County Courant.

WE.TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

NO.1.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE state department at Washington has taken steps to have a thorough investigation made of the circumstances surrounding the killing by the Spaniards of Charles Govin, a young American who accompanied the Cuban revolutionary army in the capacity of correspondent for a Florida news-

THE National Association of Post Office Clerks re-elected President Benjamin Parkhurst, of Washington, for his fifth term; William Agnew, of Cleveland, O., was elected secretary, and Edward P. Lincoln, of Boston, treasurer. The next meeting will be in Baltimore, Md., October 6, 1897.

THE treasury officials at Washington were much encouraged by the steady increase of the gold reserve, the increase averaging nearly \$1,000,000 a day since the 1st inst.

A DISPATCH on the 17th from Washington said that the national meeting of the campaign clubs organized under the auspices of the silver party was originally called for September 23 at Chicago, but it will be postponed until October 3 and will be held at St. Louis, at which time the democratic clubs will hold their convention at the latter place. Negotiations are in progress looking to a joint meeting.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on the 17th pardoned Samuel K. Obray, sentenced in Utah to five years' imprisonment for adultery, and Floyd Smith sentenced in Iowa to two years in the penitentiary for violation of the postal

THE amount of the gold reserve in the federal treasury at Washington on the 18th was \$115,424,424.

THE post office department at Washington issued an order on the 19th prohibiting the use of the mails to the bucket shop operators of Chicago. The order was issued on the report of an inspector, who stated that nearly all the persons named had been indicted by the grand jury in Chicago. The order affects about 60 firms.

GENERAL NEWS.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET has appealed to the London Daily News to collect funds to send the refugee Armenians to America. The Daily News also printed an appeal on the 21st from Miss Frances Willard to her sisters in Amer-

ica on the same subject.

In reply to a letter from Gov. Culberson, of Texas, on the financial problem agitating the United States, Prince Bismarck, of Germany, stated that if Florence, Ala., which resulted in one the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests good chance for further trouble. The circuit meet at Manhattan Beach, N. ball club, has organized a team of prorection of bimetallism, such action planter by a negro. would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of an interna-

THE sultan of Turkey has issued a long reply to the collective note of the powers. He declares that the massacres were provoked by Armenian revolutionists and denies that the rioters were directed by government agents, 24 hours he, M. Bossu, would be blown and also asserts that the Armenians up with dynamite. The letter was assumed Mussulman costumes in order to perpetrate their crimes.

Four men were killed and a number of others badly injured on the 18th in Tenn., exploded and Douglass White a wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & train was following a freight. The crew took the engine of the freight and started back and the wild engine met the pay car. It was down grade and impossible to stop. The two engines came together with a terrible its side into the ditch.

STAR POINTER at Mystic park, Massachusetts, not only beat two accredited faster horses, Robert J., 2:01%, and Frank Agan, 2:03%, but paced the three fastest heats ever made in competition, the times being 2:021/4, 2:03% and 2:03%, an average of 2:03%. well as the records for the fastest 324 electoral votes. quarter and half, :29% and :59% re-

gates to the international agricultural congress at Budapest, Hungary, to William J. Bryan, wishing him success

JAMES SWIMMER, a full-blood Cherokee Indian, and Henry Williams, a colored youth of 18, were hanged in the national jail yard at Tahlequah, I. T., on the 18th for murder.

A REPORT from Constantinople said battalijons on the 18th.

THE British foreign office has given strings of Sims while the latter was in out a semi-official notice stating that a drunken sieep.

LEADVILLE. Col., was reported quiet on the 21st, the city being full of state public feeling in Great Britain has events in Constantinople that the gov- fever in the military hospitals through- the morgue and half a dozen persons ernment would never be supported in siding with the porte, and if the powers death rate was said to be about 15 per of the previous night's lawlessness cannot see their way to adopt means cent. to co-operate to end the carnage in the Turkish dominions, the only course eration of Editors chose New Orleans the strike was thought to have been opened to Great Britain was to stand as the place for the next meeting and broken.

FAILURES for the week ended the

GEN. GROSVENOR, on the night of the 20th at Athens, O., gave out a table of estimates of the probable result of the presidential election. He claimed 278 electoral votes for McKinley, or 54 more than sufficient to elect.

A DYNAMITE explosion at the bottom of a 120-foot shaft of the Metropolitan waterworks, about two miles from Clinton, Mass., on the 19th instantly killed three men and fatally wounded two others.

BEFORE adjourning its special session all citizens, including the citizens by blood, intermarried citizens and freed-

HOMER CHASE, a farmer living near like. may recover.

Ar the games of the Knickerbocker Athletic club at New York on the 19th three world's records were broken. R. Sheldon, of Yale, threw the discus 111 feet 8 inches, the previous record being 101 feet 9 inches; Thomas E. Burke, of Boston, ran 600 yards in 1:11, and Jerome Buck won the 440 yards hurdle race, ten hurdles, in 56 2-5 seconds.

WHITECAPS near Toledo, O., whipped a farmer named Huntsman and then buried him alive, dug him up and then administered another whipping. The farmer and his children were accused of stealing a pocket-book. Huntsman was reported as a respectable, well to do farmer.

A BRUSSELS dispatch to the London Chronicle on the 20th said that the authorities of Rotterdam had received an anonymous letter threatening to blow up all the public buildings there unless the Irish prisoners, Kearney and Haines, were liberated.

MAJ.-GEN. CARLOS ROLOFF, Cuban secretary of war, was arrested recently on a warrant sworn out by the Spanish consul, and spent the night in Ludlow street jail in New York. The charge was on "information and belief" that the general had set on foot preparations for a military expedition to Cuba. Roloff was released from custody as soon as his friends learned of his arrest.

JIMMY BRITT, once champion ban-tumweight of the Pacific coast, and Frank Lawler, another well known local athlete, had a mill at San Francisco on the 18th. Both men were terribly punished and the referee called the fight a draw at the end of the 28th round as there seemed no prospect of it being finished.

and blacks in Colbert's reserve, near other way."

M. Bossu, the public prosecutor in charge at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, of the case against P. J. P. Tynan, the alleged Irish dynamiter, received a violent letter on the 18th, informing him, in the name of a committee of invincibles and anarchist brotherhood, freedmen. that unless Tyran was released within written with a red fluid, believed to be

THE blast furnace at Embreeville, was burned to a crisp under a mass of Dayton, near Connersville, Ind. A pay hot iron and several other men were thought to be fatally hurt.

THE grand vizier of Turkey, Halil Rifat Pasha, recently threatened to resign unless the minister of police was dismissed on account of the recent massacres. The sultan upheld the pocrash and the pay car was thrown on lice minister and refused to accept the resignation of the grand vizier.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, of New York, has resigned as a member of the democratic national committee.

THE press bureau at the national democratic headquarters at Chicago published on the 17th an estimate of what they thought would be Mr. He also lowered the world's record for Bryan's majorities in November. It that 1,000 tramps were in camp bethe fastest heat ever paced, 2:02%, as gives Bryan 36 out of 45 states, with tween Greensburg and Altoona, Pa.

Noble's cotton gin, near Denison, Tex., blew up and three persons were A CABLEGRAM has been sent by dele- killed and 12 were more or less injured. that the number of post offices in op ante-room of the Ogden school at During the year 2,046 post offices were Chicago on the 16th, and the sound of established and 1,750 discontinued. In his campaign and indorsing his fight breaking glass so frightened the true big sugar refinery at Moncton, for free silver.

The big sugar refinery at Moncton, younger children that they were ter-N. B., was destroyed by fire. Loss, rorized, and rushed from the building. over \$300,000. No one was hurt.

was almost totally destroyed by fire 21st a resolution was adopted appealthat 200 persons were killed during the Hepburn, of Iowa, was killed in a as a day of fasting and prayer to Aldisarming of the Albanian guards of shooting scrape with W. A. Sims at mighty God to interpose and allay the sultan's palace by five Seraskier Van Buren, Ark. The trouble was passion in the throes of the great con caused because Hepburn cut the shoe- flict which the nation is undergoing.

According to official returns the troops and practically under military been so outraged by the shocking number of men suffering from yellow rule. Five dead bodies were lying at out Cuba was 1,155 on the 17th. The were reported wounded as the result

aside and hope for a more satisfactory elected E. L. Bentley, of Louisiana, A FAR-RAMIFYING conspiracy was state of affairs.

President; L. S. Scott, of Louisiana, said to exist in the United States to corresponding secretary; Mrs. Har- overthrow the dynasty of China and 18th (Dun's report) were 317 in the brough, of Kansas, recording secre- establish a republic. Chinese graduates United States against 213 last year, tary; T. F. Henley, of Oklahoma, treas-of American colleges are at the head and 32 in Canada against 32 last year. urer. J. E. Junkin, of Kansas; W. H. of the movement. They propose to THE "Alley L" road in Chicago was Walker, of the Indian territory; R. M. educate the Mongolians by sending sold at auction for \$4,000,100. It was White, of Missouri; T. E. Hensley, of the Bible and other books to them to bought by representatives of the bond-holders.

Oklahoma, and W. E. Pursell, of No-arouse them to the necessity of a new braska, were elected vice presidents. braska, were elected vice presidents.

JOHN BOYD THACHER, the democratic nominee for governor of New York, issued a statement on the 20th declar ing that he was against free silver, but would vote for Bryan and Sewall for regularity, and fight the campaign on state issues only, thus creating one of the most curious situations ever known in politics in that state.

STRIKING miners attempted to blow up the Coronado mine at Leadville, Col., early on the morning of the 20th. A brisk fusillade of shots between on the 19th at McAlester, I. T., the Choctaw council passed a bill to enroll strikers followed the explosions. The day. city was said to be in a panic of fear. The local militia has been called out and the situation was extremely war-

THE police have found by accident Hudson, Mich., wound up a week's THE police have found by accident carouse at the fair at Hudson by shoot- in an old trunk left at 18 Sedgwick ing his wife twice and then putting a court, Chicago, three years ago by Jobullet into his own head. The wife seph Bestman, an anarchist, enough dynamite to have destroyed an acre of property and taken the lives of hundreds of people. Bestman was said to be now living at Dallas, Tex., and the police there were wired to arrest him.

> DAN McLEOD and Frank Ledbetter were killed on the 17th at Victor, Col., by an explosion in the Independence mine. They drilled into a blast that had failed to go off.

THE formal opening of the campaign was inaugurated at Canton, O., on the 18th. Seventy-five train loads came into the city. Maj. McKinley rode in a carriage with some of the speakers during the first parade, Before the parade dozens of delegations, headed by their bands, marched to Maj. Mc- Ind. Kinley's residence and short speeches were made.

A HEAVY charge of dynamite was exploded under the saloon of Mrs. Mattie hour. Weisbrodt, of Sardinia, O., the building being totally wrecked. Several persons were injured. Anti-saloon of any more workers were suspected, having failed is provided. to secure the passage of a local option ordinance.

Ir Spain was to have a serious reverse in Cuba, the Carlists claim that the downfall of the present regency Charles VII. would be triumphantly placed upon the Spanish throne with little or no trouble little or no trouble.

MR. SEWALL, candidate for vice presdent, at Bath, Me., on the 18th said: "There is absolutely nothing in this talk about my withdrawal. The thing is absurd. As for the statement that Senator Gorman or any of the democratic managers desire me to retire, or that the party leaders are bringing influence to bear on me for that purpose, it is pure falsehood. On the contrary THERE was a conflict between whites all the pressure on me has been the

JAMES MICHAEL did 27 miles and 1,690 negro being instantly killed, with a yards in one hour on his wheel at the smashing all for one hour.

A BILL has been agreed upon by the disfranchise all white intermarried citizens who were married there since 1873, all of the Choctaws who lately came from Mississippi and all adopted

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. A PASSENGER train was derailed early on the 21st near Gravling, Mich., by train wreckers, but fortunately no one was injured. The wreckers had shopped off the ties and pried in the rails. Three men have been arrested. ANTONIO CUAZE shot and killed his wife and mother-in-law at a ranch 12 miles from Aspen. Col. Jealousy was the cause.

THE United States commissioner of pensions made his annual report on the 21st. The number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1896, was 970,678. The amount of money asked for the payment of pensions for the next fiscal vear is \$140,000,000. There were 495,-564 pension claims pending at the close f the fiscal year, 234,337 being applications for increases.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Co. is making war on tramps and one evening landed 26 in jail. It was estimated

THE fourth assistant postmaster general has made his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1896. It shows A CHILD tipped over a cupboard in an eration in the United States is 70,360.

Ar a mass meeting called by Evan-FREELANDSVILLE, Knox county, Ind., gelist D. L. Moody at Chicago on the on the 15th. The loss was over \$80,000. ling to the Christian citizens of the FRANK HEPBURN, son of Congressman United States to observe October

The property damaged by the dynamite Ar Denver, Col., on the 16th the Fed- amounted to \$25,000. The backbone of

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Presbyterians of Newton will build a new church. Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan will attend the Topeka reunion.

Congressman Blue will speak to the old soldiers at the Topeka reunion. The attendance at the state university shows an increase of about 75 over

Al Robb, for 14 years a mail carrier at Atchison, was removed the other A \$60,000 mcrtgage on the Wellling-

ton waterworks was foreclosed recently. William J. Bryan will make several

speeches in Kansas the latter part of October. The Wellington Voice, a populist

organ, is publishing a daily during the campaign. It is said farmers of western Kansas

are not sowing over half as much land to wheat as usual.

Fish Commissioner Sadler is putting in considerable time stocking the streams of the state with fish.

James Exline and Vital Shafer, two Phillip county farmers, have spent over \$200 lawing over a \$15 cow. A car loaded with cattle caught fire

from the sparks of an engine near Parsons and the cattle were burned up. John A. Dane, a pauper in the Lincoln county poor house, has fallen heir to \$2,000 from a relative at Rockport,

The new electric line between Galena and Joplin, Mo., has been completed and cars are making trips every half

The soldiers' home at Leavenworth has been closed against the admission of any more veterans until more room

The two-year-old son of James Higgins, of Armourdale, accidentally fell into a pan of hot grease and was burned to death. Albert Bigelow Paine, until recently

Rev. E. M. Randall, the well known

likely to accept a call to a \$2,500 position in Seattle, Wash. The creameries of Dickinson county pay \$20,000 a month to farmers. The industry has become the most sub-

stantial of that section. John Michael was convicted at Wichita for using the mails for blackmailing purposes, his intended victim being

Register of Deeds Barrett. Pitcher Kling, one of the twirlers of the Kansas City Western League base-

onals for a trip through Wyandotte county will carry the fight which of the tickets nominated is the legal one.

week was a great success, the attendance some days reaching 12,000. Senator Ingalls, Gov. Morrill, Corporal Tanner and others made speeches.

Gov. Morrill has appointed the following delegates to the 5th annual irrigation congress at Phœnix, Ariz., December 15: J. S. Emery, J. L. Diesen, Col. J. B. Cook, Ed Frizell and Austin Blumlock.

The G. A. R. post of Hill City wants to take up the remains of all old soldiers in the different cemetries in the county and place them in one cemetery at Hill City. The government is furnishing tombstones free of charge.

Miss Martha McCord, a seamstress, was found murdered in her room on the principal street in Lawrence. The crime was committed for robbery, as Miss McCord had accumulated over \$1,000 and was known to keep money around her.

August Sauer and Charles Sullivan. of Wichita, while fishing recently on the banks of Walnut river in Butler county, were visited by a heavily armed burglar who robbed them of their gold watches, money and jewelry. When the fishermen returned home they had something to relate besides fish stories.

Rev. Don S. Colt, of Wichita, one of the most popular and progressive young ministers of Kansas, has gone to Alleghany City, Pa., to take charge of the First M. E. church there. During his 31/4 years' pastorate at Wichita he added more than 500 members to the First M. E. church roll, and his influence extended beyond the boundaries of Wichita.

Charles O. Huff, an ex-convict from the Kansas penitentiary, went to Topeka and disguised his identity by representing that he was a New York millionaire. He succeeded in getting into the best society on his nerve, and run big bills at several different places. One day recently he quietly disappeared, and numerous people found they had been cleverly duped.

The annual convention of the Epis copal church was held at Kansas City last week, Bishop Millspaugh presiding. Every Episcopal church in Kansas was represented and a number of women were in attendance representing the Woman's auxiliary and Kings Daughters' societies. There are 38 parishes in the state, 38 organized missions and 74 unorganized missions. The number of communicants is about 5,000, the annual offering for church work over \$50,000 and the value of church property \$947,432.

KANSAS PROHIBITIONISTS.

Rumor That Both Factions Will Unite of an Anti-Morrill Treket. FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 19.—It is authoritatively stated by those interested in the movement that the heads of the two prohibition state tickets are to be withdrawn and a new candidate nominated, who will be expected to draw anti-Morrill republicans. He will possibly be Rev. R. P. Hammons, pastor of the Methodist church at Baldwin City. In this city, Presiding Elder J. E. Brant, of the Fort Scott district of the Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. Mr. Durburow, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. A. E. Kepford and other influen-

BEQUEATHS HIS CORPSE.

tial churchmen, are cognizant of the

move, and are daily expecting the an-

nouncement of its completion. The

withdrawal of the prohibition camdi-

dates will be the first step.

A Doctor Who Believes a Dissection of His Body Will Reveal Secrets Unknown to

ARGENTINE, Kan., Sept. 19 .- Many men have sacrificed their lives for science, but few have given their bodies to the cause. That is what makes the last will and testament of Dr. I. N. Foote, of this city, a document both rare and unique. It will be formally published in the next issue of the Kansas City Medical Index, and embodies an offer of his body after death to the medical society or college that guarantees to carry out the provisions of his remarkable will. Dr. Foote believes that his physical organism will reveal secrets at present unknown to science, and in his self-expressed devotion to humanity he makes the bequest of his body for the purpose of dissection.

THEY FAVOR RESUBMISSION.

Kansas Mystic Brotherhood's Secretary Claims to Have Many Replies. WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 19.-The secre tary of the Order of Mystic Brotherhood declares that of 78 out of 125 legislative candidates 64 have declared for the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, 8 are doubtful and are opposed. Of 31 out of republican senatorial can-Methodist minister at Leavenworth, is didates 25 are for resubmission, 4 doubtful and two opposed. Of 29 populist and democratic legislative candidates reported 12 are for resubmission, 10 doubtful and one opposed. Of 11 populist and democratic senatorial candidates reported 4 favor resubmission, 6 are doubtful and 1 opposed.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROADERS.

Farmers to Be Especially Worked With Topeka to Be Headquarters. TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19.—Abe Steinberger, of Girard, is here working vigorously with his populist associates for the nomination of Watson electors. The Trickett republican faction in Printed petitions are to be sent out over the state, away from the cities, as Choctaw council at Antlers, I. T., to to the supreme court to determine it is desired to make it appear that the movement is backed by the farmers. The secretary of state has ruled that The reunion at Arkansas City last 500 names will be sufficient for the week was a great success, the attend-The list of electors has not been completed. They will be selected with great care. It is said that the new ticket will contain the names of three members of the last legislature. The middle-of-the-roaders will conduct their campaign from here. They have chosen John F. Willitts as chairman and Abe Steinberger as secretary.

TOPEKA'S REUNION.

Soldiers from the Army and Numerou Bands of Music Will Be in the Parade. TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19.-It is definitely settled by orders from the war department at Washington that two regiments of the regular army will participate in the great parade at the old soldiers' reunion in Topeka, October 1. Eight companies of the infantry stationed at Fort Leavenworth will march from there, and eight companies of the cavalry stationed at Fort Riley will ride from that post. In addition to these, eight companies of the Kansas national guard will take part in the procession. More than 20 Kansas bands have already entered for the band contest, and fire companies from 16 Kansas towns will contest in the firemen's tournament.

Old Soldlers at Ottawa OTTAWA, Kan., Sept. 19 .- A large number of the boys in blue are attending the reunion of Kansas veterans in Forest park, the following Kansas regiments being represented: Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Last evening a general campfire was held in the tabernacle and speeches were made by Col. Cloud, Chaplain Fisher and Col. Jenkins.

Improvements at the Soldiers' Home. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 19.—Two contracts for buildings at the soldiers' home are soon to be awarded-one for the construction of a ward for insane veterans and the other for an amuse ment hall. Gov. Smith said the hall would be furnished with pool and billiard tables and a bowling alley.

Santa Fe Men May Go to Canton. TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 19.-The first Kansas delegation to visit Maj. Mc-Kinley at Canton will be from the Topeka shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company, providing arrangements can be satisfactorily completed.

A Pauper Inherits Money.

LINCOLN, Kan., Sept. 19.-John A Dane, an old man who has been in the Lincoln county house for several months, has fallen heir to \$2,000 at petrate their crimes, Rockport, Ind.

BISMARCK ON SILVER.

A Letter from the Iron Chancellor Read at

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 21.—At a democratic rally Saturday night Gov. Culberson stated that early in July he had written Prince Bismarck on the silver question, and that he had just received a reply. Then he read the following

letter: FRIEDRICESRUHE, Aug. 24, 1896.—Honored Sir: Your esteemed favor of July I has been duly received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but I would not, while in office, claim my views of the matter to be infallibly true, when advanced against the views of experts. I hold to this very hour that it would be advisable to bring about, between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce, a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism. Considered from a commercial and industrial standpoint, the United States is freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence should the people of the United States find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the di-FRIEDRICESRUHE, Aug. 24, 1896.-Honored the United States find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot help but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement, and the coming into this league of every European nation. Assuring you of my highest respect, I remain, your most obedient servant, BISMARCK.

THEY FAVOR SILVER.

Old World Agricultural Delegates Send a Cablegram to Mr. Bryan. NEW YORK, Sept. 21 .- The World to-

day printed the following: day printed the following:

The following cable message, signed by delegates to the international agricultural congress called at Budapest by the Hungarian minister of agriculture, has been sent to the democratic candidate for president of the United States:

To Mr. William Jennings Bryan, Headquareters Personalis Party, Chicago,

To Mr. William Jeanings Bryan, Headquarters Democratic Party, Chicago:

We, the undersigned members of the international agricultural congress convened at Budapest, wish you success in your struggle against the domination of the creditor class, which during the past-23 years has secured, both in America and Europe, mometary legislation destructive of the prosperity of your farmers and others. Should you be victorious in November we pledge ourselves to snare no effort vember we pledge ourselves to spare no effort to bring immediate pressure upon our respec-tive governments to co-operate with the government of your great nation in restoring silver to the world's currency. We believe that, falling such restoration, the gold premium throughout all Asia and South America will continue to rob the farmer, equally of America and Europe, of all rewards for his toil, and that your election will avert from Europe serious agrarian and social troubles now pending.

MR. GROSVENOR'S FIGURES.

The Ohio Congressman Estimates That Mc-Kinley Will Be Easily Elected. ATHENS, O., Sept. 21.—Gen. Grosrenor last night gave out a table of estimates of the probable result of the presidential election at the request of certain members of the press in the cast. He said:

cast. He said:

The six New England states, with 39 electoral votes, will go to McKinley, so 1 head my table as follows: New England, 39: New York, 36; New Jersey, 10 Maryland, 8; Delaware, 3: Pennsylvania, 32: West Virginia, 6: Ohio, 23; Indiana, 15; Illinois, 24: Michigan, 14: Wisconsin, 12; Iowa, 13: Minnesota, 9: South Dakota, 4: Kentucky, 13: Oregon, 4: Washington, 4; California, 9. Here is a total of 278 votes, or 54 more than sufficient to cleat I care. or 54 more than sufficient to elect. I come to some states which are still in doubt, to-wit: Kansas, 10; Nebraska, 8; North Carollna, 11; North Dakota, 3; Wyoming, 3; Total, 35. Of the remaining states, Louisiana, 8; Tennessee, 12; Missouri, 17; Texas, 15; Viginia, 12; total, 64, one or more of them are within the line of possibility. I might almost say reasonable probability. I concède to Bryan and Watson, or Bryan and Sewall: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4; Florid 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Mississippi, 4 Montana, 3; Nevada, 3; South Carolina, 8, Vtah, 2, Vtah, 2, Venada, 3; South Carolina, 9, Vtah, 2, Venada, 9, Vtah, 2, tana, 3; Nevada, 3; South Carolina, Total, 70. These are practically su opposition, although there may be dispute.

THACHER IS FOR GOLD.

The Democratic Nominee for Governor in New York Makes a Peculiar Statement. New York Makes a Peculiar Statement.
ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—By making an official statement late last night of his position upon the financial question and by declaring in that statement that he is unalterably for gold, John Boyd Thacher, democratic nominee for governor, creates one of the most curious situations ever known in politics in this state. The statement was issued after a long conference with Senator Hill, Elliott G. Danforth, who was at Senator Hill's house, and D. Cady Herrick, the democratic leader in this county. It was addressed to the chairman of the state committee. Mr. Thacher declares that he is against free silver, but will vote for Bryan and Sewall for regularity, and fight the campaign on state issues only.

GOLD DEMOCRAT PLANS. Vest, Stephens and Bryan to Be Especially

Fought in Missouri. Sr. Louis, Sept. 21.-The gold standard democratic central committee and candidates have agreed on three principal points in the campaign they are to wage in Missouri. They will fight Senator Vest for re-election to the senate; they will make war, on Lon. V. Stephens, democratic nominee for governor, and, through the Palmer-Buckner electoral ticket, they will try to divert votes from William J. Bryan, the democratic nominee for president.

Funds Wanted for Armenlans. LONDON, Sept. 21 .- Lady Henry Somerset writes from Marseilles an appeal to the Daily News to collect funds to send the refugee Armenians to America. The Daily News this morning also prints an appeal from Miss Frances Willard to her sisters in America on the same subject, and in an editorial the same journal rejoices to be able to assist in such a project.

Sultan Replies to the Powers CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21. - The sultan has issued a long reply to the collective note of the powers. He declares that the massacres were provoked by Armenian revolutionists. He denies flatly that the rioters were known to and directed by the government agents, and asserts that the Armenians assumed Mussulman costumes in order to per-

THINKING.

In the morn, when sleep has fled, How I love to lie
Happy, thinking, in my bed;
As the moments fly!
Birds are flitting swiftly by,
Sun comes creeping up the sky,
Still I firmly close each eye—
As I lie and think.

Trouble never comes to pass, All is peace and joy,
Life is but a dream of bliss,
Free from all alloy:
In my thoughts, all things obey, All men do as I may say;
Tis just like some fairy play—
As I lie and think.

Fair or cloudy be the day, Matters not to me;
Lie there thinking just as gay,
From all care as free;
All the world seems then my own,
All my troubles then have flown,

All great questions of the day
I can reason then,
Molding them like sculptor's clay. Same as famous men; Tell just how 'twill all come out, Any thought of fear I scout; Put the enemy to rout— As I lie and think.

There will then come tripping near
Thoughts of long ago.
And again I'm lying where
Rippling waters flow;
Free from care as is the dove. In the tree-tops up above, Cooing softly notes of love— As I lie and think.

Katy-did on yonder bough Murmurs at her fate, Saucy cricket by the slough Mocks in tones sedate;
Honey bees come humming near,
Birds are singing songs of cheer,
Sky above so blue and clear—
As I lie and think.

Thinking of the deeds I'll do Thinking of the deeds I'll do
When I'm grown a man,
How I'll be to conscience true,
Feeling sure I can;
Wealth and fame shall then be mine,
In the halls of state I'll shine,
Thinking thus, for age I pine—
As I lie and think.

Gone are all those youthful dreams, No'er to cheer me more; Still with hope my fancy teems. Blithesome as of yore; What is living but to think? Who would not of fancy drink,
Till he reach the river's brink?—
Let me lie and think.
—Orlo L. Dobson, in Chicago Record.

HIS LAST HAND AT POKER

End of a Game That Was Marked by Phenomenal Luck.

The Limit Had Been Taken Off and the Hands Were Extraordinary-A Battle Royal with an Exciting Episode at the Finish.



IVE men of better nerve never dealt cards than the five who sat playing poker the other night in one of those up - town club rooms that are so quietly kept as to be entirely unknown to the police and general public.The phenomenal.

The play was high, says the New in. The party had played to gethe nce a week for a long time, and t had always been one dollar eginning of the evening, though at th nally it had gone as high as ore morning. This particular owever, the cards ran remarknigh ell, and by midnight the limit ably nored if not forgotten. Two of vers had laid their pocketbooks le their chips. They had not played so before, but the gambling fever had come upon them with the excitement of good hands, one against an other, until the friendly contest had become a struggle for blood. Fours had been shown several times since midnight, and beaten once, while straight flushes had twice won important money. Deck after deck had been called for, and tossed aside in turn after a few deals, till the carpet was strewn thickly with the discarded pasteboards, but there was no change in the remarkable run of the cards Pat fulls and flushes showed in deal after deal, and the luck in the draw was so extraordinary and so evenly dis



THE FIVE SAT PLAYING POKER. tributed that they all grew cautious of betting on any ordinary hand, and a bluff had not been tried for an hour. Yet no one had offered a remark, though the play grew higher and harder. It showed no excitement, but the lawyer, was as if each man feared to break the who had watched him up to that morun by mentioning it. At length the colonel spoke;

"The devil himself is playing with the picture books to-night, I think," he said, with a short laugh, as he lost two stacks of blues on a seven full.

It had been the doctor's deal, and he looked up quickly. Gazing at the colonel, he said:

"The hands are certainly remarkable. I never saw so many big ones at stopped him, I wonder."
one sitting." The words were simple, No one spoke, however, as the lawyer

question, in his voice. There had not en such nervous tension in the party before, but they were all men of experience and had seen trouble between friends resulting from careless words

on many different occasions. The colonel detected the tone and answered quickly and gracefully: "That's so, doc. I've beaten som

strong hands myself to-night." "A new pack, Sam," said the editor, who was the next to deal. The im perturbable darky by the sideboard produced one insantly, and the editor shuffled it carefully. Then he offered it to the other players in turn. They all refused to touch it, and, shuffling the deck himself once more, he laid it down for the cut and began to deal It was a little thing, but so far out of the ordinary as to mark the fact that they were fencing now with bare blades, and from that time on there was a strict observance of the punctilio of

One by one the cards fell in five sym mann coud have made them, for the one after another of the players passed out and a jack pot was made. The big hand was as steady as clockwork as he lation, beginning with the bond act of lation. hands had failed to appear.

The colonel made a pretense of look both aces. He passed.

queens put up his money. The others came up promptly.

· The colonel, having first call, looked over his hand carefully. The last card was an ace also, and he called for one. holding up a seven. The four hearts in the lawyer's hand were the queen. ten, nine and eight. He promptly dis carded the other ten and drew one card. The doctor, of course, stood pat, and the editor drew two. The congressman also drew to the strength of his hand.

With all the players in, the doctor felt that a straight was a doubtful hand, but he put up \$20 and waited. The ed itor looked anxiously for the fourth deuce, but, finding neither that nor : pair, laid down his cards.

Three sixes had fallen to the con gressman's queens, and he raised it \$20 Thereupon they all looked keenly at the colonel. Not a muscle moved in his stern, handsome face as he saw the raise and went \$50 better.

It was \$90 for the lawyer to comin. He simply made good and looked anxiously to see if there would be another raise. They criticised his play afterward, claiming that he should have raised back, but he defended it by saying that there were two players yet to hear from. The first of these ever, for he had drawn three sixes, and he came back at the colonel with \$50

more. The colonel raised him a hundred It looked as if it would be a duel between him and the congressman, but raised it a hundred. The congressman

The lawyer counted his chips carefully, and, finding exactly the right had it ir my possession simply because amount covered the last raise. Then, I had not had the opportunity to deopening his pocketbook, he drew out a hundred-dollar bill and pushed that to the middle of the table.

Once more the congressman made it dred. The lawyer came back and the

congressman dropped out. The colonel raised it a hundred. The lawyer made it another, and there were over \$2,500 on the table.

The struggle of the evening had come. and the three who had dropped out were not less excited than the two players. To all appearance they were far more so, for the colonel looked as calm as if on parade, and the lawyer's only sign of agitation was his heightened color. None of them thought much of that, for he was of plethoric habit and flushed easily.

The colonel raised it a hundred. The lawyer fumbled his pocketbook for a moment, and, drawing out a fresh roll of bills, raised it two hundred. The colonel raised it five hundred. The lawyer came back at him with five hundred more. The colonel raised it a thousand. The lawyer flipped up the ends of the bills he was holding in his hand, and, counting them rapidly, found a little over \$2,000. Separating the odd money, he extended his hand with the 20 centuries in it and was in the act of suddenly as if he had been shot.

"I raise-," he began, and then was stricken dumb. The bills were still in his grasp, and, instead of laying them down, he sat for a moment as rigid as a statue, while his face grew white.

The silence was intense. The colone was the only one in the party who showed no excitement, but the lawyer, ment with the most acute scrutiny, no longer looked at him at all. Instead, he slowly withdrew his hand, picked up his cards, which he had laid, face down, before him, and looked them over again.

"What is that for?" thought the ed itor. "He is not looking to see what he holds. He knows perfectly well. And he hasn't been bluffing.

but there was a curious tone, half of laid his cards down again and looked

once more into his pocketbook. "Aha!" thought the editor "It's the amount that staggers him. That's than this at the tables."

It seemed to be the amount, however; for the lawyer, finding no more money in his pocketbook, counted out \$1,000 from the roll in his hand, and, laying that on the pile in the middle of the table, said:

"I call you." His hand shook perceptibly, and for the first time the colonel's face relaxed. He smiled grimly as he laid down four

The lawyer's face had been pale, but it grew almost ghastly as he showed his hand. He had caught the jack of hearts in the draw and had won the pot.

metrical little piles, as perfect as Herr- minent; then the magnificent nerve which had made the lawyer famous editor was deft with his fingers, but stood him in good stead, and he ralreached out and drew the great pile of chips and gold and bank bills toward and monied obligations in gold only-appropriate the property of the cannot pay mortgage and monied obligations in gold only-appropriate the control of the cannot pay mortgage and monied obligations in gold only-appropriate the cannot pay the can

First he counted out from the pile The colonel made a pretense of looking at his hand, but in reality looked 20 one-hundred-dollar bills, and, fold-vote in November for the Patriot Bryan only at the first two cards. They were ing them together with the money he had to occupy the chair of state, made held back on the last bet, he placed the



"I AM DONE WITH POKER."

of the pot-a goodly sum-lay in a confused heap in front of him, and before speaking he looked at steadily for a space wherein one might count 50. At length he said, raising his hand, as if registering an oath:

"I am done with poker. I have nothing to say against the game. You all resigned. A king straight was no hand for that struggle. The congressman mind there is no other sport that was still confident of his full hand, however, and bank corporations for the was still confident of his full hand, however, and bank corporations for the bondocracy and bank co for that struggle. The congressman mind there is no other sport that was still confident of his full hand, howequals it. None, I believe, so shows the skill and the mettle of a man as this does. Yet, loving the game as well, and admiring it as much as I do, I give it up from this moment, forever. I have stepped across the border line of dishonor to-night. The money I have just the lawyer was still to hear from. He put back in my pocket was given to me last evening by a client to be paid out made good and the colonel raised again. this morning, and if I had lost I could not immediately have replaced it. 1 posit it, and in the excitement of the game I forgot that it was not my own. The fascination that could make me do a thing like that is one that I dare good, and the colonel raised it a hun- not risk again. Then, as the last \$2,000 I bet was not my own, I cannot touch the money I won with it. I have returned it to the colonel, and, as you, sir, would never have betted against dishonest money, it as if it had never been at stake, and consequently it is yours." The colonel bowed and picked up the

bills. "As to the rest of this," continued the lawyer, pointing to the pile which he had not vet distributed, "I am in doubt. I certainly won it, but I am embarrassed at quitting a friendly game with such heavy winnings. It is not a question of right, but of delicacy, and I prefer to put it to you, as to a jury, whether I owe you satisfaction in any

way." He paused, and still no other man spoke. It was as if each one was waiting for the others. So the lawyer spoke again.

"What am I to do?" he said. "I am in the hands of my friends." They all looked at the colonel. He

was the oldest in the party. "I am no man's censor," said he, see ing that he was expected to speak. speaking, when he checked himself as "Neither do I care to consider the

TO THE OLD SOLDIERS.

An Address Favoring the Election of Mr. The following appeal to the old dequeer, too. I've seen him play higher fenders of the nation's hanor to sup-

port Mr. Bryan for the presidency has just been made public: Adopting the language in part of the late address of the so-called Union Veteran Patriotic league, organized in New York, under Gen. Sickles, referring to the posunder Gen. Sickles, referring to the pos-sible election of Mr. Bryan: "Your country is again in peril. In the present political campaign dangerous combinations again threaten the integrity and honor of the government. Misguided men conspire to bring repudiation, dishonor and financial ruin upon this nation, once saved by your valor, should this despressus and revoluvalor, should this dangerous and revolu-tionary conspiracy against the financial honor and integrity of the government meet with success"—which we reply, is a fact, condensed into the above statement —should the republican party again secure control of the government, now the right The doctor watched him curiously, even more so than the others, though the entire party was surprised. To his professional eye it looked as if the excitement would culminate in a fainting fit. That for a moment was indeed imminent: then the magnificent nerve. to stand sponsors for, and appeal to the old soldiers to assist the gold bondocracy behind this new form of industrial slavery, which exacts through manipulated legis hands had failed to appear.

It was the congressman's deal, and he doubled his ante and took the cards. The colonel sat next and pushed out four blue chips—\$20. The others all came in, the congressman making good and dealing without a word. There were \$100 in the pot, and there came that curious certainty to all of them which sometimes comes to experienced players that a mighty struggle was at hand.

The colonel made a pretense of look
The colonel made a pretense of look
Treached out and drew the great pile of chips and gold and bank bills toward him.

It was not, however, until after he had done a strange thing that he could command to products of cotton and wheat since 1865. We hurl it back as a falsehood, black with nullification and toryism, against the principles of free government, our fathers, brothers and commades died on battlefields to establish, from Lexington to Appomatications of our former commades, that a conspiracy players that a mighty struggle was at hand.

The colonel made a pretense of looktrious by Washington, Jefferson and our martyred Lincoln – whose last conver-sation on earth was on a matter at issue in The doctor was next player. He held a pat straight, king high. He opened the pot for \$20.

The editor came in on three deuces, and the congressman with a pair of queens put was not a matter at issue in this contest, the value of our gold and silver deposits in the mountains of the west, as an accession of wealth which would enable our people to rapidly pay off the war bond debt—unjustly saddled upon the toward the colonel, who looked at it and at him in wonder. The remainder that the contest of the contest, the value of our gold and silver deposits in the mountains of the west, as an accession of wealth which would enable our people to rapidly pay off the war bond debt—unjustly saddled upon the toward the colonel, who looked at it and at him in wonder. The remainder war bond debt—unjustly saddled upon the country by the republican party, which has not scrupled to enact laws beginning with the close of the war, to swindle the soldier out of his just dues in the interest of the foreign Shylocks—who now own and control the leaders of the new "slave party" in America, yclept the republican party; now using the language and airs towards dissenting voters of slave-drivers; a nerty worshiping at the shrine of the single gold standard -exacting from toiling debtors, doilars enhanced by stolen of the single gold standard - exacting from tolling debtors, doilars enhanced by stolen rights from the people, frcm two to ten times in value over the original contract. A repudiation of "every principle of honor" between debtor and creditor by the monied class—such sycophants as the present leaders of the republican party has served in the past, and now processes to serve leaders of the republican party has served in the past, and now proposes to serve again, by asking the mer, who perlled life to save the union from dismemberment, to vote for the continuance of bond slavery upon themselves, their children's children, and the industrial masses of our countrymen, who by their labor produce all real wealth and pay all debts; a policy of dishonor towards all debtors as black as any conspiracy against justice ever born in Hades—but only the sequel of the legislative crimes of the recubiican party, who placed the infamous exception clause in the interest of gold gamblers in Wall street, on the currency they compelled the soldier to take at par, less than a

street, on the currency they compelled the solder to take at par, less than a 50-cent dollar all through the war, that the swindling and unnecessary bond might be doubly bonored above the life of the citizen soldler. A swindling crime that party has never had the bonor to cor-rect by equalizing the soldlers pay in coin with interest on same as paid on the bonds, from date of his discharge until this hour, followed next by a veto of the this hour-followed next by a veto of the equalization of bounties by Grant, whose salary was doubled and the allowance of every congressman increased as the first bondocrocy and bank corporations fol-lowed next by repeal of the arrears of pension act—after \$250.00,000 had been paid on such claims—which if right originally, was eternally right in principle, with the option left open to the soldier to apply when he chose to do so—another swindle of millions against the men who made the bonds worth the paper print-ed on, which we charge the republican party has manipulated, with a view to ex-tend "national bank bondage" over the American people—supplemented with its manipulation of the value of gold through its "demonetizing crime" of '73 against sil-ver, and consequent depreciation of the ver, and consequent depreciation of the products that pay national and all other debts—that up to this hour more than \$\foat{1}\$,500,000,000 have been poured by the producers and laborers of America into Shylock's bond trap since March 1, 1866, without in reality discharging a single mill of the public debt, which that party declares out in reality discharging a single mill of the public debt, which that party declares by its recent record in congress shall extend indefinitely, by transferring into bonds the outstanding currency, in the interest of private banking corporations. In view of these facts in the public record, we charge, that a denial of the right to restore silver to free coinage, without consent of the crowned heads of Europe and other European monarchies, is evidence that ought to convince every old sodicer and his neighbors that the present so-called

and his neighbors that the present so-called republican party is not the party of Abraham Lincoln, but has become the party of imperialism in this country, and with its shoddy aristocracy, would gladly welcome a change of government, creating titles and classes of nobility—with the plain, industrial masses their serfs—deprived of suffrees.

titles and classes of nobility—with the plain, industrial masses their serfs—deprived of suffrage.

We further charge that every man who denies that the sovereignty of the American people legally restoring silver to free coinage on equal terms with gold at our mints, at the ratio of sixteen to one, and conferring the law of "full legal tender" upon silver dollars, would swindle pensioners, laborers and other creditors and in effect leave such coins so-called 50-cent dollars is a doctrine that denies the constitutional power of congress to coin money stitutional power of congress to coin money for the American people, without foreign consent, and nullifies the fundamental principles of free government—based on the sovereignty and suffrage of a free peo-ple—is a base falsehood in its last analy-sis, embracing nullification and toryism, against our people and government, and casts a stigma of dishonor upon every drop of patriotic blood shed and lives sacrificed "Neither do I care to consider the morals of the question, but I have seen a man blow his brains out over a card table after he had done what you have done, and lost, as you, fortunately, did not. I said then that he did well, and I say now that you have done well. Having won with money that was not your own, even though you did it inadvertently, you could not touch your winnings. But as to that which you won with your own naney— Are you very sure that you will never play again?"

"Absolutely," said the lawyer.

"Absolutely," said the lawyer.

"Then pocket your money. We have played together, we five, for more than a year now, and I doubt if you are much ahead of the game, even counting your winnings to-night."

He extended his hand, and the lawyer grasped it nervously. One after another, the three others shook hands with him also, and the game was over.

farms and the workshops, into "voting for a lie" to their cwn inju.v—into voting really for Mark Hanna, the destroyer and oppressor of labor unions, the Belmonts and Cockrans, and their class, who as a rule sent hired substitutes to the union army, and now impugn the motives of the loyal volunteers of the central and western states was support Mr. Prvan-through the lying hireling demo repubthrough the lying hireling demo republican gold press, run by Hanna in favor of the bondofracy, and industrial slavery of our people, white and black. We affirm that the Jeffersonian platforms upon which Mr. Bryan stands, are a new Declaration of Independence, civil, political and financial, by the American people, and the large body of our late comrades and fellow citizens who will vote for him, without regard to former party ties, are not "anarchists" or repudiators, and do not belong to a "mob."

We leave to the "bondofracy" the role of playing at rebellion, repudiation and

of playing at rebellion, repudiation and nullification of the constitutional rights of the people, at their peril: and on behalf of the people, at their peril: and on behalf of our comrades who wil! support Mr. Bryan we deny the right of any organization of old soldiers to arrogate to themselves—in connection with the single gold standard Hannacrats—and republicans, a monopoly o moral honesty, patriotism and good citizenship, that should characterize all true supporters of free government.

C. A. Power, Thirty-first Indiana. Samuel T Jones, Eighty-fifth Indiana. Jabez Smith, Captain Eleventh and Six-

teenth Indiana. E. T. Spettswood, Surgeon Seventy-first and Sixth Indiana cavalry. Phomas W. Harper, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio. Fifty-first Ohio.

A. S. Loudermilk, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana (Hovey's division).

Terre Hante, Ind., Sept. 10, 1896.

CUBA'S FIRST FLAG.

Interesting Story Told by the Author of "The Last Stroke."

There is an interesting story in connection with the making of one of the first Cuban flags used at the headquarters of Gen. Maceo, during the begitning of the present war in Cuba, told by I. N. Morris, author of the new Cuban play, "The Last Stroke." Mr. Morris spent several months in Cuba during the early stages of the rebellion and

was with Maceo for a brief period. "After a long and toilsome march," says Mr. Morris, "from the neighbor hood of the city of Santiago de Cuba where Maceo had established his headquarters early in April, 1895, around the north coast and touching the east ern extremity of the island, the insurgents went into camp at a place called Nipe. It had formerly been an immense plantation owned by French settlers, but it was devastated during the last war, 30 years ago, and only an old French gentleman and a few colored servants were found at the premises when Gen. Maceo and staff rode through the front gate and dismounted there May 18.

"We were all worn out for lack of sleep. We had been making forced marches, getting up from our bammocks at midnight and then marching until noon of the next day sometimes. The courtly old Frenchman invited us to make ourselves at home. He produced a bottle of cognac from the cel-

lar and it quickly disappeared. "While we were thus engaged Lieut. Palmino appeared with an immense French flag. The colors-red, wnite and blue-are the same as the flag of Cuba, and it did not take long to rip the colors apart and begin the work of making a flag for the headquarters. First we cut the blue into three strips and made two strips of equal width of the white. I had several needles and a spool of thread in my saddlebags, and we set to work sewing the flag together. After the five strips, three blue and two white, had been sewed, a triangle was cut out of the

of the flag, were cut from the white fingers. The stitches were of a charproval after the work had been completed, and we hoisted it to the top of the flag of 'Cuba-Libre.'

"The flag was always carried in the loved it, and wherever it led they were there to protect it. The small pieces been made were used for the making of bannerettes and distributed among man's Magazine. the cavalry. The last I saw of the flag it was floating from a tall bamboo pole in front of the headquarters of Gen. Maceo in his camp near Holguin." -- St.

Louis Globe-Democrat. An African Chief.

Kambombo is a tall fellow about 50. He was seated on a mat, dressed with the usual loin-cloth, head shaved, but wore a tight-fitting cap of plaited cord, a bunch of small buckhorns about three inches long sewn to the cap just over his corehead; he had a snuff box, ne beautifully beaten iron of which shone as though it were silver, also an isanje, a musical instrument, upon which he played very well. His favorite wife sat near him on the mat, her head daubed with clay and fat, in which some very nice skewers of copper, iron and ivory were stuck; she had beaded bracelets, and wore in her upper lip an immense iron-dish ornament holding as much as a champaigne glass; her under lip was studded with an ivory peg; she is a hideous creature, but the chief thinks much of her; she had a girl attending her pipe, which she had to smoke out of the corner of her mouth because of the lip ornament. I noticed that inferior strangers in approaching the chief first squatted, then lay down on the right side in front of the chief as evidence of obeisance, which he acknowledged by a slight grunt and a nod .- "Glave's Journey to the Livingstone Tree," by the late E. J. Glave, in Century.

-Men who will work without pay, many of them men who have but limited means of their own, are volunteering by the hundreds to give their entire time to the cause of Bryan and Sewall. Even this much probably will not convince Mark and Mac that times are not what they used to be .- Denver Times-

-Everything seems to be coming Bryan's way-Tom Carter has declared for McKinley .- Illinois State Register.

A SPANISH FETE

The Feast of San Fernando as Celebrated

It was not until the feast of San. Fernando that we learned with what sumpluousness and stateliness beautiful interior could array itself for its festivals, and with what fervor it could keep them. Already, on the evof the great day, the royal chapel wa hung with silken drameries; cloth-c gold covered the royal tombs, the alt was a mass of golden plate, and peor were crowding to kiss the hands of t Virgen de los Reyes, the large, n tronly Virgin who wears a cap like tha of the ladies of the sacred heart, an who holds the child in her arms. When we came to the cathedral its court was held by red-legged soldiers, grouped about the fountain, at the base of pillars, on every step. Twosentinels paced up and down at the door of the royal chapel, which was filled with well-dressed men and womens in mantillas, crouched on the floor,.. sitting on low camp-stools, lying face downward with hands outstretched to form a cross, or else pressing closely about the altar; for the curtain was raised above the coffin where San Fernando has lain these thousand years, and through the glass we could see the mummy-like head and the ermine-robes; and all the people prayed as if they meant it.

We wandered back in the late afternoon, in the hour just before sunset-Under the oranges and about the fountain the red-legged soldiers still lingered and loafed; but even as wecame a bugle sounded, they fell intoline and marched across the court through the cloister, under the door with the crocodile above, and then into the royal chapel, where they formed on each side. The altar with its hundreds of candles made an almost blinding glory in the midst of the falling shadows, and wherever the silker hangings caught the light they shone with jewel-like splendor. But the service was very simple, the more solemn because of its simplicity. A monk in a black robe mounted into a pulpit half hid in a dusky corner. He recited a litany, and the people answered, and, without organ or accompaniment, a

hymn was sung.

Then he prayed aloud, not in Latin, but in Spanish; a prayer of thanksgiving that the country had been freed from the terrible Moors, a petition that they might never come again, that glorious St. Ferdinand might prevail, and that Spain should flour sh forever. With these words, which he fairly shricked forth, he waved a frantic sign of the cross with his crucifix as he gave a blessing. The mass of officers drew their swords, the soldiers grounded their arms with a crash and fell on their knees, the band burst into the national hymn, the color-guard marched to the altar and seized their flags, which had been left before the tomb all day. They saluted the hero of their country; the curtain dropped, shrouding him from sight; and then, the band at their head, they marched out with a dignity which Rome in its best days never surpassed. -Elizabeth R. Pennell, in Century.

A Proud Man.

The editor moves in a vortex of conflicting interests, and perhaps fails, now and then, accurately to gauge the motives of the people with whom he comes in contact, but he invariably gives fair play and can recognize good work. He puts his mind and physique red color. This was sewn into the tase into his own duty, and fills a position of great responsibility honestly and "Two white stars, one for each face fearlessly. He is zealous for his party, works unstintingly for many good and stitched by our clumsy but eager objects and bears himself like a Saladin against shams. He has one vanityacter to make a seamstress go into he is proud of the place he occupies. hysterics, but we were very proud of He has the spirit of John Black, who the result. Gen. Maceo smiled his ap- envied no one. "You are the only journalist that forgets that I am prime minister," said Lord Melbourne to of a tall pole in front of the house. That that press man. "How so, my lord?" night we slept beneath the protection inquired Black. "Because you never ask a favor of me." "I have no favor to ask," Black retorted. "You are the vanguard after that day. The Cubans prime minister of England, but I am the editor of the Morning Chronicle, and I would not change places with which were left over after the flag bad the proudest man in England-not even, my lord, with you!"-Gentle-

> Never lose sight of an honorable nemy. He will make a good friend. He who can take advice is sometimes superior to him who can give it.

The man who is above his business may one day find his business above-

To dread no eye and to respect no tongue is the great prerogative of innocence. -St. Louis Republic.

IF people hate you, you probably deserve-

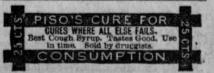
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ALTGELD ABOUT

The Governor of Illinois Speaks at Chicago for Free Silver.

He Overhauls the Speeches of Schurz and Cockran with Telling Effect.

And Exposes the Shortcomings of the Goldbugs and Protectionists.

A Comprehensive Statement of Facts Concerning the Financial Question.

AN ABLE ADDRESS.

Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, in a lengthy address at Central Music Hall, Chicago, on the night of Saturday, September 19, took up the recent speeches of Messrs. Sshurz and Cockran, the New York advocates of the gold standard system, and in trenchant and masterly manner laid bare the fallacies and sophistries of the goldbugs and protectionists. Below are given the more salient and significant portions of Gov. Alt geld's address. In opening he said:

"I hold in my hand a printed copy of the speech of Mr. Carl Schurz, delivered in this city two weeks ago, and a like copy of the speech of Mr. Cockran, delivered one week ago. The first fills 12 columns of closely printed matter in a newspaper, and both have been advertised as the ablest arguments in favor of the gold standard that have yet been made. The gold standard advocates speak of them as containing Moses and the prophets, the law and the conspel of the money question. From the gospel of the money question. From the manner in which these people speak of them we are warranted in concluding that every argument and every fact that can be every argument and every fact that can be marshaled upon that side of the question is contained in these speeches. This being the case we naturally examine them with the deepest interest, for if the gold standard is to be maintained we want to know what we may reasonably hope from it.

"It would have given great relief to the minds of thousands of patriotic men to have had presented some balm for the ills of our land, and as I love my country more than party or honors, I am sorry to

more than party or honors, I am sorry to have to say to you that in these long speeches, containing as we are told the law and the gospel of gold standard, there is not a line, not a sentence, not a syllable that offers any hope to the American peo-ple. That we are in distress is not denied ple. That we are in distress is not denied in either speech, but there is no suggestion of a remedy. The substance of the whole argument is, that we will be better off and suffer less if we keep quiet, and that the remedy proposed by the Chicago platform would only make matters worse instead of better, or, as Mr. Schurz puts it, the application of this remedy would be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, and if he is correct in this then the only question which is left for the consideration of those of our people who are dying in the frying of our people who are dying in the frying pan is whether they would be any worse of

McKinley's Panacea

'The straight-out adherents of McKinley have a panacea. They realize the unsatisfactory conditions of our land, and propos to remedy them by an increase of the tariff They feel that some hope must be offered to to present, they ask us to again try

the idea of increasing the tariff tax.
"They ask the people to shut their eyes
to the fact that the distress from which they suffer exists all over Europe as well as this country; that it exists in the coun tries having a high tariff and in countrie having a moderate tariff, and countries having no tariff at all, and is clearly due to some cause that has no connection with the tariff. They ask us to shut our eyes to the fact that we have already a great high tariff, and that the decline in prices began many years ago under a still higher tariff, and that it went right on under the highest tariff ever known in this coun-try, called the McKinley tariff. They ask to shut our eyes to the fact that in 188 the conditions of our country were unsatisfactory, and that the remedy that was then proposed as a cure was an increase of the tariff, and that this immediately followed the election of Mr. Harrison when the famous McKinley bill was enacted. They ask us to shut our eyes to the fact that under that law wages were no raised, prices kept steadily falling, and that immediately after its enactment in 1390 there was a marked reduction in wages in several hundred of the largest manufacturing establishments in this country. They ask us to shut our eyes to the fact that while the tariff shielded the manufacturer in some cases against com-petition it permitted him to fill his factory with the cheapest kind of pauper labo brought from the fields of Europe, and thus, instead of raising the wages of the American workmen, not only reduced their wages, but drove them out of employ-ment. They ask us to shut our eyes to the fact that it was in the spring of 1802 while the McKinley law was in force, and while Mr. Harrison was president that the famous Homestead labor riots occurred, being among the most bloody that ever took place in this country; that at that time the conditions of labor were rapidly gatting worse and the prices of American idly getting worse, and the prices of American products were steadily falling. They ask us to shut out eyes to the fact that McKinley law for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, produced a deficit to the United States treasury of \$70,000,000. They ask us to shut our eyes to the fact that neither the laboring man of this country nor of Europe has derived any substantial benefit from the tariff, because the em-ployer is always permitted to fill his shop with cheap labor. They ask us to shut our eyes to the fact that the tariff is no longer a matter of theory, but a matter of history. a matter of theory, but a matter of history It has been tried and it has been found It has been tried and it has been found wanting, consequently with the adherents of McKinley it is a question in this campaign of seeing how often they can fool the people. Both Mr. Schurz and Mr. Cockran have been avowed enemies of this tariff. They cannot and they do not offer it as a remedy for any of the ills of the land, and having no other remedy to offer, and seeing no prospect of a change for the better under the existing policies, they better under the existing policies, they simply tell the patient if he will only lie still he will suffer less than if he attempts to bestir himself. They have no remedy to suggest, but they strenuously object to permitting the people to do anything to-wards helping themselves."

Gov. Altgeld here declared the silver question to be one of world-wide importance and deserving of the broadest treatment and deplored the mean methods of gold advocates.

Colnage in This Country.

"Now let us look at the facts in regard to the coinage of silver in this country. It is true that Jefferson for a time suspended the coinage of silver dollars. The reason was that half dollars were a full legal

dollars were, and inasmuch as the country was new and poor it was thought that half-dollars would be more convenient in circulation than dollars, and inasmuch as they could be used in payment of debts the same as dollars it made no difference, but same as dollars it made no difference, but the coinage was on the same basis as that of gold, and any man having silver bullion could convert it into money just the same as though it were gold, and the treasury tables given out at Washington show that from 1806 down to 1873 there were \$154,318.071, of silver coined in this country. In 1871 there were 1,117,127 of silver dollars coined—not subsidiary coins, but dollars—and in 1872 there were 1,118,600 silver dollars coined, being nearly twice the rumber ever coined, being nearly twice the number ever before coined in one year. Bear this in mind, the two years before silver was stricken down there were nearly twice as many silver dollars coined as in any previous year. Mr. Schurz knew these facts, and yet he presents his figures in such a and yet he presents his figures in such a way as to make the impression that no sliver had been coined in this country, and therefore we demonetized nothing.

"His next claim is that we had more money per capita in circulation in 1895 than we had prior to the demonetization, and that therefore there was no reduc-

and that, therefore, there was no reduction in the volume of money, and that consequently demonetization had nothing to do with the fall of prices. He says that in 1895 we had a total of \$2,217,000,000 in circulation, making \$22.96 per capita, while in 1873 we had only \$18.04 per capita in circulation.

Money Scarce. "The fact is, there is not enough money in this country at present to do its busi-ness. In all of the agricultural states of the south, the Mississippi valley and the west, there is the greatest scarcity of money. The banks are unable to furnish west, there is the greatest scarcity of money. The banks are unable to furnish what is needed, and even in the money centers a very little disturbance renders the banks helpless. Recently, we had what is known as the 'Diamond Match Stock Speculation,' and a collapse followed, and so seriously did this single speculation strain the money market of this great city, with all of its large banks, that many of the banks had to refuse credits to their customers in legitimate business, and the banks, acting together, forced the stock exchange to close, so that there should be no market quotations on forced the stock exchange to close, so that there should be no market quotations on Diamond Match stock, for fear that otherwise a number of banks would be unable to meet their obligations and be ruined. A few years ago the banks of New York that are perniciously active in this money agitation actually refused to pay their obligations because they had not the money with which to do it, and forced the public to take clearing house certificates. Mr. Schurz says there are oceans of money Mr. Schurz says there are oceans of money lying idle, and then in another sentence he says that gold is now leaving our country and going to Europe because it finds profitable employment there. Naturally you ask, if there are oceans of money lying idle in those money centers, then how can money going there from here find profitable employment there? He is no doubt expect to this that there is convention in correct in this, that there is congestion in money centers, but it is because of the contsant downward tendency in prices which prevent prudent men from em-barking in enterprises and using money for legitimate purposes. The heart is congested and the extremities are cold, a condition which always follows when a large portion of the blood is taken from a patient."

Here the speaker called attention to the small amount of gold in our banks, and characterized as fraudulent the claims of gold orators.

No Overproduction.

But the main fabric of the whole speech of Mr. Schurz is based upon the theory of overproduction. He insists that there is a fall in the price of silver and that this is due to overproduction. That there was so much more silver produced than formerly that it had to fall in price. You will readily see that if there was the same increase in the production of both metals then there was no reason why the relations which they bore to each other, or the market ratio which they here to each other, should which they bore to each other, should charge. Mr. Schurz knew this. Why didn't he state it that way? Because he knew the facts were against him. He wanted to make an impression which he could not make without a suppression of part of the case. Fortunately this is not a matter that we need to speculate about. We have by the treasury department August 16, 1893 showing the total production of gold and silver in the world at coinage value, it appears that from the year 1792, when our monetary system was founded, to the year 1852, the time of the great gold discoveries, being a period of 69 years, the total production of silver in the world, rating it at coin age value, was \$1,769,197,000 and the total production of gold in the world during that time was \$960,236,000; that is, on the average there was just about twice as much silver produced as gold, during that time. The production of each metal varied of course during the different years, and yet the market ratio between the two metals re-mained practically the same during all that time. The tables giving the market prices show that during those 60 years there was a variance of only seven-tenths of one point, or just about the cost of exchange. The same tables show that from 1852 to 1873 the total gold production of the world was \$2,516,575,000 while the total silver production was only \$989,225,000, that is there was two and a half times as much gold produced as silver, yet the market ratio remained unchanged during these 21 years just as it had during the period of 60 years when there was twice as much silver as gold produced Again, the same tables snow that from 1810 to 1892, inclusive, the total gold production of the world was \$2,176,505,000, while the total silver production was \$2,347,087,000, that is, the production of gold was nearly equal to that of silver. During the first two Again, the same tables show that from 1873 to that of silver. During the first two periods silver was a money metal. During the last period it was not Inasmuch as silver did not fall in value, as measured i gold, during the 60 years in which there was twice as much silver produced as there was gold, it is clear that had silver not bee demonetized it would not have fallen when the gold production was nearly equal to that of silver, after 1873. Fall of Wages.

"Mr. Schurz next tried to convey the im-pression that wages have not fallen, and were therefore not affected by the demonwere therefore not affected by the demon-otization of silver; and he says that wages have risen more than 60 per cent. since 1860. See the ingenuity of this and ask your-selves whether this is a fair way of repre-senting that question. All the world knows that wages have nearly doubled since 1860. The question is, how have wages been affected by the fact that this country and Europe demonetized silver and reduced the volume of money in the world between 1873 and 1879. Had he been candid he would have compared the wages for say 12 have compared the wages for say 12 years prior to the general demonetization with wages for 12 years after that general lemonetization was accomplished.
"This subject of wages was carefully in-

"This subject of wages was carefully inquired into, in the year 1891, by a committee appointed by the United States senate. This committee made a thorough investigation. John G. Carlisle, the present secretary of the treasury, was a member of that committee. It made a long and full report, and it showed that between 1840 and 1873 wages had just about doubled, and then, the report says: After 1873 there was a marked falling off. The report goes on and shows that toward 1880 there was a slight rise in wages above the point they had recently failen to, but never reached the point they had occupied be-fore, and that soon thereafter a deciline

wheat is lower than ever before. In addition to this the crop of rye which, together with wheat, furnishes the bread of the with wheat, furnishes the bread of the with wheat, furnishes the bread of the with wheat, it is pite of that fact the price of 1ye has fallen steadily with that of wheat. It may also be remarked that we have the smallest oat crop that because wages har risen between 1860 and 1873 that therefore they were still as high as they over were. The fact is that there was a great fall in wages between 1873 and 1880, there was a slight rally in '80 due to causes which I will explain presently. which continued.

ender for any amount, just as much as This lasted for a comparatively short time and since that time there has been a steady decline in wages. Wages and prices must on the average go hand in hand. Labor creates property: if property must be sold for low prices then labor cannot be paid high wages for creating it. This is axiomatic.

Supply and Demand.

"By destroying silver they reduced the supply of money in the world. By adopting a gold standard they increased the demand for gold. In our country there were a number of reasons why the demonetization of silver was not immediately felt. First, the government had between 1866 and 1869 reduced the volume of paper money we had in this country, which was all the money we had, from one thousand six hundred and forty odd millions down to less than eight hundred millions and had issued bonds instead. This reduction in the volume of money then in circulation in our country was followed by a correspondour country was followed by a correspond-ing fall in prices which had been based on the former volume of paper money.

Panic of 1873. "The fall was so great that debtors were unable to meet the debts which had been contracted on the basis of prices formerly prevailing and the panic of 1873 followed as a necessary result of that. By issuing more bonds the government got coin and we resumed what were called specie payments.

"When we began to rally from the panio of '73 Europe was feeling the effect of the demonetization of silver, but in our country we found that the balance of trade between us and Europe in 1889 was greatly in our favor, so that according to the treasury tables there were added to the volume of money in our country from that source several hundred millions of delars. Our gold mines were productive dursource several hundred millions of dollars. Our gold mines were productive during that time, and there was a large addition to our circulating medium from that source. Then the Bland Allison act which partially restored silver was enacted in 1578, and required the secretary of the treasury to coin not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 per month. The effect of this was to add anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$45,000,000 per year to our currency, and this was to add anywhere from \$25,000,000 for \$48,000,000 per year to our currency, and thus helped to keep up prices. The increase in the volume of money in our country, according to the treasury tables, during these years was so great that prices and wages rose correspondingly from what they had been after the panic of 1873. But these causes were local and did not last. these causes were local and did not last, and in the course of a few years the gen-eral depression, which had already spread over Europe, following the demonetization of silver began to spread over our country, and from that time on has become more

and more intense Effect of Falling Prices. "Both Mr. Schurz and Mr. Cockran treat the whole subject of falling prices as if it were simply a scramble between different citizens—between seller and buyer. If this were all, then the matter would not If this were all, then the matter would not be of such transcendent and far-reaching importance, and would not so directly affect the welfare of the whole people. Neither grasps the great principle that falling prices first disturb business in its entire circle, and affect the property of both rich and poor, and that when prices go very low they destroy the purchasing power of the great producing and farming classes, and that this destroys what we call the home market, and forces manufacturing establishments to shut down, because there are not sufficient buyers to take what they make, and thus forces labor into idleness and destroys the purchasing power of labor and produces a general paralysis in the land. No matter what may be the cause of falling prices, their effect upon the community is more than a mere scramble between buyer and seller, and here is where all advocates of seller, and here is where all advocates of the gold standard fail to rise to the occa-sion, fail to meet the requirements of the

case: their treatment of this question is almost flippant. Production and Price of Wheat. "In attempting to account for the fall in price of property, Mr. Schurz selects wheat as an illustration, and he attempts to show that there has been a great increase in the annual production of wheat; that we have make an impression which he could not make without a suppression of part of the case. Fortunately this is not a matter that we need to speculate about. We have history, experience and acurate data upon this subject. According to the tables issued by the treasury department August 16 189. said in answer to this. First, incre production does not produce a fall in price, provided there is an equal increase in con-sumption. This is self-evident, and Mr. Giffen, the statistician of the British board of trade, has, on different occasions, pointed out that for more than 15 years prior to 1873 the increase in the production of nearly all commodities in the world had been greater on the average, year by year, than the increase has been in any year since 1873, and yet, as he says, during all of those years prior to 1873 prices kept constantly rising, notwithstanding the enor mously increased production, while since 1873 prices have been steadily falling, not-withstanding the fact that the increase was not as great as it formerly was.

"The second observation is that wheat has not fallen in price any more than all other commedities. It has fallen no more than all property has fallen; has fallen no more than wages, it is not contended that Russia, India and the Argentine Republic have entered into competition in the production of all other products which our people put upon the market. "These two points show that Mr. Schurz

is entirely wrong in his theories. The third observation is that he is entirely wrong in his facts. "The truth is that there has been scarcely

any improvement in machinery for raising and harvesting wheat in the last 20 years, and the statistics show that there has been very little increase in the production of wheat in the United States in that time More is raised in the northwest, it is true, but very much less is raised in the central and eastern states. I have endeavored to get the most reliable data on this question from the reports of the various boards of trade and the government reports, which are recognized as the highest authority obtainable on this subject. The govern-ment reports show that the wheat crop for 1578 was more than 420 000 000 highels and 1878 was more than 420,000,000 bushels, and that for the year 1896 the crop does not ex-ceed 400,000,000 bushels. In fact, if the in-crease in population is considered, the wheat crop has constantly grown less in production to the consuming population ever since 1878. The wheat crop of this year is about 56,000,000 bushels short of what the average has been since 1878, and is 20,000,000 bushels less than it was that year. So that bushels less than it was that yoar. So that in spite of the opening of the new fields in the northwest there has been no greatly increased production of wheat in this coun-try, and when compared with the consum-ing population there has been an actual

falling off, yet 20 years ago the price of wheat was more than twice what it is now. "Again, in referring to the foreign wheat "Again, in referring to the foreign wheat he endeavors to make the impression that there has been a great increase in production, and artfully selects a recent year of the highest production and compares that with an earlier year having the lowest production. The fact is that the world's wheat crop has remained substantially the same for 16 years. In 1880 the world's production of wheat was 2,289,000,000 bushels. In 1885 it was 2,108,000,000 bushels, and that was the lowest crop of a number of years. In 1895 the crop was very large and amounted to 2,553,000,000 bushels. This year the world's production is 129,000,000 less than last year, and the total production of the world is production is 120,000,000 less than last year, and the total production of the world is smaller than it has been for six years, yet wheat is lower than ever before. In addition to this the crop of rye which, together with wheat, furnishes the bread of the world, is 170,000,000 short, yet in spite of that fact the price of tye has fallen steadily with that of wheat. It may also be remarked that we have the smallest out crop.

est point that it has ever reached in the his-

At this point Gov. Altgeld gave some telling points on the purchasing power of money and showed how the credit of the country rests on its money, the opening of the mints, he contended, be ing necessary to preserve that credit.

How Money Will Get in Circulation. "It needs but a moment's reflection to see that the additional money will get into circulation just as the money that is in circulation got there, and that when men again coin silver bullion into dollars or get certificates for it, which are legal ten-der, which can be used in paying taxes, which can be used in paying duties at the der, which can be used in paying taxes, which can be used in paying duties at the custom house, which can be used in paying debts, they are not going to let that money lie idle because it will not make it profitable any longer to have it so, Money will cease appreciating in value then and they will go to building houses, building shops, building railroads, manufacturing and doing business: they will start activity in a thousand channels and a thousand fields. That will be the result. There will be an immediate demand for brains and muscle. There will be an immediate demand for brains and muscle. There will be an immediate demand for clerks, for mechanics and for day laborers, and instead of laborers being obliged to tramp around over the country in search of work which they cannot find, they will be sought for at their homes and requested to come over and go to work. The man who has nothing to sell except his muscle will find a market for that muscle. The man who has nothing to sell except skill will find a market for that knowledge and very soon the whole that knowledge and very soon the whole community will feel the vivifying and the electifying effect of an increase of blood and vitality in its veins.

McKinley on Dear Money. "Let me read to you what Maj. McKinley aid on this subject in 1892 during the residential campaign when he was speak-

ing of Grever Cleveland:

"During all his years at the head of the government he was dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our great products; discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inauguration to office, to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterward, and to the end of his administration, persistently used his power to that end. He was determined to contract the circulating medium, demonetize one of the ing of Grever Cleveland: He was determined to contract the circulating medium, demonetize one of the coins of commerce, and limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce and therefore dear. He would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else; money the master and everything else its servant. He was not thinking of the poor then, he had left their side, he was not standing forth in their defense. Cheap coats, cheap labor and dear money! The sponsor and promoter of these professing to stand guard over the poor and lowly! Was there ever more glaring inconsistency or reckless assumption? He believes that poverty is a blessing to be promoted and encour-

less assumption? He believes that poverty is a blessing to be promoted and encouraged, and that a shrinkage in everything but money is a national benediction.'
"This is what Mr. McKinley, speaking to the Ohio Republican league, said about our president, Grover Cleveland. Mr. McKinley was right then, but wrong now—and the other gentleman has been wrong all the time.

"You notice that the major distinctly recognizes the principle that demonetizing silver tended to make money scarce and dear and that dear money meant low prices and low wages. That dear money means hard times and poverty.

Increasing Demand for Gold. "The work that was formerly done by silver has therefore to be done by gold, and the necessary consequence of this is to increase the importance of gold, to double the number of people who have to have it, and in the end to double the purchasing power of the gold dollar. Now, we insist that in harmony with the world's basic law of finance: in harmony with the entire exof finance; in harmony with the entire ex-perience of mankind; in harmony with the expressed views of the greatest states-men, living or dead, that the demonetizatien of silver doubled the purchasing power of gold, so that it took twice as much of the products of the earth to get a gold dollar and pay a debt or taxes thereafter; twice as much labor as it formerly did.

Destruction of Home Market. "The consequence was not only to do an injustice to the whole debtor world, but fixed charges remained the same, it stroys the purchasing power of the whole producing classes, because it took all they could scrape together to meet the fixed charges. This first destroyed business and necessarily forced the manufacturers to shut down because there were no long-er purchasers for what they made, so that in turn labor stood idle, and it was no comfort to tell the laborer that if he had a gold dollar it would buy twice as much as it used to. For, if there was no purchaser for what he made, there was no way to get any kind of a dollar. Thus there followed natural universal paralysis and dis-

Restore Purchasing Power. "We insist that according to this same law the restoration of silver will tend to again raise prices and again restore the purchasing power of the farming and producing classes, and with the restoration of that purchasing power, when the farm-er can again spend money at the store, can again spend money at the shop, spend money at the college, spend money in travel, there will come universal activity. The manufacturer will again find a market for what he makes, and labor will be em-ployed, and the tendency will be to revive universal activity and prosperity.

Mine Owner and Farmer.

"Like the common run of gold standard orators, Mr. Schurz appealed to the preju-dice of his audience by bringing in the inythical rich mine owner. Now, there are two things to be said in regard to the mine owners. First, a rich mine owner is mine owners. First, a rich mine owner i largely a myth. They are all in distress Second, the prices of the mine owner's products have not fallen any more than have the prices of farm products. They stand exactly on the same level. As measured by gold, sliver sells for just one-half what it did, and that is true on an average of all farm products. The mine owner has an enormous advantage over the farmer in breasting the hard times in this, that when he finds that it does not pay to operate his mine, he simply shuts it up, and the people who suffer directly are the laborers who are thrown out of employment, but the farmer cannot stop farming. No mat-ter how low products go in price, the farm has to go on as before. He must support his family there; he must make his taxes; he must go on cultivating his farm and raise more products whether they bring him big prices or little prices. So that the mine owner in the first instance does not suffer as much as the farmer, and can protect himself in a manner that the farm er cannot. Therefore in the future I would suggest to the gold standard orators that they drag in the rich farmer and use him as a bugaboo, as the man who is going to profit by the restoration of silver. But to show the utter want of consistency, if not good faith, I call your attention to the fact that throughout the whole of Mr. Schurz's speech he describes a 50-cent dollar. He describes the conditions that are going to exist after Mr. Bryaniselected and after the new regime has been introduced, and he tells you how silver dollars will be worth only 50 cents under the new order of things, and the great injustice that will be done to exact the second of the seco be done to creditors by giving them dol-lars that are worth in the market only 50 cents. He dwells on this in a manner that is pathetic, and, strange to say, he does this after having told his hearers that the mine owner was the man to be made enor-mously rich by the restoration of silver

a gold dollar would do, then it is self-evident that the gold dollar would have to come down from its high perch and be worth no more than a silver dollar. Panle of 1893.

ranke of 1893.

"Mr. Schurz attributes the panic of 1893 to the fact that, as he says: The grave doubt arising in the public mind whether the government would be able to maintain the gold standard. We were then within a hair's breadth of a very wide-spread bankruptcy of the banks and only the wisest management and the utmost efforts of the clearing houses prevented it.' Now, Mr. Schurz is entitled to credit for being the only man in the world who it.' Now, Mr. Schurz is entitled to credit for being the only man in the world who made the discovery that the panic of 1893 was brought about by the cause he named and he is entitled to the greatest credit because of the fact that he never ran a bank or a business or a manufacturing establishment or a railroad and was never engaged, so far as we know, in any commercial business. He had an established reputation as a rhetorician and as a man who could make an equally good speech on who could make an equally good speech on any side of any question. If the panic of 1893 was due to the cause to which he as-cribes it then we are liable to have panics cribes it then we are liable to have panics of that character every year so long as the existing conditions continue, but my fellow citizens, that panic was not local to the United States and the depression that followed from it is not local, but exists all over Europe and in fact nearly all over the world and is most severe in the gold using countries. There was no doubt in the world and is most severe in the gold using countries. There was no doubt in the minds of the public at that time about England's maintaining the gold standard, nor about Germany maintaining the gold standard, nor about the other countries that had recently adopted a gold standard maintaining it, and yet in all of those countries the distress and paralysis is even more severe than it is in our own. Mr. Schurz may be able to patent his idea in this country, but his letters patent will be worth nothing in Europe. Bond Sales.

"But perhaps the strangest part of the speech is that which emphatically indorses and commends the bond issuing policy of the present administration. I ask you to consider this a moment. During times of profound peace in less than four years the national debt of this country has been increased \$220.000.000; not to support the concreased \$200,000,000: not to support the gov-ernment, for President Cleveland declared expressly that this was not needed to supexpressly that this was not needed to support the government, as they had money in the treasury to meet the current expenses. It was done for the sole purpose of maintaining the gold standard by the government and of paying gold on obligations which on their face were payable not in gold but in coin, which meant that they could be paid in other metal which the debtor, that is, the government, might select. This has been the law and the practice for centuries and the governments of Europe always act upon it. Mr. Schurz suggests no change of policy and he offers no remedy: therefore the existing condino remedy; therefore the existing condi-tions are to be continued and if it was necessary to issue \$250,000,000 of bonds in necessary to issue \$280,000,000 of bonds in the last three years we are warranted in assuming that it will be necessary to issue a similar amount in the next three years, and that this will continue to go on Do you think that this is the right policy for our government to pursue? Every time a bond is issued the oppression of the men who toll is increased. The interest on these bonds is not produced in the banks or in the offices of the cities. It has to come out of the industry of the country. It has to come from the products of a thas to come from the products of a country, and the products of a country are created by the men who toil. The men who make and cultivate farms, who build and operate railroads; the men who build cities, the men who do the work of the land the men who make our civilization possible. For I say to you that zation possible. For I say to you that swallow-tail coats and big shirt fronts never yet laid the foundation of empire; purple and fine linen never yet built a mighty state. Perfumed handkerchiefs and bright neckties are not the forces that sustain the flag of our country in time of peril. The people who have to pay the interest on these bonds and ultimately have to pay the principal, whose sweat and whose toil has to produce the product to do it derive not one farthing's benefit from these bonds. The men who get the benefit of these bond issues are the class of nt of these bond issues are the class of people who manage by the aid of govern-ment to lick the cream and devour the fruit of other men's industry. Let the Amer-ican people follow the suggestions of Mr. Schurz and our country will become further down the vista of time American patriot glances the darker will be the cloud and the heavier will be the burden which his children must face.

Amount of Products to Pay National Debt "Let us see how the policy of the American government has affected the American people and who has derived the benefit of that policy. After we had resumed specie payments we were on the same basis with the other nations of the earth and our national debt amounted to about \$2,000,000,000 At that time wheat was worth upwards of one dollar per bushel and the price of all other American products ranged in propor-tion. At that time it would have taken about 1,800,000,000 bushels of wheat or a proportionate amount of other American products to pay the whole national debt. Since that time we have been paying for mearly a quarter of a century and at present the debt is a little less than \$1,800,000,000 wheat is selling at less than 50 cents a oushel and the prices of all other American products on the average are in the sam proportion, and to-day it will take 3,600 000,000 bushels of wheat or a proportionate amount of other American products to pay the remainder of the national debt, that is, after we have paid for 20 years, after a gen-eration has labored to reduce this debt, it now will take twice the amount of American products to pay the remainder of th debt that would have been necessary to pay the whole of the debt at the time we

umed specie payments. Here the speaker characterized as un wise a policy which brought profit to the bond-holders which should go to the people, and said that the interest on our national indebtedness is under the gold standard being paid by American labor.

Opening Mills. "Maj. McKinley recently told some gentle-men that he thought it was more important to this country that we should open the mills to the laborer than to open the mints to the mine owner. This is an artful statement, calculated to deceive. Suppose he is taken at his word, and every mill owner in America opens up his mills, how long will they run; and if they are obliged to shut down, why will they be? Because there is no market for the things they make, and I say to Maj. McKinley that the only key that will open the mills and keep only key that will open the mills and keep them open is an increase ir the volume of money in this country. Let prices gradually come up to bimetallic purchasing power to the country. The farmer will again be able to buy, the railroad will be busy, and every business will increase with the general prosperity. The manufacturer will be busy, and the bankers and merchants will again be doing business. That is the only way in which the mills can again be permanently opened.

manently opened. Labor Paid in Gold. "I recently heard a gold-standard man make this argument to laborers: 'Why, you earn your bread by the sweat of your brow; you begin tolking early in the morning and you work until night, and when night comes you want to be paid in gold. You want a dear dollar. You want a dollar the received want a dollar. of the greatest purchasing power to buy you as much of the comforts of life as is possible. A very seductive argument. It looks plausible on its face, but like all the arguments offered on this gold subject it is fallacious, calculated to deceive, and utferly ignores the fact that the laborer mously rich by the restoration of silver. Now, if the mine owner is to be maderich, it will have to be by raising the price off silver in the market, and if by reason of the increased demand for silver and its use again as money, the price of silver rises in the market, then there will be no 50-cent dollars. If all the new silver dollars can be used to do exactly the same work that utterly ignores the fact that the laborer

the interest of laborers might be correct, but the trouble is that a dear dollar not only in this country, but in all countries, lowers prices and therefore means not only lower wages, but by lowering prices and leaving the fixed charges the same it de-stroys the market It has disabled those stroys the market it has disabled those people from buying who formerly bought. To the laborer it presents itself this way: A dear dollar and no market for the things he makes; the mill closed, himself out of employment and his family out of bread.

Masses Against Classes.

"In all ages and in all countries the men.

who were in the wrong deprecated discussion. In no country have dishonest policies sought the sun, and no organization of highwaymen has as yet petitioned for electric light. The man who has no argument seizes the nearest epithet and huris it. These observations are singularly applicable to the gold standard movement. it. These observations are singularly applicable to this gold standard movement. It is the hyena that has sucked the blood of commerce and left the prostrate form of labor by the roadside. It has rendered this nation helpless, and when the people try to learn the cause of their distress, when an effort is made to diagnose the patient, then there is a fierce howl. It came into the world with a stealthy tread, and is seeking to maintain itself by still more stealthy and dark deeds. Every man who does not at once concede to it the sole right of traveling upon the highway is assailed with a fierceness that is calculated to frighten the timid and all others who are in any way dependent. The gold assailed with a flerceness that is calculated to frighten the timid and all others who are in any way dependent. The gold standard people find that the facts are against them. They are obliged to resort to deception and sophistry to prevent the people from putting an end to this policy; therefore, they deprecate discussion. Unwilling to confess the truth, they talk about rousing the masses, etc. The fight is as old as human greed; as old as human selfishness. For 20 years prior to 1861 the slave power deprecated discussion, even in the north where there were no slaves, and they put their objection on the ground that it prejudiced the masses against the classes. There never yet was a great wrong or a great abuse but what objected to investigation and discussion. Frior to 1861 the slave holders were assisted by the hanging-on class, that aggregation of human beings who are born to be obsequious, and to-day the gold standard people are again supported by the hanging-on class.

American Degeneration.

again supported by the hanging-on class.

American Degeneration.

"It is a sad sight to see this grand century draw to a close and give such unmistakable evidence of degeneration of American manhood as we have recently seen. In 1778 less than 3,000,000 men who were poor and even despised by the world declared that they were not only free, but that they were independent of every other nation on the globe. In 1896 when we have 70,000,000 of people and are admittedly the richest and most powerful nation on the globe, when we are admittedly the most enterprising people on the globe, one of globe, when we are admittedly the most enterprising people on the globe, one of the greatest political parties of the nation in its convention at St. Louis declared to the world in substance that while we might be free we were dependent, that while a particular financial policy would be beneficial to this nation we could not have it until Europe consented to give it to us. That convention was run from beginning to end by the men who control trusts, syndicates and corporations. Had those men to end by the men who control trusts, syndicates and corporations. Had those men been in the convention in 1776, which was held at Philadelphia, the declaration that would have been made by that convention on that fagnous morning of July 4 would have read this way: 'Liberty and Independence are desirable, but we must wait until Europe gives them to us.' Our fathers petitioned England long and earnestly and when they found that it did them no good they declared their independence and were happy, and so long as there is a language speken upon earth will men sing their praises. To-day the descendants of these men urge that we shall again go into the business of petitioning England. What a fall is this in patriotism and American manhood. Mark Hanna is raising millions of dollars with which to debauch and deof dollars with which to debauch and de-grade the American voter—with which to debauch and degrade the American ciff. zen, in order that he shall approve of t degenerate policy. If this movement shi succeed then our glorious republic ha crossed the brow of the hill and we wil slide down into the wastes and marshes

Saving Republican Institutions. "If the gold standard is to be maintained, if prices are not only to remain low, but to go on falling, while the interest on our purchasing power of this nation time be exhausted in the mere effort to meet the fixed charges. Our farmers, our mechanics and our laboring men will cease to be high-spirited free men who are proud of their citizenship, and they will sink to a lower status. They will sink to the status of the men who till the fields of Europe or the valley of the Nile; they will no longer be the valley of the Nile; they will no long able to educate their families; we w longer have that patriotic yoemanry has been the support of this nation every crisis. We will have only extr rich people on one hand and an is and helpless people on the other, whose minds are untrained an spirits are cowed; who neither unnor appreciate free institutions. If a gold standard is to be maintained, th these conditions are near at hand, a when they come, then the days of the republic will be over.

Not a Partisan Question. "In 1861, when the drum beats called you to arms, you were not asked wheth-er you were a republican or a democrat, you were not asked whether you were a whig or an independent; you were only asked whether you loved the flag, and were ready to fight for it. In 1896 the queswere ready to light for it. In 1896 the question is not whether you are a republican or a democrat, whether you are a populist or a prohibitionist; the question is, do you love republican institutions and will you help maintain them. We are now at the fork of the road, by turning to the left we mass permanently under a British policy. pass permanently under a British policy, we go into the region of dear money and low prices; into the region of perpetual hard times for all men who toil. We go into the region where we will have Turkey, Egypt, India and Ireland for associates. But if we turn to the right, if we repudiate But if we turn to the right, if we repudiate Hanna and his boodle, if we respect the memories of the fathers, if we declare as they did that we are independent of every nation on earth, then this republic will leap forward on a new career of grandeur and of glory, a career of prosperity and of happiness, a career that will elevate the sons of men and be a blessing to the people of the earth."

Hanna's Converts.

The claim that workingmen are being converted to the support of the syndicate candidate is not wholly false. Foundation for it has been discovered in Wisconsin. The correspondent of an anti-Bryan newspaper of New York asserts that to his certain knowledge there are in one establishment employing 1,800 men 18 McKinley converts and about an equal number in another employing about 2,000 men. He also testifies that these converts are on the pay roll of the republican campaign committee. Boss Hanna can find a few workingmen willing to be converted to the gold standard and to labor in the political vineyard of the trusts if he will only offer sufficient reward for the change of heart and the toil of tongue. But these workingmen are professional workingmen, who wear the garb of labor for the political pickings they can find and whose hands are soiled only with the grease of boodle.—St. Louis Republic.

-Why do Mr. Bryan's opponents get so angry with him for speaking if he is making such a guy of himself?-Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The Chase County Courant,

W.E.TIMMONS.Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President, W. J. BRYAN, of Nebraska. For Vice-President. ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

For Presidential Electors. AT LARGE. MORRIS CLAGGETT, of Pitts.

ALBERT PERRY, of Troy, GEO. T. PITTS, of Wellington. DISTRICT.

st Dist., Sidney Hayden, Holton, J. B. Goshorn, Iola, W.H.Leviston, Cherryvale, R. M. Blackshere, Elmdale, 4th C. A. Miller, Salina, Jos. R. Logan, Lincoln, H. J. Roetzell, Elinwood

For Governor, JOHN W. LEEDY, of Coffey Co For Chief Justice, FRANK DOSTER, of Marion Co. For Congressman at Large, REV. JERRY BOTKIN, of Wilson county.

For Lieutenant Governor. R. M. HARVEY, of Shawnee Co. For Attorney General. L. C. BOYLE, of Bourbon county, For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM E.BUSH, of Jewell Co. For State Treasurer, H. Hefflebower, of Miami Co. For State Auditor, W. H. MORRIS, of Crawford Co For Superintendent of Public In-

struction, W. D. STRYKER, of Barton Co For Congressman, 4th District, JOHN MADDEN, of Emporia. For State Senator, 23rd District, J. C. WATSON, of Marion. For Judge, Fifth Judicial District W. A. RANDOLPH, of Emporia.

COUNTY TICKET. For Representative, F. T. JOHNSON. For Distract Court Clerk, J. E. PERRY. For Probate Judge, O. H. DRINKWATER. For County Attorney, J. T. Butler. For County Superintendent, MRS. SADIE P. GRISHAM.

For County Commissioner, 1st Dist. JOHN KELLY. TOWNSHIP TICKET. Far Trustee, C. C. McDOWELL. For Glerk, L. M. SWOPE. For Treasurer, A. E. LEWIS. For Justices of the Peace. W. C. HARVEY and H. A. Mc-

DANIELS. For Constables, JOHN GATES and WM. BEACH.

APPELATE CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Democrats of the Central division of the Southern department of the Kansas Court of Appeals will be held in the City of Wichita, Kansas, on Thursday, Sept. 24, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the nomination of a Judge of the Lourt of Appeals for aid division. ourt of Appeals for said division in

said department.

The several counties within said destrict will be entitled to representation as follows: Barber..... .. 3 Kingman....

Butler 4 Lyon
Cowley 6 Marion
Chase 5 McPherson 6 Reno.... Greenwood Harvey......4 Sedgwick....

By order of the central committee for the division as designated by the Democratic State central committee.
H. F. GILMORE, Chairman.

A subscriber submits the following to the State Journal:

"I observed that a large amount of gold is being shipped to this rise again; the immortal years of country from England. What do God are hers," and the hero of the parties who ship it get in exchange for it? Don't they get treas. common people in 1828. Then the ury notes? And can not they return the notes and get their gold cities, the Tories, the rich men, again, when ever it suits them to the aristocracy and the "Money do so? Then what do they gain by Bags" broke loose with their paying the expenses of shipping sneering invectives. the gold, especially if the Secretary supporters were ridiculed as the should redeem the notes in silver, as he has a perfect right to do?

In exchange for the gold which 1s being shipped from England and of reproach. deposited in the United States treasury the depositors get green. too many for the "silk stocking," backs. They can return these And in this campaign the masses

culation into the medical 'colleges archists' will outnumber the arisdeath rate for the next few years restore silver to its lawful place as have sold much of it to English All the above remaining uncalled will show a perceptible decrease.— one of the two metals of our coun-Kansas City Times try .- Paola Spirit,

whenever they choose. It must not be supposed, however, that they are shipping in gold and paying the expense thereof for fun, for their health or the accomadation of Uncle Sam.

While little if any thing can be known absolutely of the mysteious workings of Wall street, the most reasonable supposition is that the gold is coming over from England in obedience to the laws of trade. The foreign trade ballance has been largely in favor of the United States for a long time, and it must be paid in something, When foreigners can not settle this balance in commodities they must settle it in gold. The gold comes from London because London is the world's clearing house.

Second, money is being with drawn from the eastern banks very extensively, some of it, prehaps, through timidity of depositors, but mostly for use in the general revival ofbusiness which has started It is not desirable on the part of the people; it would take too long too get it back.

As too the redemption of the greenbacks in silver, it is certain that the present Secretary of the treasury will not even make a tender of silver for that purpose. Such a course can not be counted upon until there is a new Secretary in any event, and if the silver ticket should carry the country, holders of greenbacks will have ample time to convert them into gold between November 3 and March 4, if they desire to do so and the gold or the government efedit hold out .- State Journal.

LET THEM RAVE ON-

Some of the New York papers that have taken every occasion to jeer at the West and snub all the country outside of their own provincial town are now pained almost to the point of tears because certain parties are striving to stir up sectional animosities .- Et. Scott

-There is not an instance on record in which the newspapers of the great cities of the East have vilified the people of the West and South as they have done in this campaign. We have searched history for a parallel and have been unable to find one. The nearest approach to it is to be found in the authentic accounts of the campaign against Andrew Jackson in 1824. In those memorable canvasses Jackson was denounced as an ignorant boor and pilloried as a communist of the French revolution type.

The United States Bank with its thousand of benficiaries and hundreds of thousands of merchants and traders dependent upon it predicted National ruin and repudiation and bankruptcy if the "illiterate tyrant of Tennessee" was placed in the White House. The Aristocracy of Boston. New York and Philadelphia combined to crush the "duelist, gambler and backwoods rnffian" as they dubbed Jackson, and they partially succeeded when they formed the "coalition of the puritan and Black leg" in the House in 1825 and elected John Quincy Adams to be President because no candidate had received a majority of the Electoral College.

But; "Truth crushed to earth wil New Orleans was put up by the subsidized press of the wealthy "ragamuffins," the "Sans culotte," "the enemies of business of financial interests" and similiar terms

But the "common people" were greenbacks and get back their gold of the producing population of our country whom the eastern people Half the candidates for marti- ridicule as "hayseeds" and "anof Missouri have failed to pass the tocrats, the scious of nobility, the examinations successfully this millionaires, the bond holders, the year, according to the record of the railway kings and the dupes they schools. There are people who J. Bryan in the White House with a letter from Liverpool soliciting, will draw the inference that the a Congress at his back that will almost begging for the soliciting, 23, 1896. will draw the inference that the a Congress at his back that will almost begging for our silver. I F. L. Berge,

MORE ABOUT MEXICO. WACES ARE NOT SO LOW.

COLNEL A. K.KARMS OF KENTUCKY TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS.

Colonel G. R. Karms, President of the Senora Mexican Mining Company, dropped into the Gibson House, Cincinnati, last Wednesnay, for lunch,

The Enquirer man asked him about the letter from Laurel, Ind. by a lady school teacher to a gold paper in this city, in which she claimed that the Mexican laborers, miners, and so on were paid only wages sufficient to keep soul and body together.

"O! I suppose," said Colonel Karms with a smile, "that an American lady school teacher knows all about the wages paid the laborers and mirrers in the remote mountain regions of Mexico, where an American woman is rarely, if ever seen; but I must say, after years of business experience, down there, frequent trips and sojourns, our observations are diametrically different -although opposed in every particular.

"Our pay roll run\$4,900 a mohth I have our pay roll for May, June and July with me, and will let you see for yourself what we actually pay. Here they are: We paid our engineers \$5 a day; office men; pumping service \$2 per day; blacksmiths, \$3 per day; hoisters, \$2 per day; watchmen, \$2 per day lumbermen, \$2.50 \$3 per day; miners, \$1.50 \$1.75 \$2 and \$4 per day, our ordinary outside common laborers, wheel barrow men and the like, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.

"Living 1s very cheap. We furnish our force with all supplies, and I will give you a sample all through the pay roll, showing what they earned a month, and what they had left after paying their living bills.

"Here they are-names of the men, what they earned and what they had over at the end of the

"Wages earned, \$155; living bill,

"Wages earned, \$75; living bill

Wages earned, \$124; living bill

Skilled laborers earned, \$150; living bill, \$47.

Skilled laborers earned, \$150 living bill, \$50,

"These are matters of fact, and show you that they live well, and have some money left over every borers by contract so much per \$2.50, \$3.25, \$3, \$3 80 and \$4 per for the round trip, return limit Oct. 5.

"A fellow named Gordog has been writing articles on Mexican matters, and says the field laborers get only 25 cents a day. That is true in some instances, but their work is light, and the cost of living one fourth of what it is here. I can get farm laborers in my State of New York and over in Campbell which will be occupied by the old soldiers during the Reunion-Festival will be known as "Camp Nelson A. Miles". The great park with all of to you. county for \$10 a month, and they are glad to get it. Then look at the heavy clothing, fuel and high priced goods of all and high ple. priced goods of all sorts (high priced in comparison I mean) they has been made for the Reunion-Feshave to pay for.

We pay our smelters \$10 a day will span Kansas avenue, and flags, and I pay my superior tender \$10 flowers and evergreen will help to a day, or \$8 American money. The give the entire city an air of gaiety Mexicans live on beans and tortillas mainly. He drinks water mezcal when he can get it. We will have a splendid display set up on Fourth street next week, showing the whole present at the Reunion-Festival at Topeka. Campfires will be held every day and evening interspersed with band and choral music, street pageants, processions, tournaments, and carning ing the whole process of silver mining, smelting, etc.

"Is there any danger of that dumping and 'deluge of ailver' the will be the first one ever given in Republicans and gold Democrats predict if we adopt free silver!

"Not a bit of it; don't you believe it. That is one of their gags all over will participate in the conand scarecrows. We have a steady, tests, faces and parades. spot market for all the silver we can mine. Here, I will read you a from Mexico to Great Britian,

Germany, China and Japan-steady, spot cash markets. When they tell you that Mexican dollars and bullion wili be bought up and brought Mexico had an export duty on sil-

to this country in the event of free coinage here remind them that ver, a fact that I have never seen mentioned in any paper. If we adopt free coinage that export duty will be increased sure.

"The entire production of silver silver for the world in 1894 was 167,752,571 fine ounces, and its coin value was \$216,892,200. Now suppose that had all been dumped into the United States it would have raised the per captta to \$3, and all the other nations would have gone without silver for coinage and the fine arts. The coin value of the gold production for that year was \$180,626,100. So you see they were close together, and silver is used much more in the fine arts than gold. The total coin value of the gold production since the discovery of America down to 1894 was \$8,582 457,400: That of silver, \$10,131,814,100. Those are the latest statistics before me."

SPECIAL RATES.

Topeka, Kansas, October 12 17. Fare one and one-third round trip. Leavenworth, Kansas, Ootober 15 18, Y. M. C. A. One and one third fare for round trip.

Kansas City, Kansas, September 24 28, W. C. T. U. convention. One

and one third fare round trip,
Hutchinson, Kansas. October 17 24,
Grand Legion Select Knights; A. O.

trip.
Republican Rally, Peabody, Saturday, Sept. 12. Fare one and one third

National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic- St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 14, 1896. Fare from Cottonwood Falls Station for the round trip \$14.80

return limit can be extended to Sept. Annual Congress National Prison Ascociation of the United States. Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26-30. Fare one and one third for the round trip. Christain Endeavor Union of Kan:,

Emporia, Kan, August, 7-18: One and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 7-18, sovereign Grand Lodge Dallas Tex.
I'O.O.F. Sept. 21-28 1896. one fare
for the round trip tickets on sale
Sept. 18-19-20. return limit 30th.

15th Annual Emcampment Sons of

round trip,
National Baptist Convention St.
Louis, Mo. Sept. 16 23rd. Fare one

National Eisteddfod, Denver, Sept. National Eisteddfod. Denver, Sept.

1, one fare for the round trip plus \$2.

Tickets on sale Aug. 29 to Sept. 1.

Return limit can be extended to Sept.

Supply Close.

Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T.

& S. F. R'y, Monadnock Block, Chica-Laborers earned, \$64: living bill, Return limit can be extended to Sept.

Annual meeting I. O. O. F. Leavenworth, Kansas, October 12 15. Open rate of one fare for round trip. Return

limit October 17.
St. Louis fair, St Louis, Mo., October 5-10. One fare for round trip. Tickets on sale October 4 9. Return limit October 24.

Kansas City, October 5-10, Priest of Pallas Parade and Karnival Krewe month. In May we paid the la- One fare for the round trip. Return limit October 11.

Fall Festivites, Topeka, Kansas, foot and their wages run along September 28 to October 3. One fare Nashville Tennessee, Sept. 9 22, fare one and one-third round trip. W. JENKINS, Ag't.

KANSAS C. A. R. REUNION AND TOPEKA'S AUTUMNAL FES-TIVITIES FOR THE VET-RANS OF 1861-'65 SEP. 28, OCTOBOR 3, 1896.

The state fair grounds at Topeka

A one fare rate for the round trip tival at Topeka Sept. 28, to Oct. 3. "The Mexican laborer gets more buildings and business blocks during for his work than he ever did be the Festival-Reunion in September will be done on a scale never before fore, and his dollars buy more. attempted by a city of its size. Magnificent floral arches made brilliant at night with colored incandescent lights

processions, tournaments and carni-

The flower parade which the To-peka ladies have charge of as their part of Topeka's Festival-Reunion

The State tournament of the Kansas Firemans Association will be held at Topeka, during the Reunion-Festival week' Volunteer companies from

LETTER LIST.

Mrs. Barbara Miller: the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.

I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Strops, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc.

DOERING'S FACE CREAM-An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials, Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the

STAR BARBER SHOP.

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JOHN DOERING, Prop.

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Hardware. Stoves. Tinware, Farm Machinery



Wind Mills. Pumps. Pipe, Hose and Fittings

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS.



"YOURS FOR HEALTH."

Expert physicans affirm that the right climate may cure consump-N. W. One and one third fare round tion and kindred diseases,

The right climate is where a pure, dry air, equable temperture and constant sunshine are found. These essentails exist in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and various places in New Mexico.

Discriptive pamphlets, recently issued by Passenger Department of the Santa Fe Route, containing complete infornation relitave to these regions as invalids need. For free copies address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

COLD AT. CRIPPLE CREEK.

The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hun-dreds of people. By spring the rush Wages earned, \$62; living bill, Veterans N. S. A. Sept. 811. Louis-bids fair to be enormous. That there ville. ky. Fare one and ane-third.

round trip,
National Baptist Convention St.
Louis, Mo. Sept. 16 23rd. Fare one and one-third round trip.
Annual Meeting Missouri Valley Homeapathic Medical Association.
National Eisteddfod, Denver, Sept.

Is an abundance of there is demonstrated being rapidly made.
To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek.

Inquire of nearest ticket agent or

FEEDERS, ATTENTION! We have 400 head of steers for sale

cheap—part are natives; balance western. Call and see them.
J. R. Holmes & Son,

Elmdale, Kansas.

RICH DISCOVERIES OF COLD. at Cripple Creek Colo., and elsewhere, are being made daily, and the production for 1896 will be the largest ever known, estimated at Two Hundred Million Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producing over One Million Dollars a month, and steadily in creasing. Mining Stocks are advancing in price more rapidly than any other Stocks and many pay dividences of 35 to 50 per cent They offer the best opportunity to make a large profit on a small investment. John I. Tallman & Co., 14 Pacific Ave., Chicago. Ill., are financial agents for the Prudential Gold Mining Co., and others in the famous Cripple Creek district. They will send you free, interestinff particulars of the Mining Companies they represent also their book on speculation in Stocks, Grain and Cotton containing many new and important features.

and important features.
Send for these books at once if you are interested in any form of speculation or investments. They may prove profitable

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDER

It has been in use for more than twenty-five years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommended—a very sig-nificant fact.

rt is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste

'COMPOUND OXYCEN-ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS,"

s the title of a book of 200 pages, published by Dra. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this re-markable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal delay.

CRISHAM & BUTLER.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank

JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas, (Postomos box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-t1

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder al courts

(First pudlished in the Chase County CODR-ANT, July 23, 1896.)

Sale of School Land.

Notice is hereby given, that I will offer, at olic sale, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and o'clock p. m., the following described scholands, to-wit:

Tract. S. T. R. per acre Improvement, Ne¼ of ne¼ 8 22 9 \$3.00 \$12.00 \$2.00 \$0.00 \$12.00 \$0.00 \$12.00 \$0.00 \$12.00

Sely of sely 8 22 9 3 00 25 00
Nelyof sely 36 21 8 3 00
Situated in Chase county, Kansas. Any
person may have the privilege of making a
bid or offer on said land between the hours
of 10 o'lock a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m., on
said day of sale. at my office in Cottonwood
Falls, Chase county, Kansas. DAVID GRIFFITTS,
County Treasurer of Chase County, Kansas.



R. MONARGH" KENTUGKY GLUB"

WHISKIES. PURE

Ask your dealer for these brands. If he hasn't them, write us.

1 gallon 5 years old, " 10 5 years old \$11.00 Case 12 qts. 8 years old . . . \$13 00 10 years old . . . \$15.00 Case 12 qts. Packed and Bottled at Distillery.

In The Above Style Package FOR FAMILY USE AND MEDICINAL FURPOSES

R. MONARCH

BOTTLING CO.

OWENSBORO, KY.

Send money with order to avoid

COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANS. THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1896.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How so the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Torms—peryear, \$1.60 cash in advance; at ter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE. BAST. At.X Col.L. Chi.x KC.X. W. Ft

Ledar Grove. 1 35 1 10 12 44 10 13 3 55 clements... 1 45 117 12 56 10 23 4 14 climate... 1 45 128 105 10 36 4 40 Evans... 2 02 1 31 119 10 40 4 48 strong... 2 10 1 37 1 24 10 48 5 63 climor... 2 20 1 44 1 40 10 57 5 20 saffordville.. 2 25 1 50 1 51 11 03 5 32 west. Mex.x col, LKan.x.Tex.x.Frt. pm pm amp pm

Avans. 105 6 40
Strong City 115 7 0
Cottonwood Falls.
Gladstone.....

Pass. Frt. COUNTY OFFICERS:

Representative. R. H. Chandler
Treasurer. David Griffits
Clerk M. C. Newton
Clerk of Court. J. E. Perry
County Attorney. J. W. McWilliams
Sheriff. John McCallum
Surveyor. J. R. Jeffrey
Probate Judge. Matt McDonald
Sup't. of Public Instruction. T. G. Allen
Register of Deeds. Wm. Norton
Commissioners. John McCaskill
C. I. Maule
W. A. Wood

SOCIETIES:

SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., No. 80,—Meets first and third F.iday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M.C. Newton, Secy. K. of P., No. 60,—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F. No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T.C.Strickland, N.G.; J.B.Davis, Sec. K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294—Meets second and tourth Mosday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Ferd Yenzer, of South Fork, is still lying very low. Mrs. J. H. Doolittle has been quite

sick for two weeks past. Miss Bertha Raymond, of Emporia, is visiting Miss Hulda Geise.

Miss Emms Vetter visited at Emporia, last Saturday and Sunday,

Dr. Anna E. Elsworth, of Emporia, was in attendance at our County Fair. Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description. The Matti Bros. lost their valuable

Percheron stallion, Tuesday, from

Born, on Thursday, September 17, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs T. L. Anderson, a daughter. Buy your shoes at King & King's

They will give you the best for the least money. Joe Arnold, of Strong City, re-turned, Tuesday, from a two weeks' visit in Oklahoma.

Found.—Call at the post office, prove property, pay for this local and get your spectacles.

F. B. Hunt is having a ditch dug and walled up at the south and east sides of his premises.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McNee returned, Monday, from their visit at their old home in Wisconsin.

King & King will show you some nice new things in capes, this week. Don't miss seeing them. Henry Bonewell was down to Em-

poris, yesterday, to see his son, William, who is quite ill.

Sidney Rockwood is here on a visit to his parents, from Lawrence, where he is attending school.

Miss Kate Dickson, who has been staying with Mrs. J. R. Blackshere, has returned home to attend school. Tobacco users will find, in another column, an item of decided intelest to them, headed "Don't Stop Tobacco"

I have for rent some of the bes farms in Chase county.

jan2tf J. C. DAVIS.

A party was enjoyed by young people, last Friday eveneng, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Drum-

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

Mrs. Robert Freeman, of Tonganaxie, Leavenworth county, a sister of Mrs. A. J. Robertson, is here with her three children, visiting her sister

linor, both of Cottonwood Falls,

Mrs. Hugh Jackson and daughter, Nellie, who were visiting Mrs. Jack-son's mother, Mrs. Barbara Gillett, in this city, returned, Saturday, to their home at Burlington.

A marriage license was issued by Judge Matt McDonald, Monday, to Wm. Hotcher, of Jefferson county; and Miss Florence E. Harris, of Toledo, Chase county, Kansas.

Married, on Thursday, September 17, 1896, in the Probate Court room, by Judge Matt. McDonald, Mr. Robt. L. Allison, of Council Grove, and Miss Christena Butts, of Eldorado.

Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A No. 1 job in sharpen-ing mill picks, and should patronize a

German Lutheran church, in Strong City, next Sunday, services as follows: Rev. H. Nacka, of Hillsboro, at 10 o'clock a. m. W. G. Pollock, of Strong City, at 2 o'clock, in German, and Rev. H. D. Wagner, of Emporia, at 7:30, p. m., in English.

Amanda Small and Wm. Williams were arrested. Sunday night, last, charged with having stolen 125 yards of muslin from the Floral Hall on the Fair Grounds, which goods, on search warrant, were found in Williams' house, and they were taken before 'Squire J. B. Davis, Monday morning. pled guilty, and were fined \$5, each, and costs.

pled guilty, and were fined \$5, each, and costs.

Bert Allen the 11 year old son of County Superintendent T. G. Allen, while at plsy, on the school ground, Tuesday afternoon, was struck on the head by a 15 pound car link which one of the boys was pitching in a game of quoits, and badly, but not seriously hurt. He was unconscious for several hours. He will be able to go to school next week. go to school next week.

The following lands in this county and within the Dodge City, Kansas, land office distract are vacant, and are open to settlement under the home, stead law; on, upon due application, made atsaid land office, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder to the highest bidder and well may it he said the evening.

Lodge, and the Secretary thereof be directed to transmit a copy thereof to the family of deceased and that the papers of this county be requested to publish the same.

F. P. Cochran, L. W. Heck. in separate tracks, at not less than sep 8w1 28-21-8; w1 of nw1 of 10 22-6; 8w1 of nw2 22-22-8.

The second session of the Saffordville Silver Club, the 107th in Kan-sas, was held at the school-house, Saturday evening, September 19th, having a membership of 86. D M. Jones was elected Secretary in place of J. M. Stone who is absent. The next meeting will be held on October 3rd, and a meeting will be held every Saturday night thereafter, until election. A speaker will be present at every meeting. John Madden speaks here September 28, at 7:30 p. m.

As the announcement of the awards

house, last Thursday night, under the auspices of Prof. J. W. Ward. was quite largely attended and the proher three children, visiting her sister

If you want a home market, patronzie Rockwood & Co's, the only first class meat market in town.

If you want a home market, patronzie Rockwood & Co's, the only first class meat market in town. sep 3-4w carry through their parts with such a couracy. Many requests for a repetition of the program were made to Prof. Ward, but we have been unable

For muslins, calicos, etc., fancy and otherwise, go to King & King's.

Miss Bonnie Kellogg, who was visiting relatives and friends in this city, returned to her home in Emporia, last Saturday.

Mrs. John M. Mason and baby, of Kansas City. Mo., are visiting Mrs. W. F. Dunlap, of Strong City, the mother of Mrs. Mason,

Married, on Saturday, September 19, 1896, in the Probate Court room, Mr. Selmer Anderson and Miss Clara Minor, both of Cottonwood Falls,

Died, at 3 o'clock, a. m., on Friday September 18, 1896. in Toledo town ship, Mrs. Sarah Brick ell, net Jones (Did you ever realize, Mr. Editor, what a splendid silver recore Mr. Curtis has and the thunder it would make in this campaign, were there only some "silver threads among the gold" in the financial plank of his party's platform? Can you not imagine the delightful task it must have been to impress upon his constituents the expectations of the blessings that would result from the partial, if not complete, reatoration of silver to its Died, at 3 o'clock, a. m.. on Friday' September 18, 1896. in Toledo town ship, Mrs. Sarah Brick ell, nee Jones consort of Mr. Geo. W. Brickell, in the 68th year of her age. Mrs. Brickell, was born in East Tennessee, Septem ber 2, 1828, and with her husband and family came to Kansas in 1864. Besides her husband, she leaved two children, Mrs. Hannah Hinshaw, of the september 2 and Albert Brickell.

There are a larger number of nonresident pupils in attendance at the city schools than ever before. lowing is the list at this writing: Senior class, Hettie Chesney, District 31, Daisie Blades; Middle class, Floyd McMorris, Strong City, Ann Sanford, McMorris, Strong City, Ann Sanford, Homestead; Junior class, Bessie Wood, Fox creek, Jennie Rogler, Matfield, Rosie Dougherty, District 14, Grace Campbell, Elmdale; 8th grade, Maude Triplett, Elmdale, Henry Spurgeon, Bruce Largent, Matfield, Mary A. Kane, District 62. Glennie Hays, Bazaar, Jennie Gross, District 31, Selva Butler, District 25, Cora Arnold, Saffordville; 7th grade, Allie Beymer; 6th grade, Roddy Riggs, Burns, Ella Murphy, Ella Gauvey; 4th grade, — McKee, Matfield.

Died, at his home, in the west part of this city, at 6 o'clock. p. m., on Thursday, September 22. 1896, of malarial fever, Mr. Wm. W. Parrin, an old and highly respected citizen of this community, in the 58th year of this community, in the 58th year of his age. he having been born at Swimbridge, Deyonshire, England, on April 14, 1839. He was twice married, and, by his first wife, had three children, one of whom, William, to shild the community of the children of th years ago and located at Topoka, where he first worked at his trade (stone cutting) on the postoffice building, and afterwards, for five years, was foreman for Parker & Tweeddole, on the State Capitol building. He came to Chase county nine years ago and opened up quarries near Strong City with Messrs. Hamilton and Sen-ior as partners, and he has been in the county ever since, and resided in this city for several years previous to his death. getting out rock in the quarries just west of town. The funeral took place, yesterday afternoon, from the M. E. church, and the Rev. R.T. Harkness offlicating, and the remains were interred in Prarie Grove Cemetery.

Last Saturday, September 19, 1896, being the forty-seventh anniversary of the birth of ex County Attorney F. P. Cochran, about forty of his friends and neighbors gathered that evening. At the regular meeting of the Knights and Ladies of Security, held September 24th instant., the following officers were elected: George George, President; Mrs. Georgia Morrison, Vice President; Mrs. Mary A. Baker, 2nd V. P.; W.M. Morton, Cor. Secty.; W. P. Martin, Fin. Secty.; A. L. Morrison, Treas.; Mrs. W. P. Martin, Prelate; Mrs. W. M. Morton, Sentinel; Mrs. H. F. Gillett. Guard; Miss Kate Gross, Conductor,

The following lands in this county part of town and gave him a surprise party, it having been previously arranged that Judge J. M. Rose was to be with him, in the country, until after night fall; and when they came to the house, about 9 c, clock, Mr. Cochran found it occupied by his friends, and was, indeed, surprised to find himself thus the guest of the evening, in his own home, of friends who had gone there to wish him especially on that day, many returns of his natal day, and to show to him and his most papers or this county be requested to bublish the same.

F. P. (*COCHRAN*, and, well may it be said, the evening was most hapily spent in games, pleas and conversation, and with a most palatable luncheon prepared by Mrs. Cochran for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran were made the recipients of a very elegant lamp. Judge J. V. Sanders presenting the same with a most eloquent and touching little speech, which was briefly responded to by Mr. Cochran in words of heartfelt emotion and high appreciation of this manifestation of the kind regards of his friends. Shortly after midnight the luncheon was fint is hed and all left for their homes, wishing Mr. Cochran many happy returns of his natal day, and Mrs. Cochran for the occasion.

Sold by all drugglests at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with incomplete the motion and Mrs. Cochran many happy returns of his natal day, and Mrs. The of heartfelt emotion and high appreciran a long life to enjoy them.

As the announcement of the awards of premiums at the County Fair, held on the grounds west of this city, last week, are not yet ready for publication we refrain, this week, from saying anything about the Fair, further than that it was, as we understand; a financial success; and that Corporal Tanner made a grand success in fighting the war over, to the disgust of all who heard him even for a few minutes; because but few listened to him more than a few minutes. We will publish the list of awards, next week.

Tan a long lite to enjoy them.

EDITOR COURANT:—I thought I would send in a few items from Diamond creek, this week. Our league met in regular session, Saturday evening, and according to agreement, the war ing, and according to agreement, the tariff issue was thoroughly discussed between A. Holman, tariff reformer, and Mrs. Mariah Johnson, protectionist, and of course you know how it resulted. Mrs. Johnson would make a fine talk if she had a subject, but she was on the wrong side and as it tive Committee. heard him even for a list will be because but few listened to him more than a few minutes. We will publish the list of awards, next week.

G. O. Laag, the most popular composer of the day. "In the Shadow of the Pines" has sent us a new song. "Say Good-bye." We predict for it larger sale than "In the Shadow of the Pines." It is simply beautiful, easy to play, melodious, and a perfect adaption of equisite words to a delightful melody. We recommend our readers to send for a copy. The publishers, Legg Bros. 1008 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo., are making a special price of 25 cents per copy. To any of our readers who have not already "In the Shadow of the pines." It will be a person of good health and price of 25 cents per copy. To any of urreaders who have not already "In the Shadow of the pines." It will be a person of good health and sound mind. Our Leagus is ingood running order and conversions are fast and thick and many of the Republicans of this vicinity are like the green Irishmen that came to American dundertook to secure the green of the sent of the vicinity are like the green Irishmen that came to American dundertook to secure the green of the sent of the vicinity are like the green Irishmen that came to American dundertook to secure the green of the term, for which extra practice is given each sessien. The following clipping is from the Burton Graphic. He will give a similar entertainment:

The jubilee concerts at the opera house, I have been the subject but the subject of the term, for which extra practice is given each sessien. The publicans of this vicinity are like the green Irishmen that came to American dundertook to secure the green of the speaker; we not have leaded and the prographic. He will give a similar entertainment was one of the secure of the sent of the speaker of the sent of the secure of the sent of

tance to the people. W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

State and county officers of impor-

For a nice dress go to King & King's. They have them in single patterns, from 48 cents to \$1.25 per yard. They are new, and some handsome ones among them.

Robert Matti, E. M. Blackshere, J.

Brigstocke and W. E., Timmons, went to Wichita, yesterday, to attend the Democratic Appellate Court convention in that city, to-day.

Sep 3-4w

Carry through their parts with such such such such parts with such such parts. Such accuracy. Many requests for a repetition of the Fourth district was postponed on account of the State postponed on account of the

complete, reatoration of silver to its former position in our monetary system, meanwhile, doubtless, anticipating a walkover in '96, and determining on the disposal of his leisure moments on the disposal or his leisure moments during its campaign? But "the best laid plans of mice" and Congressmen often pan out contrarily. The St. Louis platform declares for gold; and "presto. change," "Our Charley" appears again in Chase county, fires "the first gun"and is forced to cruelly tear from the festile brain of the man tear from the fertile brain of the man who had thought free silver the only pancrea for national ills, the bimetallic germ he himself probably planted two years ago, "Wise men often change their minds, fools never do," but "O! Consistency thou art a jawel."

W. P.

previous) was born in Bruchsaal, Germany, in 1833, and came to America in 1857, where he married the deceased Caroline Gorenflo, in 1859; at Erie.
He served in the U, S. navy during the rebellion.

The sister of the deceased, Mrs.
Kern, and son, George Kern, of Erie,
Pa., were present at the time of her

death, and returned to their home, last Friday.

An uncle, George Shoemaker, of Osborne, Kansas, was present at the

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT. WHEREAS, On Monday, September 14, 1896, our beloved brother, George

M. Hayden was stricken with the cold hand of death, now therefore,

Be it resolved. That we, the members of Angola Lodge, No. 58, I. O. C. F. remembering his many virtues of head and heart, his kind disposition, and rare benevolence, his usefulness as a member, and wise council while in being, deeply deplore the loss of our esteemed dead, and condole with

BUTLER APOINTMENTS.

POPULAR NOVELS

POPULAR AUTHORS We have secured from one of the

Publication Notice.

State of Kansas, SS.

Chase County.

In the District Court in and for the countyand State aforesaid.

Maud Bordner, Plaintiff,
against

Frank Bordner, Defendant.

Said defendant, Frank Bordner, will take
notice that he has been sued in the above
named court, upon the petition of the above
named plantiff, asking that she be divoiced
absolutely from said defendant, on the
ground of gross neglect of duty and abandonment for more than one year past, and
must answer the petition filed therein, on or
before the 6th day of November, A. D. 1896,
or said petition will be taken as true, and
judgement for plaintiff in said action for
absolute divorce, custody of child and
change of name to that of Chorn, and costs,
will be rendered accordingly.

[ATTEST]

Atty, for Ptiff

J. E. Perrey, Clerk of said court.

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WHILE USING IT. The tobacco grows on a man until his neryous system is seriously affected, impairing nealth and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacc to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves, "Baco-Curo" is a scientificate cure for the tobacc habit, in all its forms, carefully compound ed after the formula of au eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely yegatable and guaranteed perfectly barmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Cure." It will notify when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest, "Baco-Curo" is not a substi tute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and without inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first

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tion, the following is presented:

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cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the nuscular and nervous system, bringing back he pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in

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LIFE'S MONOTONE.

At ease I reclined by the little brook's fall And gazed at the foaming cascade— I dreamed near the singing cascade; The tones were in tune with the pine tree tall.

As it murmured and crooned with the wa-

I was lulled by the music they made The water was flowing and falling, now

It gurgled and gasped and was gone—
In an instant it fell and was gone,
The breeze gently brushed 'gainst the pine-tree cone,
The branches on high made harmonious

And the wind and the water swept on.

"The drops and the gusts had forgotten the Of the spot they passed over just now-

Of the little brook's tumble just now; But the song of the water was ever the From the evergreen top the old harmony

Mournful music from brook and from

Forever and ever the stream of life flows, To the great unknown sea down we glide In our plunges and eddies we murmur our Moes, And though each tells his story and pres

ently goes, Without end sweeps the great human

Never vacant the place, never still the old Though new men push others along;

Though fresh waves send spent ones The tree yields the same to each new-com

With ev'ry fresh rain the brook tells the And earth prompts the self-same old



PART I.

CHAPTER II.-CONTINUED. His wife, who had risen from her

chair at the end of the balcony, was already moving toward the table. With a quick movement he seized her wrist and threw her back into the chair again. A cry broke from her lips as she recognized him, but still holding her wrist he stepped quickly between her and the

astonished crowd. There was a moment of silence, then the cry of "Spy" and "Seize him" rose quickly, but above all the voice and figure of the Missourian was heard

commanding them to stand back. Turning to Clarence, he said, quickly: "I should know your face, sir. Who are you?" "The husband of this woman and the

master of this house," said Clarence, as quickly, but in a voice he hardly recognized as his own. "Stand aside from her, then, unless you are hoping that her danger may

protect you," said the Kentuckian, significantly drawing his revolver. But Mrs. Brant sprang suddenly to her feet beside Clarence. "We are neither of us cowards, Mr. Brooksthough he speaks the truth-and, more shame to me," she added, with a look of savage scorn at Clarence-"is my

husband. But what is your purpose in coming here?" continued Judge Beeswinger, with his eyes fixed on Clarence.

"I have given you all the informa tion," said Clarence, quietly, "that is necessary to make you, as a gentleman, Leave this house at once-and that is



my purpose. It is all the information you will get from me as long as you and your friends insult my wife with your uninvited presence. What I may have to say to you, and each of you hereafter-what I may choose to demand of you, according to your own code of honor,"-he fixed his eyes on Capt. Pinckney's—"is another quesfore a lady."

"Pardon me. A moment-a single moment."

It was the voice of Col. Starbottle: it was the frilled shirt front, the light ly buttoned blue coat with its expanding lapels, like bursting petals, and the smiling mask of that gentleman rising above the table and bowing to Clarence Brant and his wife with in-

finite courtesy.
"The—er—humiliating situation in which we find ourselves, gentlementhe reluctant witnesses of-er-what we trust is only a temporary disagreement between our charming hostess and the er gentleman whom she had recognized under the highest title to our consideration-is distressing to us ail, and would seem to amply justify that gentleman's claims to a persona satisfaction, which I know we would all delight to give. But that situation rests upon the supposition that our gathering here was of a purely social or festive nature!

"It may be," continued the colonel, with a blandly reflective air, "that the spectacle of these decanters and glasses, and the nectar furnished us friend here-Judge Beeswinger-eh? by our Hebelike hostess," he lifted a |- I beg your pardon!-" glass of whisky and water to his lips while he bowed to Mrs. Brant grace- tarily started, with his eyes fixed on a moment after our interview is over. Free Press.

a deduction. But when I suggest to him that our meeting was of a business, of private nature, it strikes me that the question of intrusion may be fairly divided between him and ourselves. We may be even justified in view of that privacy in asking him if his-er-entrance to the house was er-coincident with his appearance

among us." "With my front door in possession of strangers?" said Clarence, more in reply to a sudden contemptuous glance from his wife than Starbottle's insinuation. "I entered the house through the window-'

"Of my boudoir, where another intruder once broke his neck," interrupted his wife with a mocking laugh.

"Where I once helped this lady to regain possession of her house when it was held by another party of illegal trespassers, who, however, were content to call themselves 'jumpers' and did not claim the privacy of gentle-

men.' "Do you mean to imply, sir," began Col. Starbottle, haughtily, "that—"

"I mean to imply," said Clarence, with quiet scorn, "that I have neither the wish to know nor the slightest concern in any purpose that brought you here, and that when you quit the house you take your secrets and your privacy with you intact, without let or hindrance from me.'

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Brant," said Judge Beeswinger, suppressing the angry interruption of his fellows with a dominant wave of his hand, as he fixed his eyes on Clarence keenly, "that you have no sympathy with your wife's political sentiments?"

"I have already given you the information necessary to make you quit this house, and that is all you have a right to know," returned Clarence, with folded arms.

"But I can answer for him," said Mrs. Brant, rising with a quivering voice and curling lip. "There is no sympathy between us. We are as far apart as the poles. We have nothing in commonbut the house, and his name."

"But you are husband and wifebound together by a sacred compact!" "A compact!" echoed Mrs. Brant, with a bitter laugh. "Yes! the compact that binds South Carolina to the nigger worshiping Massachusetts! The compact that links together white and black, the gentleman and the trader-the planter and the poor white-the compact of those United States!-Bah-that has been broken and so can this!"

Clarence's face paled. But before he could speak there was a rapid clattering at the gate and a dismounted vaquero entered excitedly. Turning to Mrs. Brant, he said, hurriedly:

"Mother of God! the Casa is surround ed by a rabble of mounted men, and there is one among them even now who demands admittance in the name of the

"This is your work," said Brooks, facing Clarence furiously, "you have brought them with you, but, by God, they shall not save you!" He would have clutched Clarence, but the powerful arm of Judge Beeswinger intervened. Nevertheless, he still struggled to reach Clarence, appealing to the others. "Are you fools to stand there and let him triumph! Don't you see the cowardly Yankee trick he's played upon us?"

said Mrs. Brant, haughtily; "I have no reason to love him or his friends-but I know he does not lie."

"Gentlemen!" implored Col. Starbottle, with bearing and unctuous persuasion, "may I-er-remarkthat all this is far from the question. Are we to be alarmed because an awkward rabble, no matter whence they come, demand entrance here in the name of the law? I am not aware of any law in the state of California that we are infringing. By all means-admit them."

The gate was thrown open. A single, hick-set man, apparently unarmed and lressed like an ordinary traveler, folowed by half a dozen others equally inpretentious-looking men, entered. The leader turned to the balcony.

"I am the chief of police of San Francisco. I have warrants for the arrest of Col. Culpepper Starbottle, Joshua Brooks, Capt. Pinckney, Clarence Brant and Alice, his wife, and others charged with exciting to riot and unlawful practice calculated to disturb the peace of the state of California and its relations with the federal government," said the leader in a dry, official voice.

Clarence started. In spite of its monotonous utterance it was the voice of the red-bearded controversialist of the stage coach. But where was his characteristic beard and hair? Involuntarily Clarence glanced at Judge Beeswinger; that gentleman was quietly regarding the stranger with an impassive face that betrayed no recognition whatever.

"But the city of San Francisco has no jurisdiction here," said Capt. Starbottle, turning a bland smile towards his fellow members. "I am-er-sorry to inform you that you are simply trespassing, sir."

"I am here also as deputy sheriff," returned the stranger, coolly. "We were unable to locate the precise place of this meeting, although we knew of its existence. I was sworn in this morning at Santa Cruz by the judge of this district, and these gentlemen with me are my posse."

There was a quick movement of resistance by the members, which was, however, again waved blandly aside by Col. Starbottle. Leaning forward in a slightly forensic attitude with his fingers on the table, and a shirt frill that seemed to have become of itself erectile, he said with pained but polite

precision: "I grieve to have to state, sir, that even that position is utterly untenable here. I am a lawyer myself-as my

The officer of the law had momen-

fully, "has led the gentleman to such | Judge Beeswinger, who, however, But until then I do not intend to be seemed to be quietly writing at the table.

> "As Judge Beeswinger," continued Col. Starbottle, "will probably tell you -and, as a jurist himself, he will also probably agree with me when I also inform you-that as the United States government is an aggrieved party, it is a matter of the federal courts to prosecute, and that the only officer we can recognize is the United States marshal for the district. When I add that the marshal, Col. Crackenthorpe, is one of my oldest friends, and an active sympathizer with the south in the present struggle, you will understand that any action from him in this matter is exceedingly improbable."

The general murmur of laughter, re lief and approval was broken by the quiet voice of Judge Beeswinger. "Let me see your warrant, Mr. Dep-

uty Sheriff." The officer approached him with a slightly perplexed and constrained air and exhibited the paper.

Judge Beeswinger handed it back to

"Col. Starbottle is quite right in his ontention," he said, quietly; "the only officer that this assembly can recognize s the United States marshal or his legal deputy. But Col. Starbottle is wrong in his supposition that Col. Crackenthorpe still retains the functions of that office. He was removed by the president of the United States, and his successor was appointed and sworn in by the federal judge early this morn-

He paused, and folding up the paper on which he had been writing, placed it in the hands of the deputy. "And this," he continued, in the same even voice 'constitutes you his deputy, and will enable you to carry out your duty in coming here."

"What the devil does this mean, sir? Who are you?" gasped Col. Starbottle, recoiling suddenly from the man at his

"I am the new United States marshal for the southern district of California.

CHAPTER III.

Unsuspected and astounding as the revelation was to Clarence, its strange reception by the conspirators seemed to him astounding. He had started forward, half expecting that the complacent, self-confessed spy would be immolated by his infuriated dupes. But to his surprise the shock seemed to have changed their natures and given them the dignity they had lacked.

The excitability, irritation and reck ssness which had previously characterized them had disappeared. The deputy and his posse, who had advanced to the assistance of their revealed chief. met with no resistance. They had evidently, as if with one accord, drawn away from Judge Beeswinger, leaving a cleared space around him, and regarded their captors with sullen, contemptuous silence. It was only broken by Col. Starbottle:

"Your duty commands you, sir, to use all possible diligence in bringing us be fore the federal judge of this district. Unless your master in Washington has violated the constitution so far as to remove him, too!"

"I understand you perfectly," returned Judge Beeswinger, with unchanged composure, "and as you know that Judge Wilson unfortunately cannot be removed except through regular cause of impeachment, I suppose you may still count upon his southern sympathies to befriend you. With that I have nothing to do; my duty is complete when my deputy has brought you before him, and I have stated the circumstances of the arrest."

"I congratulate you, sir," said Capt. Pinckney, with an ironical salute, "in your prompt reward for your treachery to the south, and your equally prompt adoption of the peculiar tactics of your friends in the way in which you have entered this house.

"I am sorry I cannot congratulate you, sir," returned Judge Beeswinger, gravely, "on breaking your oath to the government that has educated and supported you, and has given you the epaulettes you disgrace. Nor shall I discus 'treachery' with the man who has not only violated the trust of his country but even the integrity of his friend's household. It is for that reason that I withhold the action of this warrant in so far as it affects the person of the master and mistress of this house. I am satisfied that Mr. Brant has been as ignorant of what has been done here as am that his wife has been only the foolish dupe of a double traitor." "Silence!

The words broke simultaneously from he lips of Clarence and Capt. Pinckney. They stood staring at each other-the one pale, the other crimson-as Mrs. Brant, apparently oblivious of the significance of their united adjuration, turned to Judge Beeswinger in the fury of her still stifled rage and mortifica

"Keep your mercy for your fellow spy," she said with a contemptuous esture towards her husband, "I go with these gentlemen!"

"You will not," said Clarence, quietly, until I have said a word to you alone." He laid his hand firmly upon her wrist.

The deputy and his prisoners filed slowly out of the courtyard together, the latter courteously saluting Mrs. Brant as they passed, but turning from ludge Beeswinger in contemptuous silence. The latter followed them to the gate, but there he paused.

Turning to Mrs. Brant, who was still half struggling in the strong grip of her husband, he said:

"Any compunction I may have had in misleading you by accepting your invitation here, I dismissed after I had entered this house! And I trust," he added, turning to Clarence, sternly, "I leave you master of it!"

As the gate closed behind him, Clarence locked it. As his wife turned upon him angrily, he said, quietly: "I have no intention of restraining your liberty

disturbed."

She threw herself disdainfully back in-her chair, her hands clasped in her lap, in half contemptuous resignation with her eyes upon her long, slim arched feet crossed before her. Even in her attitude there was something petitor, it managed to say ten times as of her old fascination which, however, now seemed to sting Clarence to the

quick. "I have nothing to say to you in regard to what has just passed in this house, except that as long as I remain even nominally as its master, it shall not be repeated. Although I shall no longer attempt to influence or control your political sympathies, I shall not allow you to indulge them where in any way they seem to imply my sanction. But so little do I oppose your liberty that you are free to rejoin your political companions whenever you choose to do so on your own responsibility. But I must first know from your own lips that your sympathies are purely political-or a name for something else."

She had alternate'y flushed and paled although still keeping her scornful at titude as he went on, but there was no mistaking the genuineness of her vague wonderment at his concluding words



'I don't understand you," she said, lift ing her eyes to his in a moment of cold curiosity. "What do you mean?"

"What do I mean? What did Judge Beeswinger mean when he called Capt Pinckney a double traitor?" he said, roughly. She sprang to her feet with flashing

"And you-you-dare to repeat the cowardly lie of a confessed spy. This, then, is what you wished to tell methis, the insult for which you have kept me here, because you are incapable f understanding unselfish patriotism or devotion-even to your own causeou dare to judge me by your own oase, Yankee trading standards. Yes, it is worthy of you!" She walked rapidly up and down, and

then suddenly faced him.

"I understand it all! I appreciate your magnanimity now. You are willng I should join the company of these chivalrous gentlemen in order to give color to your calumnies. Say at once that it was you who put up this spy to correspond with me-to come here-in order to entrap me. Yes, entrap me-I -who a moment ago stood up for you before these gentlemen and said you could not lie! Bah!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

RED LIGHT FOR SMALLPOX. Recent Experiments Show This Treatmen

Prevents Permanent Pitting. It is well known that red light pos sesses some peculiar property which annuls the chemical effect produced by other hues composing the solar spectrum. A red light is used in photographic dark rooms because its rays do not affect the sensitive plate in the process of developing. Some time ago it was suggested that the pits which ap pear on the face after a severe attack of smallpox might be due to the action of this theory the windows of the rooms in which the patients were confined were

shaded by orange-colored curtains. The results were not very satisfacwas bunglingly done. The idea was not given up, however, and lately some tests have been made with red light, light to exclude the sun's rays. The light was tried on several unvaccinated children suffering from smallpox in a German hospital, and the disease immediately took a favorable turn. Although the pits appeared, they did not break, and finally disappeared, leaving the skin perfectly smooth. There was no secondary fever.

According to Dr. Feilberg, who conducted this test, the essential point for the success of this treatment is that it should be begun during the early stages of the disease, shortly after the pits, or vesicles, have appeared. If the seventh day has been reached it is hardly possible to prevent the pits from breaking, and hence becoming permanent, Another important point is that the exclusion of the chemical rays of day light must be complete and continued until the vesicles have quite dried up .-N. Y. World.

On Hand When Wanted.

A well-known baron whose stables were among the most elaborate in Paris, told his servants one morning that he was not going out. But couple of hours or so later he had occasion to alter his plans and order his carriage. The hostler came back after a short interval and announced that the horses and carriages were in the stables, but that the coachman had gone around to the saddler's and all the grooms on various errands. The millionaire instantly left the house hailed a cab, drove to the nearest horse dealer and coachbuilder, brought them back with him and sold on the spot every one of his horses and carriages to them. What, then, was the amaze ment of the small army of coachmen and grooms when they came home to find that a clean sweep had been made and that their occupation was gone! cabs and says he prefers them .- Detroit

WHERE BRYAN STANDS. The Democratic Candidate Boldly De-

fines His Views. Although the formal letter of acceptance made public by Candidate William J. Bryan, occupied but one-third of the space of that of his republican commuch.

Mr. Bryan at the commencement of his letter takes his stand squarely upon the Chicago platform, and gives his asabout his position; no hesitancy in defining his views.

In demanding that the expenditures economy, and in the interest of those who pay the taxes, the democratic standard-bearer is voicing the demands of the people, irrespective of party.

In his denunciation of the recent bond the good sense of the American people. And when it is remembered that be thoroughly appreciated.

In his reference to the national banking system, Mr. Bryan forcibly illustrates a bad feature of the American system of financiering, which but few persons understand. This portion of Mr. Bryan's letter should be carefully studied by everyone who desires to vote intelligently. It will in a measure largely explain why the banking interests are solid for McKinley.

The hearty support of the Monroe doctrine is another feature of the letter, which will thoroughly please every true American. It is the doctrine of reference to it shows that he is a keen opinion.

BLUSTER OF ORGANS. Mountebank Methods of the McKinley

Mouthers. The McKinleyite money power combination admits that it is greatly encouraged by the returns from Vermont and by the Indianapolis convention, and the organs are sounding glad notes and declaring that their party has the "dead wood" on the people. The sanguine temperament of some of the delegates et Indianapolis led to estimates of the sent to every plank. There is no doubt possibilities in several states that have given heart of hope to the g. o. p., and we are now assured by some of the more enthusiastic organs that it is extremely of public money shall be conducted with | probable that Mr. Bryan will not carry single state.

In the meantime, the cause of the people is moving. Mr. Bryan has left "the enemy's country," and the excitement attending his visit having subsided, the issues, Mr. Bryan likewise appeals to organs of the trusts and plutocrats are fain to see in the subsidence of the excitement a falling off in bimetallic senless than six months ago an issue of timent. But the good seed that the these bonds was marked by a gross democratic candidate sowed in New favoritism which amounted really to a York has taken hold of the soil, and it national scandal, Mr. Bryan's plain il- will grow and frutify to the amazement lustration of the pernicious system can of the money power by the time election day arrives. If the organs could keep up their burst of assumed confidence for two months, they might succeed in making people believe that their cause was in a fair way to triumph, but they must expect to spend no little of that time in answering the people's arguments, which have as yet been met with little else than sneers for the arguments and abuse for those who advance them. The cry of anarchy and repudiation is still heard in the land, but it will require something more impressive to convince the masses of the people that the time for self-assertion and effort this country, and Candidate Bryan's toward their deliverance from the bondage imposed on them by concentrated observer of the hold it has upon public wealth has not arrived. The situation is such as to afford every encourage-By declaring his hearty support of ment to democrats to keep pegging liberal pensions for those who have away. What the organs of the money



MARK-"Well, Mack, I recken I'll have to put you up to talk, too."-St. Louis Republic.

veals that the interests of the veterans | hamton (N. Y.) Leader. can be safely confided to his care. It the sunlight. With a view to testing will nullify the effort of some to array the soldier against him.

It has long been the complaint of the masses that all legislation is in the interest of the wealthy classes. Mr. tory, possibly because the experiment Bryan seems to have recognized this concession to money by the law-making bodies, and he points out the necessity of protecting the masses in the free exwhich has a greater power than orange ercise of their political rights, and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

During recent years the hosts of labor have heard much about arbitration to settle disputes between employe and employer. In nearly every instance these propositions have been snares and delusions intended to deceive the working man. Mr. Bryan's correct explanation of arbitration points out to the workingman how his interest can best be served.

The firm stand against trusts, the emand that the government cease trifling with the Pacific railroads, and prosecute the claims of the people gainst them, together with the hearty support of struggling Cuba are other features which will add to Mr. Bryan's popularity, and draw to his standard thousands of hesitating voters.

Mr. Bryan wisely refuses to discuss the tariff issue, because all reference to that question at this time is insincere. Mr. McKinley knows, while talking tariff, and promising high protection, that even if elected there can be no change for at least three years. As the

democratic candidate tersely reviews the situation: "Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled, the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles; but the crisis presented to financial conditions cannot be postponed,"-Philadelphia Item.

-- The situation in Iowa has alarmed Now the baron always goes about in the gold brethren. And still the silver cent prosperity that exists in that golds craze is co the wane .- Atlanta Constitution.

suffered injury in the military and naval power pretend to regard as a favorable services of the country, Mr. Bryan re- wind is only their own bluster.-Bing-

Palmer's Poor Memory.

Gen. Palmer's memory seems to be failing, which is hardly surprising, considering his years and other circumstances. In attempting to explain the free silver editorials that appeared in his paper, the State Register, in 1878, he remarks: "Our editorials were not for free silver; we had no silver question; it was coin, both gold and silver. We were not advocating free silver, simply fighting greenbacks." If Senator Palmer can find nothing more plausible to say than that there was no silver question in 1878, he will dowell to follow Mr. McKinley's example and let Mr. Hanna do his talking. It was in 1878 that the Bland-Allison silver bill became a law. Mr. Bland's bill for the free coinage of silver passed the house in 1877, the whole country echocd with the din of debate, and in 1878 the compromise measure for the coinage of 2.000,000 silver dollars a month passed both houses over the veto of President Hayes. Senator Palmer may not remember now what his opinions were in 1878, but it is certain that if he talked silver then, he did not do it under the impression that silver meant gold .- N. Y. Journal.

Organs at Outs.

In their efforts to explain away defeat in Arkansas, the McKinley organs are getting very badly mixed. The Inquirer says the election was a farce, and that the republican vote was not counted. The Record, which could apparently twist a disastrous cyclone in the west into evidence that the country was for McKinley, finds that in many of the counties the republican vote was largely increased, and pretends to see some hope for the single gold standard in November. As these two statements cannot. even by the wildest partisan, be made to agree, it shows that much of the campaign material in the McKinley organs is of office manufacture and thoroughly unreliable.-Philadelphia Item.

-For 30 years the condition of the workingmen of England has been held up as a frightful example by the republican party. Now we are asked to adopt the same money standard that England has so we can enjoy the same magnifistandard country.-Illinois State Regist They Have Expenses Which Howlers for Economy Do Not Take Into Con-sideration-How Our Affairs Are Administered

[Special Washington Letter.] The plain people of this republic are about to confer upon William McKiniey, of Ohio, or upon William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, the highest office within their gift-that of president of the United States. It will be pertinent for a moment to glance at this office, its duties and emoluments. There are upwards of 70,000,000 citizens of the republic, and only one of them can at any

one time hold the chief executive office. There are three great branches of our government, the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The legislative branch consists of 356 representatives, who are elected every two years, and 90 senators, who are elected for terms of six years each. There are 45 states, and each state is entitled to two senators, making a total of 90 senators. The congress constitutes the legislative branch of the government, and consists of the house of representatives and the senate. In the south wing of the capitol the house of representatives assembles, and in the north wing of the capitol the senate assembles. These two gatherings of statesmen originate all of our laws; but they must have the approval of the president before they become of force. It is the duty of the president to execute the laws, and he is the chief executive. It is the duty of the supreme court, consisting of nine judges who serve for life, to interpret the laws. Any law which passes both houses of congress and is approved by the president, takes effect at once. But, if the law shall be taken before the supreme court for its opinion, and the court decides that the law is not in accordance with the constitution, they call it unconstitutional, and thereafter that law ceases to be a law, and cannot be enforced.

Thus the three branches of our government consist of the congress of 446 senators and representatives as the legislative branch; the president, who is only one man, constitutes the executive; and the supreme court, comprising nine men, constitutes the judicial branch; and all three of these branches of the government must work in harmony or there would be anarchy.

On next election day the people will elect a president and vice president; and also 356 representatives, commonly called members of congress. They will also elect state legislatures, and those legislatures will elect senators to go to congress to fill vacancies. According to the constitution one-third of all the senators must be elected every two years, although each senator is elected for a term of six years. Consequently, the coming elections are of vast im-

The supreme court is made up of nine judges who are not elected by the people. The president appoints the judges for the supreme court, with the consent of the senate; and no judge can serve who is not confirmed in his position by the senate. Each of these nine judges, including the chief justice, is appointed for life. Consequently they are far Thus you see that although the presiremoved from the plain people. The dent apparently has a salary of \$50,000 founders of this government deemed it per annum it dwindles by comparison wise to so constitute the supreme court. in order that those learned lawyers may be entirely free from the passions of passing events; so that they might be able to render righteous judgment in all cases. As a general thing, the judgments of the supreme court have justified the wisdom of the framers of the

The senators and representatives each receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum. They are also paid ten cents per mile in going to Washington and returning to their homes. This is intended to cover all of their traveling expenses.



THE WAY HE SHOULD APPEAR.

They also have each a private secretary at \$100 per month. The expenses of the congress, which is the legislative branch of the government, are very high. The vice president and speaker of the house of representatives each receive \$8,000 per annum. The speaker of the house controls all legislation. The vice president is absolutely without power or authority of any kind except that, un-der the constitution, when there is a tie vote in the senate, the vice president

may cast the deciding vote.
The nine members of the supreme court receive \$10,000 each per annum, and the chief justice receives \$500 additional, making his salary \$10,500. These gentlemen serve for life, unless incapacitated by reason of age or infirmities. Each associate jastice is entitled to retire from active service when he reaches the age of 70 years; but, if in health and vigor, a judge determines to remain in active service, he cannot

The president receives a salary of \$50,-000 per annum. That seems like an enormous salary, but, as a matter of fact, it is no more than is paid to the

other nations of the civilized world. The kings, emperors and rulers of European nations not only receive large annual incomes, but they have perquisites of all kinds. The president of this

republic has no perquisites.
It is expected that out of his salary of \$50,000 per annum a president should save enough to keep him comfortably in the young woman, "but I saw you getafter life, for we never want to see an ting on this train and I came along. ex-president in want, or obliged to work am going 25 or 30 miles, anyhow, and when he is in the sere and vellow leaf of further still if necessary. I want to life. But how can a man in such a posi- have a talk with you." tion save any money at all?

He must receive and entertain the and other foreign dignitaries. All of Miss Jarvis, waiting for a good excuse these state functions, which are neces to come and take this seat, and when I sary incidents of his office, must be paid saw that loose-jointed oid Algerine with and they are very costly. Moreover, on the first day of January of each year, at the last station making for this seat tion which costs not less than \$1,000 alone. That is a starter for the expenses those whiskers Miss Jarvis?" of each year. In accordance with the customs of the times and the high character of his guests, the president cannot give a state dinner which will cost less than \$1,000, and they usually cost upwards of \$1,500 each. There are not less than ten state dinners each year. These state dinners, in addition to the New Year's reception take at least \$15,000 out of the salary of the president, leaving him actually but \$35,063 for himself as a public man; one who is regarded as the ruler of the greatest nation in the civilized world.

The president is obliged to buy his own horses, keep his own carriages. maintain the expenses of his equipages



OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

and provide for his family besides. There is one private citizen in Washington who expends upwards of \$50,000 annually in the maintenance of his family according to social customs. In New York and other large cities, there are men who expend more than \$100,000 per annum on their families. And yet the president is expected to maintain I think I have wanted you all my-" his family better than the best. The man who receives \$35 per month can not very well maintain a wife and family on the same style with his neighbor who earns \$100 per month; and you will readily see that it is difficult for any man with a salary of \$35,000 per year to keep up a social equality of appearance with the man who can afford to spend \$100,000 each year out of his income and by virtue of his circumstances. A millionaire may wear a shabby coat and give cheap dinners if he chooses to do so; but a president cannot wear a shabby coat, nor allow his wife to appear in public with anything but the best in the land. At all public receptions the president's wife appears by his side She must not appear like a neglected wife. On the contrary she must have the best of everything; and the people want her to have the best, too.

Some of our good old-fashioned peo ple, who believe in simplicity, will say that because others wear diamonds and silks, and costly ornaments, that is no reason why the president's wife should have such things. But if any good man who entertains such views will ask his wife or daughter for an opinion, he will find that the ladies will tell him that no woman can afford to go into society without keeping pace with the society in which she goes. It may not be exactly the kind of society the old gentle-man would organize if he were creating the world. But it is the kind of society which exists, and the majority of us do not want our president or his wife to feel like paupers in the presence of princes. Rather would we have our president and his wife appear as princes. and let the gentry from abroad feel like paupers in the presence of the man and wife whom we have sent to the white house by the power of our votes cast at the ballot boxes, thereby expressing the will of a sovereign people, who, in their majesty and in the aggregate of their unity, are greater than hereditary sovereigns.

None of our ex-presidents has ever suffered financially, because all of them have been self-supporting, self-sustain ing men before and after accession to the great office. The only living ex-president is a lawyer, and he recently received a fee of \$15,000 in one case. In 1889 or 1890, while he was an ex-president, a lawyer named Grover Cleveland received a fee of \$10,000 for arguing a case before the supreme court.

SMITH D. FRY.

Wiping the gore from his glittering weapon the desperate-looking young man seized a piece of cloth and removed as well as he could all traces of his horrible work from the face of his vic-

Then he straightened himself up. pushed the unhappy wretch a cay from him, and in a voice of thunder called

He was the apprentice. - Chicago

British ambassador to this country. It Wit is, at best, a hazardous possesis a small pittance compared with the sion; it is very apt to make enemies and salaries paid to the chief executives of it seldom secures a friend. UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Wesley Higgintop's Proposal to Viola

"I hope you will not accuse me of taking an unfair advantage, Miss Jarvis," began Wesley Higgintop, slipping into the unoccupied seat by the side of

"Mr. Higgintop-

"I know what you are about to sayrepresentatives of all the nations of the I am taking a liberty not warranted by world. He must give public receptions our short acquaintance, and all that to the senators, to the representatives, sort of thing. But I am not. I have been to the ambassadors, ministers, consuls, in this car nearly a quarter of an hour, for by the president out of his salary, the blue-black whiskers and the molasthe president gives a New Year's recep- I felt it to be my duty to forestall him. Will you oblige me by taking a look at

"I see them, Mr. Higgintop." "Well, that's why I popped down here so suddenly. I am not vain, Miss Jarvis, but I took it for granted-"

"Yes, you seem to have taken it for granted," she interjected.

"That between a young man of at least average respectability in appearance and a seedy old hunks with dyed whiskers no young woman of taste could hesitate for a moment. Hence-"

"Upon my word, sir—"
"Hence I am here. Of two evils, Miss Jarvis, always choose the better-looking. When I want any figs, young man, I'll let you know. You will confer a favor by strolling along down the aisle. I was going to say, Miss Jarvis, that there's nothing accidental about this. I am on this train in pursuance of a deliberate design. I am sitting by your side entirely on purpose. At exactly ten o'clock last night I made up my mind I wouldn't hang on by my eyelids any longer. I decided I would seize the first opportunity-"

The train had been going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The sudden application of the air-brakes brought it quickly to a stop. There was a confused sound of voices. Rifle shots were heard. Mr. Higgintop listened a moment and resumed:

"I decided to seize the first opportunitv to tell vou-"For heaven's sake, what-"

"To tell you that I -"

"No, no! I mean what is the noise about? Something dreadfol is happenng! I am sure it is!" "There's some disturbance at the for

ward end of the train, I presume. Viola "O, Mr. Higgintop, at such a time a

this how can you-"A man as far gone as I am doesn't stop to reason about things. I have only known you about six weeks, but

Crack! Snap! Boom! The wildest consternation reigned Passengers were crouching down be tween the seats. Faces were pale with terror. And the fusillade continued varied now and then by a louder explosion. A bullet occasionally came through a window and buried itself in

the woodwork of the car. "O, Mr. Higgintop-" "My name is Wesley."

"Are we in any danger?" were at stake! This is the most mo-

"O, Mr. Higgintop-"

"Wesley. My name is Wesley." Crack! Crack! Crack! Boom! "How can you think of anything-" "I can't, dear! I can't think of any thing except that the sweetest, loveliest | Magazine.

girl on earth-" Crack! Crash! Boom! "Is holding my hand in clasp so eager,

She dropped it instantly.

"I-I didn't know it," she faltered. He merely gathered her trembling lit tle hands in his own and held them fast,

"You have only known me six weeks," he resumed, "but-" Boom!

"If it had been six years-" "Please, Mr. Hig-"Wesley."

"Well, Wesley-"

"You darling!" Crack! Crash! Crash! "O, what will become of us-" "Viola, dear, it only rests with you to

say. I don't believe in long engagements. Four weeks from this day take your hands away from mine and I'll kiss you before all these people, you wilful girl! There! now you're acting sensibly-hello, conductor, what's

the matter?" "Train robbers," replied the uniformed guardian of the train, who had just entered the car. "They've looted the express car and got away with \$25,-000. The danger's over now, though The gang's gone. Those last three shots you heard were to keep everybody cared till the thieves had got clear. You can all get up from under the seats

now. I guess none of you are going to be fatally killed." "And now, darling," resumed Mr. Wesley Higgintop, "I have only to say

But he spoke in a tone too low to be heard except by the ears for which it was intended.

When the train moved off again, however, after a further delay of 15 or 20 minutes, he still held those little hands in his .- Chicago Tribune.

Delicious Brown Betty.

Butter a deep pudding dish and place layer of finely-chopped apples in the bottom; then add a layer of very fine breadcrumbs, sprinkle with sugar and spice; add a little butter, then another layer of apples, and so on until the dish is filled. The top layer should be of the moderate oven until quite brown, and serve while hot, either with sweetened cream or a hard same. I adjust the same of the sam cream or a hard sauce .- Ladies' Home

PERFECT HEALTH.

How It May Be Obtained by AIL

An Interesting Bit of History as Told by a Traveling Man. From the World, Cleveland, Ohio.

After an extended trip lasting several months and embracing many points of in-terest throughout the West and South, Mr. George Lockhart, of Hudson, Ohio, returned home a few days ago. He is bright and genial as ever and looks as if his long holiday had thoroughly agreed with him.

Mr. Lockhart's business during his travels

took him frequently to Hot Springs and other health resorts. He does not appear to have been very favorably impressed with the peculiarities of life at such places, nor

have been very favorably impressed with the peculiarities of life at such places, nor with the benefits received by the patients. "Men go there to get cured of disease," says he. "They take one hot bath in the morning and spend the rest of the day generally in drinking, gambling and general dissipation. How they can expect to recover under such treatment passes my comprehension. But they are, as a rule, what the world calls good fellows, free with their money and bent on enjoying themselves.

"With one man, however, whom I met at such a place I formed what I hope will prove a permanent friendship. I am indebted to him for benefits which have left on my mind a feeling of the strongest gratitude. I was, as you know, not at all well. A slight lameness in my right leg, contracted about a year ago, had gradually become worse until I was compelied to go around on crutches all the time. Then my general health failed, until in the latter part of the summer I had about concluded to come home to die. Such a state of affairs as you will eisily understand, was anything but comfortable. I was, in fact, neither more nor less than a helpless invalid, a nuisance to myself and every body around me. It was at this juncture that one day on the train I fell into conversation with the man I mention. He recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so. You see the result."

And Mr. Lockhart expanded his broad chest and smiled. "Look here," he continued, as he took off his hat and holding it on a level with his head, kicked it easily with the foot that used to be lame. No better picture of perfect health and abounding animal spirits could be wished for than this one-time invalid.

"My future movements are uncertain," said Mr. Lockhart at parting. "I will remain in Hudson for some time, but before the summer is over I expect to make a visit to Europe."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to

to Europe."
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a con Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a con-densed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Scheneotady, N. Y.

Your typical Florentine is epicurean to the toe tips. His enthusiasms and yearnings are quite other than those of the northerner. Give him two francs for life and he will toil no more. He may be a marquis and seventh or eighth in direct descent, but he will be content to forego the assertion of his rank so he may thenceforward enjoy the priceless boon of leisure and independence. His leisure he will dissipate at the cafe, with perhaps two three-half-penny sweet fluids per diem; and you may study the effect of his independence in his courtly manners, even though his hat be worn at the brim and his coat-back be deplorably shiny. He is a pellucid brook-shallow as you please, yet engaging for his pellucidity. As he sits on the red velvet cushions and looks forth at the carriages and gowns of fashion in the Via Tornabuoni he shows no trace of envy on his open countenance. What, mentous crisis of my life! My darling in effect, have those rich ones more than he, save the ennui of modishness and the indigestion of high feeding? The monuments and blue skies of Florence (not to mention the glories of stirring memories of its history) are rather more his than theirs.-Cornhill

Reflections of a Bachelor. No man is much of a hero to a widow. The woman who marries for spite

usually gets it. Few men would marry if they could live forever.

About every third woman imagines that she is an uncrowned queen. The man who is good for nothing else

sometimes makes a good husband. Never marry a man to reform him. Reform him first, and then don't marry

A good many men marry to get a home and then spend most of their time away from it.-N. Y. Press.

THE GENERAL MA	AHK	EI.	
KANSAS CITY,	Mo.; S	ept	21.
CATTLE-Best beeves	3 50	6	4 15
Stockers			
Native cows	1 85	0	3 00
HOGS-Choice to heavy			
WHEAT-No. 2 red	59	0	60
No. 2 hard	56	0	57
CORN-No. 2 mixed	20 9	60	21
OATS-No. 2 mixed	155	600	17
RYE-No. 2			
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1 40	0	1 50
Fancy	1 15	m	1 20
HAY-Choice timothy	7 50	@	8 00
Fancy prairie	4 50	0	5 00
BRAN-(Sacked)	29	0	30
BUTTER-Choice creamery	12	0	13
CHEESE-Full cream	91	400	1254
EGGS-Choice	10	0	1014
POTATOES	17	40	20
ST. LOUIS.		1000	

EGGS-Choice			0		10
POTATOES		17	40		20
ST. LOUIS.					
CATTLE-Native and shipping			0		
Texans	2	50	0	3	35
HOGS-Heavy			0		
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	50	0	3	3)
FLOUR-Choice	3	20	0	3	40
WHEAT-No. 2 red		62	40		62
CORN-No. 2 mixed		19	40		20
OATS-No. 2 mixed		16	40		17
RYE-No. 2		29	1600		30
BUTTER-Creamery		11	0		16
LARD-Western mess	3	25	m.	3	32
PORK	6	25	0	6	50
CHICAGO.					
CATTLE-Common to prime	3	25	0	4	50
HOGS-Packing and shipping.			0		
CHEED Fair to choice	0	95	a	4	00

35-Packing and snipping.		40	W	100	а
EEP-Fair to choice	2	25	0	4	3
OUR-Winter wheat	3	20	0	3	3
EAT-No. 2 red		62	40		ð
N-No. 2		21	40		ı
rs-No. 2		16	0		ä
E		28	160		B
TTER-Creamery		9	0		a
ŔD	3	31	. 100	3	ä
ex	5	72	140	5	ä
NEW YORK.					
	-	00	-	-	а

both admire and respect the Essex rector who, having discovered a "miraculous face" in his chancel window, is determined to make the best of it. The explanation, as he frankly tells us, is quite simple. Some years ago he had the window stippled over with transparent paint to soften the glare of the sun, and that paint is now flaking off, thus revealing the faces below. But if the faces themselves are not miraculous, the "flaking off" of the paint at this particular moment is, he maintains, obviously providential: "As many visitors have been flocking to see the so-called miracle, I am now utilizing it towards helping to pay off some heavy debts on the church and schools of this poor agri-cultural parish; and if the result follows, I shall look upon the pictures as a gift from God, and thankfully receive any help towards the above ob-This is indeed putting the miracle on a sound business-like footing. We only wish other exploiters of miracles were equally frank. -Westminster Review.

Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake
Will be rendered more beneficial, and the
fatigues of travel counteracted, if the
voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant
and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air
and water is neutralized by it, and it is a
matchless tranquillizer and regulator of the
stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts
malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to
kidney and bladder ailments. Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake

Miss Quizzer-"Do you believe all the disagreeable things you read in the news-papers?' Miss Buzzbug--"I do if they are about people I know.''-Roxbury Gazette.

SHE—"Was there any particular thing bout the town which struck you?" He—
'Yes; a bicycle."—Yonkers Statesman.

A DOSE in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tr' for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

ELLA—"I heard something mean about you to-day." Stella—"I thoughtyou looked pleased."—Town Topics.

AFTER Six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—Mary Thomson, 291/4 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

When you have another man's money in your pocket, it is so hard to remember that it is not your own.

Every little man who becomes suddenly great should buy a bicycle, in order to coneal his strut.

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Herform glows with health and herface blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, shouses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

An Atchison boy of 15 carries such a won-derful list of improbable anecdotes in his head, that his parents have decided to make an evangelist of him.—Atchison Globe.

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

It is the quack nostrums that gather in the ducats.—Texas Sifter.



secured to every woman by the use of

Thousands of afflicted women have been cured by its use.

Why not You?

A Purely Vegetable A Remedy with a Remarkable Record.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggists. Write for Medi-cal Blank free. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

A. N. K.-D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be put in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label." . . . Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you get Ayer's.

> Any doubt left? Get the "Curebook." Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass



The New Woman."

The "new woman" favors economy, and she always buys "Battle Ax" for her sweetheart. She knows that a 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is nearly twice as large as a 10-cent piece of other high grade brands. Try it yourself and you will see why "Battle Ax" is such a popular favorite all over the United States.

LEADVILLE QUIET.

The Colorado City Practically Under Military Rule.

FIVE DEAD BODIES AT THE MORGUE.

The Banks Closed All Day and an Uneasy Feeling Prevalent Among the Citizens-The Damage Done by the Fire.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 22. - Five dead bodies lying at the morgue and half a dozen wounded, with damage to property to the amount of \$25,000, are the wisible effects of Sunday night's law-Bessness. It is believed that when all is known the list of dead and injured will considerably exceed these figures. Everything is quiet now, the camp be ing practically under military rule. The fifth name was added to the death Mist at six o'clock yesterday evening by the discovery of the body of Michael Dougherty on the ground near the Emmett mine, where he fell in the attack of the rioters upon the Emmett while flushed with their victory at the Coronado. There were many people in upper windows and on house roofs provided with night glasses, who in the brilliant moonlight saw the attack on the Emmett and the repulse of the rioters. These say that the first volley from the mine was delivered at close range, and that the attacking party fell like grain before the sickle. How many met the fate of Dougherty it may remain for time and search of a long abandoned shaft in that vicinity to tell. It now seems that the rioters dragged away their dead and wounded.

The story of the defense of the Emmett is a thrilling one. Easily accessible and surrounded only by a light board fence, it seems wonderful that it was not quickly overwhelmed, its men stain and buildings demolished. But the 15 buckshot found in Dougherty's body, and the story of the fearful effect of the first volley from the mine tells how quickly the rioters lost relish for the bloody business. Had this mine been blown up, the great pumps which are in the drain and many other mines would have been destroyed and the ensuing damage immeasurable.

Westerday morning's riot, and particularly the attack on the fire department, has destroyed much of public sympathy for the strikers, and this fact was evidenced at a largely attended meeting of representative citizens this afternoon. Their proceedings were secret, but it is understood that stringent measures were decided upon. Two companies of state militia from Pacblo and Cripple Creek, all under command of Col. McCoy, arrived at 4:50 yesterday afternoon and are now on duty. Gen. Brooks and several other companies arrived during the

The damage at the Coronado by the burning of the oil tanks, boiler house and machinery is now estimated at \$25,000, on which is \$12,500 insurance. The houses burned were valued at \$3,-200, with no insurance.

Despite the presence of troops and the unusual quietness of the streets, there is a very uneasy feeling prevmlent, it being asserted that there are 560 Winchester rifles in the hands of the strikers, whose repeated threats against the militia are recalled with alarm. It is the general belief, however, that there will be no further brouble, unless the managers begin importing miners.

Banks here are closed. The Coromake mine buildings are a mass of smoking embers. Citizens gather on the street and talk of the wild scenes of Sanday night.

It is generally believed that the men who used dynamite and set fire to the Coronado shafthouse and attacked the Emmett mine have fled to the mountains and will be seen here no more. They are said to be miners from the Cour d'Alene country, who were engaged in the riots there several years

It looks now as if the backbone of the strike has been broken by the rioting, and the demonstration of yesterday morning was the final outbreak of the lawless element. The troops sent here yesterday from Denver and other points will probably return home, having received ample assurance of support from the vast majority of the people of the place and vicinity. It is believed that all but the ringleaders of the strike will return to work in a day or two.

Member of Parliament in Police Court. ST. Louis, Sept. 22.-Dr. H. W. Dunraven, who stated that he is a member of parliament and a brother of the earl of Dunraven, ended a carouse last night in the Central police station, where he was taken, after being badly beaten up in a house of questionable repute, which he had a fracas with the in mates.

Mickinley Presented with a Stum CANTON, O., Sept. 22.-Maj. McKin-Ley received by express a finely pold and embellished stump of a tree. It is intended for use in delivering his front porch addresses and is of a convenient height for that purpose. The shamp was sent by Jesse C. Grover, sheriff of Knoxville, Tenn.

Property to Be Confiscated MADRID, Sept. 22.-A dispatch from Manila, Philippine islands, says Gov. Gen. Blanco has decreed the confiscation of the property of the insurgents in those islands.

More Troops for Cuba. HAVANA, Sept. 22.—The steamer Satrustagui has arrived here from Spain with reinforcements of 74 officers and 2,100 men, and the steamship Paerto Rico, also from Spain, has reached this port with reinforcements, consisting of seven officers and 800 soldiers.

A Man's Legs Cut Off by the Cars. CENTERVILLE, Ia., Sept. 22. - James Campbell, of Unionville, Mo., in attempting to board a moving Rock Is and train at this city yesterday fell beneath the wheels and had both of his legs crushed off below the knees.

GOLD IMPORTS.

They Are Caused by the Balance of Trade Being in Our Favor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- "The present inflow of gold to the United States is the result of natural conditions. The balance of trade is now in our favor. and the prospects are that it will remain so until the cotton crop is moved, if no longer." This was the statement of Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury George M. Coffin yesterday, when asked to account for the large shipments of the yellow metal to this coun-

try. He continued: The August statement of the bureau of statistics, covering the imports and exports of merchandise, gives the best possible explanation of the large imports of gold. The increase of more than \$12,600,000 in merchandise exports and the decrease of \$21,600,000 in mer-chandise imports. as compared with August last year, prove that the movement of gold to this country is the result of natural condi-tions. The trade balance in favor of this country in August amounted to more than \$19,-000,003. In addition to this we have exported a large amount of silver bullion, which must be paid for in gold, and in the same time the sale of American securities by foreign holders has been trifling, while the tide of American tour-ists is setting toward the United States, and ists is setting toward the United States, and with their return the spending of tourists' money abroad comes to an end. It is not surprising, therefore, that upwards of \$24,000,000 gold has already been imported, and that more than \$8,000,000 more is now on the way here or under engagement for importation.

The demand for money in New York now is very great, and one of the great needs of it is to move the cotton crop of the south, which is, at a rough estimate, worth \$300,000,000. In order to move this crop the traders in the in-

at a rough estimate, worth \$300,000,000. In or-der to move this crop the traders in the in-terior towns must have ready money, and New York banks have to import gold to meet the demand. The reason why the premium put by the Bank of England on gold does not stop the exportation of the yellow metal from that country is that money there is very cheap, be-ing advertised at less than two per cent a year, while here six per cent is easily obtain-able, and seven per cent is often secured. The able, and seven per cent is often secured. The problem of where the gold already imported has gone is puzzling financiers. It is thought that a part of the imported gold has gone into the vaults of the trust companies and savings banks. A conservative estimate of the gold hoarding since the nomination of Bryan is

THE CANTON RALLY.

Over 100,000 People Attend the Meeting at Maj. McKinley's Home.

CANTON, O., Sept. 19.—The formal opening of the campaign was inaugurated here yesterday. Railroad men claimed at noon they had hauled 50,-000 people into Canton. Seventy-five train loads came. State Republican Chairman Charles Kurtz last night estimated the crowds present on the streets in the afternoon parade, at the big tent meeting, and about the Mc-Kinley home at 100,000, and far ahead of anything in Ohio's history. Maj. McKinley rode in a carriage with some of the speakers during the first parade. The regular programme in the afternoon included Gov. Bushnell's introduction address and speeches by Senators Cullom and Thurston. the evening Gov. Bushnell spoke briefly and Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Congressman Mc-Cleary, of Minnesota, made addresses. Before the parade dozens of delegations, headed by their bands, marched to Maj. McKinley's residence. Among those to whom he spoke were the Columbiana county people, the Pitts-burgh delegation, headed by the Americus and Tariff clubs, and the Columbus Buckeye club, acting as escort to Gov. Bushnell and Supreme Judge Shauck. Maj. McKinley thanked the members of the different delegations most cordially for their visit.

The First Free Test at Millers, Ind., Was Very Gratifying.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19. - The first free test of Octave Chanute's albatross soaring machine, invented and constructed by William Paul, was made at Millers. Ind., last evening, under unfavorable conditions. While the machine was heavily loaded with ballast so as to prevent it from flying any great disance, and was anchored by four ropes, each 200 feet long, the three points which the trial was to decide-were determined in a manner gratifying to its inventor and owner. The flight was less than 100 feet, but the descent and final alighting on the sand were as graceful and even as that of the bird from which the machine was patterned. The trial proved that the machine is perfeetly safe, a proof which was more acceptable inasmuch as it had been asserted that the machine was dangerous and an attempt to fly it would be sure to result in the death of the operator.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

No Distinct Improvement in Business, Al-though Conditions Favor It.

New York, Sept. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: There is still no distinct improvement in business, although conditions favor it. Con-fidence slowly rises, speculative buying of materials for future use continues, imports of gold do not cease and the Bank of England has not tried to check them by further advances in rates as the weight of the demand now falls upon France.

The one industry showing increase in working force is the cotton mainfacture, restriction of output having secured more healthy demand for some goods. Most of the mills have started or are about to start, though the uncertainty of the cotton market embarrasses

The iron and steel manufacture is still waiting for business with nearly half its producing capacity idle, but hopefulness and the speculative buying of pig iron sustains prices.

Failures for the week have been 317 in the United States, against 213 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 32 last year.

Stevenson Will Preside WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Vice President Stevenson has informed Secretary Gardner, of the Association of Bryan clubs, that he will accept the association's invitation to preside at St. Louis October 3. The club offi-

cials now count upon the attendance

of 10,000 delegates. Stove Exploded in His Arms DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 19.-Shadrick A. McKinney, aged 31, manager of the Des Moines Incubator Co., died last night from burns. While in the office his attention was called to an oil stove which was acting queerly. He picked it up and while carrying it to the door the stove exploded.

Maceo Leaves His Stronghold. HAVANA, Sept. 19.-The rebel leader Maceo has left his stronghold in the mountains and is encamped with la/ge forces on the Danes estate south of Pinar del Rio city. An attack on that city was momentarily expected.

PENSIONS TO VETERANS.

ommissioner Murphy Presents His Annua

Washington, Sept. 22.—Dominic L. Murphy, commissioner of pensions, has made his annual report for the fiscal ear ended June 30, 1896, to Secretary Francis. In it he says:

There were added to the rolls during the year 0,374 new pensioners and there were restore 3,873 who had been previously dropped, a total of 44,247. During the same period the losses were 29,393 by death and 1,141 by remarriage (widows), 1.684 by legal limitation (minors), 2,-552 because of failure to claim pension for three years, and 9,233 for other causes—an aggregate of 44,093. The net gain over the pr vious year was only 1.4, and it may be now safely assumed that the roll from this time forth will show a marked and steady liminution unless congress should enact still more liberal provisions than are now upon the statute books. The rate of mortality among our pensioners, particularly among those who served during the war of the re-bellion, is rapidly increasing, the number reported decreased during the year far exceeding that of any corresponding perion in the history of the bureau. The whole num ber of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1896, was ber of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1896, was 970,678. While the rolls show a slight gain in numbers over the year immediately preceding, the amount disbursed for pensions was \$138.-214,761, a decrease of \$1,592.75 as compared with the previous year. There were 495,664 pension claims pending at the close of the fiscal year. 234,337 being applicants for increases made by persons now on the rolls.

Although last year's estimate of

\$140,000,000 for pensions was \$1, 90,620 more than was necessary for the past fiscal year, the commissioner duplicates that estimate for the next fiscal year, stating that he believes the adjudication of many cases will make the full amount necessary. It is his intention to push the settlement of cases as rapidly as possible. An estimate of \$1,228,580 is made for miscelaneous expenses.

The commissioner says the payment by vouchers has worked satisfactorily and opposes a return to personal payments. Some difficulty has been experienced in the executions of vouchers in Germany and the state department has been requested to furnish bureau information as to what persons have authority to administer oaths. There are 601 United States pensioners in Germany.

Regarding the revision of the pension list, the commissioner says:

There is no foundation for the erroneous im ression that it is the intention still further to revise the lists, as the purging of the rolls which was commenced in 1893 has been entire y accomplished. It ought to be understood, however, that there still exists the purpose to maintain the pension roll as the nation's roll

The report shows that there are 53, 382 pensioners residing in Missouri who were paid \$7,272,320 during the past year; 42,433 residing in Kansas, drawing \$6,321,389, and 2,499 in Indian territory, drawing \$332,957:

POST OFFICE REPORT.

R. A. Maxwell Makes the Annual Statemen of the Affairs of His Department. WASHINGTON, Sept. Sept. 22.—R. A. Maxwell, fourth assistant postmastergeneral, has made his annual report to pens and desks must be disinthe postmaster-general for the year ended June 30, 1896. The principal divisions of the department under his care are appointments and inspectors. The report shows that the total number of post offices in operation in the United States is 70,360. Of these 66,725 are fourth-class offices and 3,635 presidential, being an increase over the last ed upon 15,532.

Mr. Maxwell commends the work the post office inspectors. The repor shows that the total number of complaints of all classes received during the past year aggregated 103,037, and the number of cases disposed of amounted to 100,205. Only 24 complaints were received of carelessness in the handling of registered matter by postal employes. The employes in the postal service handled during the last fiscal year 13,851,000 pieces of registered mail, with the loss of only one piece in

every 16,254. Mr. Maxwell points out that there has been a decrease in the number of post office and mail burglaries and robberies, owing to the killing and ar rest of many desperadoes engaged in the business. During the year there were 2,074 arrests, of which number 158 were postmasters. During the year there were 16,563 complaints treated affecting foreign mail matter. Of these 8,750 related to registered matter and 5,754 to ordinary matter.

ODD FELLOWS IN SESSION.

Grand Sire Stebbins Makes His Annual Re rt-Rebekah Lodges Flourishing. DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 22.—A grand public reception was tendered to the sovereign grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which began this morning. Gov. Charles A. Culberson welcomed the visitors. At the close of the reception the orphans and widows of members of the order, eswidows of members of the order, especially charges of the odd fellows of is believed they are drowned." Texas, marched on the stage singing an ode. The first session of the grand lodge was held this afternoon, and Grand Sire Stebbins presented his report. In it he said:

The condition of the business interests as the prospective disturbances in this and other countries have had their effects upon the order Yet, under the surrounding conditions, our growth has not been seriously retarded. Our losses in membership, through inability to meet their obligations, have been unusually large though when the stringing of the times shall though, when the stringincy of the tin have passed, many will return. The additions to the order have been fairly good, and in all branches pros perity has prevailed to an unlooked-for ex tent. In the subordinate lodges the net gai has been 9,190. In the sub-encampments ther has been a net loss of 1,366. In the Patriarch Militant branch there has been a larg increase. In the Rebekah branch th growth has been phenomenal, there being a net increase in membership of 27,854 This is in no inconsiderable degree attribut able and traceable to the openin; of the doo to all unmarried ladies of good moral cha

EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 22. - Mrs. Plumb offer to duplicate all contributions, She was much opposed to the publicity the Journal contribution will produce, but thought the opportunity to assist the cause was too good to be over looked.

The only survivor of that battle now is "Mickey" Carr, an inmate of the confederate home at Austin.

FOR ALTGELD AND WATSON. Illinois Populists Fuse on the Governorship

but on Nothing Else.
CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—After nine hours of exciting debate, the populist state convention late last night tacitly indorsed Gov. Altgeld by leaving the head of the ticket blank. E. H. Allen and O. L. Bearss were named for electors-at-large. The fight of the convention was over the question of a gubernatorial nomination, and once or twice police were called in to eject disorderly delegates. Under the compro mise finally agreed upon, the head of the ticket was left vacant, and Henry D. Lloyd, slated for the nomination for governor, was named for lieutenant-

The platform adopted indorsed the St. Louis convention and contained the following: We do most heartily indorse the wisdom of the national convention in the nomination of Thomas E. Watson for vice president of the United States, and most emphatically denounce

any action which prevents the populists of any state from the privilege of casting their ballots for him. The remaining presidential electors will be presented to the state executive committee by each congressional dis-

WATSON'S SENSATIONAL TALK.

The Irrepressible Georgia Populist Says Gorman Will Betray Bryan. LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 17.—Congressman Thomas Watson addressed an audience of 2,000 people at the Lansing theater yesterday afternoon. Watson said that in accepting the nomination of the people's party for the office of vice president of the United States he had been given a plain duty to perform. He should remain on the ticket and carry forward the burden of that duty until the end of the fight on the night of November 3. There was great danger that Bryan would be betrayed in the house of his alleged friends. "Do you know," he asked,
"who has been selected as the eastern man, and a friend of the banks and the money power? Gorman is trying to betray the party of Bryan, and to-day, acting under the dictates of the moneyed interests, they are preparing to tie his hands." He urged all his hearers to remember that Bryan would owe any success that he might have to the populist party, and that it was the people's independent party that had compelled the democrats to adopt the Chicago platform.

STRICT SCHOOL RULES.

The Indiana Board of Health Determined to Eradicate the Microbes in School. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept 17 .- The state board of health has issued a set of rules to govern the public and private schools of the state, which will, if enforced, turn them topsy turvy, Under these the slate and slate pencil will go, and paper, pens and lead pencils must replace them. Pencils and fected every day. The floors, windows and woodwork of the schools must be scrubbed every day with disinfectants. Banisters and tops of tables must be treated with disinfectants once a week. No unwashed boy or girl must be admitted. Open water buckets for drinking are forbidden. The water must be drawn dence of disease.

GORMAN TO LEAD.

He Will Succeed Jones as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. CHICAGO, Sept. 17. - A special dispatch to the Tribune quotes Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, as saving it is definitely settled that Senator Gorman will, in a short time, be at the head of the democratic campaign committee. "Chairman Jones will not formally resign," he said, "because that would cause demoralization in the party, but Senator Gorman will be at the head of the campaign work within a few days The first thing Senator Gorman will do will be to put a stop to the rear platform speeches of Mr. Bryan. It is doubtful, too, whether Senator Teller will make any speeches in New York, as Senator Gorman regards that state as irredeemably wedded to the gold standard. The great fight will be made by Senator Gorman in the states of Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan, which are essential to the success of Mr. Bryan."

Drowned Like Stray Cats. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.-A dispatch from London says: "The Standard publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Young Turkish party is covering the city with placards inciting the people to dethrone the sultan. Serious trouble, it is added, is certain to occur within a week. Turkish troop ships are nightly deporting

The Kentucky Senatorship. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 17 .- A Frank fort, Ky., dispatch says the republicans are determined to elect a successor to Senator Blackburn at the extra session of the legislature in December and that a deal has been arranged with the sound money democrats to cast lots as to whether Mr. Blackburn's successor shall be a democrat or a republican.

One Man Killed and Three Injured. killed and three were seriously injured this morning.

Capt. Jack White Dead. Houston, Tex., Sept. 17.—Capt. Jack White, the last but one of the survivors of the battle of Sabine pass, died last night, after a lingering illness, caused by a cancer in the throat. He was one of Houston's oldest citizens. The battle of Sabine pass was one of widow of Senator Plumb, gave \$300 tc the most prominent features of the the Bryan campaign fund, taking ad late war. At that engagement 42 men, vantage of the New York Journal's under Lieut. Dick Dowling captured part of the United States fleet and sent the rest to sea. Capt. Jack White was one of the 42 who defended the fort.

MORE TROUBLE FOR SPAIN. Unmistakable Signs of an Uprising There from the Carlist Party. MADRID, Sept. 18.—There are unmis-

takable signs in Carlist circles that Spain may have soon to face serious internal troubles as well as the uprisings in Cuba, the Philippine islands and possibly Porto Rico. The Carlist deputies, early during the present month, took a determined stand against the adoption of the chamber bill providing subsidies for the Spanish railroads. They claim that the money thus appropriated could be better em ployed in Cuba than elsewhere, protested against the whole policy of the government, financial and political, and thereby placed themselves on record before the people as being opposed to all the ills complained of by the suffering masses of Spain. It is more than likely that a serious reverse to the Spanish army in Cuba would be followed by an outbreak of the Carlists, who are admitted to be better prepared than ever before to take the field with hope of success. Don Carlos, through his marriage to the Princess de Rohan in 1894, was enabled to command a large fortune, and there is no doubt that this money and other funds for a long time past have been used to prepare for another attempt to place King Charles VII. on the throne of Spain. If Spain loses Cuba, which seems more than likely, the Carlists claim that the downfall of the present regency will follow immediately, and that Charles VII. will be triumphantly placed upon the throne with little or no trouble.

TO OPPOSE FREE SILVER.

oted ex-Union Generals Will Make a Tour of the Country. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18 .- The route of Gen. Alger's party, composed of exofficers of the union army, who are to make speeches in various western states for the purpose of influencing veterans in the interest of the gold standard, has been agreed upon. They will travel in his private car and will be Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Daniel E. Sickels, Gen. Franz Sigel, Adjt.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart and Corporal Tanner. The first stop will be made at Chicago, where a meeting will be held in the Auditorium tion has caused death. Monday night. The next two days will be devoted to Wisconsin; September 24 and 25 to Minnesota, September 25 to 28 to Iowa, September 29 and 30 to Nebraska, October 1, 2 and 3 to Kansas, October 6, 7, 8 and 9 to Illinois, October 10, 12 and 13 to Indiana, October 14 to Louisville, Ky.; October 15,16 and 17 to Ohio, the week beginning October 19 to Michigan. It is probable that the party may stop at St. Louis October 5.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

John Boyd Thacher for Governor-The Chicago Platform Indorsed.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The democratic party of New York, in state convention yesterday, adopted the following resolution: The democratic party of the state of New York, in convention assembled unreservedly indorses the platform adopted by the demo-

cratic party at the national convention at Chi-cago on July 7, 1896: cordially approves the nominations there made: pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the dem fiscal year of 296. During the year 2,.

046 post offices were established and 1,.

750 discontinued. The total number of appointments for the year was 12,.

090, and the total number of cases act.

John Boyd Thacher, mayor of Brookyn, was nominated for governor and Wilbur F. Porter for lieutenant-gov-

e-nor. ARE THEY HOLMES' VICTIMS?

Human Bones Turned Up Near the Former Home of the Murderer. CHICAGO, Sept. 18.-In the dense woods between North Evanston and Wilmette, a grave has been found full of human bones. Several bones and a skull, supposed from its size to be that of a woman, were found. The spot is only a few rods from the house in which H. H. Holmes lived at Wilmette. and it is thought by the police that the bones may be those of some of his vic tims. The bones had evidently been interred within two years, and were apparently placed in the grave without a coffin. No clothing of any sort was found. From the sizes of the bones, it is thought they must be from several

OKLAHOMA'S CELEBRATION. Third Annual Anniversary of the Opening

people.

of the Cherokee Strip.
PERBY, Ok., Sept. 18.—Wednesday, 80,000 people in the Cherokee strip, or Cherokee outlet, celebrated the third anniversary of the opening. September 16, 1893, a strip of land 60 by 300 miles was opened to settlement, and to-day no less than 80,000 people inhabit this land. All the towns, with an aggregate population of 20,000 found in this strip of land have all evidences of prosperity found in old states. In nearly every town in the strip people celebrated the opening, and many speeches were made

SAVED BY HIS PET DOG. Faithful Animal Arouses Its Sleeping Mas-ter Just in Time.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 18.—That James Feenan, a well borer, who resided alone in a small cottage at Berkeley, was not burned to a crisp last night is due to his pet dog Dell. About two o'clock in the morning fire broke out in the adjoining room and the dog by CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—By the caving in its frantic howls and frantic tugs at of a pile of bricks on the site of the bed clothes awakened its master, old Grand Pacific hotel one man was who was already surrounded by flames In escaping from the house he was seriously burned.

> No Speeches from Harrison CHICAGO, Sept. 18. - Ex-President Harison has asked the national republican committee to make no appointments for him to speak. His time is too much taken up with his private affairs to permit him to make campaign speeches, according to a letter received from his private secretary to-

Double Fatality in a Mine. VICTOR, Col., Sept. 18 .- Dan McLeod and Frank Ledbetter were killed yesterday by an explosion in the Independence mine. They drilled into a blast that had failed to go off.

SITUATION IN TEXAS.

usion Between Republicans, Gold Demo-erats and Populists Said to Be Practical-

ly Arranged. DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 17.-The political situation in Texas is growing exceedingly interesting. The republican state committee is rapidly perfecting an organization on a scale heretofore unknown in the south. The recent Fort Worth convention authorized the newly-elected chairman of the state executive committee, E. H. R. Green, to appoint a committee of three, "with plenary powers," to direct the campaign, and it is generally anderstood that the "plenary power" clause has reference to the muchtalked-of fusion with the populists and gold standard money democrats. Several important conferences between the populist and republican leaders have been held, and long after midnight last night the republican leaders were seen in conference with members of the gold standard democratic executive committee. It is generally believed that an understanding has been reached whereby the republicans and populists and gold standard democrats of Texas will co-operate.

KILLED BY GASOLINE.

Peculiar Death of Two Small Children at

Bonner Springs, Kan.

Bonner Springs, Kan., Sept. 17.—
Yesterday afternoon Hasley Pettit, the four-year-old son, of A. W. Pettit druggist, and Charley Waters, threeyear-old son of J. D. Waters, were found in Mr. Pettit's cellar, lying on their faces, almost dead. Standing near was a five-gallon gasoline can, almost empty, while the clothing of the children and the cellar floor were saturated with the fluid. Medical aid was hurriedly sent for, but the children were past all hope of recovery. There were no evidences of an explosion, and the suppo-sition is that the two children had been playing with the can of oil, had upset it, and in trying to right matters were overcome by the fumes and fell to the floor in the position they were found lying in the fluid. Their bodies were terribly blistered, as if by terrible burns. It is said there are few cases on record where gasoline inhala-

DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC.

Terrible Condition of Affairs in an Indiana County.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 17.—Dr. J.

N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health, returned yesterday from Orange county, where he reports a diphtheria epidemic of large proportions raging in the country a few miles west of the famous West Baden and French Lick resorts. He reports the state of affairs as horrible. In one hovel, containing but one room, he found two dead children and another child dying in one bed, while in another lay three more children and a mother, all dangerously ill. The place was reeking with filth and the head of the family, named Joseph Breeden, seemed utterly unable to cope with the

EDITORS AT DENVER.

The Federation Chooses Officers for the DENVER, Col., Sept. 17.—Yesterday afternoon the Federation of Editors chose New Orleans as the place for the next meeting and elected the following officers: E, L. Bentley, Louisiana, president: L. S. Scott, Louisiana, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Harbrough, Kansas, recording secretary; T. Henley, Oklahoma, treasurer; vice presidents: Kansas-J. E. Junkin; Indian territory-W. H. Walker; Louisiana-John Dymond; Texas-E. P. Robinson; Utah-C. L. Wright; Missouri-R. M. White; Oklahoma-T. E. Hensley; Nebraska-W. E. Pursell; Colorado-E. H. Talbott; Wyoming-F.

BEN MORRIS LYNCHED.

Indignant Citizens of Watonga Hang the Murderer of John Ruckman WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 17. - The bitter feeling against Ben Morris, one of th negroes who murdered John Ruckman a prominent cattle dealer, culminated in a lynching at Watonga, Ok., last night. The enraged citizens stormed the jail, overpowered the jailer, dragged the terrified negro forth, strung him up to the nearest tree and left his body hanging there. The entire anti-horse thief association is scouring the country for his accom-plice, who, if caught, will meet the same fate as Morris.

Mr. Paul's Flying Machine. CHICAGO, Sept. 17 .- William Paul's flying machine has passed successfully through the first of the arduous tests designed for its trial. Bound to the earth by heavy ropes it tugged and strained at its moorings at the end of the ways like a giant bird whose image it might be, fretting against the bonds that held it captive. The most conspicuous features of the machine are the two huge lateral wings, which measure 40 feet from tip to tip, and are shaped like the wings of a bat. Between them is hung the body of the

boat Awful Vengeance Meted Out. CUTHBERT, Ga., Sept. 17.-Reports which came last night from over the line in Terral county indicate that Lum Warren, the negro who assaulted and almost murdered Mrs. John Bass. has been lynched, but whether by burning at the stake or by the milder methods of shotgun and noose, is not altogether clear. The first report was that the negro had been or undoubtedly would be burned alive.

Jones' Majority Down Below 40,000 LITTLE ROCK Ark., Sept. 17 .- Returns from 73 of the 75 counties of the state give Jones, dem., for governor, 86,590; Remmel, rep., 34,139; Files, pop., 13,325; Miller, pro., 781. This makes Jones' plurality 52,451 and majority over all 38,345.

Panie in a School Room

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 .-- A child tipped over a cupboard in an ante-room of the Ogden school, and the sound of breaking glass so frightened the younger children that they were terrorized, and rushed from the building. No one was