

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

NO. 6.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH on the 23d requested the secretary of war to send troops to the Indian territory to suppress the lawless bands which have been operating there and in the adjacent country.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY has decided that the issuance by counties of small denomination bonds to be used as currency is not a violation of the national banking law. The danger to the currency, however, is so great that treasury officials are not content with the safeguards to be found in the national laws of credit, and Mr. Carlisle will demand a tax of 10 per cent upon every dollar in bonds a county may issue.

The Indian agent at Muskogee, I. T., has telegraphed to Washington for troops. He said affairs were in a desperate condition, that the Cook gang of outlaws was encamped close by and that another holdup, he believed, was in contemplation, and that the state of siege must be broken and something done.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH has notified Pension Agent Glick, of Topeka, Kan., that \$3,500,000 has been placed in his credit for the payment of November pensions in his district. As the 4th of November falls on Sunday, Agent Glick has given notice that vouchers are not to be dated or forwarded to him prior to November 5.

COL. GARRICK MALLORY, U. S. A., retired, died at Washington, aged 63 years. He was in charge of the signal service bureau from 1870 to 1875.

WASHINGTON was having a small-pox scare on the 25th and it was estimated that over 5,000 people were vaccinated on that day. An order has been issued by the interior department closing all the rooms in which the persons afflicted with small-pox worked, and all persons engaged in the rooms have been given leave of absence and ordered to stay away from the department.

CHIEF HAZEN, of the secret service at Washington, has received from Rochester, N. Y., a new counterfeit \$5 treasury note, with the Thomas head. The bill was a very poorly executed etched plate. The features of Thomas were blurred and the lettering and lathe work very poor. The panel containing the treasury number of the bill had parallel lines in the counterfeit, and in the genuine they are oblique.

The war department has issued a general order fixing the annual allotment per soldier for ammunition for target practice at \$6 for cavalry and \$4.40 for infantry. The empty shells will be shipped for reloading. These changes were made necessary by the new smokeless powder and small caliber rifle.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH has completed his estimates of appropriations needed in the interior department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

MRS. CLEVELAND has consented to christen the steamship St. Louis, of the International Navigation Co., which will be launched from Cramp's shipyard November 12.

The president held his first cabinet meeting on the 26th since the first week in September. All of the members were present except Secretary Morton, who was absent from Washington.

A LAW CLERK in the interior department at Washington was stricken with small-pox on the 26th and when the clerks came back from their noon lunch a state of panic prevailed. Dr. Woodward, the health officer, made an urgent appeal to Secretary Smith to close the entire interior department in the interest of public health, and an order was issued closing every bureau until the 29th.

OCTOBER returns to the department of agriculture at Washington make the general condition of corn 64.2, against 63.4 last month. The postponement of frosts had been favorable to the ripening of areas ordinarily late in maturing.

THE agricultural department at Washington will thoroughly investigate the cases of alleged Texas fever on which the German government has seen fit to prohibit the importation of American cattle and fresh beef.

IN VIEW of the crusade for cheaper bread inaugurated in a number of cities, the agricultural department has given out a bulletin of the cost of bread from the forthcoming report of Prof. Atwater.

UNITED STATES TREASURER MORGAN has given out for publication a circular just issued by him of special interest to banks on the subject of the issue and redemption of the currency.

ANOTHER case of small-pox was discovered on the 28th in the interior department at Washington, the victim being Charles E. Williams, a colored messenger. Williams is the third messenger in the department who has been attacked with the disease.

GENERAL NEWS.  
The Central hotel, one of the landmarks of Raton, N. M., has burned. Three railroad men who boarded in the hotel perished. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

The American Knights of Protection have been incorporated at Baltimore, Md. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, of Washington, late assistant secretary of the interior, is the president, and Charles T. Wilson, late of the board of pension appeals of the interior department, the national secretary.

TEN men, three women and three children were burned to death in a fire at the West Street hotel at Seattle, Wash., on the 27th. All were so badly burned that recognition was almost impossible. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

FIRE in the Southern railway freight house at Asheville, N. C., destroyed the buildings, together with four loaded cars and four shanty cars. All freight in the building and every record was totally destroyed. The loss was estimated at \$80,000; insured.

A FIRE completely gutted the Myers block, a five-story building, corner Broadway and Leonard street, N. Y. The loss was estimated at \$150,000. The building was occupied on three floors by restaurant keepers.

THE wife of President Diaz, at Mexico City, wrote a letter to the proprietors of the two cigarette factories, the 1,200 girls in which struck against machines, begging them to treat the strikers with kindness. As a result of this letter nearly all of the girls have been taken back to work and the strike was virtually at an end, being a victory for the girls.

A MOTION to take up a resolution in the house of representatives of the Georgia legislature declaring it to be the sense of the legislature that congress should enact a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and condemning the representatives in congress who voted for the repeal of the Sherman act, was defeated by a vote of 94 to 63.

At Waltham, Mass., Tyler reduced the one mile flying start record to 1:48 3-5, 1:25 below the record recently made by Zeigler in Sacramento, Cal.

At Red Oak, Ia., on the 28th, the barn belonging to N. Yeager, of Omaha, was destroyed. It was used as winter quarters for race horses in charge of J. Tilden. The 3-year-old stallion Antwerp, by Anteo, 2:16 1/2, and Elgin Girl, 2:19 1/2, valued at \$5,000, were both burned. A yearling colt by Redwald, 2:23 1/2, was also lost. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary origin.

BIKELIST JOHN S. JOHNSON, at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 24th made a mile in the unparalleled time of 1:35 2-5, almost 14 seconds faster than any rider has ever covered the distance in the world.

A STATEMENT, purporting to come from Livadia by way of Paris, alleged that the operation of thoracentesis has been performed upon the czar with success. The releasing of liquid matter by puncturing has greatly relieved the patient's breathing and the pressure around the heart.

A DISPATCH from London on the 26th stated two more victories on Chinese soil have been placed to the credit of the Japanese forces. The first was merely a skirmish, the Chinese fleeing from their earthworks to batteries lower down the river Yalu, throwing away their arms in their flight. The second encounter was sharp and rather bloody, the Chinese finally retiring in disorder.

THE Farmers' and Mechanics' bank at Malvern, Ia., was visited by burglars recently and \$2,000 in cash was stolen. Nitro-glycerine was used in opening the vault, but the thieves did not thoroughly understand its use and the building was practically blown to pieces and the money and other contents sent crashing into the street. The explosion aroused the whole neighborhood.

It was reported that Chancellor Von Caprivi had tendered his resignation as chancellor of the German empire and that it had been accepted.

JUDGE BROWN, at Indianapolis, Ind., sustained the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, in its suit against Koerner lodge for property. Koerner lodge was sued because the supreme lodge having ruled out the German ritual, it surrendered its charter, but held its property. The ruling was in favor of the grand lodge. The case was a test and was regarded as important in that it will be followed by other suits throughout the United States. An appeal will be taken.

HENRY BILLINGS, Jack Billings, Spruce Billings and Jesse Street, members of a gang of whitecappers who have committed many outrages in Tipton county, Tenn., were found guilty at Covington and given long terms in the penitentiary.

IN Chicago one of the large warehouses of the William Deering reaper works has burned. Loss, \$100,000; insured.

THE joint congress of the American Secular union and of the Free Thought Federation of America convened at Chicago on the 26th.

ST. PETERSBURG police have seized a number of nihilist proclamations which have been secretly circulated and have arrested a number of young men on the charge of distributing them in various quarters of that city.

A DISPATCH from Ironwood, Mich., said that what may prove to be the worst accident in the history of the Menominee range occurred at the Peewee mine on the 25th. One man was known to have been killed and eleven others were entombed and their fate would not be known for eighteen hours, as it would take that length of time for a force of men to clear away the rubbish. The accident was caused by a sandstone capping which overhung the roof coming away with sufficient force to crush the timber without any warning.

A RECENT dispatch from Yokohama, Japan, said that 3,000 houses had been destroyed by a succession of earthquake shocks and, as far as known, 260 lives had been lost and a large number of people injured.

The kaiser has accepted the resignation of Von Caprivi as chancellor of the German empire. The resignation of Count Eulenberg, Prussian premier, was also accepted. Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst has accepted the chancellorship, after first declining the honor.

FIRE in a warehouse of the Muskegee wharf at Pensacola, Fla., on the 27th, destroyed the elevated coal track, many cars loaded with coal, 500 tons of salt and much merchandise. The loss was estimated at \$125,000, with no insurance. The fire originated from sparks from an engine.

An earthquake was felt throughout the Argentine republic on the 27th. Many churches, theaters and private houses were destroyed. Twenty persons were known to have perished. The inhabitants were in a state of panic, fearing a repetition of the shocks.

THE steam barge F. Wilson, bound from Cleveland to Milwaukee with coal, sprung a leak when about 2 miles off Thunder Bay island and filled and sank. The crew was saved.

WHILE negro laborers were loading cotton on ships at New Orleans a mob of white strikers attacked them, shot at them and ran them away from vessel after vessel. Three negroes were fatally wounded. The stevedores finally consented not to employ any more negroes.

THE John Street Methodist church, of New York, celebrated its 125th anniversary on the 28th. It was an event of considerable interest to the millions of Methodists in America, for on the spot where this rather shabby church stands was erected the first Methodist meeting house in America.

DUN's review of trade for the week ended the 26th said political excitement in many states caused a slackening of some kinds of business, but indications were more favorable than a week ago. The prices of farm products had not improved much, although corn was higher, without any very clear reason. Wheat was lower. The cotton receipts indicated that the crop will probably be the largest ever produced. The demand for wool was not large.

SOBLY SMITH and Johnny VanHeest fought a fifteen round draw before 1,000 people at the rooms of the Buffalo Athletic club, Buffalo, N. Y., on the 26th. Yank Sullivan, of Syracuse, refereed the bout.

CLEARING house returns from the principal cities of the United States for the week ended October 26 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 9.8; in New York the decrease was 6.4; outside New York the increase was 6.4.

THE semi-annual conference of Methodist bishops opened at Middleton, Conn., on the 25th with twelve of the sixteen bishops present.

WHILE the cruiser Arethuse was testing her engines at Brest, France, preparatory to sailing for the east in order to reinforce the French squadron in Chinese waters, a boiler explosion took place, killing six men and badly scalding twenty.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.  
THE men who robbed the Pacific Express Co., in The Dalles, Ore., of \$140,000 have been apprehended and all but \$200 recovered. One of the robbers confessed.

COMMISSIONER LOCHREN, of the pension bureau, in his annual report reviews the case of Judge Long, of the Michigan supreme court, at some length. The commissioner also discusses the work of the special examiners.

THE secretary of state has made a protest to the German government in regard to the injustice to the United States of the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle and fresh meat into Germany.

THE wholesale millinery establishment of J. J. Porter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the 29th. Loss, about \$350,000. The fire caused a stampede in the theater next door.

A DISPATCH from Parkersburg, W. Va., of the 29th said that the long drought had caused great distress among farmers and lumbermen along the Little Kanawha.

A WAGON containing a party returning from a dance near Lebanon, Ind., was struck by a Big Four train and five of the merry-makers were killed.

A DISPATCH to the Times from Shanghai states that it was reported there that the Japanese had completely surrounded Port Arthur and that the Chinese forces defending the place could not hold out long.

A STREET fight at York, Ala., resulted in the wounding of two prominent citizens, one fatally, and the killing of the chief of police, J. W. Thompson.

SECRETARY MORTON has returned to Washington from his European trip and reassumed his duties at the department of agriculture.

IT has been determined that no troops can be used to suppress the lawless bands in the Indian territory unless called upon by the courts to assist the United States marshals. The request for troops would then come through the department of justice.

CAPT. CHARLES BOCK, commanding a squad of twenty Indian police, has captured near Wagoner, I. T., Joe Johnson, Mose Price, Dick Reynolds, Jim Bates and Lon Perry, five members of the Cook gang. The officers surprised the outlaws in camp and had them covered with Winchester before the robbers could get their guns and the capture was made without a shot being fired.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Illinois house at Coffeyville was recently destroyed by fire.

Burglars have late committed many depredations at Girard.

A mad dog bit five people at Wichita the other day before being killed.

An unknown man was recently killed by a Missouri Pacific train near Leavenworth.

The heirs of Hon. A. S. Everest, who died at Atchison a short time ago, have filed a suit to break his will.

A man supposed to be John A. Young, of Oakland, Neb., was recently killed by the cars near Atchison.

Albert May, a prisoner in the Leavenworth jail, committed suicide the other night by taking bed bug poison.

The eighth annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy association will be held in Representative hall, Topeka, on November 21, 22 and 23.

The sum of \$3,500,000 has been placed with the assistant treasurer at St. Louis to the credit of Pension Agent Glick, of the Topeka agency, for the November payment of pensions.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the A. O. U. W. was celebrated at Wellington on the 25th. Twenty-five lodges were represented in the parade, which numbered about 800 members.

Mrs. Sené Stuart, of Denver, Col., died suddenly of heart disease at the home of her brother, A. H. Campbell, in Fort Scott the other day. She was preparing to return home when stricken.

R. A. Wiswell, was found dead in his room at a Kansas City hotel the other morning. He had probably committed suicide as an empty laudanum bottle was on his pillow. Letters found on his person showed that he was a member of the firm of Wiswell Bros., of Olathe.

During a late storm at Winfield J. P. Baden's mill warehouse was demolished and carried away and J. B. Lynn's dry goods store was partially unroofed. Other buildings lost roofs or plate glass windows. The same storm did much damage at Gueda Springs.

J. R. Hazard, president and owner of the Sedgwick City bank in Harvey county, was arraigned in a justice's court at Wichita the other morning on a charge of forgery, and bound over for appearance November 8. He is arrested in Plymouth, N. H., about three weeks previous.

Miss Ethel Ingalls, eldest daughter of ex-Senator Ingalls, was married at Atchison on the 24th to Dr. Edward G. Blair. The ceremony took place in Trinity church, Dr. Hopkins being the officiating clergyman. The church was thronged with invited guests from all parts of the country.

Judge Hazen, of the Shawnee county district court, has decided that the courts had no jurisdiction in election ballot cases, and that the decisions by the board of review in the cases of the disputed nominations of Cyrus Corning's ticket, Jerry Simpson, and of two candidates in the Twenty-third judicial district, was final.

James Herman, a farmer living a few miles west of Wichita, was fatally shot the other night by a stranger. He got out of bed and went to the well for a drink. There he suddenly ran up against a man on horseback, who shot him without a word. Herman, in a dying condition, dragged himself to the house and the man escaped.

The new roster of the Kansas department of the G. A. R., now in the hands of the printer, contains 300 pages, embracing the names and post office addresses of all the members of the department. A part of the work will also be devoted to the interest of the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans and other kindred organizations.

N. L. Hallowell, past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, boarded a train at Wichita the other day, and just as the train started he was taken sick and going upon the platform for fresh air, became dizzy and fell off. In doing so he caught the railing and was dragged some distance. His right foot was so badly crushed that amputation was necessary.

John F. Marsh, a leading business man and mayor of Kinsley, was held up and shot by two bandits at 9 o'clock the other evening. He died next day. Two young men who registered at a hotel as Carl Slater and William Dexter, Kingfisher, Ok., did the shooting. Rewards aggregating \$1,100 are offered for their arrest.

All railroads reaching Hutchinson have agreed upon one full open rate to the state irrigation convention to be held in that city November 23 and 24. George Q. Cannon, of the Mormon church, Salt Lake City, has telegraphed that he will be present and speak on the subject of irrigation; its success in Utah and how it may be made successful in Kansas.

While William Lacey was testifying in court at Kansas City the other day against his wife, from whom he was seeking a divorce, the woman caused a sensation by suddenly springing from her seat and declaring that Lacey was the murderer of William M. Cummings, the Iola (Kan.) real estate man, who was found dying in his office in the latter place several months ago with his head terribly mutilated, and which had puzzled the authorities. Subsequently Mrs. Lacey swore to a warrant charging her husband with the crime and he was held to answer.

## ROSEBERY'S POLICY.

In a Speech He Says Everything Must Be Laid Aside Until the House of Lords Is Reformed.


LONDON, Oct. 30.—Premier Rosebery Saturday night began the great battle to abolish the hereditary legislative privileges of the house of lords. It is fully within reason to say that no event in the history of Great Britain has been more momentous to its people. If the reform is accomplished, it must work as great a relative change in the methods of English constitutional government as did the bill of rights or magna charta itself.

Bradford, where Premier Rosebery's speech was made, went wild over the calm and almost cynical, but pregnant, sentences of the orator and party leader. It was a single topic speech. It spoke of the house of lords, and absolutely of no other subject, nor was the audience left in doubt for many minutes as to what Rosebery's announcement was going to be like. In a sentence or two from the start he spoke of the veto of an irresponsible chamber, a forecast the eager audience delightedly welcomed, but the first great outburst came a few moments after, when Rosebery began to speak of difficult questions on which the next general election would have to be fought. "In my opinion," said he, "the next election will be fought on none of these questions, but on the one which includes and represents them all. I mean the question of the house of lords." Those were the words of the final, irrevocable speech, making the policy of the government.

## INCOME TAX SUPERINTENDENT

A Short Sketch of William M. Pugh Who Holds the Office.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—William H. Pugh, the new superintendent of the income tax, is a prominent lawyer of this city. As only \$9,000 was appropriated by congress for the collection of the tax, and \$500,000 is necessary, Mr. Pugh finds himself seriously handicapped. Mr. Pugh has served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, in which Cincinnati is situated. Since then he has practiced his profession, except when attending to his duties as commissioner of customs. He was appointed to the latter office by Secretary Carlisle in May, 1893. Although a man of between 50 and 60 years of age, he is very active, physically and mentally.



W. H. PUGH.

## SENTENCE APPROVED.

President Cleveland Takes Action in Capt. Johnson's Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The president has approved the sentence of dismissal from the service, imposed by the court-martial which met at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., recently to try Capt. William S. Johnson, retired. He was found guilty on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in not paying his bills. The particular bill which figured was one of \$100 and interest for a tombstone in memory of one of his children. The captain was once before sentenced to dismissal on account of financial irregularities but his sentence was mitigated in view of his gallant war record. He entered the service as a private in a company of District of Columbia infantry in 1861 and was retired in 1871 on account of wounds received in service.

## DEADLY FIRE TRAP.

Sixteen Persons Perish in a Burning Hotel at Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 27.—Sixteen persons—ten men, three women and three children—were burned to death in the West Street hotel early Saturday morning. The bodies of four men, one woman and one child are unidentified. All are so badly burned that recognition is almost impossible. The building was a mere shell, although located near the business center of the city one block from the Northern Pacific depot. The lower floors were occupied by wholesale houses and the upper part by a hotel. The halls were narrow and it is evident that most of the victims were overcome while trying to find their way out through the narrow passage ways. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

## SENATOR MARTIN SUEDE.

Nelson Acers Files an Action Against Him for Criminal Libel.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 30.—United States Senator John Martin yesterday afternoon received notice that proceedings in criminal libel would be instigated against him at Iola by Nelson Acers, ex-collector of internal revenue. In an interview recently Senator Martin called Acers a notorious gambler. Last night Senator Martin telegraphed the sheriff of Allen county that he would be at Iola whenever he was wanted to answer in the Acers libel suit. An officer was expected last night, but he had not put in an appearance at 11 o'clock.

## Washington Wheat Fed to Hogs.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 30.—Official government statistics just compiled show that the low price of wheat has developed the pork packing interests in Washington and place the number of hogs being fattened on wheat in Whitman county alone at 75,000. Only from 18 to 20 cents per bushel is realized by the wheat farmers.

## PENSION REPORT.

Commissioner Lochren Submits His Annual Report—The Locked Case of Judge Long—Work of Special Examiners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Commissioner Lochren, of the pension bureau, in his annual report reviews the case of Judge Long, of the Michigan supreme court, at some length, saying:

This case has attracted wide attention because of the fact that the pensioner is one of the judges of the supreme court of Michigan and has upon the rostrum and through the press unstintingly denounced the bureau and myself for alleged arbitrary and illegal proceedings in the reduction of his pension, and because of the suits instituted by him in this district against myself to prevent such reductions.

It is quite clear that under an honest but mistaken interpretation of the pension laws by prior commissioners this pensioner has obtained from the treasury more than \$7,000 to which he was never lawfully entitled. Should he make good his assertions that he will take this case for decision to the supreme court of the United States he may, when it shall be finally decided, consider the propriety of returning this money to the treasury.

The commissioner then discusses the work of special examiners, saying:

The report of the chief of division exhibits the character of its work. Cases which have merit but in which the claimant has not been able to obtain essential evidence, with such information in respect to witnesses as the bureau can obtain, have been placed in the hands of special examiners, who are often able to discover and obtain the evidence necessary to prove the claims. The larger part of the force is always kept employed in this class of work. But the special examination division, aided, as it is, by the law division, constitutes the main protection which the government has against fraud and imposition. Most of the pension attorneys and claim agents are capable and honorable, but some among them are the most dishonest and unscrupulous of men, dealing habitually in perjury, forgery and every species of fraud. Without special examiners the villainy of such men would operate without check or fear of detection and be generally successful. And it is too often now in spite of all safeguards. Such men attract the unworthy as clients—the bounty jumpers, cowards and deserters, and the fraudulent malingerers.

As many of their crimes are discovered, their fraudulent cases overthrown and themselves and their guilty confederates brought to punishment by the work of special examiners (there were 194 convictions for pension frauds last year), it is but natural that such men and their clients should be loud and unceasing in decrying special examiners as spies, and seeking with the aid of unscrupulous partisan newspapers and politicians to create a prejudice against special examiners in the minds of deserving pensioners and others.

The worthy and deserving soldiers who are still modest in the race for pensions are elbowed to the rear by the unworthy in their continued struggle for pensions and increases as when operating for bounties. They crowd themselves to the front at special examinations with resolutions for more pensions, and denunciations of every regulation tending to unmask or prevent dishonesty and fraud as unbecomingly to the soldier. Their insatiable greed and destruction of all resolutions made to insure honesty and restrain or discover fraud, shamelessly proclaimed, has done much to lower the regard which would otherwise be accorded to the deserving soldier. It has been reported that the attempt to discover frauds is a new movement and credit been given me in that direction, to which I am not fairly entitled.

The commissioner then copies extracts from reports of commissioners ever since 1867 to show that the most care is necessary to prevent fraudulent pensions, after which he adds:

I have selected these extracts from the reports of the earlier commissioners since the civil war to show that special examinations, fraudulent claimants, dishonest claim agents and the practice of dropping unworthy pensioners from the rolls have all existed in the past. But in the early days the frauds in pension cases did not find active champions in public men or much support from the public press.

The provision placed on the pension appropriation bill December 21, 1893, preventing the commissioner from suspending pensions until fraud had actually been established, the commissioner says, has been carried out. He continues:

The effect of this provision is to take from the officers of this bureau the power to interfere where they plainly see the treasury being plundered by the fraudulent and unworthy. I could cite numberless instances of pensioners having no title, pensioners drawing more than one pension, widows who, having remarried, continued to draw pensions, and all manner of fraudulent and illegal pensions, where the treasury would continue to be plundered for a time with the knowledge of the officers of this bureau, who, because of that provision, were rendered powerless to prevent it.

## NAVY ESTIMATES.

Congress to Be Asked for About One-Fifth More Than Last Year's Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Secretary Herbert, in his estimates, will ask congress for about one-fifth more than was appropriated last year for naval expenses. The current appropriations are \$25,585,826.72; the new estimates are \$30,952,020.40, showing an increase of about \$5,366,193. The appropriations for the year beginning July 1, 1890, were \$23,136,035.53; those for the next year, \$31,541,645.78; those for the following year, \$23,348,256.56; those for the year before the present one, \$22,104,061.28; finally, those for the current year, as has been said, \$25,585,826.72. Thus the current estimates are within \$600,000 of the highest appropriation for the last five years.

## A NEW INDUSTRY.

The Cultivation of a California Weed Undertaken for Tanning Purposes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—A novel industry has been started in the San Joaquin valley by Chicago tanners, who selected California for the climatic and other natural reasons for their extensive operations. It means the employment of a large force of workmen and the expenditure of large sums of money. The tanners are to cultivate a weed, from the roots of which they can tan better leather than from anything else. In addition to growing the plant, there will be extensive works for reducing the roots into pulp, composed mostly of tannic acid. The factory and other buildings, dwellings, etc., will cost about \$300,000.



# HESTER SAND'S BACK STOOP.



UPPER was all ready at the big Walgrave house; the first plate of brown muffins, and the lightly turned omelet had disappeared with the dining-room girl, while Hester came from the warm kitchen and dropped into a chair on the cool back porch. Hester Sand always spoke of it as "the stoop," or rather as "my stoop," for with the exception of an occasional service as playhouse by the Walgrave children, it was used only as a passageway, or for Hester's resting place.

Vines of cinnamon climbed the lattice straight to the eavestrough on one side, while over the other drooped the sweet wild honeysuckle. The path down the yard and the steps were always swept clean, not a weed daring to be willful on Hester's domain.

For many years she had been head cook and housekeeper at the Walgraves. They all thought a great deal of Hester, Mrs. Walgrave often asserted—which meant that they appreciated her worth as a faithful servant, and finding she needed neither vigilance, nor much direction, gladly shirked responsibility, leaving Hester complete mistress over the back part of the house.

The evening air, sweet with the breath of honeysuckle, played gratefully about the cool retreat. Upon a shelf within reach lay a little box with wool and crochet hook, but she did not take it. Her hands, usually so busy, lay idle in her lap, while she looked out toward the crimson western sky. She was thinking, in her simple way, first, that she was thankful for that nice porch, where she might knit or rest when at leisure—surely a back porch was a blessing. Then the thought sprang into her mind that she had never in her life known what it was to sit on a front porch.

To lounge at leisure with a family, gowned daintily and richly, what a luxury! But such things were not for her—neither the first nor last. The few whom she could in any sense designate as family were her nephew, his wife and children, who managed to make way with many of her hard-earned dollars with the most matter-of-course serenity. Sometimes she thought they did not appreciate what she did for them, but then, she reasoned, one could not be selfish with one's own relations, and it was a comfort to think that some one would be sorry when she was gone.

That brought her to the sermon of last Sunday on the importance of individual life. Hester was conscientious in her attendance at church at least once a week. She had had her girlhood ambitions, but hard fortune had driven her from one place to another, until years ago she thought herself lucky to secure a home with Mrs. Walgrave.

If one, seeing upon Hester's table a copy of Harper's Monthly or of the Ladies' Home Journal, uttered an exclamation of surprise, she would remark: "Well, one doesn't need to dry up and blow away because one happens to work for a living."

The minister on that Sunday had sought to impress upon his hearers the necessity of a helpful spirit and a high endeavor, no matter where their lines were cast. Hester turned the subject over and over as she slowly rocked, her eyes on the painted vest, and herself no uncomely picture among her vines, with the sunset glow lighting up her gray-streaked hair and plain features. What had she done, what was she doing to benefit a soul in this world? She could think of nothing outside of the humdrum, patient bearing of every-



"WHAT DO YOU WANT?" day toil, unless it was some little kindly deed for the meatman, ice-man, grocery boy—those who came and went at the back door to supply the Walgrave family.

The clouds, one by one, lost their bright hues; lower and lower dropped the sun. Hester's eyes came down to scrutinize a figure leaning heavily upon the back fence.

She waited for a time expectantly, but as the man neither spoke nor stirred, and she thought his face was white and wan, she rose and went down the path.

"What do you want?" she asked, directly. "Is anything the matter?" His reply was almost inaudible, so she went nearer and again put her question.

"I'm very ill. I—I have nowhere to go."

"Come right in, then; I'll give you some supper and a good cup of tea; then you'll feel better," was Hester's hearty invitation.

The man seemed relieved and tottered weakly up the path, Hester holding open the gate, and waiting for him to pass. She eyed him keenly, though with commiseration. He was evidently not a tramp of the common kind—his speech, tone and manner told that, though his dress was very shabby. He ate what she brought him voraciously, but she noticed that he knew how to use his knife and fork.

Then with murmured thanks, like one totally overcome with fatigue, he crept up into the corner of the porch, with almost the whispered words: "If you'll let me rest just a little, please," and immediately he fell into a sound sleep.

"Poor thing," said Hester, as she gently placed her chair cushion beneath his head, "how dreadfully tired he must be."

When she was ready to go to her room she found her tramp still lying where he had fallen, snoring hoarsely, and there she left him, after carefully locking him into the latched porch. When she opened the kitchen door early the next morning he was still there, asleep, though he had changed his position and was breathing more lightly. She unlocked the outer door, and turning met the eyes of the man as he raised himself weakly on his elbow, saying:

"—why, it's morning. You were very kind to let me stay all night—'tisn't the way most people treat tramps," and he struggled to his feet.

"But I'm not most people," she said, kindly, then added: "Just keep still till I get some breakfast."

While the kitchen girl washed the dishes, Hester drew another chair out on the porch.

The man sat with his head in his hands in a very unconvivial mood, but Hester was determined to draw some information out of him.

"Now," she began, in a kind, business-like tone, "I want to know something about you. If you will tell it seems a great pity to see such a young man as you going about this way."

He started and looked up; he opened his mouth as if to speak, then closed it again and sat dreamily gazing into the cinnamon vines. Hester waited expectantly. Finally, drawing a long breath and straightening up, he began:

"Well, madam; I will tell you—"

"Don't call me madam, I am only a servant, and my name is Hester Sand," interrupted Hester.

He scrutinized her questioningly, then said without change of manner: "My name is Arthur Boran, and I have but recently been dismissed from the penitentiary."

His listener started; not more on account of the information than because of the sharp, bitter tone with which it was given.

"You see I am a young man, and I am really much younger than I look; trouble and confinement don't tend to make a man young or cheerful—or anything else that's good, I fear—"

A long pause ensued, when Hester said: "Please tell me how it happened."

"How it happened? Yes—well—I belonged to a good family; my father had a splendid salary; my mother and sisters were very extravagant, and we always lived—at least ever since I can remember—away ahead of our income. Before I was twenty my father got me a good situation with a business friend, and, to make a long story short, I was fond of high living. I soon got deeply in debt. At first I went to my father with my trouble; he gave me a good raking over and helped me out. The next time he stormed and raged, and told me I had to depend on myself, that he had his hands full. Well, he had, and I had no business to blame him. The fault was my own, but I really did not know how to manage—I had very little practical knowledge, and no business training, so I borrowed money of my employer on the sly, fully intending to pay back every dollar, but I couldn't make ends meet. Things kept getting worse and worse, and I grew utterly miserable, knowing that discovery must come. It was actually a relief at first, though my father stormed and declared that he would never own me again. Mother cried herself sick, and the girls said I had disgraced the family forever. It seemed there was nothing to do with me but to shut me away from the world."

He paused, then resumed, in the same tone of bitter hopelessness; "But now I am free again; I have been wandering about for three weeks, trying to get work of any kind, and barely able to pick up enough to keep me alive. I had had scarcely a morsel for two days when I stopped to watch you sitting here on the porch."

"But," said Hester, "don't you mean to go back to your friends?"

"Never!—so long as I live!" was the fierce reply.

"You—you may be mistaken about your mother, at least. A mother loves through everything," pleaded Hester.

He shook his head. "Not now; not in this plight. If I should ever be successful and prosperous I might, in that case, make myself known to mother."

"Hester," he said, suddenly, turning to her, with a frank tone of good comradeship, which made her smile in a pleasant way, "I've had plenty to read, and plenty of time to think lately, and, I tell you, I've learned my lesson, and as sure as there is a God I mean to succeed."

"If you grow to be a good, earnest man, that will be success; besides, young man, there is no doubt about God and His love for each of us. Trust Him and obey Him, for He is certainly leading you. What do you propose to do?"

"To keep traveling on—working my way west—I ought to be on the road now," he said, straightening up; "and I certainly feel like a new man, thanks to your kindness."

"No," said Hester, detaining him,

"you are hardly able; wait till to-morrow, and you shall go."

He looked at her questioningly. She understood it and replied: "I am undisciplined mistress in this part of the house; nevertheless I will speak to Mrs. Walgrave. There is a little back room up here, where you must rest to-day and to-night. In the morning you may go."

The next morning Hester watched her tramp down the path and out the back gate as he disappeared with a good-sized lunch basket on his arm.

"Hester Sand," he had said as he took her hand, "you are the first mortal for many a month who has done a kind thing or spoken a kind word to me. I will never forget it, Hester; and if I live, and you live, you shall hear from me."

Years passed, as years do, leaving the impress of time and toil on Hester Sand. Of late she had been afflicted with rheumatism, and Mrs. Walgrave one day remarked to her daughter, who had grown into young ladyhood: "I'm afraid poor old Hester is not going to last much longer, and I don't see what we shall do without her, nor do I see what she is going to do without us."

"Oh, I suppose she must have saved up a good deal of money," was the careless reply.

"I doubt it; she has been too generous; what with that nephew's family running to her, her church affairs, and giving to everyone who touched her heart, I fear she has not enough to keep her decently comfortable even a few years."

That evening as Hester sat in her back stoop she saw the big Maltese pounce upon a little chicken. She started to her feet and down the steps, but upon the first step her ankle turned



and she fell heavily down the remaining four to the ground, where she lay moaning. The kitchen girl sprang to her assistance, and, finding her unable to rise, called to her mistress.

"Why, Hester! What is the matter? Are you hurt; can't you rise? Minnie, call Sam to come and help us," said Mrs. Walgrave, tenderly raising Hester's head to her knee.

She looked up at the sound of a quick step, expecting to see Sam, the coachman, but instead, a fine-looking man, hardly more than thirty, raised his hat to her, saying: "Good evening, Mrs. Walgrave."

He knelt immediately beside the prostrate figure, gently turned her face to him, while he asked with some solicitude: "Did you hurt yourself much, Hester? I saw her when she fell"—aside to Mrs. Walgrave. "Sprained your ankle, I'll bet a hat! I'm just in time to tender my professional skills. Hester, don't you know me?" with a bright look into her face.

Know him? She thought she did, and in spite of her suffering her heart bounded with pride. He saw it; he understood.

"We will just put her here in the porch for the present," he said to Mrs. Walgrave, "and now another chair, please, on which to rest her foot while I examine it," and he went briskly, even merrily, to work, Mrs. Walgrave wondering the while.

When Hester had been made comfortable in her room, her mistress, unable longer to control her curiosity, asked: "Hester, who is that fine-looking young man? I had no idea you owned so distinguished a looking relative."

"Oh, he is not related in any way; he is just an acquaintance, for whom I was once able to do a little kindness. Suppose he was about, and thought he'd come and see how I was getting on."

The next morning when the doctor called upon his patient he began cheerfully: "Well, Hester, I'm glad to see you so much better. I was in the nick of time, wasn't I? Changed slightly, though, since I was a tramp upon your mercy, some years ago, haven't I?"

She looked at him through prideful tears, as she replied: "I'm so glad; so glad; Mr.—Dr. Boran—but—but I didn't ever dream that this would happen."

"Nor I; not just this."

He dexterously unwrapped and rewrapped the hurt ankle, then he said, merrily: "Well, I think, with my assistance, you will be able to travel right away."

She looked up with a little gasp of surprise.

He continued earnestly: "Yes, Hester, I mean it. I've got a dear little home and plenty of work out where I live, and what is better, just one of the best of wives, who is waiting to give you a cordial welcome to a home with us, as long as you live."

Poor old Hester's heart bounded with grateful love. In all her life she had never known such a feeling of satisfied peace.

To-day, if you happen to pass a certain suburban residence in a certain western city, you may see on pleasant evenings, upon the front porch, a white-haired woman, her face shining with benignance. Not far away may sit the doctor and his wife, while close about the old lady's chair play two children, who delightedly call her "Grandma Sand."—Springfield Republican.

## THE FARMING WORLD.

### CHICKENS AND GARDEN.

Both May Be Maintained Profitably on the Same Premises.

It is out of season now to make a garden, but it is a good time, these pleasant fall days, to put a chicken proof fence around it.

The conflict between chickens and garden is an old one, and one long drawn out. Some people regard the two as inconsistent and will not attempt both. They either have chickens and no garden, or else garden and no chickens. Yet, it need not necessarily be so. Both chickens and garden may be maintained in a thriving condition on the same premises. Only a little judicious fencing is necessary, that's all.

Now, let us tell you what we consider the best garden fence to put up where there are chickens about. Go to work and set posts ten feet apart; stretch a smooth wire at the bottom, as low down as possible; then stretch a similar wire up just five feet from the bottom one. Then get some good two inch mesh wire poultry netting, and stretch it around the inclosure, tacking it to each post, and tying it to the two horizontal wires every six inches or one foot. The wire netting should be five feet wide, the same as the two wires referred to.

This sort of a fence will keep the chickens, both old and young, out of the garden, for the chickens always look up for something to afford a foothold before flying a fence, particularly so when flying into a place instead of flying out. The wire netting stretched on wires affords no inducements for flying, and so the fowl that looks up to it for a foothold sees none to speak of, and does not try the experiment.

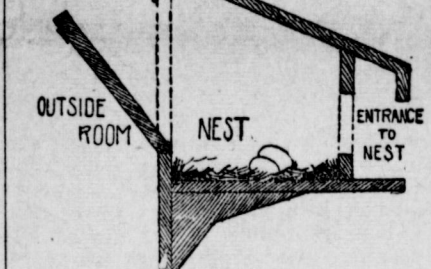
A fence of this sort and height named would hardly answer to fence or yard up poultry with, as the fowls being in a close place would naturally make more effort to get out than they would put forth to fly into a garden. Of course, when put up high enough, poultry netting is just the thing to yard fowls with.

The posts to such a fence should be at least a foot taller than the netting, and pointed at the top so as to afford no place for the chickens to alight in safety if they should try to fly the fence.—Southern Cultivator.

### NESTS FOR THE HENS.

An Arrangement Possessing a Number of Advantages.

The cut shows a plan for nest arrangement that possesses a number of advantages. A row of nests are made along a wall of the poultry house to which access can be had upon the



other side. The top of the nests slopes to keep the hens off and projects over the roof to keep the nest as dark inside as possible. A narrow alighting board is placed below the entrance, while a door lets down in the rear, by which the eggs can be gathered from the outside room. If the fowls can be fed and watered through the partition below this hinged door there will be very little need of entering the poultry house at all, since the small door that lets the fowls into their yards can be opened and closed from the outside room by a cord and pulley. Keeping the nests as dark as possible will prevent the hens from breaking and eating their eggs.—Farm and Home.

### The Hen as a Money Maker.

There is no poetry in our make-up, but when a pleasant truth is presented in pleasing language we can overlook the fanciful description and see the solid facts beneath. So in the following from the Fanciers' Review, the plain statement that there is money in keeping hens is dressed up: The best money-maker on the farm is the hen. She turns grass into greenbacks, grain into gold, and from the sand and gravel she coins silver. There is nothing else on the farm to compare with her. The horses and cattle are heavy consumers, and to get their value we must part with them, but not so with the hen. In her small way she is a gold mine on the face of the earth, a mill that grinds that which others overlook or refuse.

### A Small Fortune in Poultry.

An acre of ground may yield by poultry raising from one hundred to two or three hundred dollars; but the management has much to do with the produce and the profits. A bright, energetic man or woman can often-times bring about results that another would say were impossible. A certain Massachusetts farmer makes \$4,000 per annum from poultry, because he knows how to go about it. He makes it pay better than farming, and keeps his flocks on the land that used to feed his cattle.—Rural World.

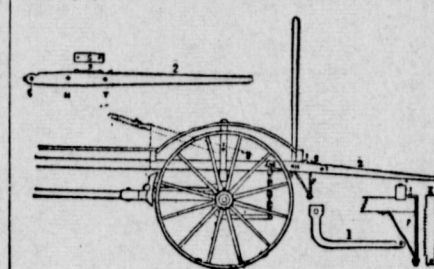
### Hint for Wheat Growers.

The best yields of wheat are on lands that have a grass crop in the rotation, especially of clover. The growing of wheat and corn in succession, with no change from them for a number of years, will lead to exhaustion unless fertilizers are applied in sufficient proportions to prevent loss of fertility. Grass, however, is a crop of itself, and also benefits the soil by shading it and by securing nitrogen from the atmosphere.

### SIMPLE WAGON BRAKE.

Its Inventor Considers it a Good and Useful Contrivance.

I have made a brake like the one illustrated, and it is such a good thing that I think it my duty to show it to others. The iron pieces can be made by any blacksmith. The wooden lever (2) should be made of some tough wood, about three inches at the thickest part, shaped down as shown, to one and one-fourth inches thick. The ratchet can be put on by means of bolts, one at Z and one at Y, which holds the rack pieces together. The chain should be ten or fifteen inches long, with an open link to shorten with if necessary. If you have not a chain suitable, you can use a piece of wood by boring several holes so as to bring it to the right place. The hole (H) in the wooden lever should be about ten or twelve inches from the end (E). Use a half-inch bolt to put



SIMPLE WAGON BRAKE.

it on with. Put a one-half-inch hardwood washer behind the lever and one in front of it. Put the chain on the wooden lever as marked; put on the iron lever (1), fasten the other end of the chain on it, and raise it up until the check blocks are just off the wheels, then hook up your chain by the open link until it is tight. Screw the little piece of iron (S) on the wooden lever with three-fourth-inch screws; bolts would be better. The iron lever goes on the rod across the hounds, as usual, except it is put upside down, and underneath the axle. When going with empty rack, the wooden lever can be taken off and bolted on to the wagon standard, as shown by dotted lines.

It can also be used for wagon with bed off or on, as with empty rack.—W. S. Kline, in Farm and Fireside.

### FRUIT IN TRANSIT.

Modern Methods Have Eliminated All Danger from Freezing.

A bulletin which has just been sent out by Prof. Mark W. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, gives the opinions gathered from many shippers of perishable products throughout the country in relation to the proper protection of fruits and vegetables from heat and cold during transportation. These men generally concur in the statement that the danger in transportation from freezing has been eliminated by modern methods. The so-called lined car, which has a partition of tongued and grooved boards at the sides and ends, placed so as to leave an air space of about four inches, answers for spring and autumn and during most winter weather, while the Eastman heating car in extreme weather has proved a perfect protection. Perishable goods can be shipped with safety in ordinary freight cars when the outside temperature is twenty degrees Fahrenheit, and in refrigerator cars when it is ten degrees. Fruit wrapped in heavy brown paper will endure fifteen degrees more cold than if it is not so wrapped. Dampness is very injurious, and products which are shipped in a dry condition can endure a much lower degree of temperature without injury than under moist conditions. It should always be remembered that the kind of packing which keeps out the cold will keep in the heat, so that there is often more danger from heating by process of decomposition than from injury by the cold. When a north wind is blowing on the prairie, cars which contain fruit are often covered with canvas on the north side. Oranges that have been frozen may be thawed without injury by putting them in cold water or in tight barrels immediately after arriving, allowing them to thaw out gradually. These are some of the points picked almost at random from what is altogether a most instructive circular.

### FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Each field is adapted to some special crop. Study the soil and the needs of the crop.

SWEET potatoes contain a large proportion of sugar, and are more fattening than corn. The smallest sizes are equal to the best for stock.

THE fruit market was not overstocked with choice fruit this year, and good prices were obtained despite the dull times and low wages.

If not already done it is now time to cut out all the old stalks among the raspberries and blackberries. Leave out three or four of the strongest of the new canes and treat the rest as weeds.

THE seed corn for next year cannot be too dry. Let the select ears remain on the stalks until the leaves turn yellow and the kernels are hard and dry; then hang the ears up in a dry place.

WHEN young and immature stock is used for breeding purposes year after year, and the older animals sold, there is a liability of loss of stamina. The best specimens are procured from matured parents.

### Money in Winter Eggs.

The practical farmer knows that there is more money in winter eggs than in those produced in summer. He likewise knows that if he allows the fowls to roost in open sheds and cold places and feeds nothing but corn he cannot secure a winter egg crop. He gets ahead of the average farmer by having good, warm houses, by feeding the very best grains for manufacturing eggs, by keeping the birds at work in scratching pens while the ground is covered with snow, by hatching his pullets in April and May and bringing them to profit at the right time.

### THE BERMUDA JAIL.

Picturesque Surroundings of the Island's Criminals.

Could a bad person, and not a very bad person; I wonder, get board in that cheerful jail, which behind its gray wall is a veranda-like structure, completely embowered in flowers and semi-tropical vines and plants, in the society of the gentle old keeper and his family, whose pretty central apartments give a domestic tone to the establishment? There is nothing to do there but to break stone all day, in the shade, with a small hammer, and to retire at night to a roomy cell which gives upon the veranda and commands a charming view of the harbor and St. David's island and the light and the tossing sea beyond. The cells are closed with wooden doors, which are locked at night. There are no watchers, there is no keeper but the one, and when the doors are locked at night everybody is supposed to go to bed and sleep in peace. The only improvement to be suggested is that the cell doors should be of glass, so that the inmate could better enjoy the lovely prospect.

There is a certain monotony about cracking this limestone for the roads with a hammer; but it does not seem to affect the spirits much, and women, as a rule, accomplish as much as the men. There must be a gentle influence about the place. A young but wicked mariner from the flagship Blake—at least he said he had deserted from that beautiful vessel of destruction—wrought very neatly in crevices and rags, and had decorated his cell with mottoes, indicating that he had had "A Happy New-Year," that he offered to his visitors "A Prisoner's Welcome," while he had worked into a rug of sacking on the floor the idea of "A Humble Home." It is considered wrong to do wrong in these islands, but punishment seems to be suited to the size of the territory. And they are all prisoners here in a way, all the fifteen thousand—voluntary, for the most part, though the opportunities of getting away are seldom and limited. Even the jailer must wait for the weekly steamer, and trust to a skillful pilot to take him outside the reefs.

Why should the convicts in the jail try to escape, when liberty only means a chance to sleep out doors for a night or two? And besides, at night all the other places on the islands may be shut! Why should not everybody on an island where positivism is not even known by name dwell together in peace and security? Is it, indeed, easy to go far astray under the winning care of the established church and the minatory guns of the fortresses, in a community where the agricultural aristocracy has to do mostly with the democratic potato and the plebeian onion, and the shops for dry goods and groceries are marks of social distinction; where labor, too much of it, is in a manner honorable; where the beloved parson changes himself the tether of his grazing cow before he goes to evening service; and the best liquor store is presided over by a stanch teetotaler?—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.

Their Only Chance. "Don't you think," asked the enthusiastic young minister, "that the time is near at hand when wars will be no more?"

"Goodness, no!" exclaimed old Mrs. Jason. "War's about the only chance the men folks has to show that they air really any use."—Indianapolis Journal.

### A Low Water Level.

In Rivers, Ponds, Wells, and other sources of drinking water threatens danger from malarial germs. This condition is usually found in the Fall, and it points to Hood's Sarsaparilla as a safeguard against attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood, and thus guards the system from all these perils. It creates an appetite and gives sound and robust health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures "I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla occasionally for the last three years. I have suffered from malaria fever for five years, and have tried many kinds of medicine, but found no relief till I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have all confidence in it, and believe it to be far superior to any other tonic." P. J. FITZGERALD, 121 Ninth St., So. Boston, Mass.

### Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

W. L. Douglas \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING. \$5. CORDOVAN. FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE. 3 SOLES. \$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN. EXTRA FINE. \$2.17 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. \$3.25 \$2.17. BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

### W. L. Douglas \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.

Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

### Ely's Cream Balm

QUICKLY CURES GOLD IN HEAD. Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY'S BALM, 51 Warren St., N. Y.

### NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

For all Sewing Machines. FRANKLIN GOODS ONLY. The Trade Supplied. Send for catalogue. Price list. BILLOCK MFG CO. 195 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. MAKE THIS PATENT every two years.

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# TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

## An Open Field.

If any one has an impression that communications to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo his ideas, he is mistaken.

Articles on any side of the question will always be welcome, so they are decent, well written, within reasonable limits and to the point, except that we do not discuss the tariff.

We will take our chances in the open field, and reconsider any proposition we can not fairly defend.

Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.

## ISSUES

**That Must Be Settled in the Near Future**  
--Inequalities of Taxation--The Income Tax and Its Relation to Production.

The question of taxation is one that nearly concerns every citizen. We sometimes hear the thoughtless remark, "He need not trouble himself about taxes, as he does not pay any." This is a mistake, the man who is so poor that he owns no taxable property is usually the most heavily taxed member of the community, in proportion to his ability to pay. He pays indirectly upon all that he consumes, while the bulk of all taxes comes from his labor and that of others similarly situated.

The income tax, now agitating the rich, meets with almost universal opposition from that class, who know that they will be required to contribute a portion of their unnecessary surplus to the support of the government and to the relief of the overburdened classes who have no income beyond a bare subsistence, and no means of escape from the onerous burdens they bear. No argument appeals so strongly to the average man as self-interest.

It is estimated that 30,000 persons have legal possession of one-half of the real and personal property in the United States and pay fifteen per cent. of the taxes, while 65,000,000 or more own the other half and pay eighty-five per cent. of the taxes. Allow the rule of self-interest, which almost universally prevails in parties, to settle this question by popular vote, and an honest observer can readily forecast the result. About all that could be said against this position is that it is suggested and biased by self-interest.

All convictions, and consequently all legislations, are based upon the idea of self-interest, and in a government of majority rule the will of the 65,000,000 must be enacted into law as against the will of the 30,000. The 65,000,000 include the entire producing class; the 30,000 are composed principally of the financiers, who never produced a dollar by honest labor in their lives, but by the use of accumulated wealth have procured legislation that enables them, through their art of financing, to appropriate all the proceeds of labor above the bare subsistence of the laborer--sufficient for him to exist upon and reproduce his kind.

Property, not poverty, should be made to pay the expenses of the government that protects it. Give us an economic system that will leave the wealth of the country in the possession of its creators and they will not complain at paying the expenses of that system; but while they labor constantly and economize rigidly only to see the proceeds of that labor and economy pass irrevocably into the possession of monopolies, combines and trusts, they would be dumb, driven cattle were they content, under such laws.

The stereotyped argument of those who oppose an income tax is that it is inquisitorial--that it pries into a man's private affairs and requires him to expose them to the world; or, in other words, it brings out the fact that the assessor places upon the tax list but a small part of these possessions. It is true that all taxation is inquisitorial except when evaded by means of perjury or bribery. The man who, after years of hard labor and frugality, with the aid of a building association, has secured a humble shelter for his wife and children, must submit to making oath to the value of his little belongings, and if the assessor is disposed to question his estimate, the assessor is authorized by law to invade the bedroom and kitchen and reappraise the cradle and the cook-stove, while the man with millions in his possession gives to the assessor in round numbers \$25,000 or \$50,000 as the notion takes him, and is not even asked to make oath to his self-evident false statement.

The assumption that incomes should pay all taxes is not untenable. Labor produced the capital that made incomes possible. That it has changed ownership by passing into the possession of the man with an income should not relieve it of the duties it owes to the power that protects it--Economist, in the Covington, Ky., "Extra."

(It seems to the editor that it would be better to tax the monopolies direct. --Ed.)

## Kuk!

Hon. Moses Keokuk, chief of the Sacs and Foxes, has just been cast in a suit against the treasurer of Lincoln county, O. T. Mr. Keokuk keeps a store and he declined to pay taxes on that store, on the ground that as an Indian he was exempt from taxation. The court decided that Indians are liable to pay taxes on personal property and improvements. We presume that Hon. Mose Keokuk believes in class taxation, and believes that he shouldn't be included in the tax-paying class. Such economic talent should not be wasted on Oklahoma.

## Paid for by Taxes.

Of most things which we are paid for making nowadays--carriages, cannon and the best thing we can hope for is that they may be useless and the net result of them, zero.--John Ruskin.

## THE PLATFORM

Adopted by the People's Party State Convention at Nashville, 1894.

(c.) We demand a graduated income tax.

(d.) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenue shall be limited to the necessary running expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

We demand the abolition of the internal revenue laws.

We believe that the will of a majority of the people should control on all local questions pertaining to the public welfare.

We demand the repeal of that part of the poll-tax law which makes the presentation of a poll-tax receipt a prerequisite to the right of every free citizen to cast untrammelled his vote in the ballot box.

We demand the repeal or modification of the Dorch law, which deprives thousands of taxpayers of limited education of the right of suffrage.

We demand that the revenue laws of the state be so changed that double taxation shall be eliminated.

(There are eight other planks, but they do not concern taxation.--Ed.)

## Taxing Improvements.

To the Editor of the Post Dispatch:

Public improvements increase the value of land only, and it is therefore only just that the owners of land should pay for the improvements, according to the benefits granted them by such improvements.

It should, however, not be forgotten that improvements made on any particular street increase land values, not only on that street, but also on the land adjacent in proportion to the nearness to such improvements.

This being the case, it is manifestly unjust to make the owners of abutting lots pay all the expenses for street improvements.

The Stone law, while in itself good, does not go far enough, and the few advantages it possesses are more than counterbalanced by the hardships it creates.

The case of the poor widow, who is to lose her home because she is unable to pay for the improvements made in front of her lot, is another proof of the fallacy and viciousness of our system of taxation. In the first place she had to pay to a private individual a certain amount for the privilege of exclusively occupying a fragment of God's foot-hold in order to be permitted to erect a roof over the heads of herself and children. Next she was taxed on every nail, board, brick, stone, shingle and on the mortar used in the construction of her home.

Furthermore, she paid individual taxes on her furniture, kitchen utensils, coal, clothes, washtubs, and on the poor woman's piano--the washboard--and on everything she eats, drinks and wears. Having gotten so far the assessor raised the assessment on the lot itself--although it is the same old lot--and then proceeds to tax her direct on all her earthly possessions.

Now, what is she and others in a similar plight going to do about it? Under present social conditions local option in taxation will disentangle the gordian knot.

Let the city be given the privilege to tax land values alone, land improvements alone or personal property alone, on any two or all three, as it may find best for the welfare of its citizens.

As most everybody is in favor of abolishing taxes on personalty, there remains to be taxed land and improvements only.

If it is just that a man's clothes, etc., should be exempt, it is also proper that other products of his labor should be exempt from taxation.

What a man produces is his as against the world, why then should we forcibly take a part of the product of his labor from him?

No man or set of men made the land--it was here before man was created. It has little or no value where population is scarce and little or no government expenses and public improvements are needed. But it is very valuable where population is dense and where, consequently, government expenses are high and public improvements an absolute necessity. Why, then, should we take private property for public expenses? Why not pay government expenses out of the fund provided for by nature?

"The way out" is to so amend our laws that only public property will be taken for public expenses. There will then be no shifting of taxes, no evictions and no robbing of poor widows and little children of the homes which have been paid for with the products of honest toil. UNCLE TOM.

## Taxes Pay Their Part.

By its monopolies, privileges, taxes and aggressions of all kinds, the state condemns millions of men, women and children to starvation, misery, despair and death. These are not tried and found guilty of anything; their punishment is inflicted without any formalities; they are innocent of wrong-doing. And it is this violation of equity and freedom which is responsible for the terrible condition of the masses of the innocent people--for their poverty, enforced idleness, vice and crime--that the bomb-throwers seek to punish.--Y., in "Liberty."

## What Incomes to Tax.

"The income of those who have command of the land, and, therefore, of all food."--John Rusker.

I suggest to the governments now engaged in the degrading work of begging for money a scheme by which they would be able to roll in wealth. Let them clap a tax on the luxuries. Laughter, for instance, is in no sense a necessity. A tax on laughter is the best embodiment conceivable of Adam Smith's canons of taxation. Does not Smith say that taxes should fall on the fortunate classes? Now, only the fortunate laugh. Ergo, taxes should be clapped on laughter.--Ex.

## IT BENEFITS THE MASSES.

Good Results of the Tariff Reduction Are Already Apparent.

It is an established fact that the tariff bill passed by the democratic congress has already proven to be a blessing to the poor people of the nation. It has reduced the prices of nearly all the necessities of life and we now have cheaper goods of many other kinds than we have had in many years before. One dollar will now buy from ten to twenty-five per cent. more than it would one year ago when the McKinley law became operative.

Prosperity is returning, business is reviving, wages are increasing and the cost of maintaining life and comfort is decreasing. What more can the American people want? This condition of affairs was brought about by the enactment of the Wilson bill. Although the new toll schedule will not go into effect until the 1st of January next, carpets are cheaper already, and every woman in the land will tell you that she can buy cheaper dress goods now than she has been able to do in a long time. We have cheaper tin, and this, of course, will lower the price of canned goods. We will have cheaper white lead, which will reduce the cost of paint; and the price of shoes will be lowered by the reduction in the costs of acids.

The new tariff bill has already affected fruit quotations, especially in the case of oranges and lemons. Every housewife in the country is interested in the subject of canned goods. They are used very extensively and are quite an item in the grocery bill. The tariff on canned vegetables has been reduced one-third in most instances, while the duty on tomatoes has been lowered from 45 to 20 per cent. This means that the prices of canned goods will be considerably below that paid now. The effect of the reduction of the tariff on butter, cheese and eggs is already apparent.

In October, 1893, the price of butter ranged from 17 1/2 cents for western

cents per square yard for similar goods.

Cotton prints under the new tariff have to pay duties ranging from 2 cents per square yard for the common kinds used to 4 1/2 cents per yard for the finest. The McKinley tariff on corresponding grades varied from 4 cents to 6 1/2 cents per square yard.

The duty on cotton thread in skeins, cops, trundles, etc., is reduced from 10 to 6 cents per pound and the imposts on spool cotton have also been lowered.

The imposts on spinning machinery have been reduced, and metal ties, which were taxed 2-10 cents per pound under the McKinley tariff, are now on the free list.

This is only the beginning of the good times that are surely and quickly coming. If the Wilson bill has had such a gratifying effect on the industries and prosperity of the country in the short time since its passage the people may expect a great deal more before the year is over, and may look forward to years of increasing good times and happiness.--Albany Argus.

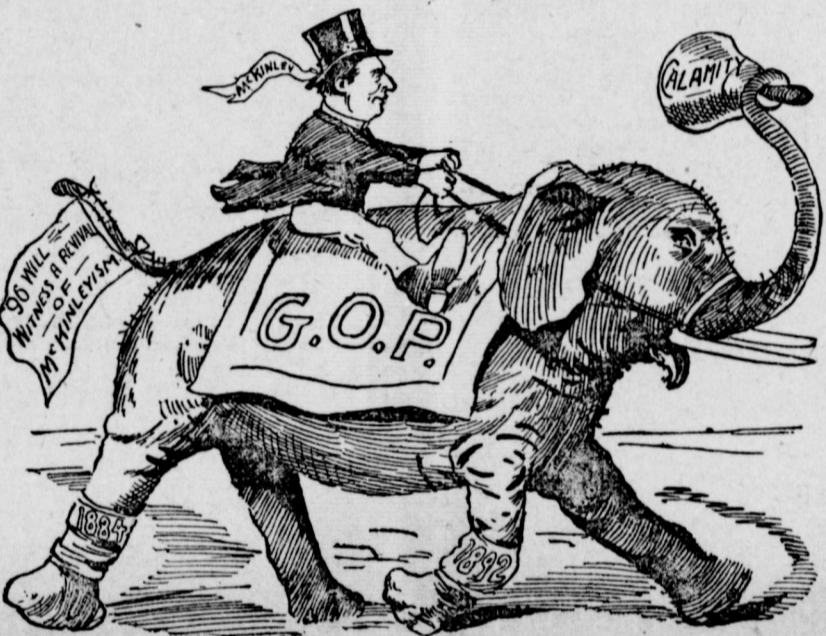
## DEMOCRATIC PRICES.

The Misleading Arguments of Free Trade Blatherers.

The democratic press has begun to inform the public that the Gormanized tariff monstrosity has cheapened the price of living.

They say that horses and carriages were never so cheap as they are at the present time. They declare that houses can be built cheaper than they could be under the McKinley law. You can buy European pictures, statuary, laces, silks and velvets, they continue, at less cost than they could be procured under the McKinley law. In fact, nearly everything made abroad which comes into competition with American products can be obtained, according to this authority, for less money than it could be when the republicans were in office.

If this is the fact, is it not remarkable that business does not at once re-



SOME MEN NEVER KNOW WHEN THEY ARE DEAD.

thirds to 30 cents for creamery state best. This year the prices range from 13 to 25 1/2 cents. Last year the poorest cheese was worth 9 1/2 cents and the best was quoted at 11 cents. This year the price of cheese ranges from 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents. For eggs the dealer paid last year from \$4 to \$4.50 per case, while this year for the same goods \$3.25 is the price.

The American can build a house much cheaper now than a year ago, for the prices of lumber and building materials have been materially lessened. The import duties on building stone of all kinds, except marble, have been reduced from 40 to 30 per cent. for dressed material, and lumber is practically free of duty. Already a big tumble in prices is noted and is most apparent in the cases of laths, shingles, clapboards and floorings.

In regard to binding twines and cordage, the Cordage Trade Journal has the following to say in reference to the new schedule for hemp, flax and jute:

"One effect of the new tariff is likely to be a period of depression for some manufacturers of jute. The placing of flax and hemp on the free list and the reduction of the duty on dressed flax and hemp cause a reduction in the selling prices of twines and yarns, which results in their use where jute has been used. In maintaining the duty on flax and hemp the government has placed them at a disadvantage compared with jute, which was in 1890 put on the free list. Jute was able to build up a business which was to last as long as the conditions lasted. Now that conditions have changed, jute must adjust itself to the changed conditions and build up a business in open and fair competition with the lower grades of hemp and flax. Already the hemp and flax manufacturers in this country are receiving orders that cause them to increase their production and, in some instances, to run their factories on full time. Jute manufacturers, on the other hand, report poor business, and some of them are reducing their output. In this case, at least, the abolition or reduction of the tariff is resulting in the use of better goods than had been previously used."

Sweeping reductions in the duties charged on imported silks were made by the new tariff, and all these favor the home manufacturer. Carved or combed silks now admitted to the country upon the payment of duties equal to 20 per cent. of the invoice value were taxed 50 cents per pound under the McKinley tariff. Just what this meant is shown by the official announcement that the McKinley tariff of 50 cents per pound amounted to 60 1/2 per cent. on the silk imported during 1893.

Retail dealers who fail to give their customers the benefit of the reductions in cotton cloths of all kinds will soon lose their trade. The prices demanded for almost every kind of manufactured cotton fabrics have slumped since the new tariff schedules went into effect.

On unbleached cottons the new tariff imposes duties ranging from 1 to 1 1/2 cents per square yard; under the McKinley tariff the cost of importation ranged from 2 to 4 1/2 cents per square yard.

The new tariff on the cheaper grades of bleached cotton goods varies from 1 to 1 1/2 cents per square yard, the McKinley tariff ranged from 3 1/2 to 3 1/2

cents per square yard for similar goods. The democratic press has begun to inform the public that the Gormanized tariff monstrosity has cheapened the price of living.

They say that horses and carriages were never so cheap as they are at the present time. They declare that houses can be built cheaper than they could be under the McKinley law. You can buy European pictures, statuary, laces, silks and velvets, they continue, at less cost than they could be procured under the McKinley law. In fact, nearly everything made abroad which comes into competition with American products can be obtained, according to this authority, for less money than it could be when the republicans were in office.

If this is the situation to-day, Democrats may declare that times are improving, and that the cost of the necessities of life has been cut down, but the merchant waits in vain for the promised customers, and the workman finds at the end of the week that his condition has not improved in spite of all the glowing promises which he finds in democratic newspapers and of which he hears from democratic stump speakers.

There is only one way by which business men and workmen can test this matter, and that is by their own experiences, not by the predictions and the promises of democratic scribes and pharisees.--Albany Journal.

## OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—Mr. McKinley forgot to promise the Louisiana lottery protection if it would vote his ticket.--Chicago Herald.

—We do not wish to alarm Gov. McKinley, but he'd better keep an eye on that man Reed.--Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

—It is strange that no republican orator has yet attributed those train robberies to the Wilson bill.--N. Y. World.

—From numerous republican organs we gather the information that prosperity has made the mistake of returning without the consent of the republican party.--N. Y. World.

—Steve Elkins is worrying the air and shivering the scenery with speeches against Wilson over in West Virginia. It is more than likely to do Wilson good. The folks know Steve Elkins there.--Chicago Times.

—"No duties should be levied for protection that are not needed for revenue," said Senator Sherman. McKinley has received few severer rebukes than this from democratic sources. It is evident that he is out of touch with all parties. McKinleyism is a dead duck.--St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## TRUSTS ARE SICK.

How Reduced Duties Have Affected the Borax and Steel Rail Trusts.

Trusts are not advancing prices since the new tariff bill became law like they did after the McKinley bill took effect. Many of them have already exhibited symptoms of weakness and some have been compelled to reduce prices. None of them, not even the sugar trust, look so strong and vigorous as formerly. They begin to look like trees a few months after they have been "girdled." Unfortunately, they have not been completely "girdled" by the removal of all protective duties, but the democratic party is not yet through with them.

The borax trust, which advanced prices 1 cent per pound four days after the McKinley bill became law, reduced prices 1 cent per pound, as soon as the new law reduced duties from 5 to 2 cents per pound. The reduction not being sufficient to prevent importations, the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of October 8 tells us that "a flying visit from the reputed head of the California syndicate resulted in instructions to the local representatives to reduce prices another 1/4 cent on October 1. Local refiners are meeting the cut, and a strong determination is expressed to keep foreign borax out of the market. That which has already been ordered cannot now, it is said, be sold here except at a loss."

Boracic acid that has been for a year or two held firmly at 13 to 13 1/2 cents now sells at 11 to 11 1/2 cents. This reduction exactly corresponds to the reduction of the duty.

The steel rail is another trust that is squirming under reduced duties. It is not true, as was reputed, that the combine has broken to pieces and that prices have declined from the prices which have ruled for several years, but it is true that prices will have to be lowered in certain sections to prevent importations. The Iron Age of September 27 says:

"Hitherto the duty on steel rails has been sufficiently high to relieve manufacturers from the apprehension of foreign competition in the trade of the gulf states. Prices have been fixed by internal influences, and have fluctuated according to the exigencies of domestic competition. They have yielded to some extent the past two years in sympathy with the decline in other iron and steel products, but the reduction has not been proportionately so great. Now, however, the recent cut in duties presents itself for earnest consideration as an element which may affect western prices at least. The McKinley act in 1890 reduced the rail duty from \$17 per gross ton to \$13.44, but the decline in the price of rails on this side of the Atlantic, which occurred subsequently, more than offset the reduction of duty. The new rate under the act of 1894 is \$7.84 per ton, which is \$5.60 per ton lower than the McKinley rate. This will enable steel rails to be laid down at gulf ports at a very low price. They are quoted now at \$3 5/8 f. o. b. shipping ports in England, which is equal to \$15.73. Adding the duty to this price, \$7.84, we obtain \$23.57, to which are to be added commission, insurance and freight which may bring the total cost to about \$25 at gulf ports, freight rates being very low on cotton steamers from English ports. The present price of American steel rails is \$25 at Chicago. Freight rates from Chicago to southern points at which steel rail deliveries should be made to compete with deliveries at gulf ports range from \$4 to \$6. It will be seen, therefore, that something must give way if the southern rail trade is to be retained by American manufacturers."

There is no good reason why all of the duty on steel rails should not be removed at the December session of the present congress. It serves no purpose except to put exorbitant profits into the trust coffers, to keep men idle and to increase the cost of transportation. Hon. Thomas L. Johnson, who is building a \$3,000,000 steel-rail mill near Cleveland, O., has declared that we would make more steel rails and employ more labor at higher wages if we had absolute free trade. Undoubtedly with the cheapest iron ore in the world the cost of making steel is less here than abroad. We can and should compete with all competitors not only in our own markets but in many foreign markets.

Take off all duties that support trusts!

## BUM INDUSTRIES.

Protection Paperizes and Prostitutes Our Industries--Glass and Woolen Industries Are Object Lessons.

Does protection foster industries and make them strong, healthy and independent? It does in the same way that saloons stimulate boys and make of them vigorous, self-reliant and prosperous men. Protection duties make bums and paupers amongst industries as alcohol stimulants make bums and paupers amongst men. Natural food and normal conditions are best in either case. Protection prostitutes industries by removing them from that free and unrestricted competition which is the best guarantee of a healthy growth and of independence. When foreign competition is cut off or restricted by tariff duties, a home industry can retain our "home markets" without any attempt to keep pace with improvement abroad. Hence it often happens that our protected manufacturers continue to use machinery and methods long since discarded abroad. In case our manufacturers use the most modern machinery they have only to band themselves together into trusts and combines to limit production and sustain prices. In either case consumers are deprived of the cheap products that result from free competition. Protection comes high, but we have had to have it for thirty years, at least so said a majority of our voters.

An instance or two will serve as object lessons as to the prostituting effects of protection. During the past three years both the National Glass Budget and the Commoner and Glassworker, the chief organs of the glassworkers of the country, have several times admitted editorially that but for

protection our glass industries would now be independent and fearless. They say that our natural opportunities for making glass are unrivalled, and that when natural gas (the best fuel for glass purposes) came as a God-send a few years ago, we should have gained full control not only of our own markets but of many foreign markets. This we should have done but that our glass industry had been so long pampered by protection. For example, our glass manufacturers are still using pot furnaces although it has been clearly demonstrated that tank furnaces (which have been in use for years in Belgium, Germany and France) are far superior. Protected by 100 per cent. duties from foreign, and by numerous trusts from internal competition, they have continued their old methods. Now that natural gas is becoming scarce and valuable the glass-workers are contemplating in sorrow the opportunities that protection has lost to us. Instead of being able to make all of our own glass and to control the markets of the world--thus furnishing steady employment for twice our present number of workers--the window glass trust is using such antiquated methods and maintaining such high prices, that one-third of our window glass is imported in spite of duties that average about 100 per cent.

The same effects are seen in the woolen industry--the next highest protected of the important industries. Protection has been a curse instead of a blessing. Soon after the election of 1892 the Wool and Cotton Reporter begged that duties on wools be lowered gradually so as to give manufacturers time to adopt improved machinery. It said that the 40 per cent. duties proposed by Mills, in 1888, might have given ample protection then, but that since the manufacturers had grown careless and slouchy under the extreme protection of McKinleyism, they could not stand a sudden reduction if it should go lower than 50 per cent.

This is a terrible indictment of the whole protective system. That it is true is vouched for by another great authority--the Dry Goods Economist--which said editorially on October 6:

"In our market report on woolen goods this week will be found some interesting facts showing the effect on the woolen industry of this country of the new tariff. The leaven of free wool has only just begun to work, but already important changes are becoming apparent. Prominent among these is the condition in which the manufacturers using antiquated and wasteful machinery find themselves placed. Under a tariff ranging at times as high as 175 per cent. it was possible to use these old rattletraps at a profit, and hence factories fitted with machinery of this class existed and were operated. Under the new conditions these factories will be closed, or if operated, will be fitted with machinery of the best and newest kind. It is only such that are now able to enter the field.

"Those mills which are at present most active and leading in the fight for preservation of the domestic woolen industry are operated by enterprising and clear-headed manufacturers, backed by ample capital and the best apparatus. These will have their hands full in competing with the gigantic organizations and magnificent plants of Europeans; but the success which has already accompanied the efforts of those manufacturers who have ceased reaping and addressed themselves to making the best of the new situation should encourage others who wish to stay in the business of manufacturing textiles to do the same.

"Manufacturers who bewail the destruction of the McKinley act are asking whether it is right to enact tariff laws which will only permit manufacturing plants of the latest equipment to operate with any chance of success. They tearfully inquire: What is to become of the factories equipped with the old fashioned machines? The answer is obvious: They must go to the rear with the stage coach and the pack horse. The fittest only will survive in the hot pace for the future, as they alone deserve to survive.

"The manufacturer who sees profit in the situation and uses his best endeavor to extract it is the one who will prosper in the future.

"The moderate and conciliatory spirit of the new tariff act in extending the exceedingly liberal rate of 50 per cent. on most wools should satisfy the manufacturer who is fully equipped in mill and brain, and the wise man will be that one who hastens to make the most of it while the opportunity is offered." BYRON W. HOLZ.

## A Protection Invention.

Mrs. Hogan--And why isn't the old mon-a-workin' now?

Mrs. Hogan--Workin'! It's an invention he is. He has got up a road scraper that does the work of fove min.

Mrs. Hogan--An' how minny min do it take to run it?

Mrs. Hogan--Six. It will be a great thing for givin' employment to the laborin' man.--Indianapolis Journal.

To which the editor of the Single Tax Courier adds: Protection gives employment the same way.

## The Day Is Over.

The day of mad protection is over in this country. McKinleyism will disappear as a dark and hideous blight from our statute books. The fight will go on in that steady and resistless pressure that will take one after another of the strongholds of privilege until all shall disappear before the advance of public opinion and public emancipation.--Representative William L. Wilson.

—The New Orleans Picayune (dem.) "candidly believes that Wilson will never be another bounty voted on any American product. Never was there a more unpopular measure with the masses of the American people than was the giving of a government bounty to the sugar-makers of Louisiana. It was contrary to all former usage, and it created universal dissatisfaction among the agriculturists of every part of the country."



**The Chase County Courant,**  
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher  
Issued every Thursday.

**DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.**

For Governor,  
**DAVID OVERMYER,**  
of Shawnee county.  
Lieutenant Governor,  
**SIDNEY G. COOKE,**  
of Dickinson county.  
Associate Justice,  
**J. D. MCLEVERTY,**  
of Bourbon county.  
Secretary of State,  
**E. J. HERNING,**  
of Sumner county.  
Attorney General,  
**JAMES M'KINSTREY,**  
of Reno county.  
Auditor,  
**W. E. BANKS,**  
of Russell county.  
Treasurer,  
**BARNEY LANTRY,**  
of Chase county.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
**MILES H. WYCKOFF,**  
of Atchison county.  
Congressman at Large,  
**JOSEPH G. LOWE,**  
of Washington county.  
For Congressman, 4th District,  
**T. J. O'NEILL,** of Osage county.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.**

For Representative,  
**J. L. COCHRAN.**  
For Clerk of the District Court,  
**A. LEHNHERR.**  
For Probate Judge,  
**S. E. YOEMAN.**  
For County Attorney,  
**J. T. BUTLER.**  
For County Superintendent,  
**GEO. SWAINHART.**  
For County Commissioner, 2d Dist.,  
**J. P. KUHLL.**

**FALLS TOWNSHIP TICKET.**

For Trustee,  
**WM. MARTIN, SR.**  
For Treasurers,  
**L. W. HILLBERT.**  
For Clerk,  
**L. M. SWOPE.**  
For Justices of the Peace,  
**C. W. WHITE.**  
For Constables,  
**W. C. HARVEY**  
and **M. A. RICHARDS.**

Vote the ticket headed by David Overmyer, and assist in electing good men to office.

Democrats, remember that you have the best ticket in the field, both county and State, and you should give it your most hearty support.

Democrats of Chase county, stand by your ticket, and even if you do not win you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your duty to conscience and your party.

One of the curious things is, how cheap Republicans could buy sugar under the operations of the McKinley law, and how cheap Democrats can buy it under the operations of the present law.

We know a great number who are Republicans and Populists who are going to vote for Hon. Dave Overmyer and T. J. O'Neil. To them we would say, just vote her straight boys, and you will feel lots better.

There is not a man on the Democratic ticket who is not good enough for us to vote for, and if we live until election day, and can, we will sure vote for them. Let all the Democrats in Kansas do the same and our State will no longer be in disgrace.

Here is the way to look at it: If the Populist want to defeat Merrill they should vote for Overmyer, and if the Republicans want to defeat Lewelling they should vote for Overmyer, because the Democrats want to defeat both Merrill and Lewelling, and they will vote for Overmyer.

The Democrats of the county have presented you a ticket that is not surpassed, composed of perfect gentlemen, amply qualified for the positions for which they have been nominated, and ask your support. Lay aside your prejudice and vote for these men—there are no better.

The passage of the law prohibiting the killing of quail has caused those birds to disappear in Harvey county, and brought another kind that are described as "hedge snipe." They look exactly like quail, taste like quail, and are often bought for quail. It is another case of "hop tea" and beer.—*Republican Exchange.*

And still prohibition does not prohibit.

A. Lehnher, the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the District Court, is an educated man; can speak the English, French and German languages; and is just such a man as often becomes necessary in the trial of cases in this Court, in interpreting what witnesses say; and, therefore, should be elected by a good sized majority.

On account of the serious illness of Mrs. Lantry, Capt. B. Lantry has been compelled to almost entirely abandon his canvass of the State; but he has won hundreds of friends wherever he has made one of his telling and characteristic speeches; and his friends in this county, irrespective of party, will give him a rousing majority in his home county.

A number of men who were once Democrats, but who are now most bitter Populists, assembled themselves together in Emporia on Tuesday of last week, and issued a manifesto to Democrats that, owing to certain conditions, they would advise the Democrats throughout the State to vote for Lewelling and his gang. The fellows who wrote the document were so ashamed of it after it was read to them in the convention that they would not even sign their names to it. As the election approaches this calamity outfit exhibit more and more of their meanness.

As time passes merchant after merchant announces that because "wool piece goods are lower than they have been for thirty years," he can sell fine clothing lower than he has ever sold them before. In view of this fact, we feel like warning our high tariff friends not to become cheap men by wearing cheap clothing; but, remembering the saying of Benjamin Harrison, that "a cheap coat makes a cheap man," and also that of the great apostle of high tariff, Wm. McKinley, that "cheap means nasty," and that "cheap and nasty go hand in hand," we hope our high tariff friends when passing the windows of merchants where cheap clothing, under the new tariff act, is displayed, will not be tempted to linger and gaze on the reduced prices so prominently displayed lest perchance they may be lured to purchase thereof, and thus be classed by the great lights of protection above quoted as cheap men. Rather let the honest protectionist when passing such places shut his eyes and trust in the Lord to lead him out of temptation.

**TO THE VOTERS OF CHASE COUNTY.**

Not having been able to see all the good people of Chase county, I take this means to inform all voters that, as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court, I am asking for your suffrage. In order to enable you to know my position on the questions of State and national importance, I desire to briefly define my views.

I believe that the laws of the land should be so framed that they enjoy the full respect and sanction of the masses.

The prohibition law is but a farce, and has not accomplished its desired ends or results. It has excluded the moderate drinking of a healthy glass of beer, and substituted in its stead most inferior grades of strongly alcoholic fabrications. This law has barred the Kansas farmer from profitably tilling his farm and hill-side with such crops as are best adapted to climate and soil, thus causing serious financial conditions and hardships at the fire-side. This law has created most alarming moral conditions that deserve the earnest consideration and condemnation of every patriotic Kansan. Deception and perjury are the direct result of this law. It minimizes the rights of the individual and maximizes the power of government, and as such functions and rights that never ought to be delegated to government.

I, therefore, believe in re-submitting this law to the people, as now after having tested its operations and consequences for 13 years, even the humblest voter will cast his verdict intelligently. Laws are made to meet existing conditions, and that naturally involves the necessary consequence that, when conditions change, the laws ought to be adjusted accordingly.

I believe that public sentiment is against the prohibitory law; many honest prohibitionists even acknowledge this fact; ergo, we should be willing to attain this public sentiment. If the verdict of the supreme will of the people is thus expressed and prohibition should carry again, I then believe in enforcing it vigorously.

I believe in temperance; and do honor any person that does not drink, but abhor any measure that devises a thumb-screw system to regulate our physical desires.

I believe in personal liberty and also in elevating a nation through the broad avenues of education, and not with the shackles and the knot.

I am opposed to woman suffrage. I believe in preserving the woman, that noble companion of man, to the sphere God has assigned to her—the fire-side—as a true mother, wife and daughter, to live, multiply and replenish the earth. I believe that woman possesses qualities superior to man in some respects, especially as the educator of the tender age of childhood.

I believe that woman has been chosen to represent the noble, virtuous, graceful qualities of mankind, and that she should not be dragged down into the slums and turmoils of politics; that her mission to smooth, to sooth, to alleviate and moderate the conditions of life is a dignified ordination of God Almighty.

I believe in woman enjoying special privileges, such as the right of alimony and the right of retaining, after marriage, all her individual property in her own name, because God has not equipped her with the faculties to bat-

tle against the elements of nature, like man can.

I believe in the fundamental principles of our constitution that guarantee us religious liberty, and condemn the actions of the infamous, un-American and in-human clique of A. P. A's.

I believe in coining all American silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1.

I believe in personal liberty, economical government and a faithful performance of official duties.

In true friendship, your humble servant,  
**A. LEHNHERR.**

**CONSISTENCY.**

EDITOR COURANT—I have learned that a paper is to be printed and circulated against me, signed by many women of this city, who are to influence their husbands to vote against me. The records of the Probate Court show that one hundred and twenty-seven of the women of this town, including Mrs. Morgan, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, signed petitions asking the Probate Judge to grant licenses to E. D. Replogle and Mr. Hilton, to sell all kinds of intoxicating liquors, it is signed by their husbands, as well. Wouldn't it be a good idea for the husbands to influence their wives to quit such business, and not drink, and these women know it, their husbands do, and the sworn evidence in my office shows it. Why I have to fight these petitions the women of this town insist that the selling shall go on. What next? "O Consistency, thou art a jewel."  
**F. P. COCHRAN,**  
Co. Attorney.

**QUARTERLY MEETING NOTICE.**

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church of Cottonwood Falls charge for this conference year, will be held in the M. E. church at Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday and Sunday, November 3d and 4th. On Saturday at 3 p. m., business meeting, a full attendance of the officers with reports is requested; at 7:30 p. m., preaching by Rev. A. McBirney; on Sabbath at 10 a. m., love feast, Presiding Elder, at 11 a. m., preaching by Presiding Elder, followed by sacramental services, at 7 p. m., preaching by the Pastor. All are cordially invited to attend these services.  
**THOS. LIDZY,** Pastor.

**DEMOCRATIC RALLY.**

The Democrats of Chase county will hold a grand rally at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, Kans., at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, November 3, 1894, to discuss the issues of the day. Hon. Jos. G. Lowe, J. M. McCown, Barney Lantry, J. L. Cochran, and others will address the meeting. The Strong City Brass Band will be in attendance and furnish good music. Everybody come.

**LETTER LIST.**

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Oct. 31, 1894:  
Frank Hungerford,  
Wm. McKee (2),  
W. M. McKee,  
Chas. Richard.  
All the above remaining uncalled for, November 14, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.  
**W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.**

**Election Proclamation.**

State of Kansas, ss.  
County of Chase, ss.  
The State of Kansas, to whom all these presents shall come, greeting:  
Know ye, that undersigned, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do, by this proclamation, give public notice that

On Tuesday succeeding the First Monday in November, A. D. 1894, there will be held a General Election, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit:

- One Associate Justice,
  - One Lieutenant Governor,
  - One Secretary of State,
  - One State Treasurer,
  - One State Auditor,
  - One Superintendent of Public Instruction,
  - One Congressman at large,
  - One Congressman for 4th District,
  - One Representative for 1st District,
  - One Clerk of the District Court,
  - One Probate Judge,
  - One County Attorney,
  - One County Superintendent of Schools,
  - One County Commissioner, 2d District,
  - And a full complement of Township officers throughout the county, and to fill any vacancies.
- Also to vote on a certain constitutional amendment.
- And votes of electors for said officers will be cast at the polls for each election district in said county.
- In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office at Cottonwood Falls, in said county, this 2d day of October, 1894.  
**J. H. MURDOCK,**  
Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.

**ROAD NOTICE.**

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.  
COUNTY OF CHASE, ss.  
OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 3, 1894.  
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of July, 1894, a petition, signed by T. Rector and fourteen others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and State at said office, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

To cause to be vacated that part of the county line road lying between sections thirty-two (32) in township twenty-two (22) of range eight (8) or near said line and section five (5) in township twenty-three (23) range eight (8) in Butler county, Kansas.

Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Chas. Deering, Sr., W. F. Dunlap and John Nichol as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement in Matfield Township on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1894, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

Now on this 1st day of October, 1894, Board being in regular session, find that said road had not been viewed. Appointed the same viewers, viz:

Chas. Deering, Sr., W. F. Dunlap and John Nichol as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement in Matfield township, on Thursday, November 22, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the board of county commissioners.  
**M. K. HARMAN,**  
County Clerk.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.**

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS Nos. 1 and 2.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Kansas: two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof, concurring thereon.

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval, or rejection, namely: That section one, article five of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended so that the same shall read as follows: "Section 1. Every person of the age of 21 years and upwards belonging to the following classes, who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which she or he offers to vote, at least 30 days next preceding such election shall be deemed a qualified elector, viz: citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization."

SECTION 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election of the representatives to the legislature in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, for their approval, or rejection; those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the suffrage amendment to the constitution;" those voting against the same shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the suffrage amendment to the constitution;" and such votes taken, counted, canvassed and returns made thereof, in the same manner and in all respects as provided for by law, in the case of the election of representatives to the legislature.

SECTION 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the senate, January 16, 1893, and passed that body, February 8, 1893.  
**FRANCIS DANIELS,** President of Senate.  
**W. L. BROWN,** Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House March 1, 1893.  
**GEO. L. DOUGLASS,** Speaker of House.  
**FRANK L. BROWN,** Chief Clerk of House.  
Approved March 6, 1893, 2:50 P. M.  
**D. LEWELLING,** Governor.

STATE OF KANSAS,  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.  
I, R. S. Osborn, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 15, 1893.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.  
Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1894.  
**R. S. OSBORN,** Secretary of State.

**UP TO THIS DATE.**

This season we have sold more ladies and children's CLOAKS, than ever before in the same time.

We think our prices and the styles must be right or we wouldn't sell them.

Come in and see them.

**GEO. B. CARSON**

Cottonwood Falls.

**BOOKS & FREE**

For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps.

**POPULAR NOVELS**

BY POPULAR AUTHORS.

We have secured from one of the largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world. Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition. Send us a one cent stamp, write your address plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you make your own selection.

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Fairport, N. Y.

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**JOSEPH C. WATERS**  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas.  
(Postoffice box 435) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

**THOS. H. GRISHAM, E. Y. GREEN**  
**GRISHAM & GREEN,**  
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

Office over the Chase County National Bank.  
**COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.**

**F. P. COCHRAN,**  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts.

**J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'**  
Chase County Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.—AND LOANS MONEY.—  
**COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.**

**Ripans Tabules.**

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION. — TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A DISORDERED LIVER. — TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING. — TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH. — TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

**One Gives Relief.**

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

**McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.**

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.

They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill.

**SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.**


**W. H. HOLSINGER,**  
DEALER IN



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


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**STAR BARBER SHOP,**  
Leader Building,  
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



**JOHN DOERING,**  
Tonsorial Artist.

**WE CLUB WITH**



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FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL.

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY.

IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.

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225 W. 12th St., Chicago.

**DENTIST.**

**S. E. NORTINGTON,**  
of Emporia, will be at his branch office at Cottonwood Falls, on the first and third Thursdays of each month, for the practice of his profession. Does bridge and crown work. Teeth extracted without pain.

**PHYSICIANS.**

**F. JOHNSON, M. D.,**  
CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.  
Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

**DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.**  
Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that F. P. Cochran has filed his nomination papers with the County Clerk, as an Independent candidate for the office of County Attorney, at the ensuing election, and that he will stay on the track until the polls close, unless sooner shot, hung, kidnapped or white-capped, and that he respectfully solicits the suffrage of the voters, for this office, and wishes taxpayers to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

**THIS PAPER** is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertisers' Union Agency of Messrs. **W. AYER & SON,** our authorized agents.



# CHASE COUNTY OFFICIAL BALLOT---ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

## REPUBLICAN.

Electors will make a cross-mark, thus (X) in the square at the left of the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.

<input type="checkbox"/>	For Governor, <b>E. N. MORRILL</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Lieutenant Governor, <b>JAS. A. TROUTMAN</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Secretary of State, <b>W. C. EDWARDS</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Auditor of State, <b>GEORGE E. COLE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Treasurer of State, <b>OTIS L. ATHERTON</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Attorney General, <b>F. B. DAWES</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For State Supt. of Public Instruction, <b>E. STANLEY</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Associate Justice of Supreme Court, <b>W. A. JOHNSTON</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Congressman at Large, <b>R. W. BLUE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Congressman 4th Cong. Dist., <b>CHARLES CURTIS</b>

### CHASE COUNTY TICKET

<input type="checkbox"/>	For Representative 55th Rep. Dist., <b>R. H. CHANDLER</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Probate Judge, <b>MATT. McDONALD</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Clerk of the District Court, <b>C. E. HOUSTON</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For County Attorney, <b>E. L. ROBINSON</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For County Superintendent, <b>T. G. ALLEN</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Commissioner, 2d District, <b>C. I. MAULE</b>

<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	Proposed (Suffrage) Amendment to the Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	

## DEMOCRATIC.

Electors will make a cross-mark, thus (X) in the square at the left of the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.

<input type="checkbox"/>	For Governor, <b>DAVID OVERMYER</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Lieutenant Governor, <b>SIDNEY G. COOKE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Secretary of State, <b>E. J. HERNING</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Auditor of State, <b>W. E. BANKS</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Treasurer of State, <b>BARNEY LANTRY</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Attorney General, <b>JAMES McKINSTRY</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For State Supt. of Public Instruction, <b>M. H. WYCKOFF</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Associate Justice of Supreme Court, <b>J. D. McCLEVERTY</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Congressman at Large, <b>JOSEPH G. LOWE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Congressman, 4th Cong. Dist., <b>THOMAS J. O'NEIL</b>

### CHASE COUNTY TICKET

<input type="checkbox"/>	For Representative, 55th Rep. Dist., <b>J. L. COCHRAN</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Probate Judge, <b>S. E. YEOMAN,</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Clerk of the District Court, <b>A. LENHERR</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For County Attorney, <b>J. T. BUTLER</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For County Superintendent, <b>GEO. SWAINHART</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Commissioner, 2d District, <b>J. P. KUHL</b>

<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	Proposed (Suffrage) Amendment to the Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	

## PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Electors will make a cross-mark, thus (X) in the square at the left of the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.

<input type="checkbox"/>	For Governor, <b>L. D. LEWELLING</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Lieutenant Governor, <b>D. I. FURBECK</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Secretary of State, <b>J. W. AMIS</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Auditor of State, <b>VAN B. PRATHER</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Treasurer of State, <b>W. H. BIDDLE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Attorney General, <b>JOHN T. LITTLE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For State Supt. of Public Instruction, <b>H. N. GAINES</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Associate Justice of Supreme Court, <b>GEO. W. CLARK</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Congressman at Large, <b>W. A. HARRIS</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Congressman, 4th Cong. Dist., <b>S. M. SCOTT</b>

### CHASE COUNTY POPULIST TICKET

Electors will make a cross-mark, thus (X) in the square at the left of the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.

<input type="checkbox"/>	For Representative, 55th Rep. Dist., <b>P. B. McCABE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Probate Judge, <b>W. G. McCANDLESS</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Clerk of the District Court, <b>J. E. PERRY</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For County Attorney, <b>J. H. SHERIDAN</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For County Superintendent, <b>SADIE GRISHAM</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Commissioner, 2d District, <b>W. L. WOOD</b>

<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	Proposed (Suffrage) Amendment to the Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	

## PROHIBITION.

Electors will make a cross-mark, thus (X) in the square at the left of the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.

<input type="checkbox"/>	For Governor, <b>I. O. PICKERING</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Lieutenant Governor, <b>H. F. DOUTHART</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Secretary of State, <b>J. N. HOWARD</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Auditor of State, <b>J. P. PERKINS</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Treasurer of State, <b>JAMES MURRAY</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Attorney General, <b>M. V. B. BENNETT</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For State Supt. of Public Instruction, <b>MRS. A. ALLISON</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Associate Justice of Supreme Court, <b>J. R. SILVER</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Congressman at Large, <b>MAJOR FRANK HOLSINGER</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Congressman, 4th Cong. Dist., <b>E. LEONARDSON</b>

### CHASE COUNTY TICKET

<input type="checkbox"/>	For Representative, 55th Rep. District,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Probate Judge,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Clerk of the District Court,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For County Attorney,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For County Superintendent,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Commissioner, Second District,

<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	Proposed (Suffrage) Amendment to the Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	

## INDEPENDENT.

Electors will make a cross-mark, thus (X) in the square at the left of the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.

<input type="checkbox"/>	For Governor,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Lieutenant Governor,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Secretary of State,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Auditor of State,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Treasurer of State,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Attorney General,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For State Supt. of Public Instruction,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Associate Justice of Supreme Court,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Congressman at Large,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Congressman, 4th Cong. District,

### CHASE COUNTY TICKET

<input type="checkbox"/>	For Representative, 55th Rep. Dist.
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Probate Judge,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Clerk of the District Court,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For County Attorney, <b>F. P. COCHRAN</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	For County Superintendent,
<input type="checkbox"/>	For Commissioner, Second District,

<input type="checkbox"/>	YES	Proposed (Suffrage) Amendment to the Constitution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	

For Sale or Trade—A ten room residence, conveniently located to business, with good well, and cistern in kitchen, good cellar, and storm cave, closets, etc. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A good hotel furnished throughout, doing a good business, centrally located, opposite Court house, with a good stable; price \$6,000; \$2,000 down, balance on easy payments. Inquire at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for \$850; \$450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Eldorado P. O., Kansas.

Ed. Burch has received the sad news that his brother, Charles Burch, formerly of this city, died, at his home, in California, on Oct. 5, of paralysis, having been stricken down the day previous. He was thirty years old, and leaves a wife and several children.

Mr. Richard Cuthbert and bride, whose marriage we announced week before last, arrived home, last Monday, from the east. Mr. Cuthbert is one of Chase county's most prominent citizens, and Mrs. Cuthbert is the mother of Mr. D. F. Dickey, a former Chase county resident, and also the mother of Mrs. M. W. Heald, of this city. The COURANT, with this community, joins in wishing them all joy, happiness and a long life.

### THE WOMEN'S PROTEST.

#### To the Voters of Chase County.

We, law-abiding and law-respecting women of Chase county, believing that the election of F. P. Cochran for County Attorney is a menace to the good order and law observance of this county, respectfully ask the voters to refuse him their support at the polls.

#### STRONG CITY AND VICINITY:

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Mrs J H Cunningham  | Mrs B F Mealey   |
| " Laura Raleigh     | " Carrie Wiley   |
| " McGinley          | " Dr. Hottell    |
| " Mary E Mills      | " Lou G Erew     |
| " Hannah Denison    | " John Lewis     |
| " J Robertson       | " G Robert       |
| " Mary E Simpson    | " Nellie Biss    |
| " W Wilson          | " Than Brown     |
| " R V Dougherty     | " K T Brown      |
| Nellie Robertson    | Blanche Simpson  |
| Anna Shaw           | Lillie Shaw      |
| Elsie Drawbaugh     | Jennie Drawbaugh |
| Emma Thompson       | Flora Shaw       |
| Cora Johnson        |                  |
| Lida Murray         | Agnes Rickey     |
| Mrs Lizzie Dunlap   | Mrs M Goudie     |
| " L N White         | " S Dary         |
| " Lizzie Williams   | " Mary Hilton    |
| " Alice Lee         | " Annie Adare    |
| " Bertha Hubert     | " Belle Williams |
| " Clara Harvey      | " Florence Secoy |
| " M E Dugan         | " Ella Davison   |
| " George Misney     | " Adine Barber   |
| " J I Lley          | " L M McLean     |
| " Lillie M Williams | " H L Ricards    |
| " C W Trowbridge    | " Chas W White   |
| " B A Wesley        | " Ollie Hughes   |
| " P P Dodge         | " Milinda Clay   |
| Anna Kraft          |                  |

#### MATFIELD GREEN AND VICINITY:

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| Mrs M Mitchell | Mrs E M Rogler   |
| " A Bocock     | " Jones          |
| " Naylor       | " M Hicks        |
| " M E Nash     | " Anna Largent   |
| " S E Fincher  | " Luella Perkins |
| M L Shaw       | Ella Suedegar    |
| I C Richards   | W M Cameron      |
| Janet Rogler   | Jennie L Poor    |
| Annie Bocock   | Etta Oles        |
| H Baker        | T E Herring      |
| M A Herring    | Emma Jones       |
| Mrs Nichols    | Josie E Bocock   |

#### CEDAR POINT AND VICINITY:

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Mrs E V Scriber      | Mrs B L Emerson     |
| " L V Ward           | Miss C E Grison     |
| " S J Self           | Mrs S V Whitlock    |
| " H Cassidy          | " Florence Bashor   |
| " Estella Osmond     | " E A Vandevanter   |
| " Mary Stringer      | " Jane Smith        |
| " H M Hallock        | " Lucy Osman        |
| " M Gulliford        | " Miss F A Schimpff |
| " E W Puckston       | " Esther Prensant   |
| " F E Devolle        | " Belle Harbour     |
| " Rev McKenzie       | " Belle Stringer    |
| " L C Gause          | " Maig't Scriber    |
| " E E Holcomb        | Mrs Julia Huston    |
| " S L Homer          | " Luetta R Holmes   |
| " W S Osman          | " M A Seaman        |
| " F W Byram          | Miss F A Thomas     |
| " Sue Saxton         | " M M Swengel       |
| " L Pinkston         | " Susie Ewing       |
| " H A Ewing          | " Mary Pinkston     |
| M A Sayre            | Mrs M Heckendorn    |
| R M Hartman          | " L Weston          |
| Birdie L Barnes      | " Mary Barnes       |
| Elizabeth Griffith   | " Emma A Riggs      |
| Mrs Louisa E Topping |                     |

#### COTTONWOOD FALLS AND VICINITY:

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mrs J Rockwood    | Mrs S P Young     |
| " E W Tanner      | " S A Doolittle   |
| " J P Kuhl        | " H S Lincoln     |
| " W A Morgan      | " J M Tuttle      |
| " S J Watson      | " M A White       |
| " H D Burcham     | " M E Sablett     |
| " M E Burch       | " A M Clark       |
| " Dennis Madden   | " Lena Plumbert   |
| " Anna Stone      | " J M Kerr        |
| " E L Holmes      | " B F Whitam      |
| " W S Lutes       | " J S Stanley     |
| " Mary Hazel      | " J H Mercer      |
| " S S Smith       | " Eliza Harvey    |
| " S A Breeze      | " G W Estes       |
| " H L Gillett     | " M J Palmer      |
| " E D Replogle    | " Grace Baldwin   |
| " Will McNeoe     | " J A Grosse      |
| " Cathie Howard   | " C L Dodge       |
| " B F Grover      | " J E Kellogg     |
| " M E Kellogg     | " Ella Doering    |
| " Joseph Gray     | " Jas McNoe       |
| " B S Arnold      | " Jennie Lawrence |
| " Rida Winters    | " D Groundwater   |
| " C E Clark       | " W J Arkinson    |
| " C B Winters     | " Agnes Blades    |
| " M E Dasher      | " W G Hait        |
| " S J Evans       | " J Braze         |
| " O M Ellis       | " John Shofe, Sr  |
| " Nancy M Swank   | " W H Spencer     |
| " O J Hager       | " Mackenzie       |
| " W G Patten      | " Allie Moore     |
| " M E Hoote       | " Charba Massey   |
| " Alice Wyley     | " Miles Smith     |
| " E A Raymer      | " E A Cooner      |
| " L A Lowther     | " Elmer Johnson   |
| " C L Cunnaway    | " H P Coe         |
| " E J Palmer      | " L D Breeze      |
| " W E Chesney     | " W W Sanders     |
| " Geo Carson      | " B Hackett       |
| " E Esritt        | " J B Davis       |
| " Ed Williams     | " N A Richards    |
| " B McMillen      | " J S Kinne       |
| " E P Grogan      | " Aaron Jones     |
| " Frederick Holtz | " Sarah Ward      |
| " Carrie Breeze   | " R M Pugh        |
| Miss Fannie Ward  | Miss Alma Holtz   |
| " Luella Pugh     | " Belle Sanders   |
| " Mattie Upton    | " Sallie Potts    |
| " H Edith Gray    | " Marietta Hazel  |
| " Julia Allen     | " Carrie Dodge    |
| " Lottie Patten   | " L A Lyon        |

I hereby certify that the above is a list of all the nominations made, as provided by law, to be voted for by the electors of Chase county, Kansas, at a general election to be held in said county on Tuesday, November 6, 1894, prepared from the nomination papers on file in my office, and certified to me by the Secretary of State of Kansas, and arranged, as near as possible, in the form in which they will appear upon the regular ballot.

M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

**The Chase County Courant.**  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.  
THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1894  
W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.  
"No fear shall awe, no favor sway;  
How to the line, lest he chips fall where they may."  
Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00, for six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.  
VOTERS, ATTENTION:  
We give up much of our space, this week, in publishing the "official ballot," to be voted, next Tuesday. No reason exists why any mistakes should be made in voting. Each of the tickets is under the heading of its own party name. When a Democrat goes into the booth to mark his ballot he can easily find his party ticket, and he will then make an X in the square at the left of and on a line with the name of the candidate he wants to vote for, thus [X]. Don't scratch any name whatever. [X] here indicated, at the left of the name of the candidate of your choice; and, in voting on the constitutional amendment proposition, which will be found at the bottom of each party ticket, if you want to vote against the amendment, put a cross in the square to the left of the word "NO."

**LOCAL SHORT STOPS.**  
Miss Tot Cartter is at home, from school.  
W. P. Martin came up Tuesday, from Texas.  
F. P. Cochran was down to Topeka Tuesday, on business.  
A team and phaeton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House. jc28 tf  
Frank Daub, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.  
First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.  
Last night being Halloween, the usual amount of deprecations were done.  
Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURANT office.  
Wm. Lawrence Watson has moved from McPherson, and into the Frisby house.  
The November term of the District Court will begin the day after the election.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Alford and A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, were at Emporia, yesterday.  
W. H. McMorris, of Strong City, has gone to Davenport, N. Y., for a winter's visit.  
Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green.  
Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, visited, friends and relatives at Strong City, last week.

You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city.  
Steve Adare and Chet Wotring, of Strong City, were down in the Indian Territory, last week.  
Mrs. F. P. Cochran and son, Sidney, returned home, Monday morning, from their visit at Mulvane.  
FOR SALE.—A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bone-well, at the Eureka House, this city.  
Michael Norton, of El Reno, Oklahoma, arrived here, yesterday morning, on a visit to friends and relatives.  
Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.  
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Crestler, of Lyons, Rice county, were here, on a visit, start back home, this morning, by wagon.  
If you want your best girl to have some most delicious ice cream, take her to E. F. Banerle's Ice Cream Parlor.  
If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. jr20tf  
Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hutcheson and son, of Coats, Pratt county, are visiting at the parents of Mrs. Hutcheson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kerr.  
Go to the Star Meat Market, one door south of Holsinger's hardware store, for all kinds of sausages, dressed chickens, fresh and salt meats.  
JOHN ENGLE, Prop.

Miss Bertie Rettiger, of Strong City, who was undergoing treatment at Kansas City, during the last month, for cancer, returned home, last week.  
B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and see.  
Next Thursday will be election day, and every Democrat should do his duty by voting for his ticket and against the proposed constitutional amendment.  
Mrs. D. H. McGinley is lying seriously ill, at her home in this city. She is being attended by her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Hottle, of Emporia.—Strong City Derrick.  
The ladies of the M. E. Church will have a dinner on election day, in the dining room of the Central Hotel. Everybody invited irrespective of politics. Price, 25 cents.  
The Democratic meetings held in this county are, invariably, largely attended, and the enthusiasm manifested indicates an increased Democratic vote at this coming election.  
The Democratic candidates on the county ticket will speak, to-night, at Cedar Point; to-morrow (Friday) night, at Strong City, and Saturday night, at Clements. Turn out and hear them.  
Since the last issue of the COURANT we have received, in subscription therefor, 50 cents from Miss Minnie Ellis, \$2, from Mike Norton and 75 cents from Mrs. Lucy E. Crawford; total, \$3 25.

J. P. Kuhl is a man eminently well qualified for County Commissioner; a man who will work for the interests of the taxpayers; and should be elected, the people of this county will never regret it.  
The Ladies Society of St. Anthony's church, Strong City, will give an excellent dinner and supper in that city, on election day, Tuesday, November 6, in the Lantry building, south of the railroad track, nearly opposite City Hall.  
People owing us on subscription can pay the same in chickens, potatoes, wood, oats, corn, apples, hogs, cattle or horses, in fact, in almost anything to be found on a farm. Bring in your share the first time you come to town.  
Robert McCrumm, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his brother, John McCrumm, of Wheeling, W. Va., and brother-in-law, T. M. Garvin, associate editor of the Ohio Valley Farmer.  
Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw this advertisement.  
D. A. Ellsworth came up from Emporia, on Thursday, to visit relatives and friends. This being the anniversary of his mother's death, his mission here, that day, was mainly to decorate her grave with sweet flowers.—Strong City Derrick.



## THE OLD FARM HERD.

I'm dreaming in the twilight  
With the breezes hushed or low,  
How thro' the grass the old farm herd  
Came lowing long ago:  
Come thick, thick, thick  
Went the bells across the loam;  
Despite the ne'er forgotten past  
Their music comes to me.  
I hear it in the twilight soft,  
I hear it in the morn;  
It seems to stir with gentle sound  
The blades of golden corn;  
And looking back o'er lifetime's track,  
O'er valley, grove and town,  
I see the cattle coming home  
Across the meadow brown.  
I see the toss of "Browne's" head,  
And "Molly's" silky dress,  
And in the lead, with stately pride,  
Is walking snowy "Dess";  
And yonder from the winding path,  
Beloved in childhood's days,  
To pluck a tempting clover leaf  
A moment "Flossie" strays.  
I see them coming up the lane  
Beneath the early stars,  
And merry "Dess" with milking pail  
Is waiting at the bars;  
In dreams I see her rosy cheeks—  
A buxom lass was she;  
She wore a gallant sailor boy  
Who for her left the sea.

Though fifty years have passed away  
Beneath the azure dome,  
Since o'er the meadow fresh and brown  
The lowing herd came home,  
I hear the music of the bells,  
And oft in dreams I see  
The favorites, whose swinging gait  
So oft enraptured me.

And while to-day alone I sit  
Above the meadow's green,  
That in their coolness stretch afar  
Beyond this dreary town;  
Methinks I see the dear old herd  
Which, when the sun was low,  
With "Dess" to lead, filed across  
The meadows long ago.

—T. C. Harbaugh, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

## THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A.

Author of "Miser Healdley's Secret," "Madeline Fawer," "By Whose Hand," "Isa," &c. &c.

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### CHAPTER XIX.

Her heart beating high with strangely mingled emotions, Mary tore the envelope open:

"Dear Mary—I am very miserable. I have broken my promise to you about stopping to face out the trouble; but that is not the worst. I wish now with all my heart that I had taken your advice; but there—I cannot tell you all that has happened. Some day I will be going away either to America or Australia. I cannot stay in the country after what has happened; but I must see you if I can before I go. Can you forgive me enough to come and meet me? I am here in Manchester, living at 19 Bolton street. Will you come and meet me, if only for the last time before I go? I am utterly wretched. I want to know that you can forgive me, and I want to hear it from your own lips. Then I can go across the sea with a lighter heart. Come Tuesday. I'll meet all the chief trains that you can come by at Exchange station. Do come. Tom."

"Across the sea!" That was the sentence which at first held her, and the thought of it stabbed the poor girl to the heart. She sat for a minute or two perfectly still in dumb misery. "Across the sea!"—he to ill out his life in one world; she to live in another—a life of work, hopeless, wearying, void of love.

After a time she read the letter again, and the second reading was not so fruitless of emotion. Her reasoning faculties were less deadened by her feelings; and she was surprised that Tom did not refer to what had happened at the mill, nor did he give the cause of his having left Walkden Bridge.

With this thought uppermost, she read it again, and found that although there were one or two vague sentences which might or might not be taken to refer to the tragedy at the mill, they were not such as he would have written.

"I cannot tell you all that has happened. . . . I wish now with all my heart I had taken your advice. . . . I cannot stay in the country after what has happened." These sentences were just what anyone might have written who was referring to some other reason for leaving the town, and not to the tragedy.

What was it, then, that he could not tell? That Tom would not stay in the country when he felt that he had been branded as a suspected thief, was a natural enough decision for him to make; but what if the letter did mean that he had heard the news and was going away in consequence? How was it possible that he had not heard? All of the evening papers on Saturday had been full of it; the morning papers that day had had long reports; the very fact of the murder having taken place in such a spot as a mill was enough to make everyone in Lancashire talk about it.

She could get to no solution, except that she would go and see him the very first thing next day. She took out her pen and began a letter to tell him so. But she did not finish it, as she reflected that now it might not be safe to write to him by name. Then she destroyed the letter.

She was tearing it up when some one came to the cottage and knocked. It was Reuben Gorringer, and as soon as he entered the door Mary saw by the expression on his face that he had important news.

"You have news?" she said, glancing at him, somewhat nervously.  
"Savannah is back," he said.  
"I know. I have seen her," answered Mary.  
"You know that she has not seen Tom, then?" he asked.  
"Yes, I am glad of it," replied the girl.

"Glad?" echoed Gorringer.  
"Very glad," said Mary, confidently.  
"Do you know what it means?"  
"Yes. It means that Tom has been wronged in regard to her."  
"Why did he run away if not with

her?" asked Gorringer, sharply, looking at her as he delivered the thrust.

"Because Mr. Coode and you told him to go if he wished to avoid proceeding against him on the other matter. You drove him to go away," she answered, readily.

"You believe, then, that his only object in going away was this desire to avoid the consequences which Mr. Coode mentioned?" he asked, after a pause.

"I have no reason to believe anything else."  
"My poor lass!" he said, sighing as he spoke.

The girl looked up questioningly and anxiously.

"Yes," he said in answer to her look. "I have news, bad news. 'Tis hard on me to have to be the bearer of bad news to you; it will turn you against me, Mary."

"Nay! I would never turn against anyone for the sake of the truth," answered the girl. "What is the bad news?"

"Something that seems to give the motive for that deed at the mill," he answered.

"Against whom does it point?" she asked, almost breathlessly, her eyes wide open in apprehension.

"Against Tom Roylance."

"What is it?" she asked, brave but pale, and facing the man.

"Something was taken away which concerned no one but Tom," he answered. He paused, and then added: "Papers that related to that money business."

It was a heart-thrust, and the girl went cold.

"What papers were they?" she asked after awhile, her voice hoarse and low, and her lips quivering.

"They were the papers which proved the case," answered Gorringer. "There were the accounts, on separate sheets, the receipts given by Tom for the money he had had and the receipts he had taken from others for what he had paid. The former included those for which no account was ever given in by him."

"Who missed them?" she asked, when she had time to understand what this meant.

"The police, when they searched," answered Gorringer.

The use of the word was another sharp stab.

"How did they—how did they know the papers were there?"

"They went over all the papers, and these were missing."

"Yes, but who missed them? Who knew that they were ever in Mr. Coode's possession, and on that night particularly?"

"I did. I gave them myself into Mr. Coode's hands."

The girl thought she could see a glimpse of hope in this.

"But you have not told the—anyone of this, have you? You are Tom's friend and mine," she spoke, eagerly, and a light flashed in her eyes as she touched his hand.

"No, I have told no one yet," was his answer.

Mary took his hand and pressed it, and then carried it to her lips, and looked at him with a light of sweet gratitude.

"You are good indeed—a true friend—a staunch friend. It is not such bad news if only you and I know it." She spoke with a smile so wistful and sad that it touched his heart. He tried to respond so as to reassure her; but he could not. He had what he knew would be much worse news than any yet told.

She was quick to read his manner; and then sought to buoy up the hope she had expressed.

"You will not tell anyone, will you?" she asked, almost pleading to him.

"I will promise me this?"

"I will promise, if it be possible; and," he added in a low warning voice, "if it be of any use."

"What do you mean? Ah, there is more behind. What is it? Please, what is the worst? Tell me the worst," she cried, in a voice through which the pain and dread were audible.

"The police have found a witness who saw Tom go into the mill at about ten o'clock on Friday night," answered the man, in slow, distinct tones.

She tried bravely to keep up an appearance of indifference, even to Reuben Gorringer, friend though he said was.

"What does that prove?" she asked, glancing up at him with almost as much fear as if he had been a judge.

"It shows that he was in the mill that night—on the last that Mr. Coode was seen alive—almost at the hour when he was thought to have been—to have died," he said, checking himself and changing the expression he was going to use.

"But does anyone suppose that if Tom Roylance went to the mill to—to do any such act—as this, he would have gone publicly for all the world to see? People, when they go to do wrong, don't carry a lamp to show others what they are doing, I suppose, do they?" She spoke fast, trying to feel as she spoke.

"I don't say he went publicly," answered the man. "Mary, my lass," he said, suddenly, taking her hand and clasping it firmly. "It's no use struggling against this. Heaven knows, I'd spare you the knowledge of it all, if I could. Tom was seen to break into the mill from the back—round by Watercourse lane; you know the spot. The police know it all now; and as if that were not enough, the traces of the window having been forced have been seen easily enough, while close by the window inside the mill this was found."

As he spoke he took out of his pocket a thin neck scarf, with Tom's name on it.

Mary recognized it instantly. She herself had given it to him.

"Who found that?" she asked, just in a whisper.

"I did," said Gorringer. "I have not shown it to anyone yet," he added, as if anticipating her next question.

The girl buried her face in her hands again, profoundly moved by what had been told her; too full of distress to

speak. Then she rose and held out her hand.

"I cannot yet understand all that you have told me. I am bewildered. Forgive me if I ask you to leave me alone now—unless, that is," with sudden wistful pain and fear in her voice, "unless there is anything else to tell me."

"No, Mary. I have nothing more to tell you. I have brought enough bad news for one visit. But I have something I should like to say before I go. You know where Tom is. Go to him."

"What do you mean?" asked Mary, in sudden alarm, showing the man by the expression on her face that he had guessed aright.

"I thought you would be sure to know. I will not ask you. If you do not know, never mind; if you do, then think of it. Go to him, ask him to tell you frankly what all this means, to give you the fullest information of every movement of his on that night, and to say whether he can at once face an inquiry. If he can let him come back at once; if he cannot, then we, his friends here, can help him to a place of safety until the time comes when all can be cleared."

When she was alone Mary gave herself up, without restraint, to the storm of feeling that swept over her. The terror, inspired by the news which Reuben Gorringer had brought, was intensified by the air of reluctance with which he had told it, and by the infinite kindness and friendliness with which he had spoken at the end, and had offered his advice that she should go and question him over.

But to go and question him on all the points of doubt and suspicion which Reuben Gorringer had suggested would seem like accusing him and doubting him at the same time. Did she doubt him? She told herself over and over again that he could not have done anything so atrocious; but one after another the accusing facts which Gorringer had told her rose up and refused to be explained away.

Thus it was with fear, and yet hope, that she looked forward to the interview with mother or Tom now.

### CHAPTER XX.

#### THE ARREST.

On the following morning Mary felt much calmer and was able to take a more hopeful view of the facts which overnight had seemed so black and so threatening.

Her faith in her lover had strengthened, and although she could not see her way definitely to meet the charges, her confidence in Tom's ability to do that was increased.

If the police were, as Reuben Gorringer had said, really beginning to suspect Tom, he must come back and give the lie to the accusation. At the same time it was possible for innocent men to need time in which to prove their innocence; and it was therefore necessary that she should see Tom without at the same time doing anything that would be likely to hasten any steps being taken against him.

She looked out, therefore, at the Walkden Bridge station, as well as at Presburn, where she had to change carriages, to see that she was not followed; and this act of itself made her somewhat nervous and flurried.

At Manchester, being quite unused to the rush and crowd of a big station, the girl felt bewildered, and gazed about her in every direction, trying to catch a glimpse of her lover.

Her heart gave a great leap as she caught sight of him. They clasped hands and stood still in silence for fully a minute; and the girl's heart was sad to see the change which even three days had wrought in him. He looked haggard, and worn, and worried; while there was a dejected, anxious look of suffering in his face that filled her with infinite pain.

At first she longed to let her pity and sympathy find vent in words; but then her woman's wit checked her and she forced all the expression of alarm and concern out of her face and smiled.

"I am so glad to see you, Tom," she said. "So glad, dear. I was feeling quite lost in this great crowd. But now I feel safe and contented when my hand rests again on your arm."

Then she pressed closely to his side. "Let us get out of this lot of pushing folks and go where we can be by ourselves and have one of our long talks!" and thus she drew him out of the crowd and away from the station.

"I don't know where to go to, lass," he said, after they had gone some distance.

"I have an idea," she answered. "Let us get on the tram and go to the Botanical gardens."

On the tramcar she talked and laughed about what they saw in the streets as they passed, so that the man might overcome the reserve and confusion which she could see were disturbing him; and when they reached the gardens the change in his manner told her that he was somewhat more at ease.

They walked arm in arm through some of the walks in the place, until they came to a seat in a quiet sidewalk, and there they sat down. Then her forced courage gave way a little and she did not know how to begin.

But the man had a question which he had been longing to ask her from the moment of their meeting; and with a return of the anxious worried look to his face, he turned his head this way and that, as if to make sure that they were not overheard, and said in a low, nervous voice:

"Is it true, Mary?"

"Is what true, Mary?"

"What I read in the newspapers yesterday about—about Mr. Coode—that he was—that he was killed in the mill?"

The question let a bright light of happy relief into the girl's heart and filled her with an absolute reassurance of her confidence in him.

"Yes, it is true; terribly true, dear. When did you see it?"

"Yesterday morning, just after I had posted my letter to you. Who did it? Is it known yet?"

"No; nobody knows yet!"

"When did it happen? Is anyone suspected?" he asked in a quick, hurried voice.

"Some time on Friday night it happened. It is not quite certain when. He was seen alive somewhere about eight o'clock on Friday evening; and when Jake Farnworth went to the mill to fettle up something in the engine shed, he found him dead." She did not answer his second question, but he repeated it.

"Do they suspect anyone?"

"They've hardly begun to make any inquiries yet," she answered, evading it.

"Are you sure of that, lass?" he asked, anxiously. "I thought they might perhaps suspect me." He said this with a forced and uneasy laugh that grated painfully on the girl's ear.

"Why you, Tom? Why should they suspect you? Did you go to the mill that night, as we arranged you should? Have you often wondered whether you did?"

"No, lass. I didn't go. I started to go, but I never went."

"I wish now you had," she said. "You might have saved his life. This might never have happened if you'd gone there. Why didn't you go?"

"I don't know. I suppose I was a bit afraid of facing him, or I didn't think any good would come of it. He was so dead sure of my having tampered with his money."

"Is that why you came away, then?"

"Yes, mostly, that and other things."

"What other things?"

"Oh, I don't want to talk about them. Never mind them now. I did come away, and ever since I saw what had happened that night, I've been downright afraid lest they should think I'd cut it on account of—of old Coode's death."

"I wish you'd tell me what other things led to your coming away, dear," said Mary, gently.

"Why? It can't do any good that I can see," he answered, somewhat sharply. "I've been a fool, Mary," he said, in a low, rather ashamed voice, "but I've given it the go-by now. Don't ask me any questions about that; anyway not yet. I'll tell you some day. I've been a mad fool, but it's all over. If you can forgive me, I'm going away, as I told you in the letter, and I don't want you to think hardly of me, lass; but I'd rather you didn't ask me anything about that," he said, dejectedly.

"I'll only ask you one thing. You're sure you weren't in the mill that night, Tom?"

"Sure? Of course, I'm sure! Who says different? I wasn't far away from the mill, but I didn't go into it."

"Then if anyone says they saw you going into the place that night about ten o'clock from the Watercourse-lane, it wouldn't be true, would it?"

"No, it would be a thundering lie, whoever said it," he answered, vehemently. Then he added, quickly and shrewdly: "Then I'm right. They do suspect me, eh?"

"What scarf had you on that night, Tom?" she asked, passing over his last question.

"Why, just what I have on now, to be sure," he answered, readily. "But what do you mean by such a question as that?"

### TO BE CONTINUED.

## BLUE EYES AND BULLETS.

Men with Orbs of That Shade Are the Best Marksmen.

The annual report of Lieut. C. L. Collins, inspector of small arms practice of the department of Colorado, shows some interesting facts, says the Denver Republican. Nationally, the result of one year's competition shows the following result, with a possible score of 100: Norway, 98.18; Austria, 91; Switzerland, 88.82; Ireland, 87.41; France, 84; Denmark, 83.91; Scotland, 80; Germany, 76.89; Canada, 76.39; Belgium, 74; United States, 72.73; England, 48.79; Mexico, 65; East Indies, 65; Sweden, 60.53; West Indies, 58; Russia, 58.75; Italy, 55; Holland, 45; Wales, 35; Australia, 10. There were but one Australian and two Welshmen in the competition.

Of the 2,500 officers and enlisted men classified as practicing in the department, 65.77 per cent were born in the United States; of these 82.73 per cent are white and 17.27 colored. Compared as to their merit at the target, the whites scored 80.42, and the colored men 50.58.

In his table showing the merits of the troops and their height, men 6 feet tall and over rank 83.06 per cent, and 5.5 men 69.56. It is almost a steady plane down hill from 6 feet to 5 feet 5 inches.

Men with light blue eyes rank highest, followed in their order by dark blue, slate blue, light brown, dark brown and black. In the colored troops light blue eyes again stand at the top, but followed in this instance by slate blue, light brown, dark brown, black and dark blue.

There is but one troop of Indians in Gen. McCook's command, being L of the Second cavalry. This troop not only stands at the head of its regiment of the entire department. This, however, is far troop work. Whites beat them individually.

### A Different Plant.

The rubber plant that has become so common a piece of domestic decoration is not the plant that yields the rubber of commerce. That is derived principally from two varieties of rubber tree that grow in Brazil and attain a large size. The rubber plant of our American parlors and greenhouses, with its long, glossy leaves, would not pay for tapping. It is a species of fig, and India is its habitat. A gum can be obtained from nearly every plant that exudes a milky sap, even from the common yewling, and the number of rubber yielding plants is estimated at about five hundred.

### She Was the Adorning Feature.

The Coquette—I'm afraid I've got too many diamonds on. Beauty unadorned's adorned the most, you know. The Flatterer—Nonsense! Your diamonds are not half so beautiful by themselves.—Chicago Record.

CHICAGO alone spends nearly \$25,000 per day for tobacco.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

### MAKING HALTERS.

Suggestions That Have Been Tested and Found Practicable.

I have a cheap and simple device for halters and ties, which may be of service to your readers who cannot afford the swinging or other stanchion in lieu of a tie.

In Fig. 1 *a* is 1/2-inch grass rope; *a*, a common round-eye snap; *b* is 1 1/2-inch iron ring. Rope is cut to length for

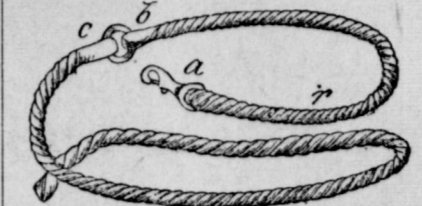


FIG. 1.

collar; an "eye-splice" is turned into snap and ring; another eye-splice in the other side of ring, at *c*, forms the tie. To make eye-splice, unlay strands two inches, pass them through the ring or eye of snap, and stick two strands between the laid-up strands of the rope, leaving enough rope to form the eye. Draw the unlay strand through. Begin with the third strand to splice, by sticking it under the next strand to the left; then the second strand to the left over and under. When each strand has been stuck once, they are drawn through close, and worked down smooth. (Fig. 2). It will be sufficient to repeat this so that each strand will be stuck twice

under the parts of the rope. Unless the rope is tightly laid up the splicing may be done without a sailor's "pricker" or "marlin pricker." A sharpened hardwood stick a little larger than the strand of the rope will make the pricker. In the same way a cheap halter for staking out cows or horses may be made as shown in Fig. 8. The head stall is in three pieces,

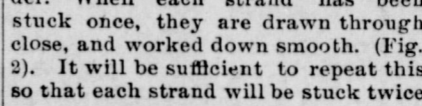


FIG. 2.

and only two rings are required. The halter or tethering part is passed through a ring on one side, then under the jaw and spliced to the opposite ring. Thus a pull on the rope draws the rings together and puts the strain where the animal will not stand it long. These suggestions may save of the salt sea, but they have been tested and found practicable.—Dabney M. Scales, in Country Gentleman.

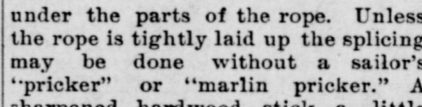


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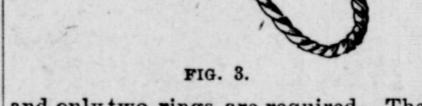


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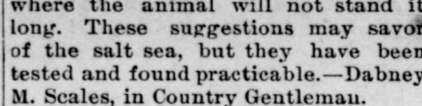


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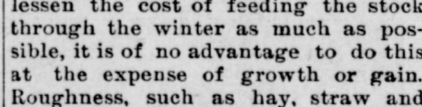


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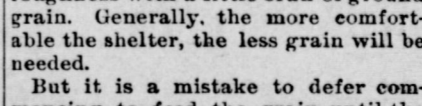


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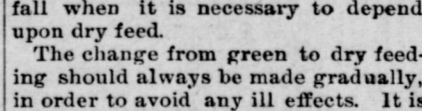


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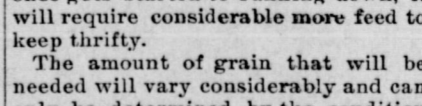


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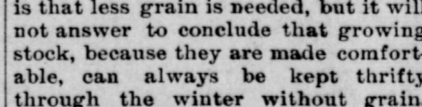


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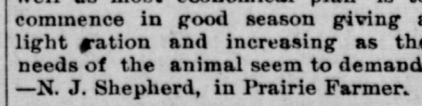


FIG. 3.



**THE GOTHAM JANITOR.**

Supposed by Many to be the Long-Sought Missing Link.

His Like Cannot Be Found Outside of New York—How He Lives, Thrives and Has His Being—The Aristocrat of the Clan.

[Special New York Letter.]

A friend of mine, who had several narrow escapes from being run over in the streets of New York, had a peculiar theory in regard to our local Jehus. He was convinced that they are descendants of the ancient Britons, who were such a terror with their war chariots to the Roman infantry. Their chariots were armed with scythe blades at the axles, and the skill and ferocity of the drivers who ran down the invaders is described by historians as something wonderful.

Following the same line of argument, I have a somewhat similar theory in regard to the New York janitor. Naturalists, by a careful study of the relics of prehistoric man, are unable to give an accurate description of our ancestor before he emerged from the caves. He was contemporaneous with the mammoth, the cave bear and other antediluvian monsters. The cave man was short of stature and very hairy. He had only an inch or so of forehead, and was apparently a slight improvement on the gorilla. He, however, had sufficient intelligence to make a fire. He was ferocious, but cowardly, and uttered some guttural sounds that had a resemblance to language.

The similarity of this pre-Adamite animal to the New York janitor, who hibernates in the basement of a flat house and builds the fire in the furnace, is so striking that, in my mind, there is no doubt we have in him a surviving representative of the prehistoric cave man, with some slight modifications. If the janitor is married, it is to a female Jaberwock that resembles somewhat a Choctaw squaw, and the peculiarities of the cave race of savages are developed in the offspring to a startling degree. There are scientists who maintain that the New York janitor is really the missing link.

The reason the New York flat owners employ these creatures as janitors is on account of their cheapness. They only receive a few dollars a month in actual cash, but pay no rent for the subterranean den in which they have their lairs. This is really a short-



THE NEW YORK JANITOR RAMPANT.

sighted policy, as the tenants are continually on the move, that being cheaper than to destroy the janitor, as there is a law that forbids their extermination by severe penalties. This absurd law, classing janitors with the human species, was evidently gotten up in the interest of the Astors and other real estate monopolists who own large numbers of flat houses.

This explains why you see so many furniture vans at all times in the streets of New York. The tenants are trying to better themselves. On the 1st of October and the 1st of May moving is epidemic, and a foreigner would suppose that the city is about to be bombarded, and an order for the removal of women and children had been issued.

If you go to a New York apartment house with the intention of inspecting the flats with a view of renting one, you will discover at the door a bell over which is the inscription "Janitor's bell." If you have recently moved to New York you will probably ring this bell under the impression that by so doing you will cause the modern cave man to emerge from his den. This is a common delusion with strangers in Gotham. Not all the skill of the most expert Swiss bell ringers will produce the desired result. The janitor, like most wild animals, prowls around at night. He is, moreover, passionately fond of any fluid that intoxicates, and during the day he lies in his den in a stupor. In some instances he is credited with sufficient intelligence to muffle the bell with old rags so as to avoid being disturbed.

The only way to arouse him is to descend to his underground retreat, and pound on the door. If you are in luck you will hear grunts, and somebody moving about. If you continue pounding he will open the door, and emerge, rubbing his eyes. Usually he wears a very dirty shirt, but in many cases he has on a low-necked undershirt, which confirms the cave man theory by exposing the hair on the arms and neck. Although janitor's wives take in washing, it does not, like charity, begin at home. Usually, the beard of the janitor furnishes presumptive evidence that at times he is addicted to eggs as an article of diet.

You follow him with considerable apprehension, as his unsteady gait and whisky-laden breath, that might wilt weeds at forty yards, is far from reassuring. Besides, he is in danger, or rather you are in danger, of his falling over you. When you reach the apartments he turns you loose, to use a slang phrase. He washes his hands of you, metaphorically speaking. He never washes in any other sense of the word. He will probably startle you by

hideous facial contortions, if the word "facial" really applies to his assortment of features. He is merely yawning. Nobody who has seen a New York janitor yawn will ever forget it. Like a visit to the chamber of horrors in the Eden musee, you recall the hideous nightmare in your dreams.

If you ask him questions in regard to the accommodations he moves his head from side to side, like a bear, and utters strange sounds, which means that he does not know. With the more advanced specimens, a small coin has been known to develop a brief gleam of almost humanlike intelligence which is, however, of brief duration.



THE NEW YORK JANITOR COUCHANT.

Of course, not all janitors are as low in the scale of humanity as the one I have described, but even the next higher grade are ferocious, and dangerous to children. They, however, have an instinctive dread of the owner or agent of the premises, who has power to turn them out, and crouch on his approach.

The portraits of the New York janitors which accompany this letter have been drawn intentionally flattering, so as not to shock the reader.

There is another class of janitor, who receives a large salary, and is in charge of swell apartment houses, in which the rent of a single flat is hundreds of dollars a month. He wears a uniform, and, when it comes to hauteur, can give points to an English admiral. It would be presumptuous in a newspaper to criticise such a superior being, but a few concluding remarks about New York flats may not be devoid of interest.

Where there are children in a family it is very difficult to obtain accommodations in a fashionable apartment house, which is governed, in this particular, by more exclusive rules than the Kingdom of Heaven. I once asked a real estate agent what he would do in case there was an accession to a married couple after they had taken possession of one of his flats. He replied, very seriously, that it would be a violation of the rules, and the guilty parties would have to leave. Nothing of that kind had ever occurred in his experience, and hereafter he would have a clause covering such an emergency incorporated in the lease. What a time the late sultan of Zanzibar would have had getting into a New York flat with his two hundred and eighty-seven children!

The agent of a New York apartment house, in addition to the terms of the lease, has a long list of rules, which the tenant must observe. They are very strict, and are supposed to cover every possible delinquency on the part of the tenant. Not long ago a tenant was brought before a justice for cuffing a janitor's ears and kicking him down two flights of stairs.

"Don't you know," said the judge, with great severity, "that you have no right to do that?"

"No, your honor, I did not. I suppose that if I have no right to kick



THE HIGH-TONED JANITOR.

him, it would have been down in the lease," replied the tenant.

The judge, who was a tenant himself, gave the accused a wink of intense meaning, and told him that he was discharged. ALEX. E. SWEET.

**Explicit Directions.**—So you are very hungry, and want something to eat? Well, here's some cold veal. Tramp—But I haven't got no fork to eat it with.

Mrs. Kimball—Well, you just keep on going down that way a little further, and you'll find a fork in the road.—Truth

**In a Tight Fix.**—Bookkeeper—I would like to get away for a few days, Mr. Gotrox. My grandmother has just died.

Employer—It seems to me this is the fourth time your grandmother has died.

Bookkeeper—Yes, sir; my grandmother was a remarkable woman.—Fliegende Blaetter.

**One Way Never Tried.**—Miss De Style—I'd give anything to become famous—to have my name sounded from ocean to ocean; but I am not capable.

Philosopher—Yes, you are.

"Thank you. What can I do?"

"Go to Europe and marry some poor man without any title."—N. Y. Weekly.

**The Pumpkin's Hours for Growing.**

A. P. Anderson, a graduate student in the department of botany at the state university, has just completed some novel and very interesting investigations as to the growth of plants. In this series of experiments Mr. Anderson has been studying the growth of the pumpkin and its vine, making use of his new electrical device for measuring plant growth. This work has been in progress for fully a week, and the interesting fact is revealed that the pumpkin itself does most of its growing after seven o'clock in the evening and diminishes its activity as the sun rises and begins to act upon the leaves. From nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon the weight of the fruit diminishes, owing to the evaporation of water from the leaves of the plant. The general results show that when the fruit grows most the vine grows least, and vice versa. The course of these experiments has been watched with great interest by the botanical department, as they cover a part of the science as yet very little known.—Minneapolis Times.

**A Disastrous Failure.**

Not a financial one, but a failure of physical energy, of vital stamina. How can this be repaired? By a persistent course of the blood fertilizer and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures perfect digestion and assimilation, and a consequent gain in strength and flesh. It also remedies liver and malarial disorder, rheumatism, nervousness and constipation.

Lucy (single)—"Do you think it is wicked to smoke, dear?" Fanny (married)—"No, dear, I'm sure it isn't." Lucy—"Why are you so sure?" Fanny—"Because my husband doesn't smoke, and if it was wicked I'm sure he would do it."—Half-Holiday.

**Hall's Catarrh Cure** Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Widow—"Well, Mr. Brief, have you read the will?" Brief—"Yes, but I can't make anything out of it." Heirs—"Let us have it patented. A will that a lawyer can't make anything out of is a blessing."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

**CHEEK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.** Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

**PRISONER** (sentenced to ten days)—"What would you do if I said you was an old fule?" Judge—"You would get ten days more for contempt." Prisoner—"Thin, begorra, O'fl' n'ot say it—O'fl' only think it."—N. Y. Herald.

**HEALTH, comfort and happiness** abound in homes where "Garland" Stoves and Ranges are used.

In a way the oyster is the Caesar of the molluscan world. It is the friends who love him who give him the knife.—N. Y. Mercury.

It's funny, but a speaking countenance is most expressive when the mouth is shut.—Yonkers Gazette.

He—"Oh, I'm not so big a fool as you think." She—"Of course not; that were impossible."—Boston Transcript.

**TRAVEL ALL ONE WAY.**—There is a doctor at one end and a cemetery at the other end of one of the street car lines.—Topeka State Journal.

**LAWYER** (angrily)—"Are you sure you are telling the truth?" Witness—"Be jabbers, you wouldn't be so hot about it if I wasn't."—N. Y. Weekly.

"MR. WALKER is from Chicago, isn't he?" Midge—"I guess not, dear. I'm told every time he opens his mouth he puts his foot in it."—Inter Ocean.

**CLERK**—"Here's some of the fresh cracked wheat. Would you like a package of it?" Mrs. Newcash—"Young man, when I want damaged goods I'll let you know."—Inter Ocean.

"Did you make a hit with that red tennis blazer of yours down on the farm?" "Did it! It struck the bull's eye the first time I wore it."—Indianapolis Journal.

"When she filled you did you declare to her that you could never love another?" "Oh, yes! I didn't forget my manners entirely."—Puck.

He—"I hear Miss Oldgirl is going to marry Tommy Small." She—"Is that so? I wonder if he knows it?"—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

AS exchange announced on the death of a lady, "that she lived fifty years with her husband, and died in the confident hope of a better life."—Texas Siftings.

"Who pulled that bell cord?" asked the street car conductor. "I did," answered a passenger. "What did you ring both ends for?" "Because I wanted both ends to stop."—Philadelphia Record.



**KNOWLEDGE**

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the Royal.

Com'r of Health, New-York City.

"Mrs. ALLSHOW has just returned from her trip abroad." Mrs. Catchon—"Poor dear, it must have been terribly dull for her, living with the house closed all summer."—Inter Ocean.

"Mrs. BANGLE is perfectly devoted to her children." Mrs. Slasher—"How very sad!" "Sad! How do you make that out?" Mrs. Slasher—"Why, her poor darling Fido must be dead."—Inter Ocean.

"No, he doesn't love me," she sighed, as she listened to the receding footsteps of the youth who had just parted from her. "No, he doesn't love me. He said good night only four times before going."—N. Y. Press.

**BORE**—"The water in your picture is very real. Artist (sick of him)—"Real! You bet! Why, I have to patch the canvas every night to stop the leaking."—Half-Holiday.

**A SURE THING.**—Young Lady—"Doctor, can you recommend something that will make me pretty?" Doctor—"Yes, money. Two dollars, please."—Detroit Free Press.

"THERE'S one thing certain, Mrs. Flipper's grief is really genuine." "Mercy, yes; her husband was so much company for her new pet parrot."—Inter Ocean.

The real duty is neglected when we step over one duty to perform another.—Ran's Horn.

The modern gown has one advantage—it gives a woman room to laugh in her sleeve.—Philadelphia Record.

"HAVE you ever been to Europe?" "No; I have no relatives there."—Puck.

**MOTHERS** and those about to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its torture, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding Nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and also the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child. During pregnancy, it prevents "morning sickness" and those distressing nervous symptoms from which so many suffer.

**Tanks, Collier Co., Texas.**  
Dear Sir—I took your "Favorite Prescription" previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before.  
Yours truly,  
Mrs. W. C. BAKER

**South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash.**  
DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: "Favorite Prescription" the first month of pregnancy, and have continued taking it since confinement. I did not experience the nausea or any of the ailments due to pregnancy, after I began taking your "Prescription." I was only in labor a short time, and the physician said I got along unusually well.

We think it saved me a great deal of suffering. I was troubled a great deal with leucorrhoea also, and it has done a world of good for me.  
Yours truly,  
MRS. W. C. BAKER

**THE RISING SUN POLISH**

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE **SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH**

FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH. MAKES NO DUST, IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE.

MORSE BROS., PROP'S. CANTON, MASS.

**WALTER BAKER & CO.**

The Largest Manufacturers of **PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES**

On this Continent have received **HIGHEST AWARDS** from the great **Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS** in Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkali is used in any of their preparations. Their delicious **BREAKFAST COCOA** is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

**WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.**

A. N. K.—D 1524

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

St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure **RHEUMATISM**

**We Pay \$10 Each for Ideas**

We need TWENTY or MORE original and striking designs for Newspaper Advertisements of **CLAIRETTE SOAP**. The manufacturers, The N. K. Fairbank Company, authorize us to pay **TEN DOLLARS EACH** for approved drawings with appropriate reading; or \$5.00 each for designs or reading matter only. This offer is open to all. The competition will close December 1. As soon as possible after that date we will pay for accepted designs and return the others. Remember, for complete, acceptable advertisements we pay

**Directions.**—Make drawings with black ink on heavy white paper, or card board. Do the work in outline. Elaborate shading will not print well. Space in papers will be four inches square. Draw to large scale if you prefer, but have design square. The idea is most important. If that is good we can have it redrawn and still give you credit. Avoid poetry. Get up an ad. that would make you buy the article.

**Points.**—CLAIRETTE is a pure, high-grade Soap—made for laundry and general household use—a favorite wherever known. Merits generous praise. Sold by all grocers, wholesale and retail.

Do your best, and send results promptly. Address (only)

**N. W. AYER & SON,**  
Newspaper Advertising Agents,  
PHILADELPHIA.

**BE IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS.** A BEAUTIFUL WREATH OF HOLLY AND MISTLETOE on Cloth That Can Be Tacked on the Wall.

Ask your local dealer to procure some of the Windsor Christmas Wreaths. Do not send to us as we have none at retail.

**WINDSOR CO.,**  
North Adams, Mass.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

**SAPOLIO**

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

**THE YOUTH'S COMPANION**

Comes Every Week. For all the Family. Finely Illustrated. \$1.75 a Year.

The Full Prospectus for 1895 (sent free to every applicant) gives abundant evidence of the variety, interest and value of the contents of the sixty-ninth volume of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION. The following titles of articles and names of Contributors suggest a few of its many attractions.

- Contributors for 1895.**
- Mr. Gladstone has written a striking paper of reminiscences of his lifelong friend and physician, Sir Andrew Clark.
  - Two Daughters of Queen Victoria, { The Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein. The Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).
  - The Story of My First Voyage, W. Clark Russell.
  - A School Revisited, James Matthew Barrie.
  - The Bold 'Prentice, The Story of a Locomotive Engineer, Rudyard Kipling.
  - How to Tell a Story, Mark Twain.
  - An Editor's Relations with Young Authors, William Dean Howells.
  - And Articles and Stories by more than a hundred other well-known writers.
- Serial Stories.**
- The Lottery Ticket, J. T. Trowbridge.
  - The Young Boss, Edward W. Thomson.
  - A Girl of the Revolution, Dorothy Nelson.
  - By Harold Frederic, C. A. Stephens, W. J. Long, C. M. Thompson, Warren L. Wattis, and others.
- Health and Home Articles.**
- Self-Cure of Wakefulness, Dr. W. A. Hammond.
  - The Cellar, Dr. W. C. Braislin.
  - Dresses for Children, Louise Manville-Fenn.
  - Put the Children on Record, Pres. Stanley Hall.
  - Help for Consumptives, Dr. Harold Ernst.

**Favorite Features for 1895.**

Short Stories; Adventure Stories; Travellers' Tales; Anecdotes of Noted People; Life in Foreign Schools; Papers on Art and Artists; Articles on Science, Natural History and Hygiene; Papers by American Admirals; Opportunities for Boys; Football, Fishing and Camping; Editorials; Poems; Selections; Children's Page; Fine Illustrations; Most Wholesome Reading for all the Family.

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**SWEPT BY FIRE.**

The Destruction Caused in Nebraska by a Man, His Pipe and a Match. HYANNIS, Neb., Oct. 26.—This week has been a direful one in a large portion of the sand hills. Devastating fires swept through the western part of Cherry and Grant counties, burning on the north side of the Burlington & Missouri railroad track to within about 4 miles of Hyannis. Lashed on by a furious wind the fires traveled at a pace that carried consternation as well as destruction. The fire north of the railroad was set the first of the week by a man and his pipe, about 10 miles northwest of Alliance. The man in filling and lighting his pipe threw the burning match on the ground, where it ignited the grass. In an instant a fire started, which, fanned by the northwest wind, at once set out on its mission of destruction. It is reported two men were burned at Mullen. One is dead and the other is lying in a critical condition and will die.

At about the same time another fire started on the south side of the track, burning everything clean from Lake-side to Blue river. At present the fire is largely confined to the isolated districts of Sheridan, Grant, Thomas and Cherry counties. Little information is obtainable, as the fire is swept by a high wind first in one direction and then another, but the loss is known to be heavy. The fatalities are unknown, though many unverified rumors declare that many ranchmen were lost.

In Sheridan county the fire has burned over a strip of country over 40 miles in width and is still burning. Thousands of tons of hay have been destroyed, leaving cattlemen destitute. Hundreds of thousands of head of cattle are grazing in Cherry, Thomas, Grant and other counties where these fires are raging. These cattle were sent there from the southern part of the state, where the drought has been felt so heavily, and were taken to the northern counties to graze for the winter. It is feared a large proportion of these cattle have perished in the flames.

**A SCARE IN WASHINGTON.**

Small-Pox Cases Cause Considerable Alarm—Many Clerks Absent. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Up to noon today there were no new cases of small-pox reported here. The health authorities are using their greatest endeavor to prevent an epidemic and it is estimated that over 5,000 people were vaccinated today. Dr. Waring, superintendent of the colored schools for the Eighth district, stated that several colored children who had been exposed had been dismissed from school but are on the streets, and the local authorities have no law to keep them within doors. All children who have not been vaccinated within the last five years have been dismissed. An agent of the health department visited the interior department and at his request Secretary Smith issued an order requiring all employees to be vaccinated, and directed physicians from the pension office to vaccinate all who did not choose to be treated by other physicians. The force in the department was in quite a panic to-day and many persons absented themselves entirely from the building, their scare being due to the fact that three of the small-pox victims were employed in the interior department.

Miners Entombed. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 26.—A dispatch from Ironwood says what may prove to be the worst accident in the history of the Menominee range occurred on the fourth level of shaft No. 1 at the Pewabie mine at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One man is known to have been killed and eleven others are entombed and their fate will not be known for eighteen hours, as it will take that length of time for as large a force of men as can be employed in the narrow shaft to clear away the rubbish. The accident was caused by a sandstone capping which overhung the roof coming away with sufficient force to crush the timber without any warning.

Thirty-three New Senators. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The election of United States senators to succeed the senators whose terms will expire March 4, next, is attracting much attention in political circles in Washington. Barring unusual circumstances there will be thirty-three senators to be sworn in March 4, including those who will succeed the thirty whose terms expire on that date, and one each from the states which failed to elect when they should have done so in accordance with law two years ago.

Allotment Per Man for Ammunition. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The war department has issued a general order fixing the annual allotment per soldier for ammunition for target practice at \$6 for cavalry and \$4.50 for infantry. The reloading of service ammunition by the troops is discontinued, and the empty shells will be shipped back to Frankford arsenal for reloading. These changes are made necessary by the adoption of the new smokeless powder and small caliber rifle.

New Counterfeit Treasury Note. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Chief Hazen, of the secret service, has received from Rochester, N. Y., a new counterfeit \$5 treasury note, with the Thomas head. The bill is a very poorly executed etched plate. The features of Thomas are blurred and the lettering and lathe work very poor. The panel containing the treasury number of the bill has parallel lines in the counterfeit, and in the genuine they are oblique.

Conference of Methodist Bishops. MIDDLETON, Conn., Oct. 26.—The semi-annual conference of bishops of the M. E. church opened here yesterday with twelve of the sixteen bishops present. Bishop Thoburn is in India and Bishop Nide in China. Bishop Foster is expected here later. The morning session, at which Bishop Bowman presided, was devoted to the reports of the bishops on the results of the various conferences over which they have presided in the past six months. Last evening the bishops were tendered a reception by Wesleyan college and the local M. E. church.

**THE STAFF OF LIFE.**

The Agricultural Department Gives Some Figures on the Cost of Making Bread. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—In view of the crusade for cheaper bread inaugurated in a number of cities, including Washington, where the price has been reduced from 5 to 4 cents per loaf, as a result of the crusade, the agricultural department has given out a bulletin on the "cost of bread," taken from the forthcoming report of Prof. W. O. Atwater on the nutritive value of food. It says:

In practice 100 pounds of flour will make 133 to 137 pounds of bread, an average being 136 pounds. Flour, such as is used by bakers, is now purchased in the eastern states at not over \$4 per barrel. This would make the cost of flour in a pound of bread about 1/4 cent. Allowing 1/4 cent for the shortening and salt, which is certainly very liberal, the materials for a pound of bread would cost not more than 2 cents. Of course there should be added to this the cost of labor, rent, interest on investment, expense of selling, etc., to make the actual cost to the baker. Very few accurate weighings and analysis of bakers' bread have been made in this country, so far as I am aware; but the above statement represents the facts as nearly as I have been able to obtain them. The average weight of a number of specimens of 10 cent loaves purchased in Middletown, Conn., was one and one-fourth pounds. This makes the price to the consumer 8 cents per pound. The price of bread and the size of the loaf are practically the same now as when flour cost twice as much.

The cost of bakers' bread is a comparatively small matter to the person who buys only a loaf now and then, but in the eastern states and in the larger towns throughout the country, many people, and especially those with moderate incomes, and the poor, buy their bread of the baker. Six cents per pound or even half that amount for the manufacturer and distribution seems a very large amount. In the larger cities competition has made bread cheaper, but even there the difference between the cost of bread to the well-to-do family who bake it themselves and the family of the poor man who buys it of the baker, is unfortunately large.

**AMERICAN BEEF.**

The Action of Germany to Be Closely Scrutinized by This Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The action of the German government in prohibiting the importation of cattle and fresh beef was not entirely unexpected by the agricultural department, although the officials had hoped, up to the last moment, that the Germans would prove open to reason. The matter will not be allowed to rest where it now stands, but our government will cause a thorough investigation to be made of the cases of the alleged Texas fever, on which the German government has seen fit to act in such a summary fashion. No doubt is felt here that these alleged cases will turn out to be founded on a mistaken diagnosis, for, if there is any cattle disease that the German veterinarians know little about, that disease is Texas fever, a purely climatic, non-infectious fever, peculiar to America. That is the opinion of the agricultural department experts, who have studied the disease for years, and are aware of the state of knowledge on the subject in Europe. If the departmental examination, as expected, results in disproving the existence of the cases complained of, our government will enter a vigorous protest against the action of Germany, and seek to make it clear that the reason assigned for the destruction of our meat trade is disingenuously stated, which fact is not expected to influence congress very favorably toward the ratification of the sugar schedules of our tariff act, sought so urgently by the German government.

**ASTOR AS AN ENGINEER.**

Young John Jacob Drives a Locomotive One Hundred Miles. FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 29.—While the officials and directors of the Illinois Central road were making their annual tour, John Jacob Astor, who has quite a mania for mechanics, mounted the engineer's seat here and drove the engine to Sioux City, a distance of about 100 miles. The train was made to hum at a rather fast pace for that division of the road, but with the exception of a little difficulty with the water supply, the trip was made successfully.

**A BIG CLAIM.**

The State of Missouri Brings Suit Against a Railway Company. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—An important case was argued before Division 1 of the state supreme court Saturday. It was the suit of the state against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. to recover the sum of \$750,000 claimed to be due the state for an issue of bonds made in 1868 to help build the road from Pacific to the town of Rolla. The issue of bonds was for \$300,000, but the accrued interest and the original debt now amount to the sum first named. The matter has been in controversy for many years, but the suit to recover was not instituted until 1890, when Gov. Francis took the matter up and pushed it to the point of getting it into the courts.

**Mrs. Diaz Aids Striking Girls.**

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 29.—The wife of President Diaz wrote a letter to the proprietors of the two cigarette factories, the 1,200 girls in which struck against machines, begging them to treat the strikers with kindness. As a result of this letter nearly all of the girls have been taken back to work and the strike is virtually at an end, being a victory for the girls.

**Entombed Miners All Sound.**

MOSTAN, Mich., Oct. 29.—The work of rescuing the eleven imprisoned miners at the Pewabie was accomplished between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning and they were hoisted to the surface as sound as a dollar and without a mark. There is great rejoicing in the community.

**Freight House Destroyed.**

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 29.—Fire in the Southern railway freight house destroyed the buildings, together with four loaded cars and four shanty cars. All freight in the building and every record was totally destroyed.

**MORE FAVORABLE.**

Dun's Latest Weekly Review Shows an Improved State of Trade. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade to-day says:

Engrossing political excitement in many of the states causes a natural slackening in some kinds of business, but on the whole business indications are rather more favorable than they were a week ago. Gold exports have ceased, quite a number of mills have gone into operation and the demand for products, if not equal to that of prosperous years, is better than it has been most of the time this year. The prices of farm products do not improve much and there are still some strikes to resist reduction of wages so that the purchasing power of the people cannot have materially increased, but there is a more hopeful spirit which promotes greater activity. On the other hand the record of past transactions is somewhat less favorable than of late.

Cotton has sold for 8 1/2 cents for middling uplands and the large receipts at such low prices indicate clearly that the crop will at least be close to the largest if not the largest ever produced. The anticipated settlement of difficulties at Fall River has not been realized and at present a good many spindles and looms are idle. But strikes are temporary; a more lasting influence is the largest accumulation of cotton in the world's markets, the stock of American in sight now exceeding 2,000,000 bales. It is interesting that in spite of the low price of the principal southern crop, manufacturers and wholesale dealers report rather more improvement in trade with the south than with any other section.

The wheat market is lower and nothing appears to justify any important change. Western receipts have been 4,816,471 bushels, against 6,376,623 last year and Atlantic exports only \$84,283 bushels, against 1,088,892 last year. Corn is higher, without any very clear reason, and it is noteworthy that at the same time pork is 75 cents lower; lard 35 cents per 100 pounds and hogs 40 cents lower. The contract indicates how little the provision market depends at present on natural relations of supply and demand.

In iron and steel the west shows weakness, while eastern markets show more encouragement. Nothing of consequence is doing in rails, deliveries for the year to October 1 being only 150,000 tons, which is below ordinary requirements for renewals alone. In structural work some moderate contracts are reported, but bar iron is extremely dull, and it is stated that the low prices reported last week, 95 cents for iron and \$1 for steel, have been shaded in some transactions. There is a decline in wire, 82.50 being quoted for galvanized barbed iron, and \$2.50 for wire rods. The best feature is that the heavy increase in the output of pig does not seem to overload the market and there are rather less signs of pressure to sell than of late.

The demand for wool is larger than it has been and while prices have scarcely changed for two weeks sales are but 4,394,240 pounds, against 5,778,750 in 1892 and for four weeks 19,451,740 pounds, against 21,475,000 in 1892. Prices were put down before the new tariff took effect so that results of foreign competition are felt mainly in reduced sales of some domestic wools.

**CONDITION OF CORN.**

October Returns to the Agricultural Department Indicate a Big Yield.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—October returns to the department of agriculture make the general condition of corn throughout the country 63.4 last month. The postponement of frosts has been favorable to the ripening of areas ordinarily late in maturing. Although there has been some changes in the condition, taking the states individually, the general condition has not materially differed from that of September, the variation, however, being for the better, even though slight.

The October condition in the year 1881 was 65 per cent, the lowest up to that date shown by any official record. The yield per acre of that year was 18.6 bushels. The indicated yield per acre for this year from a condition of 63.4 is 18.4 bushels per acre. The acreage of 1881 was 64,362,000. The acreage for this year, which has been reserved for harvest, after an estimated abandonment, except for fodder, etc., of 15,500,000 has been deducted, is 60,500,000. The indicated crop will therefore be about 82,000 bushels less than that of 1881, and the lowest production since 1874.

In most of the southern states the condition of corn has fallen since the last report, but in some of the western states there has been slight gains in condition. The averages of conditions in the large and surplus corn growing states are as follows: Tennessee, 88; Ohio, 71; Kentucky, 77; Michigan, 56; Indiana, 78; Illinois, 78; Wisconsin, 54; Minnesota, 59; Iowa, 47; Missouri, 70; Kansas, 45; Nebraska, 14; South Dakota, 44; North Dakota, 80; California, 94.

**UPHOLDS MR. DRAFFEN.**

Mr. Olney Says His Decision on Election Cases in Federal Court is Correct. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Attorney-General Olney, speaking to-day of the statement of the assistant district attorney at Kansas City, Mo., that there was no law by which election frauds could be punished in United States courts, said that, without speaking as authoritatively as he would on a careful examination of the statutes, he was of the opinion that the Kansas City attorney was correct. By the act passed by congress last February repealing the federal election law, congress had done away with all election paraphernalia so far as the United States courts were concerned and had taken away their jurisdiction. At the same time there was no doubt in his mind that state laws were in existence by virtue of which election frauds, whether of registration or voting, could be punished in state courts.

**Two More for the Japs.**

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Two more victories on Chinese soil have been placed to the credit of the Japanese forces. The first was merely a skirmish, the Chinese fleeing from their earthworks to batteries lower down the river Yalu, throwing away their arms in their flight. The second encounter was sharp and rather bloody, the Chinese finally retiring in disorder.

**Rich Gold Fields.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived yesterday, brought only three passengers from Australia. This was owing largely to the fact that nearly everybody was on the rush to the gold fields of western Australia—Coolgardie. While the steamer was in Sydney harbor over a thousand miners arrived from the New Zealand gold fields en route for the new Eldorado. Some of the finds are phenomenal, and in one instance four cuts of rock yielded 355 ounces of gold. The Londonderry mine, one of the first discovered, was sold to an English syndicate for \$1,200,000.

**DEADLY DYNAMITE.**

Hungarian Boarding House in Pennsylvania Blown Up and Three Persons Killed—A Shake-Up in Wisconsin.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 29.—A large Hungarian boarding house at Laurel Run, this county, was blown to atoms by dynamites at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and three of the inmates killed outright, four fatally injured, and half a dozen seriously hurt. The fiends who planned the explosion did their work well, despite the fact that part of the plan failed. They placed about twenty-four sticks of dynamite under the building, each being about 9 inches long and weighing about half a pound. A wire connected the sticks with a battery about 50 yards away. When the signal was given only about half a dozen of the sticks exploded. They were sufficient, however, to completely wreck the building, not a beam or plank of which was left standing. Several of the inmates who occupied beds on the upper floor were hurled 50 feet in the air. Some of them escaped fatal injuries by alighting on the trees near by. Half dazed by fear and sleep, they managed to hold on to the limbs until they recovered their sense and were able to reach the ground.

At daylight the officials of the Lehigh Valley railroad were notified and a special train with a number of physicians was hurried to the scene. The doctors dressed the wounds of the injured who were then brought to the hospital in this city. The boarding boss says he is at a loss to know what prompted the dastardly deed. As far as he knows he has no enemies in the world. Some of the boarders think the motive was robbery, as several of them were known to have considerable money in their possession. If this was the object of the fiends it is plain why they placed so much of the explosive under the building. They wanted to kill every person in the building in order to get the plunder and then escape detection. Up to 7 o'clock last night no arrests had been made.

**SHAKEN BY AN EXPLOSION.**

CHIPPewa FALLS, Wis., Oct. 29.—This city and vicinity was terribly shaken yesterday by an explosion which occurred on the summit of a hill a mile from town, where was stored in a small building five tons of dynamite. The stuff had been sent here on consignment from a Chicago house to a local hardware merchant. It is presumed that a rifle bullet fired by a hunter into the building lodged in some powder that was in storage and that the person lost his life.

The ground was torn up to a great depth for some distance, while trees and fences for many rods were torn and twisted and quite a number of trees were pulled up by the roots. The glass in every farm house for miles around was shattered. In this city the effect was disastrous to the plate glass fronts and windows in numbers of dwellings were blown out. The shock came while people were on their way to church and three women and children down and several women faint.

The village of Bloomer, 12 miles distant from the scene, appears to have felt the force more severely than here.

**COMING CYCLE CHAMPION.**

Raymond McDonald Has Forged the Front as a Fast Cyclist. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—It is believed that Raymond McDonald, the 17-year-old boy, who recently defeated Sanger, Tyler and Bliss at Williamsport, Pa., is the coming cycle champion. He is a really great cyclist and one of the foremost among the coetaries of very fast and promising youths who have come to the front this season. He is a boyish appearing fellow in the face, but is wonderfully developed, physically, for a youth of 17. He started out this season as a pure amateur, or class A man, and soon had swept the board in that department of cycle racing. Then he went into class B division. His first race in this class was a 10 mile joust in this city, in which he beat Titus. His forte is in the shorter distances under 1 mile.

**AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.**

San Juan, Argentine, Laid Waste and Many Feet Killed. BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 29.—Saturday a sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Buenos Ayres, which greatly alarmed the residents. The center of the seismic disturbance appears to have been the city of San Juan, the capital of the province of that name. Churches, theaters, schools, government offices and private houses were thrown down and the streets were filled with debris. Many persons were killed and injured, and the people of the town are in a perfect panic.

**Reward for Capture of the Cooks.**

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 29.—Acting under instructions of Attorney-General Olney, Marshal Crump has offered a reward of \$250 for each known member of the Cook gang. The men wanted are Bill Cook, Bill Dolin, Crawford, Crosby, alias Buffington, alias Cherokee Bill, Buck Wightman, alias Bitter Creek, Columbus Means, Skeeter, Joe Jennings, James French, Charles Clifton, Sam Brown, George Newton, Perry Brown, Tom Quarles and Slaughter Kid. Deputy marshals cannot get the reward.

**To Stop Big Families by Poor Parents.**

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Agnes T. D'Arcumbe, founder of the Home of Industry in Detroit and one of the foremost charity workers in the state, has provoked a sensation by her address in the state charities convention. She demanded that legislation be enacted to prevent large families where the parents are indigent or unhealthy. She argued that people had no right to bring children into the world when they could not support and educate them or be certain that they would be physically strong. The convention agreed with Mrs. D'Arcumbe's views, but took no further action.

**REPORT ON OKLAHOMA.**

Gov. Renfrow Makes His Annual Statement on the Condition of the Territory. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Gov. William C. Renfrow, of Oklahoma territory, has submitted his annual report to the secretary of the interior. The general condition of the territory he sums up in the following:

Oklahoma's progress has been steady and rapid ever since the 22d of April, 1890. Capital has not as yet sought investment to any great extent in Oklahoma, but there has been a real and substantial increase in wealth from the almost unlimited natural resources of the territory and its now furnishes one of the best fields for capital in the United States.

Report by county clerks to the territorial auditor February 1, 1894, showed the population to be 212,635. The taxable valuation of the territory is \$19,947,922; the assessed valuation of railroad property, \$1,350,592; the value of the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s property is \$32,026. There are fifty-six banks—six national and fifty private.

In discussing the resources of the territory and its agricultural outlook Gov. Renfrow says: All kinds of agricultural products grow in Oklahoma and stock raising is in an active stage of development. Manufacturing has been but little developed. There are strong indications of valuable mineral deposits although congress has declared the land non-mineral. There are also surface indications of coal, gas and oil.

Of statehood and the admission of the Indian territory as one of the states, the governor says:

The admission of Oklahoma has been much discussed and the people are divided on the question. Some desire statehood for Oklahoma with its present boundary; others prefer to have the matter of statehood deferred until such time as Oklahoma and the Indian territory may be admitted as one state. As separate states neither Oklahoma nor the Indian territory would rank among the great western states either in extent or wealth. Together they would be equal to the greatest and in my opinion the greatest state west of the Mississippi.

**LAND OFFICE ESTIMATES.**

The Commissioner's Report for Appropriations Asks for Only Three Increased Items.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Acting Commissioner Bowers, of the general land office, has submitted to Secretary Smith his estimates for appropriations for that office during the coming fiscal year. These appropriations ask for three increased items only; one is an increase of \$27,750 for additional clerk hire. As there are 48,336 undecided land cases blocking up the land office, a number of law clerks, who are paid \$1,800 a year, are needed to help clear out the office. An increase of \$229,952 is asked for in the amount appropriated for the survey of the public lands.

The most interesting increase, and the one which Mr. Bowers takes most interest in, is an increase of \$180,000 asked for to better protect public lands from fraudulent attempts at acquiring them, and to protect the timber taken from them. Mr. Bowers says that this special agent force of the interior department amply pays for its maintenance, and fully deserves an increase in numbers. He says that from 1886 to 1889, during the first Cleveland administration, the appropriations for the maintenance of the special service of the land office amounted to \$890,000, and the amount of cash recovered during these years was \$1,017,454, an excess of \$37,454 over expenses.

Secretary Hoke Smith, when asking for these estimates, announced that it was his intention to recommend to congress any increase over the appropriations made for the department last year. He has, however, become so convinced of the reasonableness of these requests for additional allowances that he will recommend them to congress, to the exclusion of all increases requested from other departmental divisions.

**CALL FOR TROOPS.**

The Indian Agent at Muskogee Asks for Soldiers to Protect Property.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Indian office has received another telegram from Agent Wisdom at Muskogee, I. T., relating to the troubles experienced from lawless men in that section. He says:

The Cook gang of outlaws in force is camped at Gibson Station, 8 miles from here, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road. It is believed that another holdup is contemplated. My police force, such as I get together, is not equal to the emergency, and Marshal Crump, at Fort Smith, Ark., writes that he has no money to keep marshals in the field for a campaign. Affairs here are in a desperate condition, business suspended and the people generally intimidated and private individuals robbed every day and night. I renew my recommendation and earnestly insist that the government, through the proper channel, take the matter in hand and protect its courts and citizens of the United States who are lawfully residents of the territory. Licensed traders are especially suffering and they are here under suspense. This state of affairs must be broken and something done to save life and property.

This telegram was referred to Secretary Smith, who called the attention of the secretary of war to his request of Tuesday that troops be sent to the Indian territory and suggested the urgency of early action as desired by the government. It has been determined by the interior department officials to break up the lawlessness in the Indian territory if the active assistance of the war department is secured.

**Strange Epidemic Prevailing.**

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 25.—A mysterious plague has suddenly broken out at Warden, Cour d'Alene mining district, and within the last few days several hundred people have been stricken, most of whom are miners. The local physicians are baffled as to the origin or nature of the epidemic. The people are greatly alarmed and surrounding towns are afraid that the plague will spread. No deaths are as yet reported.

**Diphtheria Epidemic.**

STURGEON, Ky., Oct. 25.—A fearful and death-dealing plague of diphtheria is raging opposite Caseyville, in Illinois, and coffins can hardly be furnished fast enough with which to bury the dead. Not fewer than forty deaths have occurred within the week and it is not uncommon to bury two children in one coffin. A man from across the river went to Caseyville yesterday for the fifth coffin furnished to one family. The plague has now crossed the Ohio and is epidemic at Caseyville and Mulford town, having been brought thither by families from Illinois fleeing from its ravages.

**INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.**

The Secretary's Estimates of Appropriations Needed—Expenses of the General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Secretary Hoke Smith yesterday completed his estimates of appropriations needed in the interior department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The following is a summary of his estimates: Amount appropriated for fiscal year 1895.....\$109,550,950.00 Amount estimated for fiscal year 1896.....155,805,878.83 Decrease.....\$46,254,928.83

Made up as follows: Decrease in estimate for payment of pensions, 1896.....\$ 10,000,000.00 Decrease in estimate for salaries, pension office, 1896.....198,500.00 Decrease in estimate for general land office, 1896.....4,021,641.00 Decrease in estimate for printing and binding, 1896.....61,555.00 Total decrease.....\$44,281,596.20 Increase in estimate for general land office and general land service.....409,033.00 Increase in estimate for patent office miscellaneous.....76,584.00 Increase in estimate for miscellaneous expenses in several bureaus and offices.....41,308.00 Total increases.....\$ 526,925.00

Net decrease.....\$ 43,754,671.20 The decrease in the estimate for payment of pensions in 1896 is due to the current year. That appropriation was made before the close of the last fiscal year and was for \$10,000,000 more than the amount actually expended last year. The estimate for 1896 is no decrease from the amount actually expended last year, but is based upon the idea that the expenditures will be stationary for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896.

In the general land office increase of estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, are submitted under the following heads: Additional clerical force of twenty in the office.....\$ 27,750.00

Protecting public lands from fraudulent entry, protecting the public timber from depredations, etc.....180,000.00 Surveying the public lands.....175,000.00 Clerical and contingent expenses in the offices of the surveyor-general.....54,913.00 Total.....\$437,653.00

In the clerical force of the general land office an increase is asked of twenty additional clerks—which will cost \$27,750—to bring up to date the great mass of accumulated work undischarged by the last administration.

There are now pending and undischarged in the general land office 48,336 cases, involving 39,593,533 acres of land. For protecting public lands, timber and recovering large amounts involved in timber trespasses an increase is asked of \$180,000, to be used in the employment of additional special agents engaged in the prosecution of timber trespasses, etc.

The amount appropriated for this service is more than returned to the government in the actual value of moneys recovered from cash forfeited on entries, canceled by the action of special agents and recovered in the prosecution of timber trespass, etc.

In addition this branch of the service in the last eight years caused the cancellation of 7,561 entries of the public land embracing 1,238,273 acres, and restored the same to the public domain, valued at rates fixed by law at \$1,836,190. This land when sold will show \$1,945,790 to the credit of this service in excess of all the money expended for it in the past eight years. The amount recovered from timber trespassers alone averaged over \$100,000 per annum. A much greater sum could be recovered with an increase of agents for this purpose.

It is further estimated that if the increased force of agents is given fully \$1,000,000 should be recovered from various sources and returned into the treasury. For surveying public lands an increase is asked of \$175,000, and for clerical and contingent expenses of the surveyor-general's office, \$54,913; total, \$229,913. This increase is urged to meet the demands of the settlers for a survey of the lands in order that they may inaugurate their claims to the same, and before the government can take any steps toward the disposition of such lands, or until they have been surveyed in accordance with law. If the increase for surveying the public lands is granted the offices of the surveyor-general will necessarily require additional clerical force, and their contingent expenses will be greater on account of increased number of returns coming into these offices from the deputy surveyors.

**TRANSPORTING GOLD.**

Treasury Statements Showing the Amount Moved in Eighteen Months.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The statement prepared at the treasury department shows that during the period between March, 1893, and October 1, 1894, the amount of gold transported between sub-treasuries, mints and banks at government expense in consequence of exportations of gold was \$147,307,500. The cost of transporting this amount was \$95,480. The aggregate shipments between the more important points are given as follows: Washington to New York, \$12,000,000; Cincinnati to New York, \$11,500,000; San Francisco to New York, \$7,500,000; Philadelphia to New York, \$69,900,000; Philadelphia to Boston, \$5,900,000.

**Heavy Shipment of Tin Plate.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26.—A train of fifteen cars left Canton last night over the Pennsylvania railroad for Milwaukee with tin plate brought from Swansea, Wales, by the Atlantic Transport line steamers Maryland and Menantic. There were about 600,000 pounds of plate in the shipment.

**Shot His Sister Accidentally.**

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 26.—Leonard Poland, the 12-year-old son of Bruce Poland, a leading citizen of Clayton, near here, shot his 17-year-old sister, Minnie, through the forehead this morning with a target rifle and instantly killed her. It is believed the shooting was accidental.

**Ten Trainmen Killed.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—In a collision between two freight trains near the Przybitkow station on the Kosloff Woronesch railroad, twenty-two cars were demolished and ten trainmen killed.