red		95	@	98
No. 2 hard			@	90
CORN-No. 2 mixed				
OATS-No. 2 mixed				
RYE-No. 2				
FLOUR-Patent, per barrel				
Fancy				
HAY-Choice timothy				
Fancy prairie				
BRAN (sacked)				
BUTTER-Choice creamery				
CHEESE-Full cream		9	@	10
EGGS-Choice				
POTATOES				
ST. LOUIS.		1		ALC:
51. 120015.		Ray.		1

CATTLE-Native and shipping 4 00 @ 5 25 Texans. 3 25 @ 4 10 HOGS—Heavy. 3 30 @ 4 05 SHEEP-Fair to choice...... 2 50 @ 3 75 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... OATS—No. 2 mixed..... 27 @ 27¼ 17 @ 19

 RYE—No. 2.
 48½@ 49

 BUTTER—Creamery.
 13 @ 18

 LARD—Western mess.
 4 37½@ 4 45

 ARD—Western mess.
 4 37½@ 4 40

 PORK..... CHICAGO. CATTLE-Common to prime. . 4 75 @ 5 50

 HOGS—Packing and shipping
 3 50 @ 4 12½

 SHEEP—Fair to choice
 3 25 @ 3 50

 FLOUR—Winter wheat
 4 40 @ 4 60

 WHEAT—No. 2 red. 92 @ 94 CORN—No. 2 29 @ 29½ 17¾@ 18 OATS-No. 2..... 1734@ NEW YORK. 11½@ 18 8 75 @ 9 25

Venom Inhaled with the Air. And imbibed with the water of a malarious locality, has still a certain antidote perience sanctions confidence in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of this scourge. All over this continent and in the tropics it has proved itself a certain means of defense, and an eradicant of in-termittent and remittent fevers, and other forms of miasma-born disease. Nor is it less effective for kidney troubles, constipation, rheumatism and nervousness.

On a Tropic Strand.

"She is just simply too sweet for anything!" King Mwptka looked annoyed at his dusky consort's interruption. "I wish you wouldn't bother me with the details of the kitchen, my dear," he said, fretfully. "Set the jars out in the sun awhile till they begin to work and you'll find acid enough. Somehow, you do not seem as capable in culinary accomplishments as mather used to culinary accomplishments as mother used to be." And Mrs. Mwptka wept softly as she stirred the fire.—N. Y. Press.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES WEST

Via Burlington Route.

One fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip to Nebraska, Kansas, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Black Hills, certain portions of Iowa, Colorado and Utah. September 7th, 21st. October 5th and 19th. Ask your ticket agent for additional information. L. W. WAKELEY, General Passenger Agent. St. Louis Mo. General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Rubbed It In.

"I told her there were plenty of other fish in the sea when she refused to marry

"What did she say?"
"That they won't all bite at clam bait."
—Philadelphia North American.

In the White Mountains. Landlord—Did they discover the identity of that petrified body which was found in the valley yesterday? New-Yorker—I don't know; but I think

it was a man from whom one of your waiters refused to take a tip.—Judge. A Doubtful Compliment.—The Count—
"Ah, Mees Jones, how beautiful you are!"
Miss Jones — "You forget, count, that
beauty is but skin deep." The Count—
"Mon Dieu! what a thick skin you must
have!"—Truth

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

The Original Summer Man.—Browne— "Who started the fad of going to the moun-ains?" Towne—"Mohammed, I believe."

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. Frank Mobbs, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

Aunt-"Well, Bobby, what do you want to be when you grow up?" Bobby (suffering from parental discipline)—"An orphan."

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Nobody is too worthless to think he needs a summer's outing.-Washington Democrat.

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, BLOTCHES, SCALES, ULCERS, SORES, ECZEMA, and CHRONIC SWELLINGS.



ARE WONDER WORKERS in the cure of any disease caused by bad or impure blood. They eliminate all poisons, build up and enrich the blood, enabling it to make new, healthy tissue. PURE BLOOD MEANS PERFECT

they will give you GOOD HEALTH and a PURE, CLEAN SKIN, free from pimples and blotches. To TRY CASCARETS is to like them. For never before has

there been produced in the history of the world so perfect and so harmless a BLOOD PURIFIER, LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR. To use them regularly for a little while means ALL DRUGGISTS. Pure Blood and Perfect Health. 10c., 25c., 50c.

"EAST, WEST, HOME IS BEST," IF KEPT CLEAN WITH



CHICAGO MINNEAPOLIS ST. PAUL KANSAS CITY F. H. LORD, GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT, CHICAGO

FREIGHT PAID on orders of 2000 sq. ft. of Manilla. Write for samples and prices. The Fay Manilla Roofing Company, Camden, N. J.

Attention, Ladies.

We intend to issue an elegant Catalogue of Cloaks, Capes, etc. We guarantee the latest styles, perfect fit and workmanship, and won-derfully low prices. Write for Catalogue at once. Mailed free to any address. A. C. WURMSER & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst-treatment free, br. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, (a. PISO'S CURE FOR

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use CONSUMPTION

A. N. K .- D WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEES

FAILED TO AGREE.

Operators and Strike Leaders Hold a Conference.

TO FORCE A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

A Movement to Involve the Railroad Employes of the East and West-The Shooting Affray-Miners' Families Destitute.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24.—Miners to resume work at the 54-cent rate pending a decision of the board of arbitration. Miners to resume work at an interme diate rate between the rate demanded and the one paid before the suspension, pending a decision of a board of arbitration. Miners to resume work without a price named, pending a decision of a board of arbitration. These three propositions were submitted by the special committee of railroad coal operators of the Pittsburgh district at a conference held last night. Miners to resume work at 69-cent rate, pending the decision of a board of arbitration. This proposition, submitted by officers of the miners to the special committee. The propositions were It Is Increased by the Marriage of Old Soltalked over in an informal manner by both sides when an adjournment was taken until ten o'clock to-day.

It was a lively meeting of operators. President Ratchford made a statement of the case. He said on former occasions the miners went to the operators. when, with crocodile tears, the conditions were deplored by the operators. Now, he said, it was different; the operators had come to the miners. He expressed himself in favor of arbitration at a living rate of wages. This brought Col. W. P. Rend to his feet. He said that there could be no arbitration on the lines as laid down by Ratchford. He referred to the coming meeting at St. Louis, when Ratchford intimated that a universal strike and a demand for an eight-hour day and a readjustment of the wage question would be the result of the St. Louis convention. Col. Rend replied by calling Ratchford a villain, traitor, blackguard and an anarchist. Col. Rend left the confersace in a rage. In the meantime the conference got down to work. The operators decided that a committee be appointed to meet with the miners' official, and, if possible, come to some agreement. A short conference was held with the committee, and it was mutually agreed to meet at eight p. m., and, if possible, arrive at some conclusion. The conference was held and it lasted for several hours. The propositions as stated were made and discussed, and an adjournment taken until ten o'clock this morning without a conclusion being reached.

TO FORCE A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.-Under the direction of Grand Master Workman Sovereign, who is helping in the coal miners' strike in the east, the Knights of Labor are planning a movement that is intended to complicate the strike situation and involve the railroad employes of the east and west to such an extent that trouble will ensue and the men will unite with the coal miners in a common fight. The plan is to be worked quietly until the great conference of labor leaders and delegates at St. Louis on the 30th, when it is proposed to get, if possible, determined action ordered by the members of the conference. Delegates have been at work among the employes of all the important railway lines of the country looking for some grievance the men feel they have, and in all cases where grievance is discovered there will be a report forwarded to the leaders to be presented to the St. Louis conference. The walking delegates have been at work in the railroad shops of Kansas City and are especially anxious to get something against the big coal earry-Ing lines of the southwest, the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the Frisco. so they can get some of them involved and make a showing sufficient to attract the attention and win the support of the delegates at the conference and win in their wish to get a strike ordered.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 23.-The shooting affray among the Italian miners of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co. was made vesterday occasion of a call for a general meeting of organized labor this evening at Knights of Labor hall. The call issued to-day is as follows:

To the representatives of the trades unions of Allegheny county:
Armed assassins in the employ of the corporations are intimidating and shooting down our brother members who are struggling for living wages. We feel that appeals to the courts would be useless for reasons known to all of us. In order, then, to get your advice and assist ance at this trying time, we are earnestly re-questing you in the name of American manshood and our children's future libery, to meet in conference with us on Tuesday evening, August 24, 1897, at K. of L. hall No. 66, Third avenne, Pittsburgh, Pa., at eight p. m.
P. Dolan, President Miners.

WILLIAM WARNER, Secretary Miners. MINERS' FAMILIES DESTITUTE.

LEBANON, Ind., Aug. 24.-Judge Thomas J. Terhune, the commissioner appointed by Gov. Mount to investigate the condition and grievances of the striking coal miners of this state, says that 8,000 families in the Indiana mining districts are completely desti-tute and unless relief is afforded the result will be beyond imagination. Hundreds of men, Judge Terhune said, had not had a dollar in money for

Woman Burned to Death.

HENDERSON, Ky., Aug. 24.-Mrs. John Cooper reached over a stove to remove a frying pan yesterday morning, when her loose sleeve caught fire from the blaze beneath and in a minute her entire dress was affame. Dazed and crazed with pain, she sprang into the open air and fell upon the ground, screaming with agony. George Gor-don ran to her aid and contrived to smother the blaze, which by this time had burned her clothing from her, horribly roasting her entire body. Physicians were hastily summoned, but death ended her sufferings in three

MAKING RAPID STRIDES.

Revised Estimates Show Many Changes in the Population of America's Cities. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The rapid growth of American cities has caused der that the percentage of mortality est on the permanent school fund. might not appear abnormally large by The total amount to be distributed is comparison shown by the 1890 census Replies have been received from 1,332 children in the state, 493,820; per capcities and towns, and those revised ita, 43 cents. Shawnee is the banner figures are now used by the govern- school county in the state. Her school ment. Of the 150 leading cities in the order of the last census Pittsburgh, the others with the latest estimated plete list of the counties, the number population and their increase in six of school children in each, and the

years are given as follows.		
City.	Pop.	Inc.
New York1	,995,000	470,699
Chicago1	,750,000	650,150
Philadelphia1	,188,793	141,829
Brooklyn1		293,657
St. Louis	600,000	148,230
Boston	516,395	67,828
Baltimore	506,398	71,959
San Francisco	360,000	61,003
Cincinnati	350,000	53,092
Cleveland	350,000	88,647
Buffalo	350,000	94,336
Washington	278, 150	47,758
New Orleans	275,000	32,061
Detroit	275,000	69, 124

THE PENSION ROLL.

diers to Young Wives. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-The pension roll is now larger than ever before. Commissioner of Pensions Evans said

vesterday: I think there will now be a gradual falling off in the number of pensioners. Last year 31.960 pensioners died, in addition to which 1,074 widows lost their pensions by remarriage; 1,845 minors receiving pensions lost them by arriving at the age of limitation; 2,683 by failure to claim them and 3,560 from other causes, making a grand total in the reduction of pensions of 41.122. I think congress should take prompt action in preventing a multiplication of pensions through the marriage of old soldiers. We have on the rolls the widows of seven revolutionary soldiers. A case was discovered in which an aged soldier was propped up in bed to be married to a young girl. After the ceremony had been performed he dropped back and died. In that case the pension was not paid. But a good many people think that the prospective pension as a widow of a soldier is enough to cause many young girls to marry aged men for whom they care nothing except to have a pension for the balance of their lives. It seems to me that the practice is a bad one, and I hope congress will take this matter in hand and pass legislation to prevent a pension from being given to widows of soldiers of the last war who marry the soldiers in the future.

OUR JAPAN TRADE.

Exports to That Progressive Country Show a Remarkable Increase.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 .- A statement prepared by the treasury department shows that for the first time in the history of trade relations with Japan the United States is entitled to be considered as a serious competitor with Europe. A recent British report from the legation at Tokio reviews the foreign trade of Japan during the past year. In the supply of machinery, rails, nails and pig iron, the United States assumed a leading place. Our own officials' statistics sustain the report of the British representative, the treasury department statistics showing there has been a great increase in our exports to Japan, which have risen from \$3,288,282 in 1892, a year of large general exports, to \$13,-233,970 for the fiscal year just closed. The increase over the fiscal year 1896 is about \$5,500,000.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

July Statement Shows a Big Increase Over Same Month in 1896.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-The monthly statement of collections of internal revenue show the total collections during July to have been \$19,472,658, an increase, as compared with July, 1896, of \$5,213,976. The receipts from the several sources of revenue during July, and the increase or decrease, as compared with the same month last year, are given as follows: Spirits, \$8,137,-594; increase, \$385,959. Tobacco, \$2,-445,515; decrease, \$12,928. Fermented liquors, \$8,758,795; increase, \$4,464,451. Oleomargarine, \$109,848; decrease, \$108,401. Miscellaneous, \$20,903; decrease, \$9,039. The exceptional increase in the receipts from fermented Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., reliquors was due to the large purchases straining it from charging shippers of of beer stamps in anticipation of the live stock by the hundredweight, inincreased tax from 821/2 cents to \$1 a stead of by the car load. The hearing

Fatal Accident at the National Capital. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-A carriage containing H. C. Claughton, a well were not present. Judge Randolph known attorney of the city, and Miss stated that he did not believe in gov-Villa Curtis, a daughter of Dr. W. G. ernment by injunction, and, although H. Curtis, was run down by a train on precedents had been established, he the Baltimore & Potomac railroad at would not grant the injunction until Deanwood, a short distance from the the other side could be heard from. city, about seven o'clock last night. The attorneys asked that the applicathat they died while being brought to Wednesday, which was agreed upon, and leaves four children.

Terrible Thrashing Machine Accident. of this city, James McCullough and a ten-year-old boy were fatally injured by the explosion of a thrashing engine the Spring Creek ranch.

A Supposed Missourian Killed. Long Pine, Neb., Aug. 21.—A young man about 22 years old, stylishly dressed, was thrown from an express train here as it rounded a curve. He was instantly killed. The only possible clew to his identity was two receipts for registered letters directed to A. R. Hillerman, Ardmore, Macon county, Mo.

Political Histories Demanded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. - The secretary of the treasury has ordered that in addition to the census to be taken of the number of old soldiers, sailors, soldiers' widows and army nurses in the treasury department throughout the country, a compilation be made of the departmental history of every employe. Blanks will be sent out to every employe, with a request to fill in a statement of how he or she came in the classified service, together with a general history of promotions, reductions, and searching.

KANSAS SCHOOL POPULATION.

Nearly a Half Million of School Age-Shawnee County Leads with 19,020. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 23.-State Superintendent William Stryker and the marine hospital service to secure his assistants Saturday completed revised estimates of population in or- the apportionment of the inter-\$212.342.60; total number of school population is 19,020, and her share of the interest on the permanent school the 13th, failed to make any reply, but fund is \$8,176.60. Following is a comamount each county will receive:

COUNTIES.

1		en	CO.
١	Allen	4,941	\$ 2,124 6
1	Anderson	5,532 8,795	2,378.7
١	AtchisonBarber	2,087	3,781.8 897.4
1	Barton	4.861	2,090.3
1	Bourbon	6,990	4,313.7 3,000.7
1	Brown	7,870 2,874	3,384.1
١	ChaseChautauqua	4,345	1,235.8 1,868.3
1	Cherokee	12,689	5,556.2
1	Cheyenne	1,451	623.9 210.5
ı	Clay	5,449 6,092	2,343.0
١	Coffey	5,744	2,629.5 2,469.5
1	Comanche	446 8,544	191.3 3,673.9
١	Crawford	13,173	5,664.3
1	Decatur	2,894 7,393	1,444.4
١	Dickinson	5,298	3,178.9 2,278.
1	Douglas	8,449 1,208	3,633.0
1	Edwards	4,045	519. 1,739.
I	Ellis	3,285 3,352	1.412.
1	Ellsworth	1,170	1.441.
1	Ford	1,629 7,441	700.4
ı	FranklinGeary	3,275	3,199. 1,408.
1	Gove	731 1,605	314.3
1	GrahamGrant	173	690. 74.
1	Gray	427 301	183.6 129.
١	GreeleyGreenwood	5,502	2,365.
1	Hamilton	482 3,413	
1	Harvey	6,053	2,602
1	Haskell Hodgeman	220 683	
1	Jackson	5,806	2,496.
1	Jefferson	6,227	2,849. 2,799.
1	Johnson	6,215	2,672
1	KearnyKingman	3,726	178. 1,602.
1	KiowaLabette	732	314.
1	LabetteLane	9,870 672	4,244. 288.
1	Leavenworth	12.664	5,445.
1	LincolnLinn	3,577 6,339	1,538. 2,725.
1	Logan	694	258.
1	Lyon Marion	8,826 7,662	
1	Marshall	8,744	3,759.
	McPherson Meade	7,643 604	3,286. 259.
	Miami	7,209 5,138	3,099. 2,209.
	Mitchell	8,474	3,643,
	Morris	4,189 142	1,799. 61.
1	Nemaha	7,760	3,336.
1	Neosho	6,861 1,505	2,950. 647.
	Ness Norton	3,662	1,574.
-	Osage Osborne	8,694 4,215	3,738. 1,812.
1	Ottawa	3,954	1,700.
	Pawnee Phillips	1,675 4,379	2.038
1	Pottawatomie	6,268 2,283	2,695.
	Pratt Rawlins.	2,285 1,992	. 982. 856.
1	Reno	9,517 6,262	4.092.
	Republic	4,852	
	Riley	4.931	2,120.
	Rooks	2,946	920.
	Russell	2.846	1,223. 2,517.
	Saline	355	162.
	Sedgwick	13,697	5,889. 99.
	SewardShawnee	19,020	8,176.
	SheridanSherman	1.159	
	Smith	5,458	2,346.
	StaffordStanton	3,232	
	Stevens	234	100.
1	Sumner Thomas	8,600 1,378	3,698. 592.
	Trego	896	385.
	WabaunseeWallace	4.425	230.
	Washington	7,705	3,311.
	Wichita Wilson	5,586	2,401
	Woodson	3,538	
		-	-
	Total		1997 1994
	HIDGE DANDOLDH	DE	THEFT

JUDGE RANDOLPH REFUSED.

The Attorney-General's Suit to Enjoin Rail roads Given a Backset.

EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 23 .- Attorney-General Boyle came here Saturday evening at 6:30 and applied for a temporary injunction against the Atchison, was before Judge W.A. Randolph, of the district court, who refused to grant the injunction, as the parties to be enjoined Both persons were injured so seriously tion for the injunction be heard next the city. Claughton was a widower as the railroad attorneys could be present at the time.

BOYLE'S SECOND STEP.

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 21.-Will Lipps, The Kansas Attorney-General Brings Proceedings Against the New York Mutual. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 23.-Attorney-General Boyle filed Saturday his boiler Thursday afternoon. An at- threatened quo warranto proceedings tempt was made to run the engine against the Mutual Life Insurance Co. without a water gauge and the explo- of New York. This is the second step sion followed. All three of the vic- in his defiance of United States District tims were frightfully scalded and died Judge Williams, but whether it will yesterday. The accident occurred on result in contempt proceedings is at least an open question. The petition says the company is a mutual company incorporated in New York and has not a paid up capital of \$100,000 or any other sum; that, without having procured from the state of Kansas a certificate of authority or license so to do, it has ever since March 1, 1897, in the exercise of powers not conferred on it by law, transacted and has claimed the right to transact within Kansas the business of life insurance.

EVIDENCE BY 'PHONE.

Business Men Who Could Not Appear Court Testify Over the Wire.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 23.-An innovation was introduced in the court here Saturday when two witnesses were examined and gave their testimony over the wire. Both were busisides agreed that to save time they ments taken by telephone and susmony has been received by 'phone.

BANKING TOPICS.

The Men of Money Discuss Questions Pertaining to their Business.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 20.-When the convention of the American Bankers' association was called to order this morning, the reading of papers left over from yesterday was begun. The question, "What legislation is needed in respect to the currency?" was first ket advanced five to six cents. The discussed by N. B. Van Slike, president of the First national bank of Madison, Wis. He thought reforms, to be permanent, should be gradual rather than radical, and suggested as the same markets, 931,311 bushels, or the first important step in currency reform by evolution-the retirement of the troublesome greenback and day's opening except the Paris market. treasury notes, a floating debt and the Hungary's crop was reported to be the practical business method of funding worst in a decade. It was said to this debt into three per cent. government bonds. Myron T. Herrick, of against 145,000,000 bushels last year. Cleveland, read a paper entitled "Sav- The Hungarian and Minnesota reings Banks," and in it said:

It may be said in respect to its savings bank deposits that the United States stands alone. European countries, when contrasted with it, make a very indifferent showing. It seems to me that an argument for government assumption of the guardianship of the people's money must be based on the promise that the government could employ the money in carrying a permanent debt, as does Great Britain and other countries; but the debt of our country is not permanent in its nature, and in prosperous times it has been rapidly liquidated. I am confident, therefore, that in the future, as in the past, the people will view with misglvings any movement in that direction.

E. Gunby Gordon, of Columbus, Ga., discussed the question whether national banks of less than \$50,000 capital would be a benefit to the country. He answered it affirmatively.

Things financial are sadly out of joint. If American wheat. The sixth annual slight amendments to existing laws will help report of H. V. Jones, commercial to right the wrong, in Heaven's name let us urge them. If we are to continue the unscientific basis of bonds for note issues, let the made after a three-weeks' trip through banks issue par on the bonds. If the people actually need banks, let them demand a reduction in the tax rate on the note issuing feature, and allow a healthy expansion from the \$225,155,465 outstanding July 31, while with only 1,940 banks in 1872 there was of national bank notes \$336,000,000. Then with \$25,000 as minimum of capital, there would be inducement enough to plant a national bank wherever one was needed, and outside capital would greatly aid in this work.

Joseph C. Hendrix, of Brooklyn, was elected president of the association by acclamation.

NO RANSOM RECEIVED.

A Kidnaping Scheme at Albany, N. Y., That Met with Failure ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.-Five-yearold John Conway, who has been at the mercy of kidnapers since Monday morning, was returned to his parents yesterday. The child was abducted by his uncle, Joseph Hardy, and H. G. Blake. Hardy has been placed under arrest, but Blake, after revealing the hiding place of the boy, made his escape. He denied all knowledge of the affair when first caught, but was offered a ransom and finally he confessed.

He piloted a party of reporters electric and shoes, and south and west in wagons and farm implements. Another very favorable bank clearings report is found five miles out in the country, in the total, \$1,140,000,000, this week, which, where he left them, and in a while it is one per cent less than last week, is where he left them, and in a short time returned with the boy in his arms. He was given a stuffed Prices for staples continue the favorable pocket-book for his ransom, and an of-fer was made to arrest him. When he fer was made to arrest him. When he saw that he had been trapped, he firmer and higher. Ginghams have advanced pulled a revolver, fired four shots and 14 cent, while the cotton mills are starting up, broke away from his captors and is still at large. The drive down- prices for spring delivery. There have been a town was at an hour when thousands of people were on the streets. The little fellow was held high ment. Sugar, cotton, print cloths, wool and in the air, and his rescuers shouted: "We've got him!" In less than a second the crowd realized what "We've throughout the United States this got him" meant, and an uproarious against 214 last week, 294 a year ago, 192 two years ago, 251 three years ago, and as contrasted with 456 in the third week of August, 1893. dren followed the wagon with shouts of joy to the Argus office, where little Johnny was placed in the window for the benefit of the admiring and joyous crowd. Ten minutes later he was receiving the embraces and kisses of his

GRAND STAND FALLS.

Five Hundred People Drop During the

Bicycle Races at Hutchins most exciting point of the races yesterpeople on the bleachers arose and franextra strain caused by the jumping about was too much for the structure, which had been erected hurriedly the day before, and the entire bleachers came to the ground with a great crash. For a few moments there was a struggling mass of human beings together upon the ground. Rafters had fallen and broken over some of them. When they had scrambled to their feet and scattered several were picked up in a helpless condition. None were dangerously injured.

TO BAR ANARCHISTS.

Commissioner Powderly Wants a Law En-

acted to Keep the Reds Out. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.-The Paris bomb explosion is causing fresh discussion of the anarchist question. Commissioner Powderly's recent order directing that a sharp lookout be kept for anarchists headed this way is generally approved at the capital. Word reaches here from all parts of the country showing that the sentiment is universal for energetic action to prevent an influx of anarchists. It has developed also a general public sentiment for the strengthening of the immigration laws along the lines suggested by the commissioner. He has expressed strong approval of the law defining the word "anarchist" and broad enough to exclude all criminals, Kansasward. Over 50,000 of the sheep can reproduce any object in its natural incendiaries and upholders of assassination.

White to Confer with Woodford. BERLIN, Aug. 20.-The Vossische Zeitung says that Hon. Andrew D. White, the American ambassador to Germany, Stewart L. Woodford, the American minister to Spain. The Vossische Zei- his arrival at Dyea, reducing the cost could do nothing for him. tung resuscitates the assertion that ness men and the attorneys for both Gen. Woodford will demand that Spain grant to Cuba autonomy similar to that should give their testimony by tele- enjoyed by the Canadians and withphone, which was done. Affidavits draw her troops from the island. In have been sworn to and acknowledg- the event of Spain failing to comply with these demands President McKinsalary, etc. The questions will be full lieved to be the first time that testiand searching. come to a decision anent Cuba.

WHEAT PLUNGING SKYWARD.

A Sensational Advance in Every Market but Paris-Kansas Wheat at \$1.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—Another such sensational bulge in the wheat market as that of yesterday will bring dollar wheat out of the possibilities and into the actualities. No. 2 red sold at Kansas City yesterday at 98 cents; No. 2 hard at 90 cents. The marprimary receipts and shipments were a significant feature of the day. Wheat receipts at the leading markets were 839,000 bushels, and shipments from 92,311 more bushels than were received. Everything was sensational at yesteramount to only about 40,000,000 bushels, ports were the bullish features pool market closed with a net advance wheat sold for \$1 a bushel on sample yesterday. The only car load sold at that price came from Sedgwick county, Kan. It was choice grade and bought for seeding purposes. Dollar second time on the call, when 5,000 was the first trade made at the price is not equally good for uncommon people. in six years.

These figures, if true, mean that Hungary, instead of being self-supporting, will have to join the other European countries in rivalry for editor of the Minneapolis Journal, 119,000,000 bushels, which is 30,000,000 bushels less than had been claimed, market reached the long-talked of goal of \$1 per bushel. Naturally enough the incident created a tremendous sensation on the floor of the exchange, and was greeted with pro-longed cheers from half a thousand

FARMERS REAPING RICHLY.

Bradstreet's Says Complete Reports Only Emphasize Growing Prosperity. NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Bradstreet's

commercial report says: Special telegrams from trade centers throughout the country emphasize the growing pros-perity of the farmer, due to higher prices for mand which has been conspicuous within the past few weeks. The volume of trade continues to increase, and prices are hardening. No such volume of business, large in anticipation of requirements, has been reported since 1892.

large number of resumptions among iron and steel concerns this week. Bessemer pig is 25 cents higher, and the outlook is for improvepetroleum, are firm and unchanged, while cofee is lower than last week.

There are 221 business failures reported

IN A COLLISION.

A Heavily-Loaded Excursion Train Smashes into a Freight.

LIMA, O., Aug. 21. - A terrible smashup occurred here last night about 10:30 lators in wheat are estimated to have o'clock at the junction of the Lima cleared upward of \$2,000,000 on Sep-Northern and Lake Erie & Western railways, in the eastern portion of the bulge. Most of the big traders bought city. A Lake Erie freight crashed into September wheat months ago, when a Lima Northern passenger train, car- the option could be had as low as 64 HUTCHINSON, Kan., Aug. 20.—At the rying a large number of excursionists on their return from Toledo. The R. Francis was one of those who preday, just at the finish of the two-mile Lake Erie engine was knocked off the handicap, professional, the 300 or 400 track and badly demolished and two in the last three days, it is said, have coaches of the Lima Northern overtically applauded the winners. The turned, badly injuring a large number of Lima's prominent citizens. Relief trains hurried in the injured, all physicians being pressed into service.

Stockmen are Driving Cattle. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.-The stockmen are working as never before against the new system of charging cents per 100 pounds and for the restoration of the old method of charging dollars per car load. The latest phase of the fight is the driving of cattle home by nearby feeder buyers. For the past few days from 200 to 250 cattle per day have been driven to the country by parties that have heretofore always shipped.

Sullivan a Mayoralty Candidate. Boston, Aug. 21. - John L. Sullivan will run as an independent candidate for mayor in the fall, with the avowed reduced three years ago would be adintention, if not elected, of defeating Mayor Josiah Quincy, who will be the regular democratic candidate for reelection. This was because Mayor Quincy refused to shake hands with Sullivan at Ten Eyck's reception in Faneuil hall.

To Feed a Half Million Sheep. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 21.-J. W. Rob-

will be fed in Butler county. Cable Road Over Chilcoot Pass. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 21 .- J. P. McCormick, of New York, has taken an outfit for the construction of a cable road from Dyea over the pass to Ten years ago he swallowed a plate of has gone to Paris to confer with Gen. Lake Lindemann. He says the cable three false teeth, which caused his road will be in operation 25 days after

of transportation 60 per cent. The End of Castillo's Assassin.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 21.-Michel Angiolillo, the anarchist who shot and killed Premier Canovas del Castillo at the baths of Santa Agueda on Sunday,

PEFFER OPPOSES FUSION.

The Kansas ex-Senator So Expresses Himself Before a Convention of Iowa Popu-

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 20.-The middle-of-the-road populists held a state convention here yesterday in which nearly 50 counties were represented. A. W. C. Weeks, of Madison county, presided. A complete state ticket was nominated, headed by Charles A. Lloyd, of Muscatine, for governor. The feature of the afternoon was an address by ex-Senator Peffer, of Kansas, who said in part:

It is proposed that the populist party shall do two things—limit the range of our discussions to the silver branch of the money question and ally ourselves with the democratic party. These are the propositions on which we are divided. I am opposed to both of them. I do not wish to see the people's party merged in any other existing organization, and especially in one too old to be useful. Nor am I willing, without warning and protesting to see it made the football of politicians and bar-tered away for spoils. It may be urged that the democratic party has changed its policy in respect to the coinage ratio. I deny it. The platform utterance is merely declamatorynserted to catch the populist vote. sponsible men of the democratic party have not been, and are not now, tenacious about the ratio. Its candidate for the presidency, and his associate on the ticket would, as I ver ily believe, consent to any compromise that wheat cut a figure in the trading a No benefit would accure to anybody but money changers and speculators from increasing the bushels of May sold at that price. It coinage ratio, and populists see no reason why money that is good enough for common people

WHOLESALE THIEVING.

Two Well-Known Drug Clerks Under Suspicion at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.-Orrin Ford, colored porter at Mercer's jewelry store on Eleventh street, who was arrested on suspicion of systematically robbing his employer, is a wholesale and first-class thief. He has confessed to taking a quantity of jewelry and silverware, diamonds, etc., at various times during the past year, which run up into the thousands. The police have recovered nearly \$400 worth of stolen property which Ford had sold and pawned at different places and to different people about town. In a cell adjoining Ford two white men slept last night, who have for many years had the reputation of being honorable, honest and upright young men. They are held on a charge of receiving stolen property from the negro. In his confession yesterday Ford implicated these men very seriously. To them he says he sold or traded most of the stolen property. The men are A. W. Higgins and George A. Hoskins, almost all agricultural produce still in his hands, and point to a continuation of the de-Love & Co., at Tenth and Walnut streets. They are well known to hundreds of citizens and, by sight, to probably thousands.

TEXAS RACE WAR.

Murdering of a Young White Man Causes

Great Excitement at Leonard. DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 20.-Earl Meadows, a young white man, was killed by a negro under peculiar circumstances at Leonard, Tex., a few days ago. The whites held a meeting and warned all negroes to leave. All but one left, and he was whipped by a mob of white men. It appears negroes had not gone very far, but the whipping of the only remaining member of their race in the town infuriated them to such an extent that they procured arms and are now said to be marching upon the town. The town is composed, so far as outward appearances go, but there is terrible internal concern of the situation.

FRANCIS MADE A FORTUNE.

Missouri's ex-Governor and Other St. Louis Speculators Profit by Wheat's Advance. St. Louis, Aug. 20.-St. Louis specutember options during the recent cents. Ex-Secretary of the Interior D. ferred to sell and take profits. Sales

netted him \$300,000.

Colorado's Great Flower Parade. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 20. -The sun shone bright upon the 40,000 people who lined the broad boulevards over which the great flower parade of the Colorado Springs carnival passed this afternoon. A greater crowd has never been in the city. The parade, in which 2,500 people took part, moved promptly at three o'clock and was 21% miles long. It was the greatest procession ever seen here and the turnouts were particularly gorgeous.

Salaries of All Employes Raised. Houston, Tex., Aug. 20,-The employes of the Wells-Fargo Express Co. all over the United States are in receipt of letters from the headquarters of the company, saying that salaries vanced immediately. Messengers were reduced \$5 per month and agents working on commission, a certain per cent., which the company promised to restore when times got better.

Can Photograph in Colors. St. Louis, Aug. 20.-Since Prof. Vogel, of Berlin, Germany, suggested

ison, of Butler county, says Swift & the idea that it was possible to repro-Co., of Kansas City, will feed 500,000 duce colors with the camera photogsheep in Kansas this fall. He says raphers and chemists have sought to that company is now gathering up the find a successful process. Albert sheep from Colorado, Oregon, Wyoming Scheckner, of the Western Engraving and New Mexico and driving them Co., of this city, has achieved this. He colors.

Strangled by False Teeth.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 20.-O. T. Simmons, a prominent real estate dealer, died vesterday in a fit of strangulation. death yesterday. Skilled physicians

Topeka Wants an Exposition.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 20.-A movement has been started to hold an international exposition at Topeka, in 1904. On that year Topeka will celebrate her 50th appiversary and if the present plans mature the celebration will be conducted upon an elaborate scale.