

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1894.

NO. 52.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Grand Army officers made their annual reports at Washington on the 12th. The finances of the order are in good condition, but they show that the veterans are steadily dying off. The commissioner of internal revenue has issued a circular regarding section 68 of the new tariff act, providing for the forfeiture free of tax of pure sweet wine.

A DISPATCH from Washington said that the Civil Service Reform association had taken up the fight against Recorder of Deeds Taylor, of Kansas City, Kan., and would demand his removal and, in addition, announced that it would appear before the grand jury and seek to have him indicted for things they claim he has done contrary to law.

A fire on the 14th partly destroyed the big barn of the National Soldiers' home at Washington, causing a loss of about \$10,000.

TYLER JONES, a grandson of President Tyler, and the first male infant born in the White house, has been found starving in an attic in Washington city.

SECRETARY CARLISE has written to Senator Manderson declining to pay any sugar bounties since the date of the new tariff act. The secretary stated that he had arrived at the conclusion that such payments cannot be made without further legislation by congress.

### GENERAL NEWS.

A RECENT London dispatch said that a fleet of twenty-one Japanese transports, conveying 10,000 troops, sailed a few days ago from a Japanese port. It is supposed it is the intention of the Japanese commander to land his forces at some point on the Chinese coast. The Chinese fleet under the command of Adm. Ting had sailed south for the purpose of intercepting the Japanese.

TEN thousand people from all parts of the state attended the Somerville, N. J., fair on the 14th—the majority drawn to see and hear Senator David B. Hill. He made a bitter attack on the income tax features of the Wilson tariff bill.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities of the United States for the week ended September 14 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 7.8; in New York the increase was 2.0; outside New York the increase was 15.1.

THERE were 233 failures reported by Bradstreet throughout the United States for the week ended September 14, against 300 a year ago.

BRADSTREET'S review of trade for the week ended September 14 said that business was improving and the outlook was exceptionally bright. Colder weather stimulated the sales in dry goods, clothing and shoes. Live stock at Kansas City and Omaha had weakened on account of heavy receipts of common grades. Wheat, corn, oats, pork and lard had advanced.

A SENSATION was created in the order of the Ladies of the G. A. R. on the 14th at Pittsburgh, Pa., by the announcement that Past National Treasurer Mrs. Grubb, of Camden, N. J., was short in her accounts.

ROBERT J. again lowered the world's piling record on the 14th. He went a mile at Terre Haute, Ind., in 2:01 1/2.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BUTLER has filed in the district court at New Orleans a suit for the impeachment of Mayor Fitzpatrick of that city.

A DISPATCH of the 13th said that drought had brought an epidemic of typhoid fever through all the upper Miami valley. At Piqua, O., eleven corpses were awaiting burial, most of them from the prevalent fever. Deaths were reported from all over Miami county. Mrs. Emma Morgan died in Troy, leaving the two oldest of her eight children ill with the fever.

The fireboat Yosemite was wrecked on the Hyde park reef, at Chicago, while on its way to a South side fire on the 13th. The Yosemite's crew was taken off by the life saving crew, after enduring great hardships for several hours and being forced to burn their shirts to attract the life savers.

The fourth annual convention of the United Lumbermen's association was called to order in Denver, Col., on the 13th by President John W. Barry, of Fairbury, Neb., with delegates from fifteen states present.

News received from St. Petersburg indicates that the czar's illness is cerebral, complicated with an ailment of the kidneys. Prayers for his recovery have been ordered twice at court.

ALIX trotted a mile at Terre Haute, Ind., on the 12th in 2:04, tying Nancy Hanks.

The eighth annual convention of the superintendents of American cemeteries began in Philadelphia on the 11th.

A REPORT came from Perry, Ok., that a gentleman of good reputation had an interview with Bill Dalton, gang leader, near Ingalls recently. Dalton gave the man to understand that Bill Dalton, whose death was heralded over the country some months ago, was not dead, but had left Oklahoma and the Indian territory for a more congenial climate. Dalton said Bill Dalton had gone away and was now living a quiet and peaceable life, and that his reputed death was all a ruse to put the officers off their guard till he could get away and keep from being hunted.

W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE was defeated for the democratic nomination for congress in the Seventh Kentucky district. A plurality of 320 was claimed for his opponent, Owens. Breckinridge's followers accepted his defeat and many were taking off the Breckinridge badges and putting on Owens badges.

The Peary Arctic expedition has returned to St. Johns, N. F. Several members of the party have been frost-bitten, but all were alive. Very little had been accomplished, owing to the frightful weather.

A FRIGHTFUL runaway accident occurred at a funeral near Alliance, O., on the 15th. Fifteen people were injured, four of them fatally.

The first anniversary of the opening of the strip was celebrated at Enid, Ok., on the 15th. The Rock Island railroad stopped a passenger train there for the first time and the citizens went wild with delight.

An attempt was made to wreck the M. K. & T. passenger train just north of Muskogee, I. T., ties being placed upright on the trestle along the Arkansas river. The engineer saw the obstruction in time.

J. W. STAENGELE, a civil engineer, shot and killed Mrs. Mabel Colvin at Portland, Ore., and then blew out his own brains, the cause being that the woman would not accept his attentions. GEORGE MEIRS and Charles Richardson, while descending the rapids in the Ohio river in a skiff near Jeffersonville, Ind., struck a reef and were fatally injured by their bodies coming in contact with the sharp-edged rocks.

A SCORE of the members of company H, Ninth regiment, of the national guard of Pennsylvania, who attended the encampment at Gettysburg, were down with typhoid fever in its worst form at Wilkesbarre on the 16th. Private Nelson Tearlon had died and Privates Siles and Harby were not expected to live. The men were supposed to have drunk polluted water at Gettysburg.

An extensive fire visited the business portion of Scranton, Pa., on the 15th. Loss, \$250,000.

ENOCH DAVIS, the wife murderer, was executed at Lehigh Junction, Utah, on the 14th. He was placed in a chair and blindfolded and at a signal six soldiers shot him, firing through loopholes in a tent. He died in three minutes.

DELEGATES of thirty-five labor organizations met last night in New York and adopted a platform on which labor proposes to enter the political campaign at the coming election. A resolution was passed instructing every delegate to recommend to his organization that its members be requested to join the people's party organizations in the assembly districts.

THREE negroes, two men and a woman, went to the house of Saloonist George Woehlhueter, in the heart of Akron, O., the other morning and demanded breakfast. Mrs. Woehlhueter, who was alone, prepared the meal. Later the men returned to the house, broke in the street door and going to Mrs. Woehlhueter's room beat her senseless, bound and gagged her and threw her into the cellar. Carpets and bedding were saturated with oil and the house fired. Except for the timely discovery of the flames all trace of the crime would have been obliterated. Mrs. Woehlhueter's condition was critical. Police and citizens were searching for the villains.

THE bitterest fight of the republican state convention at Denver, Col., occurred over the selection of a candidate for state superintendent of public instruction. Finally Mrs. A. J. Peavy, of Denver, was nominated for acclamation after friends of Warren E. Knapp and Prof. W. A. Habgratt had withdrawn their names.

THE 750 men at work on the new Marquette building at Dearborn and Adams streets, Chicago, struck on the 13th against eighteen non-union Edison company electric workers. The latter were attacked and forced to flee to avoid bloodshed. The Building Trades' council had notified the contractor to discharge the men.

The southwestern Mediterranean towns of Spain were recently visited by severe storms. The towns of Gata and Javea have been flooded, many lives have been lost, a number of houses have been destroyed and several vessels in the bay of Gata have been wrecked.

WILLIAM APPEGATE created considerable excitement before the Lexow investigating committee at New York on the 12th by his plain statements of bribery of police officers. He was the confidential man of "Green Goods King" McNally, and claimed that he paid \$100 to Capt. Price on behalf of McNally.

FROM noon on September 3 to noon on September 10, throughout the German empire, thirty-six new cases of cholera and fifteen deaths were reported.

THE forest fires around Bona, Africa, were reported dying out, after burning for nearly a week. Enormous damage had been done, many vineyards and large quantities of agricultural produce having been destroyed. The villages of Cherfaras and Kulpas were in the path of the conflagration and were burned to the ground.

M. DE WITTE, the Russian minister of finance, created somewhat of a sensation in Europe by saying that during the past six years the danger of war had frequently arisen, but the czar's will alone maintained peace. He also said that since the conclusion of the German-Russian commercial treaty peace was finally assured.

FOURTEEN people were more or less injured by the giving way of a structure at the laying of the corner stone of St. Augustine's church at New York, precipitating them into the cellar.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LAWLER, of the G. A. R., announces that the customary parade will be held at Louisville, Ky., in 1895.

A TORNAADO swept over Westfield, Wis., on the 15th, doing great damage to crops and farm buildings. So far as reported no one was killed.

THERE was every indication on the 15th that one of the biggest strikes in the clothing trade would be inaugurated in New England. The matter was to be brought before a mass meeting of the craft on the 17th at Boston. The men asserted that they had everything to gain and nothing to lose by a strike, as they were ground down beyond endurance.

W. H. J. TRAYNOR, supreme president of the American Protective association, has made arrangements for transferring the supreme council to Washington. This will be accomplished in a few weeks. A large printing plant will be located in that city and newspapers and documents printed by the million.

A MONSTER negro convention was held at Pineapple, Ala., on the 15th to discuss the question of migrating to Liberia, Africa. The ruler of that country had sent word that he would give every American twenty acres of land and implements to cultivate it. The negroes were enthusiastic over the scheme and many were reported selling out preparatory to going to Africa. The first cargo of 300 will leave in October.

A FREIGHT train on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad was derailed 2 miles west of Hammond, Wis. While a passenger train from Minneapolis was waiting at the scene of the accident and the train load of passengers were passing around the wreck to take a train on the other side an oil tank in the wreck exploded and a shower of burning oil fell upon the people, injuring eighteen. The tank contained 6,000 gallons of oil. A car of coal and the engine were also burned.

THE strike of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co.'s 5,000 miners, at Pittsburgh, Pa., who have been out for five months, has ended in the defeat of the men.

ANTICIPATING exposure in the convention, E. M. Dennison, state treasurer of the Select Knights, A. O. U. W., in session at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 14th, killed himself. He was said to be a defaulter.

A GREAT conflagration is reported to have occurred at Chung King, China, August 25. Thirty persons were known to have perished and it was probable the list of dead would prove much heavier. The property loss was estimated at 10,000,000 taels. Two thousand buildings were destroyed, including three temples.

THE last honors were paid to the Comte de Paris and his body was deposited in a vault at Weybridge church, England, on the 12th.

### ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, who recently announced he had left the republican party and joined the populists, has been requested by the republican state central committee to resign his seat in the United States senate to which he was elected by republicans.

THE eighty-fourth anniversary of the declaration of Mexican independence was celebrated on the 16th at the City of Mexico with a great military demonstration and the reassembling of congress. The message of President Diaz was read in congress.

ONE of the Indian police discovered that the Doolan gang of outlaws had leased a large pasture from the government in the Indian territory where they were herding stolen horses and cattle, and before he could make a report he was caught by the gang, tied to a tree and his body riddled with bullets. The gang also killed the policeman's father.

It was definitely announced on the 17th that Gen. Nelson A. Miles was to be transferred to Governor's island upon the retirement of Gen. Howard November 8.

REPORTS were received at Washington on the 17th that a battle had been fought at Ping Yang, Corea, between the Chinese and Japanese troops which lasted two days and the Chinese were disastrously defeated. It was estimated that the Chinese lost 16,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows met at Chattanooga, on the 17th. The attendance was below the expectation.

The mattress factory of Stumph & Bros. burned at Washington on the 17th and four persons were cremated, another died at the hospital and three others were severely injured, and it was possible there were some more bodies under the ruins. The value of the factory building was \$15,000; of the stock, \$25,000. Cause of fire unknown.

THE East India steamer Nanyong was reported as lost with all her crew of sixty-three men off Java.

A TERRIBLE hurricane passed over Jennings and Mining, Ok., and blew fifty houses to atoms. A woman and two children were killed and several persons injured. Several houses caught fire.

The eighth general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America began at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 17th with about seventy-five delegates present, representing 641 unions.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Senators Martin and Peffer have returned from Washington.

Light frosts were reported in the northern part of the state on the morning of the 11th.

John Kelly, of Garnett, recently attempted suicide near Lawrence by cutting his throat.

S. S. Cartwright, a wealthy bachelor of Topeka, is missing, and his friends fear that he has been foully dealt with.

The discovery of small-pox in the city caused the postponement of the opening of the schools in Leavenworth for two weeks.

The stockmen in the Saline valley have organized against a gang of cattle thieves that have been operating in that section lately.

Samuel Butts, a Sedgwick county farmer, was shot and killed by an assassin at his home near Mulvane the other night. He was shot through a screen door. No clew to the assassin.

Mrs. J. H. Rigby, of Topeka, became violently insane the other morning and grabbing her husband, who is a small man, by the throat, came very near choking him to death. She afterward tried to kill herself by jumping into a cellar.

The Santa Fe road announces that it will haul seed wheat into the counties of Kansas and Oklahoma, where there have been crop failures, free of charge. This distribution of the seed wheat will be entirely in the hands of the county commissioners.

The two passenger trains which the Santa Fe recently discontinued on its line between Topeka and St. Joseph have been restored. A protest against the discontinuance of the trains was filed by patrons of the road in Atchison and St. Joseph.

At Atchison the other night Frank Slaughter, a tough negro, entered William Houston's saloon and shot Willie Deutch, white, and Joe Bell, colored. The murderer, pursued by the officers, jumped into the river and was thought to have been drowned.

Sam Brown, a mulatto student, who had just graduated from the Fort Scott high school, was arrested the other day by the United States authorities charged with having sent vile letters through the mails, addressed to a young white lady who was in his class at school.

A dozen tramps boarded an M. K. & T. passenger train as it pulled out of Fort Scott the other day and when the train men attempted to put them off, they showed fight and got the better of the crew. The police were notified, but before they reached the scene of disturbance the tramps fled.

The supreme court has ordered the release of Miss Estella Osborn, of Holton, who had been in jail in Topeka for several weeks awaiting trial on the charge of complicity in the murder of Lawyer Charles Hamble, of Holton, on June 14. A habeas corpus proceeding was instituted by the young woman's attorneys.

The registration of students at the state university on the opening of the fall term was 495, 117 more than at the opening last year. Chancellor Snow claims that this is an indication of a return of prosperity to the people of Kansas and this registration is the greatest for the first week in the year in his record of twenty years.

DR. S. B. Bell, of Kansas City, Kan., has deeded to the state university forty acres of land near Kansas City, the provision being that part of the land (a 6-acre tract) shall be dedicated to and used for a hospital and clinical school of medicine, and shall be a department of the state university of Kansas. The land is estimated to be worth \$100,000.

The treasurer of the state board of charities drew from the treasury the other day the following amounts for the support of the state charitable institutions for the month of August: Reform school, Topeka, \$3,714.68; imbecile asylum, Winfield, \$1,007.50; blind asylum, Kansas City, \$1,048.93; deaf and dumb asylum, Olathe, \$1,705.40; orphan's home, Atchison, \$1,756.57; industrial school, Beloit, \$1,072.98.

At a late meeting of the state military board at Fort Leavenworth it was decided to hold the annual state encampment at Fort Leavenworth, furnish the subsistence for three regiments to be in camp for the entire week. October 8 is the date set for the beginning of the encampment. It will require between \$1,500 and \$2,000 to furnish rations for the command.

At Leavenworth a few days ago the physical examination of seventeen non-commissioned officers for promotion to lieutenants was held, and only four of them were passed by the surgeons. Thirteen of them were found deficient in the chest measurement prescribed by the regulations. Over half of the class were sons of officers, who had enlisted with the view of promotion and had studied hard to attain the desired end.

William Fox and his wife residing near Lawrence, were recently shooting at a mark, when Fox gave his wife the gun and went to arrange the target. The gun was accidentally discharged and the ball passed entirely through his body, piercing the right lung. Mrs. Fox helped her husband to the house and summoned a doctor, but the chances were against his recovery. Mr. Fox was 25 years old and in more than ordinary good circumstances.

## THE NEW COMMANDER.

Col. Thomas A. Lawler, of Illinois, Chosen Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.—Resolutions Adopted—Women's Relief Corps Officers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 14.—The contest for commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. ended yesterday morning when Col. Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ill., was elected by a majority of eleven votes over Col. I. N. Walker, of Indianapolis, Ind. The closeness of the vote was a surprise to both victor and defeated. It took forty-five minutes to cast and count the ballot of 649 delegates. Then Commander Adams announced that the vote stood: Lawler, 330; Walker, 319—the Illinois man winning by the narrow margin of eleven votes. As soon as the election was announced peals of applause rang through the opera house. When some semblance of quiet was restored Col. Walker withdrew his name and the election of Col. Lawler was made unanimous. In a brief speech the new commander-in-chief thanked his supporters, and said he would work to the utmost for the advancement of the G. A. R.

Maj. A. P. Burchfield, of this city, was nominated for senior vice commander, and as there was no opposition he was elected unanimously.

For junior vice commander, Corporal Tanner proposed Philip S. Biglin, but when Charles H. Shute was named by the department commander of Louisiana Biglin withdrew and Shute was elected.

O. W. Meeks, of Marion, O., was without opposition and was unanimously elected senior warden.

Chaplain T. C. Haggerty, of St. Louis, was elected unanimously chaplain-in-chief, his only opponent, Comrade Sothard, of Maine, withdrawing before a ballot was taken.

The council of administration is as follows: Utah, C. O. Farnsworth; California, Col. E. T. Blackmer; Vermont, Ebenezer J. Ormsby; Virginia and North Carolina, A. Hager; South Dakota, Gov. Charles H. Sheldon; Delaware, Charles Zerby; Ohio, R. A. Cochran; Mississippi, F. M. Sterrett; Nebraska, J. F. Decher; New Jersey, Emmanuel Sanois; Rhode Island, Charles A. Barbour; New York, David S. Brown; Michigan, George H. Hopkins; Minnesota, Albert Scheffer; Pennsylvania, Charles W. Gerwig; Washington, C. H. Holmes; Tennessee, W. H. Yeasey; Arkansas, A. D. Thomas; Iowa, Albert W. Swalm; Indian territory, Robert W. Hill; Potomac, G. M. Husted; West Virginia, I. H. Duval; Georgia, Joseph H. Thibadeau; Kansas, O. H. Coulter; Kentucky, Charles W. Herdman; Alabama, G. H. Patrick; Wisconsin, O. W. Carlson; Illinois, H. S. Deitrick; Connecticut, Courtland S. Darrow; Arizona, T. Guthrie Savage; Indiana, W. H. Armstrong; Maryland, Dr. Hugh A. Manglin; Massachusetts, Allison M. Stickney; New Hampshire, Samuel N. Brown.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Whereas, The twenty-eighth national encampment of the G. A. R. has been informed of the distress that has fallen upon many comrades and wards of the order through the withdrawal from them of that preference in public service to which they are justly entitled, and which should always be the grateful duty of the authorities of the national government to accord.

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic protests to the people of the United States against the conduct of those of their public servants, more particularly at the national capital, who, without necessity, justification or valid excuse, and contrary to the repeated declarations and assurances of the legislative and executive authorities of the government, have deprived many hundreds of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the union army and navy, and the widows, sons and daughters of those deceased, of their employment in the public offices and establishments for the purpose of appointing or retaining other persons, destitute of the loyal and patriotic claims of these victims of superior qualifications for the places thus taken from those to whom they rightfully belong.

Resolved, That we view with great concern this attack upon those who, in the hour of the country's great peril, laid aside their political preferences and became defenders of the union, offering their lives to the nation to maintain its institutions and preserve the honor of its flag.

Resolved, That our comrades and wards who are holding the employment under the government should have, and they have, the right to demand from the executive authorities the protection awarded them by the national legislature, and any failure on the part of those authorities to so protect them is a violation of the law and of patriotic principle which excites our strongest reprobation.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the efforts of the national and department officers of this organization against this virtual proscription of members and wards of the G. A. R. have proved practically unavailing, an appeal is hereby made to the people of the United States for an expression through the columns of the public press, the speeches and writings of public men and the proceedings of public assemblies upon fit occasions of the national sense of the gratitude and desire for justice toward the meritorious survivors of the union forces and those whom the deaths of husbands and fathers have left to the generous regard of the nation.

The resolutions censuring Col. Ainsworth's conduct of the pension bureau and supporting Judge Long in his contest with the pension commissioner were not adopted.

The new commander-in-chief issued his first orders last night, appointing Comrade C. C. Jones, of Rockford, Ill., adjutant-general, and Comrade J. N. Burst, of Syracuse, Ill., quartermaster-general, and establishing headquarters at Rockford, Ill.

Yesterday afternoon the Women's Relief corps elected the following officers without much friction: President, Mrs. Emma R. A. Wallace, Chicago; senior vice president, Mrs. Helen R. Morrison, Smithport, Pa.; junior vice president, Mrs. Lizzie R. Herrick, Seattle; treasurer, Mrs. Amelia A. Cheate, Detroit; chaplain, Mrs. S. Agnes Parker, Massachusetts. Installation will take place to-day.

## STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

A Train Wrecked, Two Persons Killed and Many Injured by the Deadly Demon.

CHARLESTON, Mo., Sept. 13.—Two men were killed and a score of people injured, some of them fatally, in a cyclone here yesterday, during which a train was blown from the track. The dead are: Parmelia Dempsey, Bertrand, Mo.; Freddie McClelland, Eldorado, Ill. Among the score of injured only the following names can be secured: C. T. Coyle, baggage-master, badly bruised; John C. Davis, Eldorado, Ill., leg broken; J. W. Dexter, Centertown, O., internally injured; W. H. Decamp, Hamilton, O., side badly hurt; A. D. Leming, Alto Pass, Ill., fatally injured; H. W. Hester, Moorehouse, Mo., shoulder dislocated; G. W. Humphrey, Leona, Mo., arm broken; George McClelland, Poplin, Mo., arm badly hurt; Mrs. J. W. McCullom, Dexter, Mo., arm broken; G. H. Miller, Corning, Ark., badly bruised.

It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the westbound express on the C. & O. branch of the Iron Mountain road was struck by a hurricane, and the result was one of the most serious wrecks ever known on the system. The train, in charge of Conductor Jack Lower and Engineer Andy Hill, had just reached the limits of the city, when the passengers and crew noticed the approach of a funnel-shaped cloud that was dealing destruction to everything in its path, uprooting large trees and hurling missiles before it.

The train and the cyclone met, and the wind lifted the entire line of coaches and landed them at a distance of 20 feet from the track, almost turning them completely over. Those who were not hurt seriously had to free themselves and rescue others less fortunate. Efforts were being made in this direction when a new danger presented itself. Flames were seen in the rear of the train, and only for the heroic action of Brakeman Cartwell an even worse catastrophe might have been recorded. He hastily secured a heavy piece of timber and battered down the door, rushed in and extinguished the flames.

A little fellow 2 years old, supposed to have fallen out of the window when the train was overturned, was found dead, his body being badly bruised. Aside from the train and its passengers the damage done by the cyclone, which seemed to have been purely local, was slight. Its path was not over 30 yards wide and did not extend more than a mile.

A TREATY NEGOTIATED. An Important One Just Concluded Between Korea and Japan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A telegram was received at the Japanese legation yesterday morning to the effect that an important treaty had been negotiated between Korea and Japan which authoritatively defines the relations of the two countries toward each other and toward China. The object of the treaty is stated in the preamble to be the mutual desire on the part of the emperor of Japan and the king of Korea to definitely fix and determine the attitude of each country toward the other with a view to clearly elucidating the existing relations between Japan and Korea which have been created by the request which the Korean government has made to the Japanese government to compel the Chinese to evacuate Korea. To secure concerted action for the more effective accomplishment of this object the treaty of alliance between the two countries was signed at Seoul on August 26 by Mr. Otori, the envoy of Japan, and the Korean minister of foreign affairs.

The treaty consists of three articles. Article 1 defines the object of the alliance to be the strengthening and perpetuating of the independence of Korea as an autonomous state, and the promotion of the mutual interests of Japan and Korea by compelling the Chinese forces to withdraw from Korea and by obliging China to abandon her claim of the right to dominate the affairs of this country.

Article 2 binds the Japanese government to carry on warlike operations against China, both offensive and defensive; the Korean government is bound by the article to afford the Japanese forces every possible facility in their movements and to furnish them with supplies of provisions at a fair remuneration, so far as the supplies may be needed.

By article 3 it is provided that the treaty shall terminate so soon as a treaty of peace shall have been concluded by Japan with China.

## COLORADO REPUBLICANS. In Convention at Denver They Nominate a State Ticket.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 13.—The delegates to the republican state convention were late in assembling yesterday and it was nearly noon before Irving Howbert, chairman of the state central committee, called the convention to order. A committee on credentials was appointed after which Senator Wolcott addressed the convention. At the conclusion of his remarks Senator Teller took the platform. He gave a brief history of the fight in congress last winter to prevent the repeal of the Sherman bill. When he concluded the following were nominated: Judge of the supreme court, John Campbell, of Colorado Springs; governor, A. W. McIntire, of Alamosa; lieutenant-governor, Jnd Brush, of Greeley; secretary of state, A. B. McGaffey, of Denver; state treasurer, Harrison L. Mulix, of Trinidad.



# 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 its 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 38, Buffalo, N. Y.

### Tax From the Standpoint of Farmers.

Editor National Economist. I, the owner of 200 acres of farm land, come as an advocate of what has come as the single tax on the rental value of bare land. Being one of those "fool farmers who want the tax placed upon their land," let me state to my fellow farmers why I think as I do. Thirteen years ago I first read "Progress and Poverty," and for thirteen years has the truth contained in the quotation: "Scratch a social problem and you will find the land question; if it is not on the surface it is just underneath," grown upon me. I believe in single tax because it is what I would call the gospel of the producer. "To the producer belongs the product." That the contrary of this far too often rules few, I take it, will deny. Well, the single tax suits me because, taking the annual rental value for public use, I know well that millions of acres of idle land held by speculators will be caught, which, on the plea that it is unremunerative property, is taxed at a nominal sum, whilst mine, and yours, and yours; and yours! simply because we have been fools enough to dig and delve and improve it, is taxed clear out of sight. Here comes in the gospel of work idea. One man (a speculator) simply acquires title to so much land, holds it out of use so long, makes no greater effort upon it than is involved in turning the land over (no work here, remember), and finally through the presence, needs and labor of others, makes so much—perhaps forty or fifty thousand dollars annually for the rental of a bit of land big enough to erect a small store upon. Now, not wishing to advocate class legislation, one law for farmers and another for other people, I am willing to pay my shares of taxes, as advocated, in order that I may catch this dog in the manger. The justice of this method is quickly seen when we remember that both parties, the user and mere owner or speculator, are called upon to pay their taxes out of a fund they never earned. Whereas at present the more the user does the more he improves—the more cattle, horses, barns, furniture, watches and what not he gathers in around him—the more is he mulct, while the non-user gets off scot free. Again, fully realizing the facility of covering up, conveniently forgetting, or finally shifting, taxes assessed on personality or merchandise I am sick of the farce and desire to place them on a species of property which can not be hid, in the hip pocket whenever the assessor comes round and on which whenever the tax is once placed will stick stiffer than the old man of the sea upon the back of Sinbad. What! let the millionaire who, perhaps, owns no land go free and at the same time tax the farmer or other user of land? Yes, that's it. Cense hurrahing for some legislator or body of legislators because they have in the fullness of their wisdom got together in congress, or elsewhere, and placed taxes on capitalists and a' that, which is, after all, nothing more or less than placing so many more taxes on our own devoted shoulders. For thousands of years has this method of taxation been tried, and failed, in its avowed object, as many times as it is tried. True, these capitalists, merchants, money lenders, and so on, figure each fall as having paid so many hundreds or thousands in taxes, but it is also true that what they paid out with one hand they do, in the selling price of their goods, services, or money, get back with the other, until at last he who has nothing to sell but his labor is made to pay as much as 35 per cent. of his expenditure in indirect taxes. Now as farmers, as a class, may be included in this category, perhaps we begin to see or feel just where the shoe pinches. "Let us reason together." You own an improved farm which, when the assessor is on hand, and the water is squeezed out of everything, is worth, let us say, \$3,000, split up as follows: Improvement value, \$2,000. Land value, \$1,000. Total, \$3,000. Perhaps in addition you may have lots of horses, cattle, hogs, machinery, and so on, amounting to a few thousands more. Let us say in all, including land improvements upon it, and whatever personal property you have, \$5,000 worth of property all told. Now, as the single tax only contemplates taxing the value of whatever unimproved land you own, it becomes a matter of simple arithmetic as to the relative amount of taxes to be paid under each system. The single tax, exempting as it does all forms of property resulting from human labor, it follows that the tax on the value of land would have to be correspondingly increased.

For instance, you now pay fifteen or eighteen mills on the dollar on the value of the farm, improvements and whatever goods, chattels, credits, if you are so fortunate to have any, or other forms of wealth you may happen to possess. Whereas, under the single tax limited to the expenses of the government the amount to be taken would be, according to Thos. G. Shearman,

about sixty-nine per cent. of the annual rental value of the bare land—that is to say, if a city lot, farm or mine rented in its unimproved state for \$100, \$69 would be taken for public use, national, state and county. The single tax unlimited, contemplates taking, as near as may be, the whole amount, or one hundred cents on the dollar, and devoting whatever is left after the expenses of the government are met to the construction of public improvements such as railroads, waterways, telegraphs, river and harbor improvements, public roads, etc.

Farmers are peculiarly open to be unfairly dealt with in the matter of assessment. All his property lies out of doors, so to speak, can be easily seen and known of all men, whilst the rich holder of wealth in cities can on the periodical visits of the assessor give full rein to an elastic conscience, or even if caught and made to give in anything like the true value of his property, he can in the selling price of his goods get the tax back again. Hence does it not follow that if one escapes paying his share of taxes some other one must be made to make up the deficiency. And who is more apt to be that one than the farmer whose property can be so easily found.

If any of you readers care to correspond with me, in closing stamp for reply or through your columns, I shall be happy to continue on these lines. I may say I am expecting some single tax literature, with receipt of cost of mailing, I shall be pleased to forward to anyone desiring it. F. LATAS, Belgrade, Mont.

### Uncle Sam to Pay Taxes.

The bill introduced by Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, provides that all allotted lands entitled to the benefits and subject to the laws of a state when the Indian owners enjoy privileges as citizens shall be subject to state and local taxation, and that during the continuance of the trust the United States government shall pay the taxes. It is represented that great injustice is done the citizens of Nebraska under the present system, citing Thurston county, in which there are 2,400 Indian citizens and 1,100 white, the whites paying \$8.32 tax per capita and the Indians 4 cents, while the Indians reap most of the benefits of the taxation. It is proposed to exempt school taxes because the government maintains Indian schools, although in many sections the Indians attend district schools. In the case of highway taxes, which may be paid by labor, it is proposed that the Indians shall furnish labor. The measure does not permit the sale of land for unpaid taxes. A bill with the same intent was passed by the senate in the Fifty-second congress, but stipulated that the taxes should be paid from the Indian trust funds. The Nebraska members represent that the annual cost to the government would be about \$75,000 for fifteen years. —Chicago Times.

(It seems ridiculous to tax the U. S. on its charitable real estate, whilst all of our private charities and most of our private vacant lots escape the burden. —Ed.)

### Tax Everybody and Everything.

The Italians are kept poor by a burdensome system of taxes, and even the advertiser must pay tribute. Curious scenes in Venice are the stations of the vapors, or steamboats, which ply on the Grand canal. These are filled with more or less interesting signs, each adorned with a canceled revenue stamp. The shop-keepers are allowed to put up signs in the interior of their stores without paying a fee to the government, but if they wish to post them in any public place, or even in their show windows, a revenue stamp must be affixed. A heavy penalty is exacted for disobedience to this law. An amusing instance I noticed in the shop of a mosaic manufacturer, who was selling out. The tell-tale stamp appeared in the corner of the following sign:

### RELINQUISHING BUSINESS.

So the Italian government even fines its subjects for not working.—Printers' Ink. The total assessment here is only about five hundred million, as against three hundred million in Washington, which is only about one-fourth as large in population. ALFRED J. WOLF.

### Taxes and Votes.

The silly suggestion is made that if the income tax shall be adopted in this country those who pay it will be by virtue of that fact entitled to "a larger voice in politics" than the men who pay no income tax. If this preposterous idea of special privileges for those who pay special taxes has any force, it would endow with tremendous power the men who pay the whisky tax. This tax is paid by a special class, numbering but a few hundred. Did anybody ever think of claiming for these men a "larger voice in politics" than they can get by one vote each, or by bribing legislators or corrupting officials? Suffrage in this country is based upon manhood and citizenship and not upon money or taxes.—New York World.

The Review is an eight-page, five-column, weekly paper, published at Austin, Tex. It is devoted to the discussion of social, economic and political questions. Its editors lean towards the single tax and free coinage, but will publish good brief letters on any side of this subject. We have borrowed part of this declaration to that effect for these studies.—Ed.

At present the great need of the reform forces is unity of action. They all mean "death to monopoly," just as the various anti-slavery forces meant "death to slavery." The shot fired upon Sumpter united them. What shall be the agency to unite the forces in this crusade? JOHN HOSSACK, No. 127 Avenue E, Jersey City.

PAY your taxes and ask no questions, lest the answers make you unhappy.

## THE SUGAR SCANDAL.

Let the People Judge as to Where the Blame Rests.

Self-righteous republicans put on a look of horror when discussing the sugar scandal. "The idea that a trust should attempt to dictate legislation in the United States senate! What is going to become of us? It's awful!" But what has caused the present scandal? Is it because the democrats are in the majority in both houses and are willing to sell out to the great sugar trust? No, the democrats in the house are unwilling to give any protection to the trust and only five or six democratic senators are ready to help it. Is it then because these senators are holding out for higher rates of protection than the trust has enjoyed under republican rule? No, this is not the reason. It is not claimed even by republican senators that there is more protection to sugar in the proposed schedule than in the McKinley bill. In fact, it contains smaller discriminating duties on refined sugars than any republican bill ever passed.

The plain truth is that for the first time in thirty years the sugar trust is balked. Heretofore it could, by promises of liberal contributions in close states (such as was Rhode Island in 1892, where senator Aldrich was up for re-election), secure favorable terms in the quiet of the committee room. There being no "squealing" by any republican in the house or senate the unholy bargain was ratified without any great public scandal. The great majority of the democrats, even in the senate, being unwilling to sanction any deal, the struggle of the trust for protection has been forced into the open. Hence the scandal. It bill becomes Senators Aldrich, Sherman, Allison, Hoar and others, who have been the tools of the trusts for twenty years, to mock at the democrats. Only a few of the democrats are even tempted by what caused the fall of all republicans.

The majority of the democrats in congress are neither protectionists nor hypocrites; the majority of the republicans—but we leave it to others to judge them.—B. W. H.

### A PROTECTION PET.

The Amount of Spoils Divided by the Sugar Trust. In 1893 the sugar trust paid dividends of \$16,500,000 on a nominal capital of \$75,000,000. The entire plant could be constructed for \$15,000,000. This was under the McKinley law, which protected refined sugar and gave no revenue on raw sugar to the treasury. The McKinley law was purely a trust measure, with no effort to raise revenue. Its whole effect was to enable the trust to pay 10 per cent. a year on the actual investment.

It is reported that several officials of the trust receive more than \$100,000 apiece in salaries.

Sugar has been manufactured in America successfully since 1794—a hundred years. The trust was organized in 1887. The republicans under Harrison found a highly profitable industry and a monopoly. They gave the monopoly free raw material, a protective duty of 60 cents on the 100 pounds and annual dividends of 110 per cent., beside the rich profits represented by princely salaries and millions laid away in the surplus fund.

This was McKinleyism and it illustrates protection. No care for the treasury, none for the wages of workmen, none for the commerce of the country. The whole sugar provision of the McKinley law consisted in bounties taken in one form or another from the people and given to private individuals.

It is as plain as day that no government can be honest as long as protection is the object of its revenue laws.—St. Louis Republic.

### WHAT WAS GAINED.

Articles That Are Made Free Under the New Tariff Bill.

Among the salvages from the Wilson bill in the compromise finally passed nothing is more satisfactory than the additions to the free list.

To untax a necessary life or an essential to industry is to afford complete relief from artificial burdens. It leaves no sophisticated questions as to whether the foreigner or importer, the merchant or the consumer pays the tax. A free list is tariff reform completed.

The following are the more important additions made in the new bill: Binding twine. Petroleum, crude and refined. Sulphate of copper. Nickel ores. Copperas. Paintings. Fresh fish. Nursery stock. Cotton ties. Drawings, sketches. Hatters' fur and plush. Farming implements. Flax, low hemp. Cotton gins. Coal oil. Salt. Iron unmanufactured. Burr stones. Epsom and mineral. Timber and lumber, salts. Wool.

These articles are all taxed in the McKinley law. The total decrease in duties under the new law, on the basis of the importations in 1893, has been estimated at \$62,407,000. But this does not by any means represent the entire saving to the people. The greatest tax under a high tariff is that which the mine owners and manufacturers are able to exact by reason of the restraint upon competition. The saving to consumers will be more than \$62,000,000.—N. Y. World.

### A GREAT TASK.

The Difficulty of Overcoming the Consequences of Thirty Years of Robbery. The consequences of nearly thirty years of robbery by protected monopolies are not easily overcome. The democratic party has a great and serious task. It has undertaken to reform the tariff and to turn back the principle of tariff legislation to the right method, the method that prevailed in framing the Walker tariff and the tariff of 1857. But it is met on the threshold of its reform work by a gigantic combination of interests that have been built up by the republicans, who have taxed the people to enrich monopolists in consideration of generous contributions to campaign funds. It is a hard task, but the democratic party is making an effort to reform abuses. The people have determined

to be rid of the odious system which wrings millions of dollars from them through tariff taxes for the benefit of millionaires, and the democratic party is pledged to help them.

If there is too much resistance there may be more destruction than was contemplated. Carnegie, with his pockets bulging with the loot that had been stolen for him by the republican party, was the wisest protectionist of them all when he advised his accomplices to accept the Wilson bill.

There are men calling themselves democrats who hold and practice republican principles, but the heart and mind of the party are right and the struggle against the system of protection, which is a struggle for larger human liberty and less governmental paternalism, will be carried on by the democracy of the country. The republican party is the servant and slave of monopolists. It is built on ill gained wealth. The democratic party is the party of the people and it will redeem its pledge to break down McKinleyism. It may be obliged to go slow, but it will go in the right direction.—N. Y. World.

### Don't Forget the Traitors.

The future policy of the democratic party is clear. It must not only continue its battle with republican trusts—it must also drive out of its own ranks all traitors. It must show no mercy to the Gormans, Brices, Smiths and Murphys who are in the employ of the trusts. The time has passed when we could hope for anything good from these democratic masqueraders. Drum them out of the party that they have disgraced. Pursue them to their political death. They have sold their honor for a mess of trust potage; let them enjoy their potage in peace—free from the cares of state. Every democrat in every state, misrepresented in congress by one of these trust puppets, should make a vow to leave no stone unturned that will make the political paths of these traitors harder. Fill their places with honest democrats and the party will merit and receive the approval of a tax-ridden people.—L. W. H.

### Era of Wage Reductions.

The Iron Age, a trade organ which is partial to high protection said on August 9, that "the tendency of wares, in sympathy with the tendency of prices for the past three years, is downward. The movement is resisted by all the means available to those who are obliged to work for others, but its force is irresistible. The most formidable strikes known in our industrial history have been undertaken in the hope of restoring past schedules, but they have either been successful in only a slight degree, or they have proved inglorious failures." Undoubtedly the future historian will write of the McKinley era as one of wage reductions, formidable strikes and inglorious failures, but it was not expected that any protectionist organ would confess to the truth before the election of 1894.

### New Tin Plate Mills.

Since the passage of the tariff bill, with its large reduction of the duty on tin plate, the impending investment of large sums of money in new tin plate factories has been announced in press dispatches from Pittsburgh and elsewhere. The reduction which cuts the duty in two does not appear to have "dealt a staggering blow" to those who already have invested or who desire to invest capital in such factories. The duty under the tariff which the McKinley act superseded was 1 cent a pound; this was increased by the McKinley law to 2-1/5 cents a pound; the duty under the new tariff is 1-1/5 cents. The addition of 1-1/5 cents to the old duty by the McKinley tariff has cost the people of the United States more than \$17,000,000 in the increased cost of imported tin plate.—N. Y. Times.

### A Transparent Bluff.

It was a very transparent bluff that Gorman and Brice resorted to when they offered the house conferees free sugar. They knew that the easiest way to secure what they wanted for the sugar trust was to defeat the bill and leave the McKinley law in force. They knew that a provision for free sugar would do this. The house conferees were not deceived, but insisted that Gorman should make a poll of the senate and see whether a majority would stand by the free sugar clause before they accepted it. This Gorman could not do, and so the house conferees refused to swallow the bait.—Oakland County (Mich.) Post.

### On With the Battle.

"The campaign [for honest tariff reform] will go on," says the Indianapolis News (Ind.). "This nation was not launched on its mighty career to die in a hole. The American ideals of freedom, equality and justice are imperishable, and they will be realized. The Gormans, and Brices, and Smiths will have their little day, and the whole corrupt and ignoble brood of law-buffers and law-sellers may do their worst, but the people will triumph."

### The Challenge of The Trusts.

The sugar trust has thrown down the gauntlet of defiance before the people. The people will accept the challenge. This means that the trusts, having openly shown themselves inimical to the interests of the country, must be made to feel the power of the people and to bow to the will of the people. There cannot be two masters in this land; the people must rule alone; no combination can usurp their authority.—Boston Post.

### A Protection Object Lesson.

What an object lesson in protection! The tariff-begotten, tariff-nurtured sugar trust takes the millions which the protective tariff has enabled it to extort as a tribute from the people and uses them to defeat the legislation which the people have demanded by bribing the peoples' representatives! It will always be so long as we have class legislation in aid of private interests.—Oakland County (Mich.) Post.

### They'll Do It.

If Senator Gorman hasn't self-respect enough to get out of the democratic party the democrats of Maryland ought to have self-respect enough to put him out.—Oakland County Post

## SUGAR LEGISLATION.

How Republican Laws Have Robbed the People.

"There has been so much republican misrepresentation of the new sugar schedule and so much effort to confuse the public mind that it is no wonder that some are surprised to find that the sugar schedule of the tariff reform bill is a distinct and emphatic triumph for tariff reform. The best way to explain the sugar legislation is to tell the story of sugar legislation.—There are three stages of sugar legislation—the republican stage before the McKinley bill, the stage of the McKinley bill and the present new stage of the democratic tariff reform bill. The sugar tariff before the McKinley bill was a so-called revenue tariff on all sugar coming into the United States. It was a graduated duties, rising with the quality or grade of the sugar. The average duty was about 2 1/2 cents per pound.

"These duties, while chiefly for revenue, acted as a very high protection to the Louisiana sugar growers, but that was supposed to be their only protective feature. There was no announcement in the bill that there was any protection for the sugar refiners. There was, however, hidden in that schedule of graduated duties a practical protection for the refiner. How much it amounted to was not generally known. It was not public property. It was probably one-half cent a pound. But the protection was there. It was a part of the protective system of the republican party to protect refiners and sugar farmers. So much for the first stage of the sugar tariff."

"Now comes the McKinley bill. The republican party, when it went into power after 1888, found the government in the possession of a large revenue. It had a hundred millions of dollars a year surplus. The republicans saw that that was a temptation to the people and to their enemy, the democratic party, to cut down the protective tariff. Because, as the government had more money than it wanted, it was perfectly natural that it should cut down the taxes, and first of all the protective tariff taxes. To remove that temptation and protect protection the republicans then in power made up their minds to wipe out the surplus first by largely increasing the expenditures of the government by raising the expenditures to the million-dollar figure; but that they did not think enough, so they also cut down the surplus of the government by cutting off the revenue part of the tariff on sugar \$50,000,000 a year. They wanted to destroy the surplus and pay the deficit, and they actually turned a surplus of \$100,000,000 into a deficit of \$70,000,000 so as to remove the temptation of the people to cut down protective taxes.

"But they did not want to injure the protective feature of the sugar schedule. They did not want to take off the protection to the refiners. Mark, however, that the situation in the refining business had changed. We did not much object to this protective duty in the old time, partly because most people knew nothing about it, and partly because at that time refining was free and the competition among refiners was very keen and kept prices low. But before the McKinley bill was in operation that had been changed. The competition had ceased, and the sugar trust had risen up and made refining a practical monopoly. The McKinley people wanted to give the trust a big protective duty on sugar, but they did not want the government to get any revenue out of the sugar, and the consequence was that the McKinley bill arranged that all protection coming into the country should come in free, but no refined sugar or sugar that could compete with that produced by the trust could come in free.

"McKinley gave the trust the advantage of free raw material, then highly protected, the trust's product. He gave the free sugar to the trusts and the protected sugar to the people. Refined was taxed one-half a cent a pound and the protective tax for the refiners was one-half cent or six-tenths per pound, which the people had to pay. They sought to carry the location of 1892 on the theory of free sugar when the first time in the history of this country they had made sugar an openly-protected article, and that for the benefit of the sugar trust alone. The reason the people were deceived was their unwillingness to believe that a great party would deliberately deceive them by a statement, but that is what the republican party did. They were aided in their deception by the lower price of sugar. As two and one-half cents a pound had been taken down to one cent, of course the market price of sugar was lower, notwithstanding the fact that the people were taxed half a cent by McKinley for the benefit of the trust.

"Now we come to the third stage of this bill which we have just passed. The tariff reformers of congress want absolute free sugar, and they will get it if the people vote for tariff reform. But they found the sugar trust entrenched in the senate. Now what was it entrenched behind? It was entrenched behind its old friends, the solid republican party, the friends who had first protected, and, therefore, profitably created it, and a few protectionists who call themselves democrats, but who by no tests that we prevail are democrats. "But did the tariff reformers fail? Were they defeated? Not at all; by no means. They succeeded. The democrats were not able to get free sugar this time, but they got a great deal more than the protectionist majority wanted to give. They did not destroy the sugar trust, but they held the bastion themselves, and the essential difference between the McKinley sugar tariff and the new sugar tariff is just this: The McKinley tariff gives the sugar trust half a cent protection, but the new protection of the McKinley bill has been reduced to about three-tenths of a cent by the new bill. The protective duty of the McKinley bill has been reduced one-third in our bill. That is what we got by fighting. We did not get the whole of our demand any more than we got free iron ore or free coal, but we reduced iron ore from seventy-five to forty, coal from seventy-five to forty, and we reduced sugar from fifty to thirty. "The protectionists also included in the new bill a revenue duty of 40 per cent. on raw sugar on the avowed ground that the government needed the money in addition to the proceeds of the income tax, but really to restore to our sugar farmers half of the protection that was cut off by the democratic repeal of the McKinley bounties. When the secretary of the treasury said at the last moment that this revenue duty was absolutely necessary the mouths of tariff reformers were closed, but either some other reform must be found or expenditures must be cut down, for the tariff reformers could not consent until sugar is made wholly free. The protection of the trusts is now arrived at in this way: It is 40 per cent. of the average difference between raw and refined sugars abroad, or the cost of manufacture, which is 45 or 46 cents a hundred pounds, and the one-eighth cent differential. I called it 33 cents. It may be 32 or 31 cents more.

"That is the story of sugar. It is a fact that sugar has not advanced since the new tariff went into effect. It reached an extremely low point last spring and early this summer and is a cent higher now than the lowest point, and doubtless a considerable portion of that advance was due to the anticipation of the revenue feature of the new schedule, though not all of it by any means. And it is another fact that sugar is selling at less now than it was a year ago under the McKinley bill."—Franklin MacVeagh's Speech at Jerseyville, Ill.

—It is to be hoped that the labor vote will not lose sight of the fact that the republican press is urging a general cut in wages.—Chicago Herald.

## M'KINLEY'S BRASS.

The Old Napoleon Charges Democrats with Republican Methods.

Gov. McKinley, in his address at Bangor, recited the old story of the depression of business, which occurred while his tariff law was in force and began to give way as soon as it was repealed. He attributed the depression to the democrats, because they were in power, but not to his bill, because it was in force. Well, the democrats are still in power, but the McKinley bill is no longer in force, and times are improving.

But Gov. McKinley says the new tariff bill was "traded through," and that this ought to condemn it. Indeed! Well, let us apply this a little further. How did the McKinley bill get through? Was there no trading about that? The trading began before the Fifty-first congress was elected. In the dark days of the campaign of 1888, the trusts and combinations interested in protection, the rich manufacturing corporations that had been the chief beneficiaries of protection according to the admission of high republican authority, were advised that the day of fat-frying had arrived. They heard the agonizing appeal: "Help cash us, or we sink!" They put up the money to buy a presidency and a house of representatives, with the understanding that the taxing power of the government was to be turned over to them to do with as they pleased.

More trades, however, were needed. The gentlemen up in Vermont, who make maple sugar out of some sort of combination of vegetable juices, and chemicals, concluded that they would like to be paid by the government for conducting their business. They had an advocate in the senate, and they got what they wanted, though Mr. Blaine would not believe it when he first heard of it. The bill was in this way traded through.

This instance, however, and many similar ones that might be named was a trifle compared to the trade made over the Sherman law. The silver mine senators held the balance of power on the republican side. They notified their fellow-republicans in the senate that the Sherman law, providing for the purchase of an amount of silver substantially equal to the American product, was the very least that they would accept as their share of the booty. These men were not in the senate for their health, or with any view of promoting the public good. They were there for promoting their own interests, and they let it be known that the McKinley bill could not pass unless silver was taken care of, and they had their will. The Sherman bill, in connection with other republican legislation, brought on the panic. All the republicans, except the free silver men, said so in the spring and early summer of 1893, when they were anxious for the repeal of the silver purchase clause. In other words Gov. McKinley traded his bill through, and brought on the panic. That is too plain for argument, and yet he has the hardihood to attribute the panic to the democrats, and to say that the new tariff law is to be condemned because it was "traded through." At all events, it was not put through by a trade which brought on a panic.—Louisville-Courier Journal.

### OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—The croakers can't stop the return of good times. Even the croakers will be singing jubilee songs soon.—Atlanta Journal.

—It is a significant fact that the so-called "protected" industries of our country are the ones which pay the poorest wages.—Albany Argus.

—While democrats are being denounced by republican claquers because wheat dropped to fifty cents, why is the same party not given credit because corn went up to sixty cents?—Detroit Free Press.

—It will be interesting to discover which vicious combination the republicans prefer personified in a presidential candidate—Reed czarism strongly infused with McKinley protectionism, or McKinley protectionism strongly infused with Reed czarism.—Chicago Herald.

—The republican papers will exult for a week or so now over "the victory in Maine." Tom Reed would have exported more if McKinley had not been imported by Joe Manly to make that ante-election speech which will entitle him to claim a share in the results.—Chicago Times.

—The wholesale crockery and glass dealers announce that their business has greatly increased since the passage of the tariff law. The tax on china, porcelain, earthenware and stoneware has been very high, and its reduction has stimulated trade. Retail dealers and householders are filling up their depleted stocks.—N. Y. World.

—The building trade everywhere ought to realize great benefits from free lumber. The senate bill removes the duties on logs, hewn and sawed timber, squared timber, saved boards and plank, clapboards, hubs, laths, shingles and staves—in short, substantially everything in the McKinley wood schedule except furniture, the duty upon which is reduced to 25 per cent. The value of the imports of these articles now placed on the free list was \$10,000,000 in 1893, and \$1,145,000 was paid in duties.—Boston Herald.

—A republican organ which has long insisted that the foreigner pays the tariff tax says that "we have generously relieved our foreign friends from paying any taxes for permission to sell their products in the American market. The taxes they have hitherto paid will be collected from the people who eat sugar," etc. This is certainly interesting; the more so as since this information appeared in our contemporary that authority has explained that "our articles (like sugar) which we produce, but not in sufficient quantity to supply our full demand, the importer and his boss, the foreign manufacturer, pay a large part or all of the duty."—Louisville Courier Journal.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, DAVID OVERMYER, of Shawnee county. Lieutenant Governor, SIDNEY G. COOKE, of Dickinson county. Associate Justice, J. D. MC'CLEVERTY, 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.

Arkansas Democratic! Even the strongest Populist counties, two years ago, gave a majority, this year, for the Democratic candidates.

If the Populist party, with the aid of 115,000 Democratic votes, could only beat the Republicans by about 6,000, how can they hope to beat the Republicans now without Democratic aid? They have no hope of electing their ticket or any part of it. - Burlington Independent.

The Georgia Republicans have put up a platform without a ticket and the Republicans of Kansas have put up a ticket without a platform. In both cases the reasons are obvious; in Georgia there are no Republicans, and in Kansas there is nothing left of the G. O. P. but office seekers and they never did have any principle. - Lola Western Sentinel.

When a man says he is just as good a Democrat as any, but proposes to vote for Lewelling, this time, to defeat the Republicans don't you believe any such stuff. All good Democrats will vote the Democratic ticket. If every Democrat in Kansas votes the ticket, with the aid of the disgusted Pops and high license Republicans, Overmyer will be elected by 15,000.

The free silver Democrats don't have to leave their party to find company. Our advice to a Democrat who believes in free silver is to stay right in the party and not be jumping into such a paternalistic concern as the Populist party. There are more believers in free silver in the Democratic party than would make three or four dozen parties like the Populist party. "The ratio is about 16 to 1." - Winterset News.

Under the head of "The Protection Bogie Man," the Kansas City Times publishes an article in which it proves, by facts and figures, that the increase in the price of sugar is not due to the new tariff law, that it is all a scheme of a sugar trust; but that by the anti-trust features of the new law the refiners are restrained from advancing the price of the product of their works, and are obliged to pay the tax which the new law provides, from the bonus the McKinley law afforded them.

Judge J. D. McCleverty, Democratic candidate for Associate Justice, is regarded as one of the best men in the State. He is possibly the best judge of constitutional law in Kansas, and would be a credit to the Kansas Supreme Court. He is not taking an active part in the campaign, as he is strongly of the opinion that the candidate for such an office should be dignified enough to not take too active a part in a political campaign. Let us further state he does not and never has traveled on a railroad pass.

The primary election in the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky took place, last Saturday, and W. O. P. Breckenridge was relegated to private life, by a vote of 7,992 for W. C. Owens, 7,722 for Breckenridge, and 3,880 for E. E. Settle, thus showing that the people of the Ashland District stand by morality, although Col. Breckenridge marshaled every man he could command, but he could not command the women, and as the dispatches say: "They had no votes, but they were the controlling element in the fight"; and it is in the mouth of every one: "The ladies did it." While they could not get ward workers to their prayer or other meetings, they did, by their organization of committees of one, generally get promises at home, from voters who needed no watching on entering the booth; and no man should need watching to compel him to take care of the interests of women, because his mother, most sacred word, was or is a woman, his wife is a woman, his sisters are or will be women; and, with such ties of affection as these, why should he need watching when their interests are at stake? What need had these women of female suffrage?

The latest thing in State politics is the organization of Republican Overmyer clubs. They are made up of Republican resubmissionists. Now, while this is very good, as far as it goes, unless a resubmission Legislature is secured at the coming election, resubmission will not be accomplished, even if Mr. Overmyer should receive every vote in the State. Drop party and elect men to the Legislature, who will vote for resubmission, and then, with Mr. Overmyer as Governor, we will get resubmission.

A drummer, by the name of Ben Banks—and a drummer, you know, never lies—told us recently of how a preacher tested the effect of hard times upon his congregation. At the conclusion of one of his sermons he said: "Let everybody in the house who are paying their debts stand up." Instantly every man, woman and child, with but one exception, arose to their feet. He seated the crowd and then said: "Let everybody who is not paying his debts stand up." The exception noted, who was a care-worn, hungry-looking, clothed-in-his-last-summer's-suit individual, slowly assumed a perpendicular position and leaned upon the back of the bench in front of him. "How is it my friend," asked the minister, "that you are the only man in this large congregation that is unable to meet his obligations?" "I run a newspaper," he meekly replied, "and my brethren here who have just stood up are all subscribers and—" "Let us pray," exclaimed the minister.

THE INCOME TAX.

The income tax in the new tariff bill levies two per cent on the excess of all incomes over \$4,000 a year. A person who has an income of \$5,000 a year must pay two per cent on \$1,000, or \$20. If an income is \$14,000 a year the person who receives it must pay two per cent on \$10,000 or \$200 a year tax. Non-residents are not exempt, but aliens are taxed only on that part of their income which is derived from this country. Mr. Scully of Ireland, who owns and rents out much land in Illinois must pay the income tax, upon the rentals of his land in this country. If he owns lands or any other source of income in England or Ireland, that is a matter with which our tax laws have nothing to do.

THEY WANT NAMES.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 928 Arch street, Philadelphia, desire the names and address of a few people in every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10x13 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and addresses of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is \$1.00, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.

SOME NOTABLE OPINIONS ON EDUCATION.

One of the most interesting topics of the day is undoubtedly co-education, and Demorest's Family Magazine, with characteristic enterprise, has set before its readers, in the October number a most excellent symposium on this important question. The contributors to it are among the best known educators of the country and comprise such names as David Starr Jordan, Thomas S. Hastings, H. M. MacCracken, James M. Taylor, Charles H. Knox, Edmund P. Platt and S. S. Packard. As all of these men have very decided opinions on the question and are authorities on educational matters, their views cannot fail to be interesting. "Cadet Life at West Point" which appears in the same number is a well written and entertaining sketch of the life of a cadet from the time he enters West Point until he is a full-fledged soldier. An excellent description of the school and its surroundings is given and, as it is all written by a cadet, it has the charm of local color which only one intimate with the place can give; and the article is also superbly illustrated. "A Failure in Dress Reform" is a sprightly and humorous narrative showing some of the difficulties in the way of would-be progressive young girls assuming masculine attire. "How to Play the Guitar Without a Master" is so clearly written and so well illustrated that no matter how far from a teacher, one need not be ignorant of the best method of using this rather romantic instrument. The contents of the magazine is further enlivened by several notable pieces of fiction; the "Home Art" department tells of "Work for October Evenings;" the "Sanitarian" discusses "Comfortable Living;" "Society Fads" and "Chat" are full of interesting talk on timely topics; and the other departments of the magazine all contribute to keep this most excellent periodical up to its usual high standing.

SILVERWOOD-COCHRAN.

On Wednesday evening, September 19th, 1894, at the cozy home of County Attorney F. P. Cochran and wife, in the southwest part of this city, their only daughter, Miss Dora E. Silverwood, in marriage to Mr. John O. Silverwood, of Mulvane, Sumner county, Kansas, by the Rev. Thomas Lidzy, of the M. E. Church, of this city, in the presence of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties and a number of invited friends, the attendants being Mr. Robert Cochran, brother of the bride, and Miss Addie Silverwood, sister of the groom, the happy couple standing in the archway between the parlors, during the ceremony, beneath a most beautiful evergreen and golden rod drapery. The lawn, which was dotted with settees, was brilliantly lighted up with Chinese lanterns, and golden rod decorations added to the cheerfulness of the parlors. At 8:15 o'clock, Miss Rosa Ferlet took her seat at the piano and began playing the "Wedding March," Mr. Silverwood and Miss Cochran and their attendants came down stairs and gracefully took their positions in the parlors, where the ceremonies were performed. The bride was dressed in silk and lace, and the bridesmaid in white cashmere and lace, and the groom and groomsmen in conventional black. After congratulations had been extended Mr. and Mrs. Silverwood, viands of various kinds, prepared by Mrs. Cochran and daughter, allured the tastes of all present. The groom is one of the most enterprising young men of Sumner county, where he is now engaged in farming, and the bride is one of Chase county's most charming daughters, who was born and reared in this city, where her society will be missed by both young and old. They will leave, to-morrow, for their home in Sumner county. The following is a list of the presents:

- Silver berry dish, Seward Baker, D. M. Smith, Miss Jennie Baker and Miss Bessie Howard.
- Silver pickle caster, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Mendenhall.
- Set silver table spoons, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holsinger.
- Set silver tea spoons, Judge Lucien Earle and wife.
- Silver sugar basket, Hemia Hazel, Miss Rosa Ferlet and Miss Lovernia Hazel.
- Silver salt and pepper set, Mr. and Mrs. J. James Disher.
- Silver butter knife, and spoon, Miss Addie Silverwood.
- Set silver knives and forks, Judge J. M. Rose and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Hayden.
- Silver souvenir spoon, Sidney Cochran.
- Silver sugar bowl and spoon, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Carter.
- Silver nut cracker and picks, Robert Cochran.
- Large raton rocking chair, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Hagan and family and Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Gill.
- Oak book case and secretary, Mrs. W. H. Silverwood.
- Pastel picture and frame, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson.
- Paper rack, Prof. W. M. Kysor.
- Steel engraving, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Timmons.
- Stand mat, Miss Lola Bonewell.
- Ten dollars, Judge John S. Cochran.
- Antique water set and silver, Miss Minnie Silverwood.
- One dozen water glasses, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Smith.
- Outrigger dishes, Mr. John Park.
- Cracker jar, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Grisham.
- Table scarf, Mr. Bigdel Scribner and Mrs. J. H. Meyer.
- Table scarf and towel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Scribner.
- One dozen linen napkins, Misses Helen and Cora Park.

FARM AND EVERYTHING THEREON FOR SALE.

On account of the age of my self and wife, I wish to sell my 80-acre farm, seven miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, together with the crop thereon, consisting of 25 acres of corn in the shock—400 shocks, 3 acres of cane in the shock—40 shocks, 2 acres of Cafer corn in the shock—50 shocks. The land is all under fence, and has on it a 4 1/2-acre apple and peach orchard; a 14-acre vineyard; a stone dwelling house, 26x36 feet; a stone hen house, 11x16 feet; another stone building, 11x16 feet; a frame granary, 16x16 feet, all of which buildings have well shingled roofs; a good cave cellar; a 40x100 foot corral; 2 everlasting wells—one near the kitchen door, and one near the stable; all of which I will sell for \$1,400—\$1,000 cash, and the balance to suit purchaser. Parties desiring to buy a farm of this size, with improvements thereon, would do well to come and see the place, and examine for themselves. It is on Prairie Hill, in section 22, township 20, range 7, and on the same section is a school-house. I also have 3 horses and harness, a wagon with a wind hay frame, a good mower, a sulky hay rake, a top buggy, a corn sheller, a lot of hay and millet, and a lot of chickens which I wish to sell. Call soon and get a bargain.

JOSEPH LANGENDORF.

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS.

On Sept. 25th and Oct. 9th the Santa Fe will sell round trip tickets to all points on the Santa Fe route in Texas, all points on the K. C. F. S. & M. R. R. east of Springfield except Memphis, to all points in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, except New Orleans at rate of one fare plus \$2.00. Final limit, 20 days from date of sale. Stop-over will be granted in either direction at any point on the line of the A. T. & S. F. or G. C. & S. F. south of Arkansas City. Homeseekers' Excursion tickets will also be sold at Missouri river points and east to Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and other southwest territory. Inquire at ticket office for further particulars.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE

For drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN WHALEN.

Last Thursday morning, September 13th, 1894, the spirit of Mrs. Catherine Whalen, consort of John Whalen, of Strong City, Kansas, took its flight from its earthly tabernacle to mansions of perpetual bliss. Mrs. Whalen had been lingering with a painful illness for over five months, when death came and relieved her from her suffering, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation during all that time. She was born in the County Mead, Ireland, in 1843; came to America thirty odd years ago; was married to Mr. Whalen, in Washington, D. C., in December, 1863, when he was in the Union Army; and, about twenty years ago, they, with Mr. A. Bandolin, came to Chase county, and located on Diamond creek, where they lived until a few years ago, when they built a residence in Strong City and moved to it, where Mrs. Whalen died. She was a member of the Catholic Church, and received all its rites before death. The funeral took place from St. Anthony's Catholic church, Strong City, at 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, the Rev. Father Francis Xavier, O. S. F., officiating, and her remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery west of Strong City, in the presence of a large number of friends who had gone there to pay their last and tribute to the memory of one whom they loved so well in life, and one whose willing hands in distress they will so sadly miss. Requiems in pace.

LETTERLIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Sept. 19, 1894: Mrs. Hannah Frazier, Mrs. Nancy F. McCullough, Luther Richards, Miss Jessie Rings, Mrs. E. B. Stout, Mrs. Burdine Taylor. All the above remaining uncalled for, October 3, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. John Whalen and his friend A. Bandolin, who has lived in the family of Mr. Whalen and wife for the last thirty years, desire us to return their most heartfelt thanks to their friends and neighbors for their kind assistance during the last illness and burial of Mrs. Catherine Duffey Whalen, consort of Mr. Whalen, an obituary of whom (Mrs. Whalen) will be found in another column of this week's COURANT.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY



AND MASS CONVENTION, AT Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, September 22, 1894.

The Chase county Democrats will, on the above date, hold their mass county convention at 11 a. m., and will have, in connection, a grand rally in the afternoon, at which the great political issues of the day will be discussed by the

Hon. David Overmyer, Candidate for Governor;

Hon. Barney Lantry, Candidate for State Treasurer;

Hon. Thos. J. O'Neil, Candidate for Congress, 4th District.

The Strong City Band will furnish the music.

The HON. DAVID OVERMYER and others will address the people, in the evening, at the STRONG CITY OPERA HOUSE.

Everybody is invited to come out and hear the issues discussed by these gentlemen.

J. R. HOLMES, J. L. COCHRAN, W. E. TIMMONS, C. W. WHITE, M. R. DINAN, Executive Committee.



I take my meals at Bauerle's lunch counter. I don't. MEALS AT ALL HOURS, AT BAUERLE'S.

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 DILATED 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 TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, aizziness, 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. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

STAR BARBER SHOP. Leader Building, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. JOHN DORRING, Tonsorial Artist.

OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PEDIGREE SEEDS. PEDIGREE PLANTS. PEDIGREE TREES. SEEDS. NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS. WILSON'S 112 PAGE SEED CATALOGUE, PLANT, TREE and LIVE STOCK ANNUAL. The most reliable work of the kind published in America. Sent free to all who are interested in Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Live stock or gardening. Address SAMUEL WILSON, MECHANICVILLE, PA.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO. Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Carriages and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 3 years. Why pay an agent \$10 to \$20 to order for you? Write your own order. Box free. We take all risk of damage in shipping. Wholesale Prices. Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$85. Surreys, \$65 to \$100 same as sell for \$100 to \$125. Top Buggies, \$37.50, as fine as sold for \$55. Phaetons, \$66 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Waggonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. Bicycles for Men, Women & Children. Our Harness are sold at Manufacturer's Prices. \$23.50 Single, \$6 to \$20 Double Buggy, \$18 to \$25 Farm, \$16 to \$22.50. Elkhart Bicycle, 26 in. wheels, 8 percent off for cash with order. Send for our descriptive literature, including 2500 illustrations. Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topoka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. THOS. H. GRISHAM, E. Y. GREEN, CRISHAM & 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. 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 Gilletts. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas. DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D. Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY.

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 657-11

Notice by Publication. In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas: Margaret F. Coleman, Plaintiff, vs. Albert A. Coleman, Defendant. To said defendant Albert A. Coleman: You are hereby notified that you have been sued in the above Court by the above named plaintiff, whose petition is now on file. The names of the parties are as above stated, and request answer said petition on or before the 20th day of October, 1894, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgement rendered accordingly in favor of plaintiff, devolving said petition from you; and for custody of the children of the marriage, and for cost of suit, and such further relief as may be just and proper. MADSEN BROS., Att'ys for Plff. Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk.

Notice of Appointment. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, In the matter of the estate of Catherine Whalen, deceased, late of Chase county, Kansas. Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1894, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Catherine Whalen, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. ALBERT BANDALIN, Executor.

Notice of Appointment. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, In the matter of the estate of David Sauble, deceased, late of Chase county, Kansas. Notice is hereby given, that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1894, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of David Sauble, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. CHARLES BARKER, Administrator.

# NEW, NEW, NEW

## OUR STORE

IS FULL OF NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES FOR THIS SEASON. ALL OF OUR PREVIOUS EFFORTS HAVE BEEN surpassed this season and we can show a better line of DRESS GOODS than ever before, and the prices are lower than ever before. We show MORE and BETTER ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS than ever before. We have at 50cts. per yd., a lot of goods that we could never before sell at less than 75cts. per yd. We want you to see these 50 cent goods. In better goods we show some elegant new things at 75c, 95c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yd., with trimmings to match. In the cheaper goods we show a good assortment at 10, 15, 20 and 25cts. per yard, that we have never before been able to sell at such prices.

SEE our boys' suits at \$1.25, and our boys' knee pants at 25cts. If you want a good thing see what you can buy of us in the line of Men's Suits at \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00 per suit. We sell good goods cheap, call and SEE,

RESPECTFULLY,  
**GEO. B. CARSON, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.**

### The Chase County Courant

**COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.  
THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1894.**

**W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.**

No fear shall awe, no favor sway,  
How to the line, lest his chips fall where they may.

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

[First published in the COURANT, July 26, 1894]

### 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: That the following propositions be referred to each house thereof, occurring 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, 1st: citizens of the United States, 2nd: 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."

**SEC. 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 the proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the suffrage amendment to the constitution," those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the suffrage amendment to the constitution;" said ballots shall be counted, canvassed and returned made thereof, in the same manner and in all respects as provided for by law, as in the case of the election of representatives to the legislature.

**SEC. 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, 1894, and passed that body, February 8, 1894.

W. L. BROWN, President of Senate.  
W. L. BROWN, Secretary of Senate.  
Passed the House March 1, 1894.  
GEO. L. DOUGLASS, Speaker of House.  
FRANK L. BROWN, Chief Clerk of House.  
Approved March 9, 1894, 3:50 p. m.  
L. D. LEWIS, Governor.

STATE OF KANSAS,  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,  
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 13, 1894.

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.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet, in mass convention, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, September 22, 1894, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the ensuing November election, viz: Representative, County Attorney, County Superintendent, Probate Judge, Clerk of the District Court, and County Commissioners, 2d District. Falls township, the electors of a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

By order of the County Central Committee, J. R. BLACKSHERE, Chairman, W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

### TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Falls township, Chase county, Kansas, will meet in mass convention, at the Court house, in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday afternoon, September 22, 1894, to nominate a township ticket, at the same time they are nominating a candidate for County Commissioner for the 2nd District—Falls township.

M. R. DINAN, J. L. COCHRAN, Tp. Com.  
W. E. TIMMONS,

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Chase County, Kansas, at the COURT-HOUSE, in Cottonwood Falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, September 15, 1894, at which every Democrat in the county is urgently requested to be present.

J. R. BLACKSHERE, Chairman.  
W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee and other members of the Democratic party, held in the COURT-HOUSE, last Saturday afternoon, with J. R. BlacksHERE, chairman of the committee, presiding, J. R. Holmes, J. L. Cochran, W. E. Timmons, M. R. Dinan and C. W. White were appointed an Executive Committee for the day of the county convention, next Saturday, to receive the Hon. David Overmyer, and other speakers, to secure music for the day, to have bills printed for the speaking, and to attend to other necessary arrangements for that day.

### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Judge C. C. Whitson is on the sick list.

M. K. Harman's son, Ralph, is sick, with a fever.

Mrs. H. C. Johnson is sick with typhoid fever.

Dr. Northington will put you up a set of teeth for \$10.00.

Jed Clark, who was visiting in Missouri, is again at home.

J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Dennis Madden was down to Emporia, Monday, on business.

A team and phaeton for sale, cheap. Apply at the Eureka House.

Ice cream on hand at M. A. Richards, by the plate or in bulk.

Dr. W. H. Cartter is visiting his mother, in Washington, D. C.

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Outhbert have returned from their visit in Missouri.

Geo. W. Harlan has moved into the house south of his photograph gallery.

The Rev. D. S. Henninger returned Monday, from the U. B. Conference.

A new floor has been put down in the counting room of the Union Hotel.

Austin Harman, the oldest son of M. K. Harman, is sick, with a fever.

Mrs. S. A. Breese and Mrs. W. A. Morgan were down to Emporia, Monday.

W. W. Clark is building a large barn on his premises in the south part of town.

The People's party picnics have been called off on account of the Fair dates.

Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURT-HOUSE.

D. Sherwood, of Denver, Col., visited his sister, Mrs. H. F. Gillett, last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Cartter and Miss Nettie Cartter were down to Emporia, Monday.

Mrs. Virginia Gibson, of Ohio, is here visiting her mother, Mrs. Ella Beymer.

The Gamer Bros. bought 54 head of 2-year-old steers in Marion county, last week.

Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere.

Miss Bertie Rettiger, of Strong City, was at Kansas City, last week, visiting friends.

Richard E. Maloney is night watchman at the stone crusher west of Strong City.

Mrs. Frank Lee and sister, Miss Nettie Cartter, were down to Emporia, last Saturday.

D. M. Reifsnnyder is now night watchman at Capt. B. Lantry's barns, at Strong City.

Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green.

Born on Saturday, September 8, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. David Knapp, of Strong City, a daughter.

You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city.

Miss Edith Ellis, of Iowa, arrived here, Thursday, on a visit to her brother, Geo. C. Ellis.

Alex McKenzie has gone to Iowa to work for L. W. Lewis, on the Santa Fe railroad contracts.

Born, on Friday, September 14th, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Hofman, of Strong City, a 9-pound boy.

Born, on Saturday morning, September 8, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. James Bradburn, of Strong City, a son.

Miss Amy Knittel and Mr. Roy Hinkle, of Emporia, visited Miss Frankie Watson, of this city, last Sunday.

J. C. Davis has gone to Pittsburg, Pa., to attend the G. A. R. encampment and the re-union of his regiment.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bone-well, at the Eureka House, this city.

J. T. Butler and family have moved from Council Grove, to this city, and into the Kerr house, near Mrs. Willey's.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.

Last Sunday morning the 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wiebrecht, of Strong City, died of membranous croup.

If you want your best girl to have some most delicious ice cream, take her to E. F. Bauerle's Ice Cream Parlor.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

Mrs. John Rettiger, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from her daughter, Mrs. Amos Armogost, of Emporia.

H. W. Kilgore, of Carrollton, Mo., who was visiting at his father's, Judge G. W. Kilgore, started back home, Monday morning.

Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, was at home, last week, from the contract work of B. Lantry & Sons, visiting his family.

The Catholic school in Strong City, was re-opened on Monday of last week, with Miss May Mundy, of Junction City, as teacher.

Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his old friend, Jack Lawler, the famous mine owner of Arizona.

The young ladies of Cottonwood are requested to inform the young gentlemen that M. A. Richards is dispensing delicious ice cream.

Dr. Northington the Emporia Dentist is still coming to Cottonwood on Thursdays of each week. Call on him and have your teeth made good.

Chas. Barker, of Florence, was in town, yesterday and the day before, attending to matters pertaining to the estate of the late David Sauble.

Mr. Charles Monroe and Miss Lizzie Reeve, both formerly of this city, were married, yesterday, at Colorado City, Col., and are expected here to day.

Mrs. W. S. Romigh went to Topeka, Monday, to visit her sister, Mrs. Nancy Smith, at the Asylum, who is not expected to live but a few days longer.

Thursday next will be "Woman's Day" at the fair. Bring your dinner, come early and hear the speaking by Mrs. Bina Otis and Hon. A. H. Vance.

Mrs. John Pantennur, of Horace, Greeley county, who was visiting Mrs. E. S. Crawford, on Spring creek, started back home, last Monday morning.

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.

J. T. Browning was down to Emporia, last Saturday, and returned home that afternoon, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Clara, who returned to Emporia, Tuesday.

After an absence of two weeks, on account of sickness in the family, Miss Anna Wilson is again back to her old position as book-keeper for Wiebrecht & Scharf, Strong City.

Mrs. W. H. Silverwood, Miss Minnie Silverwood, Miss Pet Silverwood and Mrs. J. W. Welsheimer, of Mulvane, Sumner county, are visiting at County Attorney F. P. Cochran's.

E. C. Child's youngest child drank concentrated lye, last Saturday, which gave it a very sore throat, but it is thought it did not drink enough to seriously injure its throat or stomach.

Misses Anna and Emma Barwig, who came here to attend the funeral of their little niece, Anna Mariea Bauerle, started back, last Monday morning, to their home at Chicago, Ill.

Hon. A. H. Vance and Mrs. Bina Otis, both able speakers, will each deliver an address on "Woman's Day," Thursday, Sept. 27, at the county fair. The program will include music by the children.

Mrs. Scott E. Winne, of Hutchinson, arrived here, yesterday, from Missouri, where she had been for her health, and she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob North, before returning home.

The rain of last Friday spoiled the old settlers' picnic of the following day; still quite a number of the old settlers gathered in the city, Saturday, and a very enjoyable dance was had in Music Hall, in the evening.

Some people must admire the "Box Rent Due" in their postoffice box continually staring everyone in the face, as they do not pay their box rent until it is about time to put the due slips in the boxes again.

Ed. Brandle came in, last Thursday, from West Virginia, where he spent a week, visiting his father, Arnold Brandle, and he is now on his way back to Nevada, where he has spent the last year with C. T. Watson.

FOR SALE.—A ten room residence, conveniently located to business, with good well, and cistern in kitchen, with 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 \$8,000; \$2,000 down, balance on easy payments. Inquire at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chase County Sunday School Association will be held in the Presbyterian church, Cottonwood Falls, at 1 o'clock, Saturday, September 22, 1894. Everybody come that can.

W. G. PATTEN, Pres.

There will be an auction sale of household and kitchen furniture at the residence of Mrs. H. A. Carpenter, next door north of the post-office, at 2 p. m., on Saturday, September 22, among which the following articles will be sold: One bedroom set, carpets, chairs, tables, three stoves, gasolene stove, a bureau, a couch, a steam washing machine, dishes, and many other articles.

# > HERE <

Our fall and winter stock is here and a more complete assortment of the correct styles was never shown in the county. In our large range of suits, from the cheapest to the finest, every individual taste can be satisfied. Be sure and see our Boys' Department. Hundreds of suits to select from. We wish to add special emphasis in speaking of our Men's Underwear. This line cannot be surpassed for excellent quality and Low Price. We have adopted the "Elgin" White Laundried Shirt, and recommend them to the trade as superior to any white shirt ever before offered at the price.

About Oct. 1st, we will have in stock the celebrated "MOTHER'S FRIEND," Boys' Shirt Waist. This is no doubt the best contrivance in boys shirt waists ever offered in any market. The buttons are securely riveted on and cannot come off. The "TIGER" and "GUARANTEED" brands of hats are among the best. We have them in the new fall shapes, also we carry the Stetson Hat. "Giessereck's" Boots and Shoes and "Cone's" working clothes are household names. The thoroughly reliable qualities are well known throughout the entire stock, lower prices prevail, and your money will buy more and better goods than ever before.

## HOLMES & GREGORY, Leading Clothiers.

The Hon. T. J. O'Neil, of Osage City, the Democratic candidate for Congressman from this (the Fourth) district, will be here, next Saturday, the day of the Democratic county convention, with the Hon. David Overmyer, the Democratic nominee for Governor. Everybody should come and hear both of them.

At the last meeting of the City Council a committee was appointed to confer with Messrs. Murphy & Thompson in regard to furnishing four electric lights, on Broadway, to be of fifty candle power, each; and J. M. Kerr was refused the right to lay vitrified brick instead of stone sidewalk in front of his store building on Broadway.

Since the last issue of the COURANT we have received \$150 from C. F. Gandy, on subscription; \$150 from S. P. Clyborn, \$150 from J. A. Bielman, \$56.66 from Chris. Hoffman, \$7.15 from James B. Clark, and \$1.50 from Geo. Gamer; total, \$818.51. While this is very good, still it is only a drop in the bucket to what we need, and we must insist that our subscribers hurry up with their pay.

The annual mission festival will be held at the German Lutheran church, Strong City, on Sunday, September 23; morning services, at 10 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. C. Eberhardt; afternoon services, at 2 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Grambraner, of Lincolnville. These two sermons will be in German, and the evening service will be conducted in English, by the Rev. J. H. Hamm, of Newton, at 7:30 p. m. All are invited to attend these meetings.

Since the royal welcome back to Strong City of the trains and trainmen on the Santa Fe railroad, which superb meeting was held in the Strong City Opera House, on the evening of September 1st, and was presided over by J. H. Hey, and at which B. Lantry, F. P. Cochran and J. S. Doolittle, made every vacant house in Strong City has been repainted and put in good repair, and is now occupied by a happy family.

The German-American League, of Chase county, will give their first annual basket picnic in Rettiger's grove, near Strong City, on Saturday, September 29th, 1894. Speeches will be made in both the German and English languages. Sports of all kinds will be provided. Everybody, especially German-Americans of Chase county and vicinity, is cordially invited to attend this first but not last rally. All candidates seeking the suffrage of the voters of Chase county are invited to attend and address the people in their interest. By order of the COMMITTEE.

Died, on Friday, September 14, 1894, on the Berry ranch, near Hymer, little Ernest B., third son of Benjamin C. and Harriet L. Records, aged 9 years, 5 months and 6 days. Thursday, at 1 o'clock, p. m., he was kicked on the head by a playful horse he was trying to catch, getting his skull fractured. He never recovered consciousness, but passed peacefully over to the other side, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following day. The funeral services were held, Sunday afternoon, in the M. E. church, Strong City, by the Rev. Thos. Lidzy, pastor of Cottonwood Falls M. E. congregation, and the remains were interred in the cemetery east of Strong City, in the presence of a large number of sympathizing friends.

### Card of Thanks.

The friends and people who so kindly assisted in the care of Mrs. Harman, during her long illness, and in her decease and burial, have the sincere thanks of her husband and sister,  
M. K. HARMAN,  
HANNAH C. ADAMSON.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the Ladies Social Union of the M. E. church of Cottonwood Falls.

Through the interposition of the Allwise Ruler of the Universe, our beloved sister Mrs. M. K. Harman has been transferred from our society terrestrial to His society celestial, therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the Ladies Social Union have lost an earnest and conscientious co-laborer; one, the memory of whose kind acts and counsels will ever be cherished by us; the husband, a loving and affectionate helpmate; the children, a mother's love, care and guidance in their youth and inexperience; the church and society, one who could always be relied on when good deeds and charity was requisite. Cut down in the very spring time of life, yet we cannot mourn her as dead; only gone to enjoy the rewards of a short but well spent life.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the county papers, and one to the husband of deceased, and one be spread on the records of our society.

### THE KANSAS CYCLONE.

SUNRISE PRINCE—RECORD 2:34.

MR. EDITOR: Having raised sufficient money for a special purse to keep the great trotter, Sunrise Prince, here for our own fair, it may interest your readers to know something of this Chase county wonder, owned by D. K. Cartter, who has been induced to give exhibition heats each day of the fair and enable the people of this county to witness his wonderful speed.

Sunrise Prince was sired by Hillside Prince, also owned by Mr. Cartter; he by Kentucky Prince. Hillside Prince is half brother to Guy, 2:34, made in a six-heat race, and since made in 2:9 flat.

Sunrise Prince is five years old this spring and left this place last year with a record of 2:59 and returned with a record of 2:24.

This year he left about June 1st, and trotted at Millwaukee, June 25, after only 20 days of work, against a field of 9 horses, making the remarkable time of 2:17, winning the race.

July 13, at Fon du Lac, Wis., he won the race, reducing his Millwaukee time 1/2 of a second, taking first heat in 2:20 1/2, and sixth in 2:16 1/2, against a field of 8 horses.

July 24, he trotted in Janesville, Wis., taking 3rd heat 2:17 1/2, and was ruled off the track for supposed foul driving.

Aug. 7, at Joliet, Ill., was the first and only time he got no place, not intending to do much, there being 14 horses in the race, and Sunrise getting 13th place to start. The race was won in three straight heats—2:33 1/2, 2:14 and 2:14.

Aug. 13, at Terre Haute, Ind., stake \$5,000, 9 horses in the race, five heats were trotted when rain interfered and it

being the last day, the race was declared finished and money divided, Sunrise being awarded one-third. The time made at that race, during the five heats, was 2:11 1/2, 2:14 1/2, 2:13 1/2, 2:13 1/2, 2:14 1/2. Sunrise Prince taking the 3d heat in 2:13 1/2, and if the race had been finished he would surely have taken first money as he came in fresh after the last two heats.

Aug. 24, Sunrise Prince trotted in Chicago against a field of 12 horses, three heats finished the race, Sunrise taking fourth money. Mr. Cartter being sick and unable to drive, Mr. Curry drove Sunrise, and being unacquainted with the horse, lost the race. Had the race been prolonged to 5, 6 or more heats, Sunrise would have got first money, for you will notice, he generally did his best work in the home stretch and in a prolonged contest of 5 to six heats, showing that he has both wind and muscle to carry him to victory.

After the close of our fair Sunrise Prince will go to Wichita, where they have changed the 2:17 class to "a-free-for-all," to get Sunrise Prince to enter. Mr. Cartter expects to make him trot close to 2:10, as it is a mile track and good. From Wichita he goes to Texas.

Every man and woman in this county should feel proud of this horse and come to the fair at least one day to see him. Not even the great Smuggler, record 2:15, could come down to Sunrise's time. He is the other fast stallion but a pacer and his time is beaten by two other Kansas productions.

Sunrise Prince is the fastest trotter in Kansas, either stallion, gelding or mare, and has the fastest record of any horse that ever trotted in Kansas.

J. P. Kuhl, Sup't Speed Ring.



### COLLINS & BURGIE CO. CHICAGO.

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

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

ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.  
COLLINS & BURGIE CO., 225 W. 12th St., Chicago.

WHEN THE CIRCUS COMES.

My heart it gits 't throbbin', with a thrillin',  
happy glee,  
'N the days o' way back yonder comes a-rushin'  
over me;  
I can see the clown a-winkin'—hear the rattlin'  
o' the drums;  
I feel like whoopin' glory, when the  
Circus Comes.  
I git all in a quiver, jest don't have a bit o'  
sense,  
When I see them purty picters bein' plastered  
on the fences;  
'N in my quiet slumbers I can hear the rat-tat-  
tums  
Of the music, 'n the playin', when the  
Circus Comes.  
There's a kind o' feller feelin' that never will  
be laid,  
'Tween me 'n roasted goobers, 'n reddish lem-  
onade,  
For they bring a recolickashun o' the bustle 'n  
the hum  
O' the sleepy little village, when the  
Circus Comes.  
—Atlanta Constitution.

THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A.  
Author of "Miser Hoadley's Secret," "Madeline Power," "By Whose Hand,"  
'Isa,' Ac. Ac.  
[Copyright, 1921, by the Author.]

CHAPTER XI—CONTINUED.

Mary was the first to recover her self-possession, and rose from the ground with a feeling of intense thankfulness to God for the escape which she had had from death. Gibeon Prawle was unable to rise for some time; but Mary, when once she had satisfied herself that he was unhurt, felt that she need not stay longer with him. "You can get home now, Gibeon, can't you?" she asked. "Yes," he replied somewhat faintly. "Are you going?" "Yes, I want to get home. Mother will wonder where I am, and this explosion will frighten her." "Mary," he called to her, as she was moving away, "are you going to say anything about what you heard to-night; or will you leave it to me?" "Those men tried to take my life," exclaimed the girl, shuddering. "I had done them no harm, and should have done nothing. But now I shall make no promises." "Don't bring me into it, lass," whined the man. "Let me be a witness to bear out what you say. I know all the details. I could fix it on the others there." The girl's lip curved in her scorn at the man's cowardice. "I have saved your life for you; for the rest, you must take your chance with the others." "Spare me, Mary; for God's sake don't bring me into it," he called to her as she walked away, and when she did not answer he fell back on the ground and almost wept in his alarm and anxiety. The girl's nerves had been sorely shaken by the events of the night, and she was anxious to get home. The path lay near the scene of the explosion, and as she passed she met numbers of people of all classes rushing out from the village to learn the cause of the commotion. For a moment she stood amongst them, listening to the expressions of alarm and wonder that were freely indulged in on all hands as the people clustered round the site of the explosion. Presently, to her astonishment, Mary recognized Hamer. He was moving actively about, searching everywhere among the debris, indulging in loud exclamations of astonishment and curiosity as to what had happened. After a while, Mary observed two more of the men, whose manner and looks were in striking contrast to the easy indifference of Hamer. They were pale, and it struck the girl that they were searching for what they feared to find. They stood for a moment in conference, and the girl judged from Hamer's gestures that he was endeavoring to reassure the other two. When they separated, Mary moved to a point where she could intercept them, and then she approached them unobserved. "Now tell me, are you really stronger? I want to know that particularly; I have reasons." "Yes, I am quite strong." "What caused your illness?" "I—I scarcely know. A chill, most likely. Caught on the night when that strange explosion took place. Did you ever find out what that was?" asked Mary, shuddering involuntarily at the recollection of the time. "Never. But I have my suspicions." "What are they?" "I believe an attempt was intended to be made upon the mill and that in some way, how I know not, it was frustrated." "But there is another matter I want to speak of. As the bother with the people is now over, there'll be no need to take such care where the hands lodge. You have done well to keep Savannah Morbyn here so long, but now she can look for some other place." "Are you going to keep her on at the mill?" asked Mary. "You would not have me turn away those who stood by me in the time of trouble, would you?" he asked, not quite at his ease. "But there is no reason why she should not get lodgings elsewhere." "I don't wish to turn her out," said Mary. "Mother and I are used to having her now in the house, though at first I was a little scared at her goings on at times. She's a bit queer?" "Eh? How do you mean a bit queer? What does she do?" "Oh, she doesn't do anything," answered Mary, with a feeble laugh. "But she says curious things." "Then the sooner she is out of the house the better," said Gorringe, and Mary was astonished at the earnestness of his tone. Gorringe rose directly afterwards to go.

CHAPTER XII

"THEY SAY THAT TOM ROYLANCE IS A THIEF."  
On the following day Mary was unable to go to the mill. The strain and the excitement of the previous night had made her ill, and she had to keep her bed. In the evening she was worse, and for some days she suffered from a species of low fever. On the third day Savannah told her that the strike was over and that several of the more prominent strikers had left the village. "Has Gibeon Prawle gone with the rest?" she asked. "No," answered Savannah. "I hear that he's been round to Gorringe to beg to be taken back again. But, of course, he isn't to be." "I should think not," cried Mary, "after having been the cause of all this trouble." "Gorringe is in high spirits at having beaten the men," said Savannah. "He thinks he's done it all. That's always the way with your masterful men." "I'm glad he's won," said Mary. She had noticed a change in Savannah's manner towards her during the days she had been shut up by her illness and it had made her thoughtful. "Why are you glad? Do you like him?" asked Savannah, quickly, looking keenly and searchingly at Mary. "Like him? What has that to do with the strike? I am glad, because if he had not won the strike would have had to go on indefinitely. He would never have given in." "Ugh! Sometimes I hate him!" cried Savannah, flashing out into sudden rage. "He's a devil!" "Savannah!" exclaimed Mary, in astonishment at the other's quick vehemence. "Why, what has he done to make you say that?" "I hate him!" cried the girl again, the anger flashing out of the depths of her dark blue eyes while her face crimsoned with passion. "I hate him! If I had a chance I'd kill him!" "Savannah, what is it? What has he done to you to make you like this to him?" said Mary, gently laying her hand on the other's. "What has he done? Why, he—But what is it to you?" she cried, snatching her hand from Mary's, and turning on her with quick impetuous fury. "What do you come sneaking and trying to catch me tripping for, and saying that which you think will give you a hold over me, with your fawning touch and your false softness? You are all false. You are all against me. You are all devils together. But you don't catch me tripping—not till I had my way and won my purpose. So don't you think it; and with a loud, mocking laugh she hurried out of the room, leaving Mary full of wonderment and fear at her strange words and stranger manner. But Mary in the days of her illness had a greater trouble than Savannah's eccentricity. Tom came only very seldom to the cottage to ask after her; and in all the week that she lay in bed she did not once see him. She saw Reuben Gorringe before she saw Tom. He had called at the cottage every day when he had learnt of her illness, and had brought her fruit and flowers and delicacies. "You have been ill, indeed," he said, taking her hand, and looking into her eyes with a look of grave concern on his dark face. "And you have been winning battles over the men," she said, and smiled, not very brightly, although the man's sympathy touched her. "Yes, we have won. But it is as much your victory as mine," he said. "Why? What do you mean?" This with a quick look. "That you took the same side as I. If you had gone against me I should not have attempted to fight. You are all in all to me still, Mary." The girl's rather pale face flushed under the look which accompanied these words. "Mr. Gorringe"—she began. "Stay. I forgot myself, Mary. I am sorry. I won't offend again. I know what you would say. But the look of you so pale and weak and feeble made me forget myself and my promise—everything but my feelings. I am a selfish brute. But there, it's past. Forgive me." And he held out his hand. She gave him hers for a moment, and then withdrew it. She could not be angry with him. "Now tell me, are you really stronger? I want to know that particularly; I have reasons." "Yes, I am quite strong." "What caused your illness?" "I—I scarcely know. A chill, most likely. Caught on the night when that strange explosion took place. Did you ever find out what that was?" asked Mary, shuddering involuntarily at the recollection of the time. "Never. But I have my suspicions." "What are they?" "I believe an attempt was intended to be made upon the mill and that in some way, how I know not, it was frustrated." "But there is another matter I want to speak of. As the bother with the people is now over, there'll be no need to take such care where the hands lodge. You have done well to keep Savannah Morbyn here so long, but now she can look for some other place." "Are you going to keep her on at the mill?" asked Mary. "You would not have me turn away those who stood by me in the time of trouble, would you?" he asked, not quite at his ease. "But there is no reason why she should not get lodgings elsewhere." "I don't wish to turn her out," said Mary. "Mother and I are used to having her now in the house, though at first I was a little scared at her goings on at times. She's a bit queer?" "Eh? How do you mean a bit queer? What does she do?" "Oh, she doesn't do anything," answered Mary, with a feeble laugh. "But she says curious things." "Then the sooner she is out of the house the better," said Gorringe, and Mary was astonished at the earnestness of his tone. Gorringe rose directly afterwards to go.

"By the way, will you tell Tom that the new mule frames will be in early to-morrow, and that the earlier he can get at them the better?" "I will if I see him," answered Mary, not meeting the other's eyes. "Won't he be in, then, to-night?" "I don't know," she said, with a little hesitation. "If it's important you'd better leave word at his cottage." "Oh!" was all the reply that Reuben Gorringe made; but Mary seemed to read in it plenty of hidden meaning. She blushed, and then, woman-like, began to make excuses for Tom. "He has been so busy at the mill lately that he has not had much time to be here," she said. "Nay, not at the mill," answered Gorringe, his heart beating high at the knowledge that Tom seemed to be neglecting her. "I have not kept him late once. He must have some other reason; some work at home, perhaps," he said. But she understood the look he gave her when shaking hands, and she felt humiliated at finding herself in such a position. When her mother came into the room she found Mary lost in her dreams. "Why don't you marry him, Mary?" she asked, after awhile, when she heard that Gorringe had been in. "Why don't you marry him?" "Why should I prefer him to Tom, mother?" was her reply. "If you think Reuben Gorringe is the better man, you're the only body in Walkden Bridge that thinks so." "He's a man that knows his mind, whether he's better or worse in other things," answered her mother sharply, "and that's more than some other folks seem to do. If he gets a bite, he holds on. Look at his money, too." "What of his money? He's only manager at the mill." "Ah, maybe. But he's got a shed on his own account, and, I warrant me, he's got a tidy sized stocking and that it's pretty full." "Very likely. But I don't want his money. I can earn enough to keep me, and I'd rather die a weaver lass and naught else than wed a man I couldn't love." "Well, then, set to work and love Reuben Gorringe. If you weren't so precious obstinate, you'd have done it long since, instead of mauding on with that Tom Roylance; fiddling and faddling about and doing naught else. I've no patience with you." Mary made no reply to this. She had had more than one dispute with her mother on the same subject, and there had been high words between them occasionally. "Why don't you do as I tell you, Mary, lass?" continued Mrs. Ashworth, after a pause in which she had waited vainly for a reply. "I don't want to talk about it now; I'm not well enough," said Mary. "But her mother did not mean to give up her efforts to induce Mary to take what she regarded as the proper course in regard to marriage. Moreover, she had turned against Savannah, and when Mary told her what Reuben Gorringe had said about the girl seeking some other lodging Mrs. Ashworth was pleased. "I'm glad of it, that I am. I'll tell Savannah this very night what he's said, and the sooner she packs the better. And there's no reason now why we should keep her. Where is she now?" "I don't know. Maybe with Tom's father." "More likely with Tom himself," said Mrs. Ashworth, speaking at random in her irritation, and having no particular meaning for the words. "Mother!" cried Mary. "Mary," answered the mother, imitating her tone. "If you don't want to drive me out of the room you won't say such things as that," said Mary, quietly. "They pain me." "All right, my lass, I won't say anything more." She was fond of the girl, and had no wish to hurt her feelings. But she was very anxious to see her married to Reuben Gorringe, and was thus very often a most injudicious advocate of the latter's cause. She went now to the girl's side and bent over her and kissed her. "I'm sorry I grieved you, my lass," she said. "It's all right, mother," answered Mary, looking up, and smiling. "I know what you wish, but it can't be. I can't marry a man without caring for him. It goes against nature. Try not to wish it or speak of it again." She went out of the kitchen then, and thus the discussion ended, as all the talk on that subject did, by each keeping her own opinion. The next two or three days were a time of great trouble to the girl. She recovered her strength quickly, though she was not able to go to the mill, and indeed was compelled to stop in the house. But what perplexed and worried her most was the fact that Tom Roylance only came once to see her, and then only for a short time, during the whole of which he seemed ill at ease and quite unlike himself. Savannah Morbyn left the Ashworths' cottage on the day after Reuben Gorringe had spoken about it. She went away with scarcely a word, simply telling Mary that she was going, and where she had found lodgings. Then came dreadful news. Savannah had been to sit with Mary two evenings, and on the evening of the day before Mary intended to go back to work she came in a state of great excitement. "What's the matter, Savannah?" asked Mary. "Have you heard any news?" asked the other. "How should I hear news? I have not been out." "Has no one been to see you?" "No." "Have you seen Tom—Tom Roylance?" asked Savannah. "No. What of him?" "Nay. That's what I would ask you." "Is anything wrong, Savannah? What is it? Tell me quick. Don't

keep me in suspense. What is it?" Mary spoke rapidly and eagerly. "I don't know what it is," answered the other girl, not meeting Mary's eyes, which were fixed upon her face. "But I have heard." "Then what is it? Tell me. You have come to tell me; why don't you do so at once? If he is not ill, and nothing has happened to hurt him, it cannot be anything very serious. Is he leaving the mill, or has he quarreled with Reuben Gorringe?" Savannah bent her dark eyes on the other's face. At the look Mary seemed to feel a strange fear chill her heart, but she would not show it, and smiled. "What I have to tell you will be a shock to you," said Savannah, deliberately. "Can you bear it?" "I can bear it better than your mysterious silence. What is it they say, and who are they?" "They say that Tom Roylance is a thief," said Savannah, in the same deliberate and impressive tone. Mary Ashworth burst into a laugh. "Then they are fools, whatever they are," she said. "Tom a thief! The ideal why it's preposterous!" Then her indignation rose fast. "But who are they who dare to take away his character? And what is it they dare to say he has stolen?" "Money," answered Savannah. "The money of the sick fund of which he is secretary, and his accusers are the trustees. The money is missing." "Shame on them!" cried Mary, fuming with indignant anger. "It's a cock and bull story at the best. Where is he?" Savannah did not notice the question. "They say the books have been examined and are found to be wrong, and that there is a considerable sum of money which ought to be in hand, and that they can't get it. He hasn't it." "Silence, Savannah!" cried Mary, with sudden, fierce energy. "I'll hear no more against him from anybody. It's all a pack of lies from beginning to end, and I won't have it even spoken of before me. Where is he?" Without waiting for a reply the girl rose from the easy chair in which she had been sitting, and taking down her hat and jacket from behind the door began to put them on, her hands trembling and quivering with suppressed excitement. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE FARMING WORLD.

PUSH THE PIGS NOW.  
Begin at Once to Get Them in Proper Shape to Fatten.  
The intelligent farmer has been doing this all summer, in fact ever since they were born, but some pigs do not get a great deal of pushing at any time. If they have been neglected so far, begin now to get them in shape to fatten. This does not mean that they shall be fed much corn; in fact none is necessary. But they should have plenty of bran and middlings wet up with milk or water, and grass to eat as they like. Plenty of fresh water is also necessary. Don't think because you give them wet feed they do not need drink. If it is offered they will show that they do. Give them clean quarters. Don't say they are only hogs and prefer filth. I believe hogs are much maligned in this respect. A hog may lie in filth, but that is no reason to show that he would not prefer a bed of clean straw. I firmly believe, and observations will bear me out, that a pig kept clean by washing will grow faster than one whose skin is plastered with mud and filth. Where there are many pigs it might not be convenient to keep them clean, but with only a few a weekly scrubbing will certainly be beneficial. Come to think of it, why should not a hog thrive better with clean skin as well as a horse or a cow? It certainly would be more conducive to the health of the animal as well as furnishing a more desirable article of food when his hogship comes to be killed. Charcoal, ashes and salt, mixed, make an excellent preventive of disease for hogs. They will not eat too much if allowed to run to it at will. Of course, in pushing the pigs it is intended to market them at six or eight months old. The day has gone by to keep them a year or more before selling. They may be made to give greater growth the first six months in proportion to the expense of feeding than ever afterward. Pigs are excellent for pigs. They furnish everything needful to make quick, healthy growth. Corn for the last few weeks, all they will eat, will put them in excellent shape for market.—E. E. Rockwood, in Ohio Farmer.

THE LINCOLN BREED.  
Valuable Variety of Sheep but Little Known in this Country.  
As the name shows, this breed originated in Lincolnshire, England. The old native sheep was a gaunt, raw-boned animal, capable of reaching an enormous weight if plenty of food and time were given it. The breed has been greatly improved by crossing it with the Leicesters. The size and length of time required to mature have been decreased, and the quality of the flesh and wool greatly improved, so that to-day they rank as one of the most promising of the long-wool breeds. The Lincolns are the heaviest bodied sheep in existence. They have white faces and legs, large heads, which are free from wool at the forehead; the necks are of medium length, well set on to deep shoulders, and the legs long, firm and large boned. In the Chicago exhibit there were two varieties of this breed, representing the two rival flocks of Lincolns in England. The one kind represented a sheep with less style and set much lower down than the other. Both attracted much favorable attention, but the long-legged kind were generally preferred and regarded as the ideal Lincolns. This breed is noted for producing the heaviest fleeces of combing wool, lustrous in character and showing a staple of from nine to fifteen inches in length. In addition they are a good mutton sheep. They are a healthy, vigorous breed, but require plenty of good food. Spraying Hogs with Oil. E. H. Kern writes this to Insect Life: Last August I saw a number of my hogs were not doing well, and were continually rubbing against the fence or some post. I put one gallon of oil into my knapsack sprayer, put it on my shoulders and walked out to the pen. I could not get my hogs quiet enough to spray well, so I put some corn chop into their box, and while they were eating I gave them an excellent covering of oil, very finely put on. My neighbors said: "The hair will come off." "It will blister." Next morning on examining their backs I found great loose scales of dirt and mange, and under these and among them were thousands of dead lice. Result, my hogs are smooth and sleek; lice all gone. Have tried same in hen houses to kill chicken mites; also, lice on horses. A flannel cloth saturated with best coal oil and rubbed over eggs from bot fly on horses' legs causes eggs to loosen and drop off in a short time. COMB HONEY, that is to be kept through autumn or winter must be kept in a warm room or the comb will break from the section when handled. Give plenty of room for queen and workers as fall storing commences.

NEW HONEY PLANT.

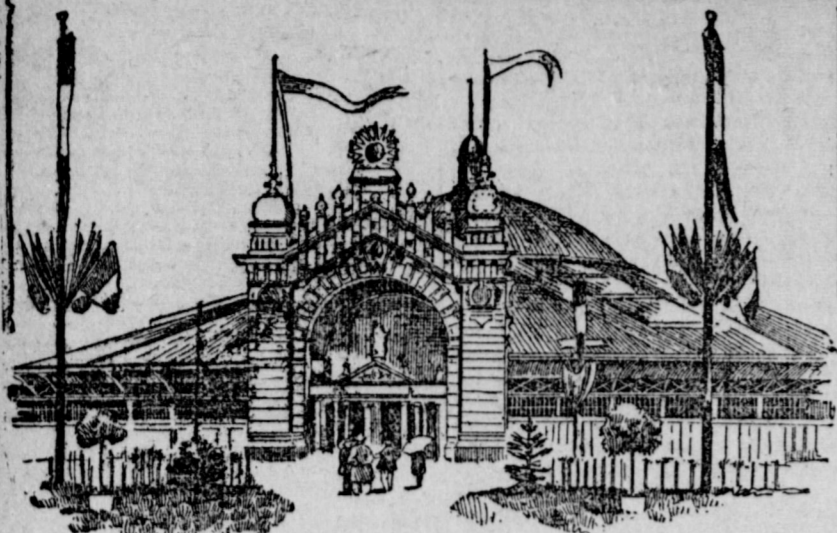
Wagner's Flat Pea Is Said to Possess Many Advantages.  
A plant that will pay land rent in honey alone has long been wanted. Figwort, the spider plant and many others have been tried and found wanting. At present German beekeepers are very enthusiastic over a new forage and honey plant, which it may be worth while to give a trial on this side of the water. A few seeds of this plant were sown this season by beekeepers in this country, and their experience with it will be gratefully received by this department. The American Bee Journal has the following to say concerning the plant: "It seems that a scientist named Wagner, of Munich, Germany, has been at work for the past thirty years crossing and improving and from a bitter weed has developed a succulent forage plant unusually rich in sugar and relished by all kinds of stock. The illustration of plant shows its resemblance to the sweet pea, to which it is closely related. The roots are said to penetrate the hardest, driest and rockiest soils, reaching to the depth of ten or twenty feet. Brought has little effect upon it. Barren land occupied by it has its fertility improved. Those who understand how red clover takes so much of its nourishment from the air will have little difficulty in believing this as the flat pea, like the clovers belongs to the leguminosae family. Four tons of dry hay per acre can be obtained if three cuttings are made. The first cutting takes away all chance for an early honey crop, but, if we understand it correctly, the bees gather a rich harvest after the first cutting, and not until October is its yield of nectar over. A somewhat serious drawback to growing it in this country is the difficulty of getting a start, as it is very liable to be winter-killed during the first and second years." UNITING SWARMS. This Can be Done to Excellent Advantage in the Fall. If I had four small colonies that I wished to unite, says a correspondent in American Bee Journal, I would move them together and let them get well established in their new location before disturbing them. I would move them in the evening, after all the workers had returned from the field, and put grass or straw in front of the hive entrance, so they could not leave as usual; a board in front, to bump their heads against, will cause them to notice a change in their location, and take their bearings. When established in their new home, I would remove all their queens but one, and cage them, choosing the best one to remain with the colony. When wanted to unite them I would remove the hives from their old stand, and place a new hive in the center of the place where they stood, placing a smooth board in front of it to brush the bees upon. Then I would remove the frames containing brood from all the hives, brush off all the bees, and put the frames promiscuously into the new hive, and pour all the bees together in front of it, and drive all the bees into it with smoke. As neither of the colonies lays claim to this home, they accept the conditions and unite peaceably. The frames containing honey I would uncap a few at a time and place them in the second story with a small aperture in the covering, over the frames of the lower story, to permit the bees to come up and carry the honey below. The honey that the four small colonies had may be sufficient for the united colony, which will be strong in bees, and be able another season to pay for the labor of uniting. TIMELY BEE NOTES. BEES gorged with honey never volunteer an attack. BEES dislike any quick movements about their hives, especially any that jars their combs. In foul brood the germs feed on the larvae of the bees, and thus convert life and vigor into death and decay. ITALIAN bees are seldom injured by moths, and strong colonies never. Neglect and ignorance are moth breeders. SPRING dwindling is not much to be feared if the bees are kept breeding until autumn. Prepare them early and well for winter, and use a good cellar in wintering. THE symptoms of foul brood in a hive are a decline of prosperity because of a failure to rear brood. The brood seems to putrefy, and gives off a very disagreeable stench. ONLY pure, clean, unbleached wax should be used in making foundations. Never send to market comb honey the foundation of which has not been properly thinned by the bees. THE formation of new colonies should ordinarily be confined to the season when bees are accumulating honey. If necessary to do this when forage is scarce, care must be taken to prevent robbing. BEES should never be jarred nor irritated by quick motions. Work quietly and coolly among them. Bees are more cross when not gathering honey, but rarely sting when loaded.—St. Louis Republic.



WAGNER'S FLAT PEA.



LINCOLN SHEEP.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE LYONS EXPOSITION.

The Lyons Universal Exposition opened its doors on the 23rd of April, but it required several weeks longer to completely finish the work and get the exhibits in shape.

BRIBED WITH A PONY.

How a Senator's Nephew Was Cured of a Bad Habit.

A Senate Page Who Has a Bright Future—The Boyhood Days of a Clever Journalist—An Iowa Boy's Ambitious Desires.

[Special Washington Letter.] Here is a story about a lucky little boy. Manderson Strawn is the six-year-old nephew of Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, and until recently was addicted to the habit, which so many small boys have, of biting his finger nails.

At first little Manderson would not believe that the senator was sincere in his promise, and declared that he would probably only get a cheap wooden toy, instead of a real live pony.

There were several weeks of tiresome waiting and little Manderson was about to give up in despair of ever receiving his horse, but the senator kept his promise and sure enough one morning the boy's father received a letter stating that "There is a Shetland pony to the credit of Manderson Strawn at the Pennsylvania station and awaiting your disposal."

Little Manderson lives on Capitol Hill and back of his house there is quite a large and beautiful yard, in one corner of which Mr. Strawn has built a small frame stable, and in this Manderson's pony is housed.

Bessie is not lonesome here, for in the large yard back of the house little Manderson has a veritable stock farm. He has a large and beautiful setter dog which he prizes very highly, and Manderson always takes him out to exercise when he goes walking with his father.

Several years ago Watson Smith, of Omaha, was murdered in front of his office by a brutal ruffian. The affair excited widespread comment and sympathy for the bereaved family.

legislators in the upper branch of congress on account of his winning ways and pleasing manner.

Sherman's methods of amusing himself are too numerous to enumerate. He lives in the same house with Manderson Strawn, the little nephew of Senator Manderson, and of course he always finds it a pleasure to entertain his boy friends at the house.

David Barry's Rise in Life.

A number of boys who have had the opportunity of practical experience on the floor of the United States senate as pages have achieved success in life, and some of them have obtained positions of prominence and eminence.

He was a very quiet, unobtrusive little fellow, always gentlemanly in deportment, and always clean, well-dressed and wholesome-looking. After leaving the senate young Barry engaged in journalism, and from time to time represented several papers in the northwest as their Washington correspondent.

An Iowa Boy's Success.

Alonzo H. Stewart, of Des Moines, Ia., came to Washington about ten years ago to receive an appointment as page in the senate and he has been continuously in the service of that body ever since.

Few indeed. Few of us need a lantern in order to find fault.—Milwaukee Journal.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Grated Pumpkin Pie.—Take one cupful of grated pumpkin and three cupfuls of sugar and boil half an hour.

—A good soup is made of rice. Simmer until soft in plenty of rich, sweet milk. Mash fine or pass through a sieve.

—Salt Pork Stev.—A piece of pork not too fat is required for this. Cover with cold water and simmer for two hours or more according to the size of the piece.

—Red Pepper Sauce.—Put two dozen whole red peppers in a porcelain-lined saucepan; add two onions pared and sliced, two tablespoonfuls of mustard seed, one of salt, one pint each of vinegar and water, cover closely and boil ten minutes.

—Stuffed Eggs.—Boil eggs ten minutes; cut in half the long way, remove the yolks, chop fine with a quantity of minced cold chicken, equal to the yolks in bulk, seasoning and melted butter; fill the whites and put the halves together again; roll in beaten egg and crumbs, and fry a moment in boiling fat, using a wire basket.

—Vanilla Foam Sauce.—To one pint of sweet cream and one small well-chopped vanilla bean, and let it simmer over a slow fire an hour in a covered porcelain vessel.

—Tomato Butter.—Take nice, ripe tomatoes; pare and cut them up; weigh, and to each pound allow half a pound of white sugar; mix the cut tomatoes and sugar together, put them into a large preserving kettle and set them over a steady fire, keeping them well stirred from the bottom.

—The Bracelet.—The bracelet is one of the oldest as well as one of the most common and fashionable articles of jewelry.

THE BRACELET.

A Piece of Jewelry That is Always Popular. The bracelet is one of the oldest as well as one of the most common and fashionable articles of jewelry.

Everyone to Her Way.

As there are two sides to everything, so there are two ways of doing most things, and each way has its upholders.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—A scheme is on foot to utilize the current of the Bosphorus to illuminate Constantinople.

—By the Nissal system of telephony, which is a German invention, it is said that any subscriber can connect himself with the station independently of the others.

—From many quarters at the west come news that new telephone companies are about to compete for business with the Bell telephone sub-companies.

—Manager Griffiths, of the Hamilton (Ont.) Street Railway Co., is testing a plan to prevent electrolysis of water pipes.

—According to the London Electrical Engineer, Mr. Moissan has succeeded for the first time in obtaining chromium in a pure state in his electrical furnace.

—One of the signs of the times is the proposition of the superintendent of the Hartford (Ct.) street railway to put telephones in the street cars, operated on the trolley circuits, but independently of the telephone exchange.

—In an interview, recently published in the Herald of Rochester, N. Y., T. W. Hawley states that the subject of electrical transportation on the Erie canal is still under consideration, and that a canal boat is now being equipped with storage batteries for an experimental trip.

—One of the great dangers of our electric car system on our streets is, in some cases, a failure of ordinary brakes to respond to the impulse of the motor-man.

—The mechanism of devices having this object in view is more or less complicated. There are too many motions to be made by the man in charge of a car, and it is only by the quickest and most prompt movements that the motor-men are able to control their cars in a reasonably short time.

MAKING PREPARATION.

He Fixed Things Up to the Widow's Entire Satisfaction. The cowboy was telling some of his thrilling experiences, including several incidental lynchings.

—"Those lynchings are dreadful," expostulated a mild bred listener.

—"Can't get along without them," said the cowboy.

—"But they are wrong."

—"Great civilizers, though."

—"The wrong man suffers sometimes."

—"Didn't you ever help hang the wrong man?"

—"Never but once in all my experience."

—"Dreadful, dreadful! No reparation could be made in such a case."

—"The cowboy looked at the listener with contempt."

—"You don't know us people," he said.

—"Why, we fixed up that to the entire satisfaction of everybody."

—"How could you?"

—"Well, we apologized to the widdy the next morning; and a month later the leader of the hanging party married her."

—"I don't see how she could have done such a thing, and so soon, too."

—"The cowboy became reflective."

—"Well," he said, in a half bashful, apologetic way, after a minute's thought, "maybe she would have waited sixty or ninety days if it had been anybody else but me, and the listener did not pursue the subject further."

—Encouraging.

—He—I had a queer dream about you last night, Miss Louisa. I was about to give you a kiss, when suddenly we were separated by a river that gradually grew as big as the Rhine.

—She—And was there no bridge, no boat?—Fliegende Blätter.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

Mrs. Potts—"You have just been thrown out of work, eh?" Everett West—"Scuse me, I didn't say I'd been thrown out of work; I said I had been trun out of de work—workhouse, see?"—Indianapolis Journal.

DOCTOR—"The pellets I left were to produce sleep. Did they have that effect?" Patient—"Yes, indeed; the nurse never wakened once during the night."

Cures That Faith Won't Effect Are brought about by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, foremost among American family remedies.

HALI'S CATARRH CURE. Young people who have courted in society are taken internally. Price 75c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, SEPT. 15. CATTLE—Best heaves... 3 70 @ 5 75. HOGS—Fair to choice heavy... 4 00 @ 4 25. WHEAT—No. 2 red... 40 @ 49 1/2.

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Native and shipping... 3 00 @ 4 50. HOGS—Heavy... 4 00 @ 4 60. FLOUR—Choice... 2 00 @ 2 45.

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Common to prime... 2 75 @ 5 00. HOGS—Packing and shipping... 4 00 @ 4 45. FLOUR—Fair to choice... 2 50 @ 3 10.

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Native steers... 4 00 @ 5 10. HOGS—Good to choice... 5 00 @ 6 05. FLOUR—No. 2 red... 5 75 @ 5 75.

THE ONWARD MARCH. Of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

"SHE KNOWS WHAT'S WHAT" AND NEVER USES ANY BUT CLAIRETTE SOAP.

CLAIRETTE SOAP. BECAUSE IT'S THE BEST, PUREST & MOST ECONOMICAL.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO. GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.

