

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1894.

NO. 48.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A CONFERENCE of those who believe "that no permanent improvement in the condition of the country can be hoped for as long as the present gold standard policy is pursued, and who favor the immediate restoration of the bimetallic standard in the United States with the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," was called for the 16th in Washington.

The governor of North Dakota has addressed a letter to the secretary of agriculture in regard to the damage done by the Russian thistle, suggesting that the department send an agent to make an examination of the wheat fields of North Dakota in their present condition, but Secretary Morton has thought proper to decline this suggestion.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left Washington on the 16th for Gray Gables for a few days' absence under the advice of his physicians, in the hope of shaking off a malarial attack from which he has been suffering for several days.

ALDACE F. WALKER has been appointed receiver of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway in place of J. W. Reinhart, resigned.

The senate has passed the house bill authorizing fourth-class postmasters to administer oaths to pensioners.

The necessity of immediate and thorough organization to push bimetallic to the front was discussed at a special conference of the American Bimetallic league, which convened at Washington on the 16th. Thirty or forty members of the league from various states were present. Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the league, acted as chairman, and among those present were Senator Stewart, of Nevada; Congressman Pender and Bell, of Colorado; Judge Shelton, of Connecticut, and C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.

The first comptroller of the treasury has rendered a decision against allowing the personal accounts of Maj. E. W. Halford, paymaster in the army, for disbursements for salaries and expenses of the Behring sea arbitration commission appointed on behalf of the United States.

PRESIDENT A. C. FISK, of the Pan-American Bimetallic league, on behalf of that organization, has sent a notable statement to the special committee of the United States senate investigating the industrial depression and the remedy. He said the views submitted expressed the sentiment of 165,000 members of the association.

REPRESENTATIVE BAILEY, of Texas, desiring to rid congressmen of all complicity in office seeking, has introduced the following bill: That from and after the passage of this act no senator or representative in congress shall directly or indirectly solicit or recommend the appointment of any person to office under the United States; provided that this act shall not be construed to apply to the offices of the house or the senate.

REPRESENTATIVE TATE, of Georgia, has introduced a bill providing that when two or more persons residing in the county through which mails are to be carried are among the bidders for carrying them, and when, in the judgment of the postmaster-general their bids are reasonable, the contract shall be awarded to the lowest bidder of them to the exclusion of outsiders.

The ways and means committee voted on the 17th to present a fifth tariff bill making silver lead ore free of duty. The Wilson bill made these ores free, but the senate put a duty of 1/2 of a cent a pound on them.

The house committee on judiciary has decided to favorably report Senator Hill's bill for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists, which passed the senate.

The secretary of the treasury has invited proposals for striking 23,777 bronze world's fair medals. Bids will be opened at the office of the director of the mint September 5.

The special house committee to investigate the charges against Judge Ricks, of Cleveland, O., will not begin work until congress adjourns, and perhaps not until fall.

The river and harbor bill has become a law without the president's signature, the legal limit of ten days having expired on the 18th.

At the state department it was declared that the examination of the charges against ex-Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, consul-general at the City of Mexico, had perfectly satisfied the department of his entire guiltlessness and that it was proposed to take no action in addition.

The Japanese legation at Washington has received a telegram announcing that the government of Japan has determined to issue a domestic loan of \$50,000,000. The dispatch stated that a strong outburst of patriotic feeling had been evoked by the proposition, and the people in all parts of the country were eagerly subscribing to the loan.

GENERAL NEWS.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, was celebrated at Cummington, Mass., his native place, on the 16th.

FULL official returns of the election for supreme judge in Tennessee have been received by the secretary of state from every county as follows: Democrats, 145,158; fusionists, 131,290; democratic majority, 13,869, a gain of 25,835 over the aggregate opposition vote for governor in 1892.

THE Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser has full returns from the state election held August 6. Oates received 109,100 and Kolb 83,394. Oates' majority, 25,706.

GOV. ALTGELD has received a letter from a committee of Pullman citizens asking assistance in feeding 1,600 families unable to get work. The Pullman company was said to be importing men from all over the country and turning many old hands out on the street. The governor left for Chicago and will personally investigate the situation at Pullman.

THE Russian steamer *Uspiekh* founded in the river Volga. There were 100 passengers on board and they were blown into the water by the force of the wind and the captain and five other persons were lost. Vessels near by saved the others.

A WHALEBOAT belonging to the United States steamer *McArthur* capsized at Jo creek, 15 miles north of Gray's harbor, Wash., and five men were missed.

THE other night the passenger train on the Hidalgo railroad collided with a pulque train coming into the City of Mexico. Several persons were killed and a number badly hurt. The watchman failed to signal.

A LONG distance contest between J. Fisher, on a bicycle, and Cody, an American cowboy, on horseback, at Munich, ended in a victory for the bicyclist. The conditions provided that the contestants should ride seven hours a day for three days. Fisher covered 160 miles and Cody 130 miles.

THOMAS HEWITT, an iron molder of Kearney, N. J., made an attempt to kill his wife and four children. He wounded them all, but not fatally, and then sprang from a window and ended his life. He had been suffering for some time past from typhoid malaria.

JOHN ARKINS, since 1880 one of the owners and editors of the Rocky Mountain News at Denver, Col., died recently, aged 52 years.

A. A. ZIMMERMAN, the American wheelman, won the international 5-mile scratch race at Gosforth, England, on the 18th.

JUDGE ALDRICH, of Columbia, S. C., has decided that the dispensary act in its main features is unconstitutional.

As a result of their connection with the recent great strike a large number of railroad men in St. Paul, Minn., are making arrangements to leave the country, claiming they had been placed on the blacklist of all the railroads and can secure no places. Some of them have made preliminary arrangements to go to the Cape of Good Hope and Johannesburg, South Africa, and others are talking of going to Brazil.

THE Sioux City Athletic club received a telegram from Brady, Corbett's manager, saying Corbett accepts the offer of the club of a purse of \$25,000 to fight Peter Jackson at that city. The offer was at once telegraphed to Jackson in New York guaranteeing training expenses and all he asks.

FOUR inmates of the Keokuk, Ia., jail overpowered the jailer on the evening of the 17th and made their escape.

RECENT dispatches announced the death of the king of Siam. The British war ship *Rattler* has been dispatched to Siamese waters to anticipate possible trouble over the succession.

THE Missouri republican state convention at Excelsior Springs nominated Judge William Robinson, of the Twenty-eighth judicial district, for the supreme court; John R. Kirk, of Jackson county, for superintendent of schools, and Joseph Flory, of St. Louis, for railroad commissioner. The platform declares for a system of protective duties and the enactment of laws to prohibit the immigration of anarchists; extends sympathy to Hawaii in attempting to establish a republic; favors the largest possible coinage of silver and against monometallism, either of gold or silver, and condemns the pension policy of the present national administration.

At the Texas democratic state convention held in Dallas on the 16th the Cleveland men won over the silverites by a vote of 451 to 415. Congressman Culberson was nominated for governor.

CESARO SANTO, the assassin of President Carnot of France, was guillotined at Lyons on the 15th. There was no unusual demonstration.

THE woolen manufacturers of Bradford, Leeds and Halifax, where stocks are abnormally low and where business has been stagnant for years, expect a great revival of business as a result of the tariff settlement in the United States.

FIRE in the Busch & Epps Malting Co. plant on the Bloomingdale road, near Chicago, destroyed the company's malt house and 40,000 bushels of malt. The loss was \$100,000; insured.

In Yokohama news has been received of a battle which took place on the 11th inst. between Japanese and Chinese fleets. The Chinese were driven off.

W. L. STIMMALL and Fred C. Fuhrman, of the Rambler Bicycle club, of Buffalo, N. Y., have broken the 200 mile road record. Their time over the course between Buffalo and Erie and return is 15 hours, 50 minutes and 30 seconds. The best time previously made over the same course was 17 hours and 5 minutes, and the record over the Springfield-Boston course was 17 hours and 28 minutes.

LIGHTNING struck a large barn on Lister Weatherspoon's stock farm near Versailles, Ky., the other morning, instantly killing his valuable trotting stallion, Earl Belmont. Mr. Weatherspoon refused \$5,000 for his stallion on three different occasions.

FOUR powder houses 2 miles from Fort Smith, Ark., exploded on the night of the 18th, wrecking property for miles and causing the loss of two lives. The shock was felt 20 miles away.

STEPS have been taken in California to form a wine syndicate to control and regulate the price of vineyard products.

THE Commerce hotel at Holmes island, Pine lake, near La Porte, Ind., was destroyed by fire with all its contents on the 19th. Loss heavy.

A DISPATCH from Tokio says that an imperial decree has been issued authorizing the raising of a Japanese loan of \$50,000,000.

MANY tin plate works in South Wales which have been closed for some time are preparing to resume work, in view of the passage of the tariff bill in Washington.

THE fast Chicago freight on the Sioux City & Pacific road ran into a "wild box car" at the river Sioux. The engine and six cars plunged down an embankment, and Engineer Moorey, Fireman McKinney and Brakeman Turner were badly injured.

THE regatta which began at Chicago on the 17th proved to be the biggest yachting event ever held at that place, the list of entries comprising over forty boats. The racing was over a 16-mile course on Lake Michigan, starting from Lincoln park.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities of the United States for the week ended August 17 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 8.0; outside the increase was 24.7.

EX-GOV. CHARLES ROBINSON died at his home near Lawrence, Kan., on the 17th from paralysis of the bladder. He was the first governor of Kansas.

FAILURES for the week ended August 17 (Dun's report) were 226 in the United States, against 455 last year; in Canada 45, against 27 last year.

A DISPATCH from Shanghai says: The governor of Formosa has published a schedule of rewards for Chinese who capture or destroy Japanese ships or kill or capture Japanese soldiers or sailors. The soldiers or sailors may be taken dead or alive. The governor offers 6,000 taels for the destruction of a big Japanese warship. For the destruction or capture of a small warship he promises 4,000 taels, or about \$1,300. Two hundred taels will be paid for the head of a Japanese officer and 100 taels for the head of a Japanese private.

A DISPATCH from Shanghai said that the Japanese fleet, which had been searching for the Chinese squadron, came in sight of the enemy and bore down upon them. The Chinese admiral, however, declined battle and steamed into a harbor northwest of Che Foo. The Japanese have made no attempt to attack Che Foo, but the vessels of the fleet are cruising off that port. The Japanese troops in Corea have been ordered to occupy all the passes on the China-Corean frontier and prevent at all hazards the entry into Corea of Chinese reinforcements.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE cases against the alleged perpetrators of Adjt.-Gen. Tarsney, of Colorado, have all been dismissed.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN's daughter is engaged to an Austrian prince.

SONS OF VETERANS were in thirteenth annual session at Davenport, Ia., on the 20th.

ELEVEN thousand textile workers have gone out on a strike at New Bedford, Mass.

E. V. DEBS, president of the American Railway union, was before the strike commission at Chicago on the 20th and told the story of the strike. He criticized Gen. Miles for calling on the General Managers' association and said Miles had no more right to do that than the men of the A. R. U. Debs claimed that five days after the strike was declared the union had the railroads beaten, but the injunctions and arrests for contempt of court were what beat the A. R. U.

LIGHTNING struck the house of James Houston at Clayton, Ala., recently while the family were eating breakfast. William, John and Mary, three children, were instantly killed and their mother fatally injured. James Slack, who was in the yard near the house, was severely hurt.

THE industrial building at the asylum for the insane at Toledo, O., caught fire just as about fifty female inmates had begun the weekly washing. There was a scene of confusion for a few moments, but the women were all removed safely. The principal loss was the clothing, sheets, etc., of the institution, inmates and attendants, which were all destroyed.

A SPECIAL jury received by the steamship *China* said that a battle was fought at Longwan, where the Chinese have very strong fortifications. The Japanese killed about 1,000 Chinese. Only seventy Japs were killed. The Chinese were unprepared and were bowing and firing crackers off to a big wooden war joss set up on a cannon ball.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., it is stated, has been defrauded out of \$2,000,000 by city officials during the past eight years.

IN the senate on the 20th the four supplemental tariff bills were all reported from the finance committee and sent to the calendar. A bill was passed for the speedy prosecution of the claim of the United States against the Leland Stanford estate. Less than fifty members were present when the house was called to order. Nothing of interest occurred in the proceedings.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The resignation of President Reinhart, of the Santa Fe road, has been accepted.

Baxter Springs people are making big preparations for the soldiers' reunion that will take place in that city September 3 to 9.

Wyandotte is the most densely populated county in the state. It has 55,722 inhabitants. Grant county brings up the rear with 723.

N. Minks, a farmer in Stafford county, shot and killed his wife the other afternoon and then committed suicide. Jealousy was the cause.

The Wichita national bank has failed. The deposits amounted to about \$260,000 and the capital stock and surplus aggregated \$300,000.

L. E. Wright, an ex-banker, committed suicide at Douglas the other night by hanging himself. He was reported to be quite wealthy.

During a storm near Atchison the other night lightning struck the farm house of Frank Tinley, fatally injuring his son and severely burning his daughter.

Mrs. J. D. Robens, wife of the proprietor of a Fort Scott wholesale china house, was probably fatally burned the other day by her clothing taking fire from a gasoline stove.

Many cows that were turned into a sorghum field near Winfield died in a few hours. The cause of death was attributed to chinch bugs, of which the sorghum was found to be full.

The populist league of Shawnee county passed resolutions declaring their belief that Kolb had been elected governor of Alabama and advising him to hold the fort at all hazards.

S. P. French, a merchant, was stabbed at McLouth a few days ago by Logan Hickerson. The men met at the post office and after exchanging some words in an excited manner Hickerson drew a knife and commenced slashing French. French died in a short time.

Peter Bunyon, of Wilburn Ford county, had in his employ a man named J. H. McElroy. While Mr. Bunyon was absent McElroy made improper proposals to Mrs. Bunyon. She went into a room and locked the door. McElroy broke the door down when the woman shot him dead.

Sidney Goff shot Frank Freidenthaler 4 miles south of Morland, the other afternoon. Freidenthaler died next morning. Goff escaped. Goff was paying attention to Freidenthaler's sister, in opposition to the wishes of her parents and brothers, and when ordered from the house did the shooting.

The report of Warden Chase, of the penitentiary, shows that during the year ended June 30, 1893, the proceeds from prison labor were \$40,056.71; coal sales, \$42,195, which, with other minor receipts, made the total \$90,297.66. During the last fiscal year the receipts were \$88,496.08, of which \$22,688.04 was for convict labor and \$32,532.32 from coal sales.

Arkansas City had a series of mishaps the other day. A Santa Fe brakeman was badly crushed by falling from a freight car; a buggy, containing Mrs. John Sanders, her 4-year-old daughter and babe, was thrown from a bridge into the canal and the babe drowned, and Harry Beckman, a 20-year-old youth, attempted to shoot Ella McKee, a 15-year-old girl, because she refused to marry him.

The statement of the condition of the 131 national banks in the state of Kansas on the 18th of July last, under call of the comptroller of the currency, shows total resources of \$35,131,534; loans and discounts, \$18,711,136; while the statement of May 4 showed \$19,289,293; stocks and securities, \$1,095,123; while for May 4 they were \$1,011,378; individual deposits, \$17,209,543, as against \$17,480,122 May 4; average reserve held, 42.13 per cent., as against 40.10 May 4.

The board of managers of the Dodge City soldiers' home recently made a report to the governor, from which it is learned that the total number of inmates of the home, June 30, was 295, of which there were 74 males, 50 women, 144 children and 20 officers and attendants. The board has reduced the per diem cost of subsistence per capita from 12 1/2 cents in 1893 to 12 1/2 cents in 1894, and the annual cost per capita for subsistence of inmates from \$129 last year to \$101 this year.

It is stated that Dr. B. D. Eastman will make an effort to be reinstated in the position of superintendent of the Topeka insane asylum, from which he was relieved last May by Dr. J. H. McCassey, on appointment of the state board of charities. Dr. Eastman claims that he was not legally removed and will ask that a writ of *habeas corpus* be issued against McCassey. The case is based on Assistant Attorney-General Clark's decision that officers of institutions may hold the full three years for which they were appointed.

The state board of charities recently drew the following amounts from the state treasury for the purpose of paying the July bills of the various institutions under its care: Asylum for insane and imbecile youth at Winfield, \$1,117.71; deaf and dumb asylum at Olathe, \$1,758.77; insane asylum at Osawatimie, \$10,646.39; blind asylum at Kansas City, Kan., \$1,037.20; reform school at Topeka, \$3,403.51; industrial school at Topeka, \$3,403.51; industrial school for girls at Beloit, \$928.71; state soldiers' orphan home, \$1,840.92; Topeka insane asylum, \$10,679.88.

GOV. ROBINSON DEAD.

The War Governor of Kansas Dies at His Home Near Lawrence—Brief Sketch of His Busy Career.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 18.—Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson died at his home, near this city, at 3:10 yesterday morning. His death was caused by paralysis of the bladder, from which he had been suffering for the past ten days. He had long been ill, but death was somewhat unexpected, as he was feeling better last evening. Mr. Robinson's sickness dated back to the time of his superintendency of Haskell institute, six years ago. It began with indigestion and stomach trouble, and

while it was not serious at the time, he had never been as strong since then. He gave up his work as regent of the state university this spring on account of his lack of strength.

Mr. Robinson was conscious to the last and died peacefully without pain. The funeral will be held at the Congregational church in this city on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock.

A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Mr. Goodnow in his introduction to Mr. Robinson's book, "The Kansas Conflict," truly remarks: "Any history of Kansas without Gov. Robinson as a prominent figure would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out."

Mr. Robinson was born at Hardwick, Mass., July 21, 1818—the eighth of a family of ten children. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Twitchell in Keene, N. H., and Dr. Gridley, of Amherst, finally receiving his diploma from a medical college at Pittsfield, Mass., after three years of study and lectures.

At the time of the organization of the New England Aid society he published a series of letters concerning the Kansas country which awakened widespread interest in the unknown land and likewise brought him before the eastern people. The aid society called him to Boston and enlisted him in its cause—the establishing of free soil settlements in Kansas under the conditions which the Kansas-Nebraska bill prescribed. He was given a carte blanche commission to visit the territory and prepare for the first settlement.

Mr. Robinson chose the bottom lands near Lawrence as the most promising and desirable site for the first settlement, and there the party pitched their tents.

No sooner had definite arrangements for the building of a town been made than the great Kansas conflict began.

He was the leader of the free states who boldly rose up after the memorable election of March 30, 1855, and demanded that the results be set aside. He refused to recognize the "bogus laws." A new state constitution was agitated. Mr. Robinson was one of the most vigorous agitators.

Mr. Robinson was a delegate to the Topeka convention and when the movement had carried and the territory been given a new charter he was named the first governor.

In May, 1856, occurred the plundering of Lawrence by the pro-slaveryites, and a United States deputy marshal, who entered the place on the pretense of serving writs, Gov. Robinson's home was destroyed and he was arrested charged with high treason in having defended Lawrence from the invaders during the Wakarusa war. For several months he lay in prison. The attack on Lawrence was the supreme effort of the pro-slaveryites, and its failure made sure and permanent the victory of the free state element.

Mr. Robinson was the first commander-in-chief of the free state militia, which organization he held with skill and wisdom. When the Wyandotte constitution was adopted, under the forced recognition of congress, he was chosen the first governor of the free state of Kansas, and in that position organized under the laws the military forces upon a war basis, for the final struggle in which Kansas troops won fresh laurels.

Mr. Robinson held office as governor for two years and then retired to his farm until 1872, when he was elected to the state house of representatives and in 1875 was sent to the senate for one term and re-elected. He headed the greenback ticket in Kansas in 1882 and in 1887 was appointed superintendent of Haskell institute at Lawrence, for which institution he did much. After having placed the school on a good basis he resigned.

IRRIGATION IN KANSAS.

Surveys Begin for a Plant Near Enterprise, Kan., Aug. 18.—Work was a few days ago begun on the largest irrigation plant in central Kansas. Hon. C. B. Hoffman, of Topolobampo fame, recently purchased 200 acres of fine bottom land adjoining the city and in the vicinity of the Smoky Hill valley, and will place the entire tract under irrigation. Engineers have already located the storage reservoirs, and are now running the lines for ditches and mains. The land will be divided in ten-acre fields and leased for a period of five years to heads of families. Small fruit and vegetables will be grown exclusively.

Suit Against Baxter Springs.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 18.—In the United States district court here yesterday the New England Loan & Trust Co. filed suit against the city of Baxter Springs, Kan., on a claim of \$150,000 worth of old Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf railway bonds. These bonds were issued by the city of Baxter Springs in 1870 and registered in the office of the state auditor in 1872. They ran twenty years and fell due in 1890 and payment was then refused. The petition filed in the United States district court asks for the principal with interest from date of registry in 1872.

THE RECORD.

The Democratic Party Fulfilling Its Pledges to the People—Great Reduction in Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In a statement prepared by Congressman Dockery, of the appropriations committee, it is shown that the public expenditures have been decreased more than \$50,000,000, and that the total expenses for the two years will be below \$1,000,000,000 instead of above, as was the case in the Reed congress and the Fifty-second.

In the statement which Representative Dockery has prepared the revenue to be derived under the new tariff bill, including the postal receipts, is estimated at \$428,427,748, and the appropriations for the session, \$400,698,269. From the appropriations must come a sinking fund deduction of \$43,000,000, leaving the liabilities for the current year, \$442,698,269, and an estimated surplus at the end of the year of \$19,729,340. It must be remembered that of the \$490,000,000 which has been appropriated more than \$65,000,000 was by the Reed congress. In the Reed congress the appropriations were \$55,000,000 more than \$1,000,000,000, and in the Fifty-second congress \$20,000,000 more than \$1,000,000,000. The appropriations by this congress will be \$25,000,000 less than \$1,000,000,000. The appropriations this session, \$50,000,000 less than the last session of the Reed congress, \$17,000,000 less than the first session of last congress and \$29,000,000 less than the last session of the last congress.

Under the new tariff bill just passed 100 items have been taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list. Among these are lumber, wool, salt, binding twine, grain, bags, copper, plows, reapers and all agricultural implements. In seven classes goods have been reduced from 75 to 100 per cent. below the McKinley law. In 112 classes the reductions have been from 50 to 75 per cent. below the McKinley law; in 270 classes from 25 to 50 per cent. below the existing law. Eighty-two classes remain unchanged and fifty-three classes have been increased, among which are many articles of luxury.

Chairman Sayers, of the house committee on appropriations, has completed an official statement of the amount appropriated by the session of congress just closing as compared with past sessions. The statement represents the views of the democratic majority in the committee and in the house on the economy of government expenses. Mr. Sayers' statement reads as follows:

The appropriations made during the extraordinary session and the first regular session of the present congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of \$28,839,889 under the appropriations made at the last session of the last congress, and deducting the amount of the river and harbor bill, \$11,373,180, which should be done for the purpose of comparison, inasmuch as no river and harbor bill was passed by the last congress at its last session, the reduction is \$40,213,069.

As compared with the laws passed at the last session of the last congress, the following reductions are shown:

Agricultural bill, \$101,476; army bill, \$632,755; legislative, etc., bill, which carries, in the main, the great salary list of the government, \$557,597; military academy bill, \$25,000; pension bill, \$14,949,780; sundry civil bill, \$7,505,535; on account of deficiencies, \$10,456,440; on account of permanent appropriations, including \$11,000,000 for sugar bounty, \$2,000,000 abolished, and \$50,000 expenses under election laws, that are repealed, \$14,303,393; total, \$48,624,110.

The bills showing increase over the last session are as follows: District of Columbia bill, \$6,473; District of Columbia bill, \$131,309; fortifications bill, \$129,949; Indian bill, \$1,475,408; naval bill, same, \$3,223,035; post office bill, \$3,232,285; river and harbor bill, total, \$11,473,180; military academy, \$29,500; total increase, \$19,788,232.

The secretary of the treasury, in submitting the annual estimates to congress in December last, stated he had included therein no amount for the payment of the bounty on sugar, but that if the law authorizing its payment should not be repealed it would be necessary to add to the estimates for 1885, for permanent appropriations, the sum of \$1,200,000. In a July last the commissioner of internal revenue estimated the sum required to pay this bounty, if not repealed, would be \$15,200,000 for the fiscal year 1895 and \$17,500,000 for the fiscal year 1896. The expenditures made for bounty on sugar have been as follows: Fiscal year 1892, \$7,560,025; fiscal year 1893, \$9,500,332; fiscal year 1894, \$13,073,879.

The post office bill makes the usual increase for the growth of the country and its commercial interests, the number of post offices having increased during the period between June 30, 1890, and June 30, 1894, by 7,404; the number of post routes by 4,514; the miles of annual travel in transporting the mails by 74,615,373; the length of post routes by 26,737 miles; the annual revenues from the service by \$15,098,158, and the total annual expenditures by \$17,925,502.

The sundry civil bill carries \$8,400,000 toward payments under contracts for river and harbor works authorized under laws passed during the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses.

For river and harbor works there was appropriated this session, including the amount carried by the river and harbor bill, \$11,473,180, and \$8,400,000 for contracts in the sundry civil bill, the total sum of \$19,873,180.

During the first session of the last congress there was appropriated by the river and harbor bill \$2,005,038 more than was appropriated at this session. At the present session there has been appropriated the sum of \$1,200,000 toward meeting the river and harbor contracts authorized by the Fifty-first congress, and \$7,100,000 toward such contract authorized by the Fifty-second congress, leaving \$5,487,500 of the former and \$14,292,500 of the latter, or \$19,780,000 of the river and harbor contracts yet to be appropriated for.

To finally equip and complete and arm the fifty new vessels of the United States navy authorized, it is estimated there will yet have to be appropriated the further sum of \$23,080,974, making a total cost of \$112,062,163.

During the present session of congress the salaried list of the government has been reduced by more than 600 in number and over \$700,000 in annual cost, and more salaries have been reduced than increased. Mr. Sayers attaches elaborate tables to the statement, which give in great detail the points he has summarized herein.

Rich Indianapolis Land Claimed.

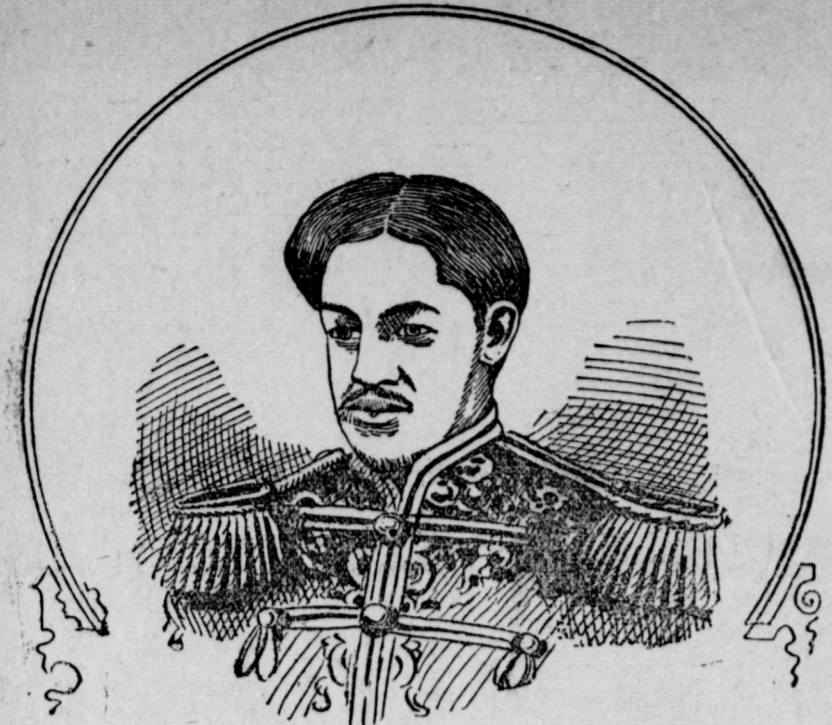
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 18.—A number of Pittsburghers are about to lay claim to ten acres of land in Indianapolis on which stands Indiana's capitol building, the post office, courthouse, large business blocks and several fashionable club houses. They hold that the land was pre-empted in 1830 by Richard Bishop, but was allowed to slip from him through neglect. It is said to be worth \$2,000,000 and the heirs think they can convince the occupants that it will be wise to compromise, rather than go to law.

Down an Embankment.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Aug. 18.—The fast Chicago freight on the Sioux City & Pacific road ran into a "wild box car" at the river Sioux yesterday. The engine and six cars plunged down an embankment, and Engineer Moorey and Fireman McKinney and Brakeman Turner were badly injured.



EX-GOV. ROBINSON.



THE MIKADO OF JAPAN.

The most enlightened and progressive of Asiatic monarchs. A few years ago he gave Japan a representative form of government and concluded treaties with the civilized nations of the world...

THE COMFORTS OF HOME.

Why Mr. Plumbottle Doesn't Like Summer Outings.

In a Moment of Triumph He Tells Alex Sweet About Some of the Things That Are Usually Caught at Fashionable Resorts.

[Special New York Letter.]

The number of New Yorkers who have visited health and pleasure resorts this summer has been smaller than for many years past, notwithstanding that the heat in giddy Gotham has been intensely hot, meteorologically speaking...

Among those who have discovered that New York is a splendid summer resort is the Plumbottle family, of Har-



A STREET CAR CONVERSATION.

lem, where I, also, reside. The first member of the family to arrive at this sensible conclusion was old Pulsifer Plumbottle himself. He, however, had some difficulty in persuading Mrs. Pulsifer, her three daughters, and that gilded youth, Oscar Plumbottle, to share his views on this subject.

This is the first year since they were married that the Plumbottle family has skipped its regular outing. During one year of unusual financial prosperity the family, after having summered in the White mountains, wintered in Florida, where the entire family came very near being carried off by yellow fever, and their pet dog actually was carried off by an alligator.

The elder Plumbottle is averse to the annual outing. He has protested time and again against the extravagance and dissipation of fashionable summer resorts, but this is the first year, thanks to the financial crisis, and the spirit of insubordination that is in the air that he has been able to carry his point.

I met him a few days ago on a cable car, and we rode together down to the city hall, a distance of seven miles. During the trip he told me all about his great victory over the allied members of his family.

On taking a seat beside him I expressed my surprise that he was still in the city.

"It is a little unusual," he replied, "and the old lady and the girls made a kick about it, but I made 'em realize that I was the pantata of the family," using a word that is very common in New York since it was coined by the Essex investigating committee. It means "the boss."

"How about your son Oscar?" I asked.

"He ewyed," chuckled the old man, imitating Oscar's dude dialect. "He said that to stay in Harlem during the summer was 'in dooced bad fawn, doncher know,' but he is here all the 'ans, and once more the bad old man indulged in heartless merriment.

"And this is the first year you have summered in New York?"

"The very first. We have been to the Catskills, and contracted a new kind of malaria that baffled the medical science for several months after our return. The well water at the hotel was stiff with typhoid germs and other bacilli."

"How about the Adirondacks?"

"We've been there too—splendid place to get chronic inflammatory

rheumatism. Besides, it was there that a bear walked off with another one of my pet dogs."

"Nothing of that kind could happen at Saratoga," I ventured to suggest.

"That's so, but that's the place where I was steered into a bawdy game, and it cost me \$400 to get out."

"I have always heard that it was a favorite resort with society people."

"So it is. It was at Saratoga that poor Oscar came very near being picked up by a designing society widow, with her face kalsomined, and six children, by her first husband in the background. Such creatures are thicker there than red ants at a picnic."

"How about Long Branch?"

"Great place to spend money. You can't steal a side glance at the porter without paying a dollar, and when you stomp your toe it's a dollar and a half. If you want a cigar you have to pay forty cents for it, and they charge you ten cents more for a match. If that man who was going down to Jericho had been going to Long Branch, he might have congratulated himself on falling among thieves before he got there. They didn't understand the business compared with the Long Branch landlords."

"It is very convenient to New York," I remarked, apologetically.

"I suppose so, looking at it from a geographical standpoint, but it is not very convenient to get money enough to stay there any length of time."

"Is it really so very expensive?"

"I should say so. It is much easier to get your name in the papers among the distinguished arrivals than it is to raise the money to get back home with."

"Why not try some western resort, Mr. Plumbottle?"

"We did saturate our systems with stagnant pond water, flavored with carbonic acid gas, at Waukesha for one entire season, but I didn't relish it enough to justify being mixed up in a railroad wreck by going there this year."

"There are some very nice places on the New England coast."

"I've been to Bar Harbor, where it is a darned sight easier to find the harbor than it is to discover the bar. No Bar Harbor for Plumbottle."

"There are some nice quiet nooks up the Hudson."

"Yes, they have unrivaled facilities for getting your face swelled out of shape with poison ivy. That's where you sleep on mattresses that are hard enough to be used for a meat block, and the spring chickens are just about as springy as an India rubber teething ring. They send their fresh butter to New York and give the city boarders the stuff that's made in an iron pot under a fire. I am getting to be too old to stand the wear and tear of a summer campaign. I don't want to crawl into a silent tomb until I have to."

"But, my dear sir, you should have some consideration for your family."

"In regard to Oscar, when he asked me if he couldn't go to a watering place, I gave him permission to go to the nearest horse trough."

"But the girls, Mr. Plumbottle—don't they need variety?"

"Variety means change, and I haven't got any change to spare. Besides, what's the use? They don't get married, anyhow. There is no end of riding and boat-riding, and spooning behind opaque sunshades, but there are no permanent engagements. The simple truth is, Alex, the men at the summer resorts have been hunted until they are shy. It happens so seldom that one of them is trapped that it ought to be published under the head of 'casualties.'"

"Then you are not going away at all this summer?"

"No, I shall stay right here in Harlem, where we have good beds, good water and plenty of good stuff to eat, but I am not going to lead a life of idleness. I shall keep myself busy at home, figuring out how much my friends at the seaside are indebted to me. However, toward the close of the season, I may take the family to Coney Island, where we can get a cool glass of beer with hydrophobia on top, and some salt pretzels at reasonable figures. Well, I must get off, here, and giving me a wink of intense meaning, the wicked old man stepped off the car."

ALEX E. SWEET.

It Didn't Work.

"John," said the poet's wife, "another of your poems has appeared."

"Well?" he replied.

"O, nothing; only I was thinking how well 'sonnet' rhymes with 'new bonnet.'"

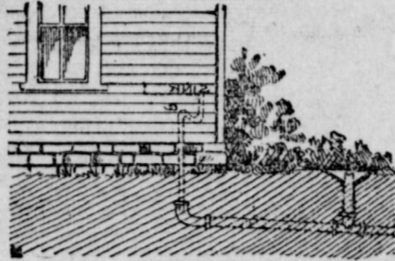
"Yes, that's so; and so does 'stanza' rhyme with 'bonanza,' but it isn't one by a whole lot.—Indianapolis Journal

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

SINK AND SLOP DRAIN.

No Country House Should Be Without This Simple Arrangement.

How to dispose of the sink and slop water in a safe and expeditious manner is what greatly perplexes many residents in the country. In cities where there is the benefit of water works and sewers, this is an easy matter. A simple plan whereby this may be accomplished is shown in the illustration herewith. The dotted lines indicate the location of the sink. The common outlet pipe passes downward in the usual manner, but immediately underneath the sink or under the floor, as most convenient, a foul air trap is made by simply bending the lead pipe in the form shown at



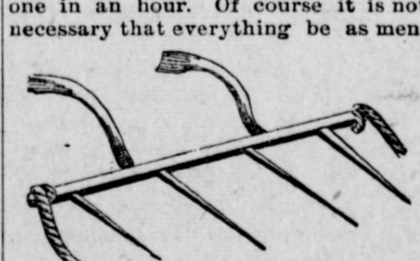
SAFE METHOD OF DISPOSING OF SLOPS.

It should extend upward at the bend a little more than the diameter of the pipe, so that the pipe at the lowest point of the bend will always remain full of water. This, of course, prevents the sewer gas from escaping into the room. Every time the sink is used the water remaining in the pipe is forced out by the weight of the new addition. This is one of the most simple lessons in hydraulics, and of great value when rightly put in practice. It is well also to flush the sink pipe occasionally with strong washing soda, letting it stand in the trap all night. The refuse water from the weekly wash, mopping or scrubbing, may be emptied into the funnel at m, and be carried off by the drain. This funnel is of wood one foot square at the top, tapering to the diameter of pipe. The drain pipe should be at least four inches in diameter and placed below frost, and discharged five or six rods from the dwelling, so that the water will spread over a large area and quickly evaporate. The sink outlet pipe should be one inch in diameter, either of lead or iron. The funnel also acts as a ventilator for the drain, and should not be located nearer than fifteen feet from the building. Cast iron pipe is best for the drain, as sewer pipe or wood, unless the joints are cemented, is liable to leak, which will prove dangerous to the well and cellar.—American Agriculturist.

DEVISE FOR HAY ROPING.

A Person Handy with Tools Can Make One in an Hour.

The accompanying figure shows an inexpensive yet very efficient tool to be used in roping. The beam is of ironwood, 8 feet long, and 4 1/2 inches in diameter. The teeth and handles are of white ash, 3 feet long. The holes are 1 1/2 inches in diameter and bored clear through. Holes for the ropes, 6 inches from the end and the hole for the end tooth 15 inches from end of beam. The remaining holes for the teeth, 22 inches from center to center. Each handle is 2 1/2 feet from the end of beam and set somewhat leaning backward. The ropes are each about 14 feet long and are passed through the hole and a knot tied in the end. It is best to give them a turn around the end of the beam so that they will draw up from the back side. This keeps the point of the teeth on the ground. A person that can handle tools can make one in an hour. Of course it is not necessary that everything be as mentioned here, but this we know to work well.



toned here, but this we know to work well.

Where hay or straw is to be moved on the ground this device has many advantages over the old way of roping. Only 30 feet of rope is required. It will rope cleaner, it is easier to manage, will carry a load much farther over a rough surface, will dump without unhooking, and will carry about one-fourth of a wagon load. Last fall we wished to move straw from a stack across one barn floor onto another several rods away. We found it would carry up onto the barn floor and off from it without any difficulty.—E. E. Bogue, in Ohio Farmer.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

To PROMOTE early maturity with any class of stock, good feeding must be practiced from the start to the finish. UNDER present conditions, when prices are low, it is only a good animal that will pay the cost of production and give a fair profit.

ONE advantage in using good machinery on the farm is that, as a rule, it aids materially to lessen the cost of production.

VEGETATION ceases when the winter appears, but live stock increases in weight during all seasons. For that reason live stock should be a specialty on all farms.

DO NOT overlook ensilage. One acre of ensilage will enable the dairyman to winter more cows than two acres of any other food on the farm in proportion to cost of production.

DO NOT neglect the chores, even if other work seems to demand your whole attention. Study to save both step and time in doing the chores and do them in the same order every day.

WITH the passing of the street-car horse, the demand for the medium and lower grades of hay has pretty well come to an end. It is now necessary to pay heed rather to the quality of the hay than to the amount gathered.

PIGEONS FOR PROFIT.

Experience of a Man Who Has Made the Business a Success.

My management to get the most profit at the least outlay has been as follows: I aim to have only mated pairs and never to break them up. There should only be as many pairs as can have two nesting places each, safe from disturbance by the others. Those that have chosen nests and have used them for breeding will generally defend and hold them for life. They often have eggs in one nest while feeding squabs in the other. Young pigeons can be sold as squabs as long as any yellow down shows on the head, but the best time to kill them is when they are feathered out, and just before they are ready to leave the nest. If too young, they are soft; if they fly any, they get thin. They should be collected every week, or two weeks at least. If eggs are broken in the spring, all may be brought to lay at about the same time, and squabs will be nearly the same in age.

If it is desirable to increase the number of old birds, the late reared ones, if allowed to remain, cause less disturbance, as they are not likely to mate before spring. Early reared birds may be more hardy, but they soon mate and fight for nests at a time when there is the most breeding; several may demoralize the whole loft and cause much loss of eggs and young. They are also more apt to seek a home elsewhere. If near stores and mills where much grain is spilled, but little feed will be needed, but feed given them makes them attached to their home, and is as well invested as when fed to chickens for market. Taxidermists use many white pigeons, but of late pay so little for them that it is more profitable to sell them as squabs.

Dry pigeon manure may be sold at tanneries for sixty to seventy-five cents per bushel, delivered, if free from straw and grit. The loft need not be cleaned of this but once in several years. The time to cleanse it is in winter, when the birds have ceased to breed.

Keep your loft clear of all but mated birds, have double compartments well secluded for each pair of nests, and market all the squabs before they fly.—Samuel Cushman, in Farm and Home.

WATER-CAN FOR CHICKS.

How to Make Excellent Use of Three-Pound Lard Pails.

A water-can for little chicks, which is easily made and very handy, is the design of Mr. M. H. Douglas, Wisconsin. Take a three-pound lard-pail and solder the cover on air tight. Then punch six or more holes as near the bottom of the pail as possible (see Fig. 1), and take the cover of a five-pound

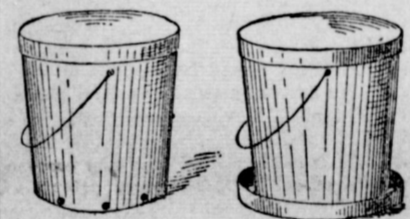


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

pail and set the three-pound pail in the center, soldering the two together in two or three places, so as to leave a space of three-quarters of an inch all around the bottom of the pail for water (see Fig. 2). The water will come to about three-fourths of the distance to the top of the rim, but will not run over. It can be filled by putting it in a pail of water, upside down. The chicks can drink, but cannot get wet. The same may be made of a tomato can and a small, deep tin plate, or even with a tin cup and plate. The whole thing need not cost more than five or ten cents, according to its size, and if it is too light, it may be held in place by using a piece of brick on the top of the can. Fig. 1 shows a three-pound lard pail with the holes cut near the bottom. Fig. 2 shows the top of a five-pound pail soldered to the bottom of a three-pound pail—the arrangement ready for use.—Farm and Fireside.

The Poultry and Egg Industry.

The census report for 1890 shows the value of eggs produced annually to be over \$100,000,000, while the value of poultry (chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese) amount to about the same. Or, to make it plain, the total annual production of poultry and eggs amounts to \$200,000,000. At the present prices of wheat, the poultry and eggs are the more valuable, and the market is here at home. It is safe to say that the report does not include all, as a large number of persons were not visited during the enumeration of poultry and eggs, but the figures are sufficient to enable those interested to arrive at a partial knowledge of the poultry and egg production. In a single decade the poultry and eggs of the United States amount to enough to pay off our national debt, and the money invested in that direction finds its way into all other business channels.

Where Alsike Clover Is Best.

For those who wish to keep land in clover only a single year the alsike variety is probably best. It bears its seed in the first crop of the second year's growth. When that is cut the plant dies. But alsike hay is sweeter than hay from the first crop of common red clover. It does not have long tap roots reaching into the subsoil as red clover does, but instead a network of roots that run through the soil nearer the surface. It is probably the greater amount of warmth that alsike clover roots get early in the season that makes its hay better than that of red clover. When the soil warms deeper later in the season the red clover hay becomes more nutritious.

CARROTS yield about fifteen tons per acre in Scotland, and sold for fifteen dollars a ton in Glasgow last winter. They exceed the price of potatoes, although potatoes have more nutritive matter in them.

PROTECTION AXIOMS.

Cheapness a Curse—Foreign Trade a Mistake—Wool Article in American Economist Dissected.

A good example of protectionist logic and belief is supplied by the American Economist of July 27th, in a two and a half page article entitled "Cheap Sheep Raising."

The object of the writer is to explain why it is that wool is produced more cheaply in Australia than in this country. He takes it for granted that if, because of natural and artificial advantages, wool can be produced cheaper there than here, it becomes the duty of all sensible Americans to shut themselves off, by a high tariff, from the cheap wool in order to force themselves to clothe themselves in the dear wool grown in this country.

The axioms on which the argument rests are: 1. Cheapness is a curse. 2. Nothing should be purchased from abroad, no matter at what little cost, which we can produce, no matter at how great a cost. From these axioms it follows that all commerce and trade across the boundary lines between countries is a mistake, because we never purchase foreign articles except when they are cheaper than those produced at home, and because we can, by hot-houses or other artificial means, produce any article at home. But few protectionists are consistent enough to follow their logic to this conclusion, although some of their apostles condemn all international trade and one has gone so far as to wish that oceans were walls of fire.

There can be no doubt about the conclusion. If cheapness, in itself, is a curse and protective duties, as originally conceived, are blessings then it must follow that foreign trade is harmful. If it be bad policy for us to purchase wool in Australia, where it can be grown at say 10 per cent. less cost than here, then it is also bad policy to purchase tea in China or coffee in Java, where they can be produced for say 90 per cent. less than here. In either case the theory and the argument are the same; they differ only in degree. The free traders say all trade is beneficial to both parties and both countries participating in it. The protectionist, if he be consistent, laments the fact that there are ocean freight steamers.

That there may be no misrepresentation, we quote some of the statements from this article in the American Economist:

"The chief characteristic of sheep raising in Australia is its cheapness. Cheap land, cheap labor and cheap methods can be found in every branch of the Antipodean wool production. The shepherd is a cheap man; the shepherd is a cheap man. One such man would care for as many as 5,000 or 10,000 sheep in a single field. His pay is five dollars per week and 'rations,' which consist of a small quantity of flour, sugar, tea and meat.

"His duties, though tedious, perhaps, are not onerous. No food has to be provided for the Australian sheep. They feed themselves on the native grasses. Another element of cheapness consists in the land itself, which is valued at only \$5 per acre if it will not carry one sheep; at \$10, if carrying one sheep; at \$15, if carrying one and a half sheep, and \$20 per acre if the land carries two or more sheep. In one of the large Australian colonies there are 5,300,000 acres of land, held by over 140 persons, or 36,300 acres to each person. The cheap land is not taxed at all until its value reaches \$12,500, when it is subject to a tax of one and a quarter per cent. above that amount. But the end is not yet. There is more cheapness. The sheep are shorn by machinery. The time occupied in clipping a sheep varies from five to nine minutes. The machine-shorn sheep yield now over six ounces more wool than the hand-shorn sheep. One kind of machine is used in as many as 450 different sheds and has been used upon upward of 70,000,000 sheep. Six ounces of wool from each one of these sheep means almost 10,000 bales more wool caused by the use of this one machine. The climate of Australia certainly favors the sheep industry, because the sheep remain out of doors without any covering year in and year out, thus constituting another element of cheapness. Can the American wool grower compete with such wool raised at such little cost? The only element lacking to successful competition on the part of the American sheep farmer is the American aversion to cheapness, except on the part of the democratic free traders, who would cheapen everything that we produce by cheapening the value of the labor that produces it!"

The article, however, is not entirely consistent with itself. A close examination of the statements reveals the fact that Australian is cheaper than American wool, not so much because wages are lower there (which is doubtful) nor because the climate is more favorable (which is also doubtful as compared with that of Texas and California), but because the wool growers are more enterprising and have adopted more scientific means and methods. The writer tells us that "the great curse of the country is drought, which has caused the loss of tens of thousands of sheep and cattle in a single season." To overcome this drawback dams used to be built to store water; but since 1886 artesian wells have been drilled at great cost. "On one sheep station alone, Thuralgoona, as much as \$150,000 was spent in sinking three wells. One of these wells yields 3,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours; another one yields 3,500,000 gallons." This station "covers an area of 2,100 miles." "Let any person pause and think what this means," says the writer sorrowfully. "It means that an abundance of water that can be turned from these and from other wells upon the land, rendering the grass more nutritious and more abundant. It means that where land has been carrying one sheep to every two acres there is a possibility of its carrying two sheep to every one acre, and of increasing the wool product four-fold."

Then he explains how cheap it is to haul wool to market without railroads. An illustration shows two men and fourteen bullocks taking a two-wheeled

cart or wagon filled with the bales of wool from Gordon Downs to the seaport of Rockhampton, a distance of 200 miles. The writer designates this illustration as "cheap hauling of wool to market." Our wool growers are at liberty to return to this antiquated way of marketing wools if they think it is cheaper. They can scarcely compete with railroads, which carry their wools 1,000 miles for 1 or 2 cents per pound.

Another large illustration is entitled "cheap shearing by machinery." Six men are seen at work in a large building provided with modern machinery for shearing sheep. The writer says: "It is not necessary to go into details descriptive of the different machines; they are merely shown to illustrate the cheap methods with which the American sheep owners who have very small flocks and cannot afford to erect expensive machines are unable to compete."

As often happens, protection is here used to excuse the slovenly methods and natural disadvantages of our own producers. If we are unable to compete because we have not the latest improvements, we need protection from those who are now enterprising and scientific in their methods.

It is also probable that we can find sheep in the United States grazing on land that has cost less than \$20, yes, less than \$5 per acre. Perhaps we might even find shepherds receiving less than \$5 per week and rations with a "present of a pound of tobacco for every wild dog or 'dingo' that he may kill." Certainly some of our wool producers would not speak of a "cheap water supply" from wells costing \$50,000 each.

The readers of the Economist are used to such "rot" and will probably see no inconsistencies in this article. Credulity is their strong point. It is not strange that there is in this country but one "professor" of political economy who even pretends to believe in protection. He teaches in a private college. But even this "professor" (without a degree) says that protection has nothing to do with wages.

THE FREE ZONE.

It Is Regarded as a Terror of Local Merchants on the American Side.

The Washington correspondent of a McKinley organ speaks of the "free zone" in Mexico as "the terror of local merchants on this side of the border." That is to say, the terror of American merchants in towns along the Rio Grande. Why their terror? It is easily explained.

The free zone is a strip twelve miles wide on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Into that strip goods may be imported upon payment of only one-tenth of the full Mexican duties. As a consequence Americans can cross the river and buy goods which have paid only light duties and thus save a good deal of money if they can get home with the goods without being stopped by American custom house officers. It is because the temptation to buy goods on the Mexican side and smuggle them across is very strong that the free zone is a terror to American merchants.

But why should there be any temptation at all to smuggle the goods. The great professors of protectionist political economy, including William McKinley and Benjamin Harrison, teach that it is the foreigner who pays the duty and not the American consumer. It follows, of course, that the American consumer can gain nothing by passing by the door of the American merchant on the Rio Grande and buying from the Mexican Merchant in the free zone. This must be so if the doctrine of the republican professors is true.

But as a matter of fact Americans do buy from Mexican merchants and take the risk of getting caught and punished for smuggling. This is not a theory of the college professors and closet students whom our eminently practical republican brethren hold in contempt. It is a hard fact—the very sort of thing to which the protection economist is forever appealing. And this fact proves conclusively that the republican doctrine (not theory, of course, for your republican despises theory) that the foreigner pays the tax is utterly false. It proves conclusively that the American consumer pays the American tariff tax. He would not take the trouble and run the risk of smuggling were it otherwise.

This standing demonstration that their tariff doctrine is false and that the enormous McKinley taxes are piled on to the prices of domestic as well as foreign goods is extremely offensive to the republican brethren. Therefore they have been untiring in their efforts to induce Mexico to abolish the free zone. Thus far the Mexican government has not shown itself disposed to abolish this standing exposure of one of the staple falsehoods of the tariff robbers.—Chicago Herald.

The Clayton Platform.

"The republican party," says the Arkansas republican platform, "by its policy of protection to American industries, has enabled the laboring man to demand and receive living wages for his labor."

Then why this unreasonable spread of strikes and boycotts? The republican policy of protection to American industries is still preserved in the McKinley law, not one paragraph or section of which has yet been changed by the democratic congress. If labor is demanding and receiving living wages, what reason can it give for its discontent?

The republicans of Arkansas—as, indeed, of every other state in the union—should recognize the truth of history before they are again compelled by the people to acknowledge it. Thirty years of radical tariff legislation have implanted in the law special privileges to great combinations of wealth, by which certain large industries are enabled to influence the entire industrial market and declare big dividends on the basis of a limited output.

If the republicans of Arkansas are proud of this condition of things they are curiously constructed for patriots and hopefully inoculated with Powell Claytonism.—St. Louis Republic.

For Governor, DAVID OVERMYER, of Shawnee county.

Lieutenant Governor, SIDNEY G. COOKE, of Dickinson county.

Associate Justice, J. D. MCLEVERTY, of Bourbon county.

Secretary of State, E. J. HERNING, of Sumner county.

Attorney General, JAMES M'KINSTREY, of Reno county.

Auditor, W. E. BANKS, of Russell county.

Treasurer, BARNEY LANTRY, of Chase county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, MILES H. WYCKOFF, of Atchison county.

Congressman at Large, JOSEPH G. LOWE, of Washington county.

For Congressman, 4th District, T. J. O'NEILL, of Osage county.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Kansas, in convention assembled, declares its abiding faith in the eternal principles of Democracy, among which are:

Strict construction of public powers, to the end that the government may not be subverted and liberty menaced by constant assumption of unauthorized powers by public functionaries.

Local self government, the largest personal liberty consistent with the protection of rights, unyielding fidelity to all forms of centralization, constant distrust of power, rigid economy in public affairs.

We endorse the sane and patriotic action of President Cleveland, and the efforts of all true Democrats in executive and legislative stations in all that they have done to carry out the principles of the last Chicago platform.

The administration assumed control of the government at a time when Republican extravagance, profligacy and dishonesty had left the public treasury exposed to bankruptcy, beset with trials and perplexities, rarely experienced by any other administration.

The results of the wasteful extravagance and infamous legislation of the Republican party, but it has met every responsibility, and every peril and risen equal to every emergency.

We endorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles as announced by the Democratic national convention on the 22nd of June, 1892, at Chicago, especially the provisions of the platform which declare that "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few."

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional right to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered, and we demand such speedy legislation along the lines of tariff reduction as expressed in the Wilson bill and the last national Democratic platform as will lift the load now burthening the industries of the land, lend new life to business, and open new avenues to labor.

Believing that wealth should bear a fair share of the public tax, we favor an income tax as opposed to the indirect burdens of tariff taxation, and hail with delight the action of a Democratic Congress in imposing that feature as a part of our system of taxation.

We again declare in favor of a bimetallic currency and the free coinage of both gold and silver upon equal terms at a fair rate and without discrimination, to the end that the growth of the currency may keep pace with the growth of business, and that the debtor may not be met with constantly reducing values for the products of his industry, however, a ratio of 16 to 1, and that all currency be kept at a parity, and of equal value.

We favor a sufficient appropriation by Congress to thoroughly test the question of irrigation in western territory.

We recommend the establishment by our government of a non-partisan national commission on immigration, to examine into the causes and effects of foreign immigration, and to devise some efficient means of securing to American wage earners some of the protection that in years past has been so lavishly bestowed by the Republican party upon party beneficiaries.

Recognizing that a fundamental principle of our government is religious liberty, we denounce any party or association which attempts to make religious convictions a test of qualification for office. Total separation of church and state must ever be maintained.

Recognizing, as we do, the legal rights of capital and labor of corporations and individuals, we approve of such legislation—national and state—as will preserve the just rights of capital and labor, and compensation for labor both must be in harmony and each must respect the rights of the other and the law must protect them both.

We affirm the natural and legal right of all wage earners to organize themselves peacefully together for the protection of their rights and the advancement of their special vocations, and condemn as autocratic, tyrannical and vicious the spirit that would deny that right.

We congratulate the Democrats of Kansas upon the election of Hon. John Martin to the Senate of the United States, commending his fidelity to the interests of the people and his course in the United States Senate.

The Democratic party in the future as in the past, favors liberal pensions to all loyal and deserving ex-soldiers, in recognition for their loyalty and devotion to their country, and the present commissioner of pensions is entitled to the thanks of all deserving soldiers for his efforts to make a deserved pension a badge of honor.

We favor the improvement of public roads, and the passage of reasonable laws necessary to accomplish such result.

We demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of bonds for any purpose other than public buildings and free bridges upon public roads.

Owing to the vastly changed condition of our people since the adoption of our State constitution, we are in favor of a constitutional convention, to the end that many evils may be abolished and many wants provided for. Pending the meeting of a constitutional convention and considering the fact that the shameful delay in the administration of public justice in the supreme judicial tribunal of the state by reason of the tremendous accumulation of business therein is a denial of justice, we are in favor of just legislative action in the way of assistance to the Supreme Court as will guarantee to litigants a speedy decision in their cases.

The Democracy of Kansas again demand a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the vote of the electors of the commonwealth, believing that experience from year to year since its adoption has demonstrated that it was the work of folly and fanaticism, that it has not in the slightest degree lessened the evils of intemperance and has been the fruitful parent of fraud, bribery, perjury and official corruption, and in lieu thereof we favor a system of high license and local option and demand the repeal of the iniquitous laws passed for the purpose of carrying into practical effect the purpose and intent of said amendment.

We oppose woman suffrage as tending to destroy the home and the family, the true basis of political safety, and express the hope that the helpmeet and guardian of the family sanctuary may not be dragged from the most purest of self-imposed seclusion to be thrown unwillingly into the unfeminine places of political strife.

The disgraceful board proceedings of the last election, worthy of the palmy days of corruptness and corruption, resulting in the unlawful larceny of the lower House of the Legislature, as also the subsequent disgraceful proceedings of the Populist and Republican parties deserve the patriotic attention and condemnation of the people.

While the Republicans and Populists are swapping voters and charging each other with all manner of corruption the Democrats should stick together and elect their ticket. It can be done.—Dickinson County News.

Barney Lantry, the next Kansas State Treasurer, since making a partial tour of the State, announces his belief that the whole Democratic ticket will be elected. He declares the race is between Democrats and Republicans.—Salina Herald.

When the women of the Sunflower State shall have been allowed to vote at all elections held within our borders, will the girls become altar boys, and our boys become vestal virgins? If not, will it not be unequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been attained?

The Democratic party was indeed unfortunate in assuming control of this government just at the moment the Republican party had plunged it into a disastrous panic, but it was indeed a fortunate thing for the country that they assumed control in the hour of its great peril.—Ellinwood Advocate.

What is the matter with the Populist papers that they all omit the anti-A.P.A. plank from the platform? There is not one Populist paper in fifty that publishes the platform but what omits the A. P. A. plank. The fact is that there are a considerable number of the People's party members who are cranky A. P. A.'s, and the great wonder is that the platform did not contain a plank commending the infamous organization.—Waverly Sun.

When Kansas shall have allowed the women within her borders to vote at all her elections, will the mothers of Kansas, be the first to drive their wayward children from under the parental roof, telling them never again to cross its threshold, and will it be the fathers, of the Sunflower State, who will cling to their erring offspring, no matter what the crime, until life separates them? If not, will it not be unequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been secured?

Senator John B. Gordon, who made such a ringing and patriotic speech in support of the President recently has again been talking, and here is the report of what he says: "I am commander-in-chief of the confederate union, which is an organization of confederate veterans similar to the Grand Army of the Republic. If occasion requires it, I will march an army of soldiers over the Potomac greater than Gen. Lee ever commanded, every man of whom will fight to the death to preserve the union and command respect for the old flag."

The strike at Pullman is over. The strikers on the verge of starvation and threatened with eviction for non-payment of rent, could no longer resist the appeals of hunger and the cries of destitute wives and children and, succumbing to the heartlessness of Pullman, have again sought their places at any terms which the company may offer. The hearts of the laboring people all over this country are bleeding with sympathy for these unfortunates, but the present conditions are such that they are unable to give them the financial aid necessary to carry on the strike any further, and all this after thirty-four years of Republican "protection to labor."

Grover Cleveland is a greater figure, to-day, than he has been at any time in his remarkable career. He stands higher in the respect and confidence of the American people. Beyond the shadow of a doubt, an overwhelming majority of the Democracy of the country are back of President Cleveland on the tariff issue. We esteem especially fortunate at this juncture, while the storm is raging and the leaders of Democracy in both branches of Congress appear to be all at sea or, the tariff issue, that there is a man of absolute integrity and of the iron will of Andrew Jackson in the White House. The storm may rage high; traitors, even, may try to bring dishonor upon Democracy; but the masses of the American people will repose in full confidence that the Great Pilot at the helm, calm and undismayed, will safely steer the ship of State amid the breakers into the open sea of peace and prosperity.—Topeka Democrat.

While the Republicans and Populists are doing the fighting the Democrats are making votes. * Half a loaf is better than no bread, but half a Wilson bill is better than a whole McKinley bill. * What will the Republicans and Populists have to howl about now, since the tariff bill has passed? * Hot winds make Populists. They chafe the Democratic administration up with the gifts of providence. Great logic this. * The Democratic party is all right; the House is all right, but condemn the traitors in the Senate, who betrayed the party. * The Populists borrowed the Democratic party of Kansas, in 1892, and now, when the note falls due, they repudiate the debt and refuse to pay either principle or interest. * Taking into consideration the fact that the Republicans continued the debate on the McKinley bill until some time in September, the Democrats did not do so badly, after all.—Pittsburg Messenger.

The new issue of postage stamps will differ from the current issue in several particulars. Its denominations for example, will be one, two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and fifty cents, and one, two, and five dollars. The regular current issue—that of 1890—has no eight cent stamp for that became necessary with the change of registry fee from ten to

eight cents during Postmaster General Wanamaker's administration. Neither has the issue of 1890 any fifty cent stamp, or any of the series from \$1 upward. The coming issue will drop out the thirty cent and the ninety-cent stamps, transferring the heads of Thomas Jefferson and Commodore Perry which now stands on them, respectively, to the fifty cent and one dollar denominations. The postmaster general has made the designs of the two dollar and five dollar stamps a special subject of consideration. Looking over the rest of the series he found portraits representing the executive branch of the civil government, the army, the navy, and the legislative branch. But the judicial branch had been persistently ignored in the stamp portraits from the foundation of the government till now. In an earlier issue Alexander Hamilton had figured, but the great constitution makers of opposite education and faith had been ignored, so now Mr. John Marshall and James Madison are to appear on the two dollar and five dollar stamps.

SIGNIFICANT ELECTION. In commenting on the Alabama election, the Burlington Independent says: "The result of the election in Alabama is more gratifying to the Democrats of the country than an ordinary victory could be. It is significant, not only as an evidence that Populism has suspended itself, but as an indication that the various other 'isms,' which have been running riot throughout the country, have failed to secure a foothold, though the conditions were suspicious for such a result. In the result of the Alabama election there is a lesson to the Democrats of Kansas. A great many men in our State, who believe in Democracy, are inclined to look for a speedier realization of their expectations to the Populist party. This evidence of the failure of that party to extend its influence over a broader field than the few Western States in which it gained accidental ascendancy, two years ago, is proof of its inability to influence legislation or achieve results. The Democrats in Kansas and other States, therefore, who are relying on that organization, are leaning on a broken reed, and had better return to the faith of their fathers. The Democrats carried Alabama by fully 40,000 majority. Populism is busted."

WHAT IT IS. The merchant can take an article worth 75 cents and sell it for \$1—that's business. The mechanic can take a material worth \$5 and make it into a watch worth \$100—that's skill. Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth 5 millions—that's capital. The ditch-digger works ten hours a day and shovels three or four tons of earth for \$2—that's labor.

A lady can purchase a very comfortable bonnet for \$3.75, but she prefers one that costs \$27—that's foolishness. The poet Tennyson could take a sheet of paper and by writing a poem on it make it worth \$65,000—that's genius.

The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "eagle bird" and make it worth \$20—that's money.

The Editor of this paper can write a check for 80 million dollars, but it wouldn't be worth one dime—that's touch.

A CHAMPION OF MANHOOD. Kansas prides itself of doing unexpected things. The Republic would very much delight in seeing a turn this year in the direction of David Overmyer, Democratic candidate for the governorship.

Overmyer deserves the suffrages of Kansas and the audits of all Democrats because he is full of job-spirited enthusiasm for the old-fashioned Democracy which was jealous of consecrated power and jealous for the individual man.

There are not too many men before the voters who follow Jefferson as closely as the candidate of the Kansas Democrats. Mentally, he towers so far above Lewelling and Morrill that neither Populists nor Republicans will talk about brains in this campaign.

Overmyer is stumping the State already and the people are going out to listen. If the Democrats cannot have the privilege of seeing him take the oath of office next January, the party will draw a perpetual dividend from the Jeffersonian doctrine he is planting as he roots up the pernicious socialism of Republican and Populist eras.—St. Louis Republic.

A POPULIST BLUFF GAME. Instructions have been sent out by the Populist State Central Committee for members of that party, in every locality of the State, to go on the streets and offer bets that the Democratic State ticket will poll less than 15,000 votes, this fall. When cornered down, of course, only the dupes of this scheme will make the bet and put up, but the idea is to spread the impression that the Democratic strength is nearly all absorbed by the Populists.

We don't believe in betting, and don't endorse or encourage it, but since these smart fellows have set out on this bluffing plan several Democrats of Paola have concluded to accommodate them, and Populists who are itching for bets can get any amount they want here on their proposition from \$1 up to \$5,000. The money is ready. Call on or address this office.—Paola Spirit.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limits. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

MY TREASURE. Only a tress of my sweetheart's hair So fine and soft and brown, But it tells the beauty of my lady fair, From her dainty feet to her lovely crown. But, since she gave me this maiden token What memories bitter and vain regret, Of heartaches, sighs, vows made and broken We've known, and now would I fain forget. My sweetheart is true! And away to her My thoughts make frequent excursions, And her love to me, as you must infer, Is the law of the Medes and Persians. This precious tress I often caress, For it always awakens a feeling, Like that which the spotless bridal dress Does, or wedding bells a-pealing. Oh the fancies, hopes, my treasure inspired, This bright, silken, fairy-like hair! It smiles incitement to love's ardent desires And a sweet promise won from my Clara. E. B.

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU. It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get good food. We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will send you this paper for one year and The Weekly World for six months for 35 cents in addition to the regular yearly price of this paper alone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important one: Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates.

Does this interest you? If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send \$1.85 and get The Weekly World six months and the Chase County Courant for one year. Address CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

"THE TIMES" CAMPAIGN RATES. In times that no citizen of the Southwest may have an excuse for not being posted on the developments of the interesting political campaign which is just opening, THE TIMES has made a special campaign rate of \$2.00 for the daily and Sunday paper, and 30 cents for THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES until January 1. While THE TIMES is an earnest and fearless supporter of Democratic principles, it is, and always has been, liberal enough to open its columns to representatives of different political opinions for the discussion of their views. In the columns of THE TIMES the important news of the campaign of 1894 will be set forth fully and fairly. Its news facilities are unequalled by those of any other newspaper published in the Southwest. At the prices made either the daily or the Twice-a-Week edition should be in the hands of every man who holds to these economic principles for the success of which the people of the West are contending. Liberal terms to agents and postmasters. Sample copies free.

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

NOTE.—The editor of this paper has already received copies of above pictures and considers them really Gems of Art.

GOING EAST THIS YEAR. If so, the editor's advice is, take the Santa Fe Route as far as Chicago. The service is as near perfection as quickwitted managers can devise. Being thirty miles the shortest road, you can depend on getting through on time. The line is run as straight as modern engineering could make it. Track is laid with heavy steel rails. No prettier, cosier and more comfortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast vestibuled daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicago 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Superb accommodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and sleepers. Inquire of nearest agent.

YOU NEED A VACATION. Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medicine exists than the dry, clear, balmeic air of that region. Anywhere around Pike's Peak, or further into the range (like Glenwood Springs) will do. Did you whisper trout fishing? Yes, plenty of it, off the railroads, in secluded nooks. Camping out in tents, living in cottages or boarding at the big hotels—the cost is little or much, as you please. The Santa Fe Route has on sale excursion tickets to all principal Colorado and Utah resorts. Inquire of nearest agent.

Old newspapers for sale at the COURANT office, at 25 cents per 100.

Ripans Tabules. Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous. If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or TAKE RIPANS TABULES. INDIGESTION. If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DISORDERED LIVER. If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES. DRESS AFTER EATING. For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. THE STOMACH. Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLET taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, aizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty. Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science. If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy. One Gives Relief. A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas. Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so. They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill. SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PEDIGREE SEEDS. PEDIGREE PLANTS. PEDIGREE TREES. NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS. WILSON'S 112 PAGE SEED CATALOGUE, PLANT, TREE AND LIVE STOCK ANNUAL. The most reliable work of the kind published in America. Sent free to all who are interested in Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Live Stock or Gardening. No others need apply. Address SAMUEL WILSON, MECHANICVILLE, PA.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO. Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 3 years. We pay a receipt \$10 to \$50 to order for you! Write your own order. Having free. We take all risk of damage in shipping. WHOLESALE PRICES. Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Same as sell for \$40 to \$50. Sures, \$65 to \$100 same as sell for \$100 to \$150. Top Buggies, \$37.50, same as sell for \$50. Farm Wagons, \$45 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and other Carts, BUCKLES FOR HES, WHEELS & CHAINS. Our Harness assortment at Manufacturer's Prices. \$23.50. \$11.00. \$37.50. \$43.00. No. 37, Surrey Harness. No. 1854, Top Buggy. No. 3, Farm Wagon. No. 751, Surrey. No. 77, Road Wagon. Elkhart Bicycle, 28in. wheels, high gives to the illustrations a softness and marvelous beauty of finish never attained by any other publication. The Complete Series (16 numbers) will constitute a Large and Beautiful Oblong Volume, 11x13 3/4 inches. Illustrated with over 300 Grand Views, SPECIALLY REPRESENTING All the Principal Buildings. Great Painting. Foreign and State Buildings. Celebrated Statuary. General Views. Complete Views of the Art Gallery. Interior Views. Character Sketches on the Midway. Architectural Details. Curious Foreign Types. And all the Grand and Wonderful Features of the Great World's Fair, made at the height of the splendor of the World's Exposition. BY A SPECIAL CORPS OF ARTISTS, Including the OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER of the U.S. Government. The best is always the most desirable. On receipt of a 1 lb. Cap Sheaf Soda wrapper and ten cents, we will mail one number, or 16 wrappers and \$1.00 will secure the complete set. Address DALAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y.

The Portfolios of the MAGIC CITY are printed in Natural Photographic Colors, high gives to the illustrations a softness and marvelous beauty of finish never attained by any other publication. The Complete Series (16 numbers) will constitute a Large and Beautiful Oblong Volume, 11x13 3/4 inches. Illustrated with over 300 Grand Views, SPECIALLY REPRESENTING All the Principal Buildings. Great Painting. Foreign and State Buildings. Celebrated Statuary. General Views. Complete Views of the Art Gallery. Interior Views. Character Sketches on the Midway. Architectural Details. Curious Foreign Types. And all the Grand and Wonderful Features of the Great World's Fair, made at the height of the splendor of the World's Exposition. BY A SPECIAL CORPS OF ARTISTS, Including the OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER of the U.S. Government. The best is always the most desirable. On receipt of a 1 lb. Cap Sheaf Soda wrapper and ten cents, we will mail one number, or 16 wrappers and \$1.00 will secure the complete set. Address DALAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y.



COLLINS & BURGIE CO. CHICAGO. A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN THE "LEADER LINE" OF STOVES AND RANGES. LEADER RANGES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL. LEADER COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL. LEADER HEATING STOVES FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL. ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THESE STOVES, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES. COLLINS & BURGIE CO., 225 W. 12th St. Chicago. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Bostwick & Co's Newspaper Ad. Publishing Bureau (40 Spruce St.), where advertisements may be made for 15 NEW YORK.

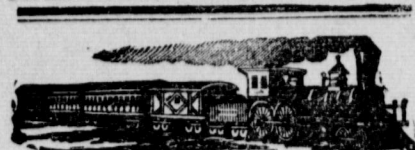
The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at three months, \$1.75; at six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for EAST, WEST, COL. CHAS. CO. K. S. M. R. X. W. Ft. and Mixed. Lists train routes and times for various locations like Saffordville, Ellinor, Strong, Evans, Elm Dale, etc.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection...

SECTION 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election of the representatives to the legislature in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four...

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the senate, January 16, 1893, and passed that body, February 5, 1893.

STATE OF KANSAS. OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas...

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet, in mass convention, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, September 22, 1894, at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls...

TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Falls township, Chase county, Kansas, will meet in mass convention, at the Court house, in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday afternoon, September 22, 1894...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Alex McKenzie has gone to McPherson. J. R. Kalfus was down to Emporia, Monday. Mrs. W. G. Patten has been sick for several days past.

J. D. Minick is down to Kansas City, this week, on business. Ice cream on hand at M. A. Richards, by the plate or in bulk. Ed. Rockwood started to Kansas City, Monday, on his bicycle.

S. T. Slabaugh gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, last Friday. First-class room and board at the Hinkley House at \$3.50 per week.

Mrs. M. K. Harman is slowly recovering from an attack of typhoid fever. Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURANT office.

Mrs. G. M. Hayden and children returned home, Monday, from a visit at Newton. Jabin Johnson is putting down a cut stone sidewalk in front of his store building.

Mrs. Ethel Hendly, of Oklahoma, is here visiting at her father's, Mr. A. D. Finley. Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere.

The Herrington Sentinel, formerly a Populist paper, has flopped to the Republicans. Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green.

You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city. Born, at 7 o'clock p. m., on Friday, August 17, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. John F. Bookstore, a son.

Clara, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Bookstore, was quite sick last week. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Watson returned home, Friday afternoon, from their visit in Cowley county.

Miss Stella Brees and her sister, Ivy, returned home, Monday, from their visit at Eldorado. FOR SALE.—A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bone-well, at the Eureka House, this city.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. If you want your best girl to have some most delicious ice cream, take her to E. F. Bauerle's Ice Cream Parlor.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. Mrs. John Shofe and daughter, Mrs. Belle Demorest, returned, yesterday afternoon, from a two weeks' visit at Albany, Mo.

The young ladies of Cottonwood are requested to inform the young gentlemen that M. A. Richards is dispensing delicious ice cream. There will be a match game of base ball, next Thursday afternoon, August 30, at Ball Park, between the Cottonwood Falls and Bazaar nines.

Miss Celia Hays, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Bertha Bachelor, of Emporia, visited the family of Mrs. Pauline Oles, of Bazaar, last week. Mrs. S. T. Slabaugh returned home, Friday afternoon, from a visit at her old home, in Ohio. She was met at Strong City by Mr. Slabaugh.

Dr. Northington the Emporia Dentist is still coming to Cottonwood on Thursdays of each week. Call on him and have your teeth made good. B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and see.

The base ball game, yesterday afternoon, at the Ball Park, between Elm Dale and Cottonwood Falls, resulted in favor of the latter, by a score of 25 to 12. A short time ago, as Louis Bielman was going home from this city, after selling a load of hay, he was held up, and the money he got for the hay was taken from him.

J. E. Duchanois went to Florence, yesterday afternoon, to build an abutment to a bridge there. He took several men with him, among them, Bert Rockwood and Nelson Bone-well. Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter and daughter, Mrs. C. M. Gregory, returned home, Monday night, from Manitou Springs, Colorado, Mrs. Cartter being somewhat improved in her health.

For sale, cheap—58 head of high grade, 3 and 4 year-old New Mexico steers; agood team will be taken as part pay. Apply to C. HUSTON, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. The little Misses Zina and Mabel Simmons, of Kansas City, returned home, last Sunday, from their visit at their grand-father's, M. P. Strail, accompanied by their Aunt Orpha Strail.

Eugene Furman, while cutting corn for Herman Pippner, on Tuesday of last week, slipped off, and in front of the cutter, and, before he could stop his feet, the knife nearly cut one of his feet off. Lester D. Watrous, son of our highly esteemed friend, John E. Watrous, editor and publisher of the Burlington Independent, was a most welcome caller at the COURANT office, last Friday morning.

County Superintendent W. B. Gibson has bought the residence of the Rev. W. C. Somers and moved into the same; and Mr. Somers has moved into the Clements house, opposite W. W. Sanders'. J. S. Stanley and family and a sister, Mrs. Stanley arrived here, yesterday, from Emporia, and are now visiting at T. G. Allen's until Mr. Stanley can get possession of his house he recently bought of John Madden.

Hugh McCullough, of Homestead, who had been ill for some time, died, on Tuesday morning, August 14, 1894, of dropsy, and was buried, the following day, in the cemetery at Clements, by U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., of which he was a member. For Sale or Trade.—A ten room residence, conveniently located to business, with good well, and cistern in kitchen, good cellar, and storm cove, closets, etc. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw this advertisement.

FOR SALE.—A good hotel, furnished throughout, doing a good business, centrally located, opposite Court house, with a good stable; price, \$5,000; \$2,000 down, balance on easy payments. Inquire at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

The Santa Fe passenger department has served notice on the Western Passenger Association that it will sell tickets to the G. A. R. re-union, at Pittsburgh, at the rate of one fare for the round trip, from points west of the Missouri river, on September 7th and 8th.

John Bielman was arrested, last Sunday, charged with shooting at Oliver Ellis, with intent to kill. The preliminary hearing was had, yesterday, before Squires Newton and McDonald, and Mr. Bielman was discharged, and the prosecuting witness was held for costs of trial.

The Strong City Derrick has again put on its old head, and is now lifting things from the ground up. The old head makes it look more familiar to its readers, and, in fact, gives it a better appearance; in fact the Derrick is a clean, neat paper, and is of great benefit to Strong City.

Married, on Sunday, August 19, 1894, by the Rev. S. R. Sayre, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Cedar Point, Mr. William Sayre and Miss Rosa Griffith, both of Cedar creek, this county. The happy couple have the best wishes of the COURANT in their new state of life.

Mons. A. Forlet and daughter, Miss Rosa, came up from their home at Hamilton, Greenwood county, last Monday. Mr. Forlet is putting the Union Hotel in good repairs, and will remain here until he is pleased to say, and open said hotel, where he will be found ostering to the public.

H. P. Coe will occupy the house vacated by W. B. Gibson; and Mrs. S. F. Ferris will move back to the Par-rie residence, now occupied by Mr. Coe; and Prof. L. A. Lowther will move into his own house when Mrs. Perrigo moves out of it, and some improvements in it have been completed.

DIED.—On Wednesday, August 15, 1894, at the home of his parents, at Florence, Marion county, of typhoid fever contracted at Wichita, Hugh Emerson, son of A. B. Emerson, formerly of Cedar Point, Chase county. His wife died about six months ago, and a young baby is left to the care of its grandparents.

A daughter of Dr. W. M. Rich, while driving down the steep hill south of Clements, on Wednesday morning of last week, met with an accident by which she was considerably, but not dangerously injured. The harness broke, letting the buggy run against the horse, which ran away, and the lady was thrown out of the vehicle.

Michael Beck, of Hymar, was bilked out of a considerable sum of money by some of the sharpers following Howe's circus which showed at Strong City, Tuesday; and several others were in the same boat with Mr. Beck, not a one of whom, including Mr. Beck, would venture the assertion, is taking a county paper; but if he does he does not pay for it in advance.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay for their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of the COURANT to remember this suggestion.

Since the last issue of the COURANT we have received \$1 from W. A. Waddell, on subscription, and \$3 from Richard Beckongor. Now, will some of our delinquent subscribers please to tell us how much we had left out of that sum after paying \$15 for paper and hired help, last week; and after they have done that, perhaps, they can tell us why we should not say, in these columns, that we need money to pay our debts.

Harry Brandley, oldest son of Capt. H. Brandley, of Matfield Green, while riding horseback, some distance from home, last Thursday morning, was struck by lightning, and thrown from his horse. It was several hours before he recovered sufficiently to get up. He then succeeded in catching his horse and started home, when he was met by a son of Geo. Harlan, who accompanied him home, and he received medical attention immediately.

THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR Addresses the farmer as a business man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and where and when, and keeps a vigilant eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a tax payer. All the news, too, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100,000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight-page newspapers for 25 cents. To any one who sends the WEEKLY STAR five yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25 the paper will be sent one year free.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM. The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the WEEKLY KANSAS FARMER. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$5,000 worth of pears from 18 acres, and shipped by you, G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge the illustrated pamphlet titled "IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD."

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, August 15, 1894: Louisa Schrupf. All the above remaining uncalled for, August 29, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency. Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. 497-11

STROG CITY.

The young people of this city, had a boating party, Thursday night last. Mrs. Jennie Husong visited Mrs. Everett Sager, at Florence, last week.

There was a watermelon party at the Bank Hotel, Saturday night last. Miss Clara Fleming, of Emporia, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. L. M. Clay.

James O'Byrne went to Dunlap, last Wednesday, and returned home, Thursday. The twelve days old son of Joe Bielman, died, last Saturday, and the funeral took place on Monday.

Will O'Byrne, of Emporia, came up, Tuesday of last week, for a visit with his cousin, James O'Byrne, of this city. The Rev. H. E. Mills and Miss Carrie Hansen left, yesterday, for Osage City, to attend the Y.P.S.C.E. district convention.

Messrs. C. I. Maulc, Geo. Crum and Matt McDonald, returned home, Saturday morning, after attending the G. A. R. re-union at Hutchinson. Chas. Harden and Arved Holmberg made a ninety mile ride on their bicycles, last Sunday, and also stopped to see the ball game at Emporia, between Emporia and Madison.

Ed. J. Raymond and Alex McKenzie, of Cottonwood Falls, and Bob Williams, of this city, left, on Wednesday of last week, for McPherson, for a few weeks' stonesteaching there. There was a watermelon party, given in honor of Miss Katie Kerwin, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Kerwin, of this city, last Wednesday night. All who were present had a good time.

DIED.—Eddie Filson, 8 years old, and the only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Filson, of this city, died, Saturday night last, at about 11 o'clock, of diphtheria. Mr. Filson, being in Alabama, was unable to get home, before Tuesday, and the funeral took place that afternoon.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION. The following is the program of the Cedar Township Sunday-school Convention, to be held at Wonevea, Friday, August 31, 1894: Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Devotional services led by Rev. S. R. Sayre.

Song by Homestead and Wonevea Sabbath-schools. Reading minutes of the last Convention. Essay, the Sunday-school as a social educator, Miss Frances Day. Need of Normal teaching, Mrs. H. S. Pike, of Olney, Kansas.

Song, Pleasant Valley Sunday-school. Essay, the Sunday-school as a moral factor, Alva Sayre. Reports from twp. President and S. S. Superintendents. Address to the children, by Rev. Mackenzie.

AFTERNOON. Song service and need of singing, W. G. Patten. Address to parents by Rev. Lidzy, of Cottonwood Falls. Essay, the S. S., its hopes and achievements, Miss Anna Sanford. Song by Lookout Sunday-school.

What benefit are we to expect from the efforts of the County Missionary of the American S. S. Union, not supplied by the State S. S. association, by Chase or Butler county Missionary. Mission spirit of the Sunday School by Rev. M. J. Perry.

Song by Jackson Sunday-school. What should be the devotional attitude of the S. S., Rev. S. R. Sayre. Election of Twp. officers. All are invited to be present and bring song books and help to make this a revival of the Sunday school interest, of our township. Bring your note book and pencil and mark down the thoughts you may catch, and don't forget to bring your baskets well filled for the noon hour occasion.

FRANCES DAY, Pres. Secretary. GREAT MUSIC OFFER. Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: Popular Music Monthly, Indianapolis Ind.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU. We will send 153 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATIONS, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay, Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN NATION CO., 172 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

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

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, August 15, 1894: Louisa Schrupf. All the above remaining uncalled for, August 29, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

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—AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. 497-11

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 2nd 1894. Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of July, 1894 a petition, signed by Esby S. Davis and thirty-one others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section one, township twenty-one, range eight east of P. M. and running thence south on section line to the southwest corner of said section, road to be all east of said section line, thence east on section line to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the said section, road to be all north of said line, and all of said road to be fifty feet wide; and to vacate all the road known as the John Kelley road which was established April 3, 1891, and which commences and ends at the same points as the road prayed for in this petition.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E. H. Lovelock, W. C. Siler and Wm. Handy as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Bazaar township, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1894, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk. [L. S.] ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 2, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of July, 1894, a petition, signed by Alva Mitchell and others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road described as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point 12 chains and 87 links south of the northeast corner of section fourteen (14), township nineteen (19), range nine (9) east, and running thence south 12 degrees and 45 minutes west 2 chains and 10 links, thence south 78 degrees and 30 minutes west 1 chain and 55 links; thence south 54 degrees and 20 minutes west 2 chains and 12 links; thence south 53 degrees and 45 minutes west 6 chains and 65 links. And to re-establish all that portion of the old road between the beginning and ending of the above described vacation as prayed for.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. Norton, Thomas Butler and David Moody as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo township, on Friday, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1894, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk. [L. S.] ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 3, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of July, 1894, a petition, signed by A. T. Rector and fourteen others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

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

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

By order of the board of county commissioners, M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk. [L. S.] PUBLIC SALE. I will sell at auction, on my premises, on Rock creek, 10 miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1894, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following personal property, viz:

20 HEAD OF HORSES, 25 HEAD OF CATTLE, 30 TONS OF HAY, 500 SHOCKS OF CORNPOUNDER, 3 WAGONS, 2 SETS OF HARNESS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE: On all sums of five dollars and under, cash. Over five dollars, one year's time, at 10 per cent. interest per annum, bankable paper; 5 per cent. off for cash. MRS. JOHN A. BIELMAN, L. S. PALMER, Auctioneer.

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We will quote you lower prices on the stock you want than have ever been offered you. Write at once. EVERGREEN NURSERIES, Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc's Capital, \$1,000,000. BEST \$1.00 SHOES BY THE WORLD. "A dollar saved is a dollar earned." This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivers free anywhere in the U. S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for \$1.50. Equate every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guarantee the fit, style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Operate on Common Sense, with C. D. E. E. E. sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. Send your size; we will tell you. Illustrated Catalogue. Catalogue, 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS. Special terms to Dealers.

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THOS. H. GRISHAM. E. Y. GREEN. CRISHAM & GREEN. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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



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A superb mammoth tintograph in 12 colors by the distinguished artist, Mand Humphrey. It is 2 feet long and 14 inches wide and will be sent free if you tell your friends. It is called "OUR VISTAS" and shows a beautiful, dimpled darling clad in a wicker chair, fur-lined cloak, basket and umbrella in hand; she pulls the snow covered latch, while her golden hair shimmers in the sunshine, her cheeks blush with health and vigor and her roguish eyes sparkle merrily, sure to delight you. A copy will be sent free, postpaid, if you promise to tell your friends and send 10 cents in stamps or silver for a three months' trial subscription to THE WHOLE FAMILY, an illustrated monthly magazine with stories, anecdotes, fashions and all articles of interest by best authors and cash question contests monthly. Address: F. W. CO., 19 SUMNER ST., BOSTON, MASS.

"DAY UNTO DAY."

MORNING.

How bravely fair the morning gleams!
The soul, afloat with waking dreams,
Gilds earth and juring sky,
Akin to all the pulsing hour
Of melody and conscious power
Too glorious to die
Pure breath of morning, warm with truth,
Invisible when love and youth
And hope and heaven are nigh!

NOON.

Fierce, brazen noonday on the shore,
Where need and greed strive evermore,
And walling drowned in babel-roar
Of warring voices rise.
The Rock of Ages trampled o'er;
Faith undermined by faithless lore,
Or, closed and barred the open door
Of infinite surprise.
Nor dreaming all this babel-roar,
This noonday blare that mocks the shore,
A vexing echo dies!

EVENING.

How welcome falls the eventide,
Where only twilight shadows hide
And hushed the clanging mart.
Past strife forgot in dream-bled now,
Lost loves caress the fevered brow
And woo the soul apart.
Too sad for joy, too glad for tears,
The twilight music soothes and cheers
And sings: "Trust on, oh hearts!"

MIDNIGHT.

Peace-brooding midnight on the sea;
A beckoning calm o'erarching, free—
Dim, faithless, imminently—
And silence there abides.
And yet, though frail thy children be,
How blest from mocking shore to thee,
Adrift, faith-led, alone with Thee,
Great Ruler of the tides!
Though darkness shrouds the midnight sea—
Undaunted by the mystery
"Thy loving silence hides!"
—John H. Jowett, in Springfield (Mass.) Re-
publican.

THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A.

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

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CHAPTER VI

TOM AND SAVANNAH.

Mary Ashworth was very unhappy. Her dislike and distrust of Savannah Morbyn grew with every day that the latter was at Walkden Bridge. Tom had once or twice expressed some vague wishes that the two should be friends; but after a few days he scarcely ever spoke to Mary about Savannah. Mary knew, however, that they were together.

Savannah made no attempt to look for other lodgings, remaining with Mary, much to the latter's secret annoyance. It was difficult, however, to tell her to go away; because none of the women whose husbands were out on strike would have her for a lodger, whilst among those with whom she worked Savannah was unpopular.

But in the little circle she was all kindness and gentleness, and especially was she attentive to Tom's father. She would sit with the old man by the hour together, reading to him or talking to him about his favorite subject, his son, and doing all in her power to win the old man's affection.

Tom himself, too, grew into a habit of coming into the room where the two were, and staying there until Savannah left, when he declared that he had better walk back with her, for fear of her being molested by the strikers.

When they were alone they rarely spoke, and Tom tried to persuade himself that he was doing as he did from a sense of nothing but duty. When the mill closed he would go as usual to Mary, either to her cottage or for a walk with her, and showed more affection towards her than before Savannah had come to Walkden Bridge. He told himself a hundred times a day how good a girl she was; and how much she cared for him and he for her; and how happy they would be together, and how entirely she trusted him, and what a brute he would be if he betrayed her in anything. And more than once he determined that he would ask her to hurry on their marriage.

He thought that if once everything were settled, and no turning back were possible, it would be all as it had been before. He would not indeed admit that anything was changed; but, buried right at the bottom of his thoughts, he knew there was a feeling of which he was ashamed and afraid; and it was that which led him to go on repeating to himself the assurances about his fidelity and love for Mary. He was fighting a hard battle, and the odds against him were many.

Mary divined only a very little of the struggle that was going on, but it was enough to make her miserable. Apart from the fear that Tom's love was slipping away—a fear that was infinite pain to her—she had the firmest conviction that her instinctive distrust of Savannah Morbyn was well founded, but she could not breathe a word of this to her lover; neither could she find any means of ascertaining the truth.

Another source of great anxiety to Mary was the growing animosity shown toward Tom by several of the men who were out on strike.

"Is there anything fresh about the strike, Tom?" she asked him one evening, when the hands had been out about three weeks.

"No. The men are fools," exclaimed Tom, somewhat petulantly. "I can't think how they can be such idiots to make so much of such a fellow as Gibbon."

"No chance of a settlement, I fear, is there?"

"Not the least. The whole business seems to have fitted into Gorrings's hands as if he had planned it. Things have been a bit slack, and if he'd kept the concern going full work he might have had the stuff in his hands. But now the slackness just fits him. He told me to-day he had enough applications on hand from really good workers to fill up the vacancies twice or three times over. And he'll do it if he has to turn out more work, and then these fools who have been duped by Gibbon will see what they've lost."

"There'd be trouble if he were to do that," said Mary. "We don't want to see all new faces turning out the old

ones in the village." She was thinking of Savannah.

"He'll do it rather than be beaten," answered Tom. "Besides, now the men who are out on demand that anyone who has been taken on shall be sent away, even if they do give in about Gibbon!"

"I wish they were, for there's been little but trouble since they came," said Mary, speaking out of the fullness of her thoughts.

"It would be a downright meanness to cast them adrift in such a way," answered Tom, warmly, also thinking of Savannah. Then, remembering that perhaps Mary might see this, he flushed slightly and said: "Well, in one way you're right. I wish the trouble was over. Mary, we two should be more settled, shouldn't we?"

"Would you like to be settled, Tom?" she asked, gently. She loved him, and, womanlike, hungered for words of love from him—despite all her doubts.

"Yes," he answered, kissing her. "I wish all were settled. I wish it with all my heart. How would you like to go away and leave all the worry and trouble behind, and be married away?" He asked the question suddenly, breaking in upon a little pause that had followed his previous sentence.

The girl looked at him curiously and questioningly, and then, with a sigh which she concealed by a smile, answered:

"Why do you say that? You forget there are the old folks. I can't leave mother. And, beside, you are doing so well now at the mill. Why, there are fifty things now to the us more than ever to the Bridge. What made you think of such a thing?"

"I don't know," he answered. "Of course there's no reason to do anything of the kind. But at times—well, what with this bother with the men and one thing and another, I suppose one gets worried sometimes. But of course it can't be. It would be silly." And he kissed her again, and then got up and began to walk up and down the little room.

Mary watched him, looking up from the sewing she had in her hand; and her face dropped a little when she saw him glance at the clock and reach for his hat. It was earlier than usual.

"I must go," he said, and when she did not answer he added: "I—I want to get in. Father's not so well to-night." Then with an effort, as if the little deceit tried him, he asked:

"Where's Savannah?"

He knew she was with his father, and Mary knew that he knew it.

"She went out soon after we came from the mill," she said. And when he had left her she let her work fall on her lap and sat buried in troubled thought.

Tom went straight home, walking very quickly until he was close to the cottage, and then lounged as if ashamed of having hurried, or not wishing to be seen hurrying.

Savannah Morbyn was sitting with his father, and rose when Tom entered the room.

"I must go," she said, directly, and when she took the hand he held out she clasped it till she felt it tremble; and she looked into his eyes, her own shining with a great luster.

He said nothing; he could find no words. But when she had put on her hat he showed that he was going with her.

"It is not safe for Savannah to be out alone in these times," he said to his father, as if excusing himself.

"No, lad, no; go with her. She's a good lass," said the old man. "A good lass. Take care of her, Tom."

"There's no need for you to go with me," said Savannah.

"I'm going," was all Tom said; and the look which she shot out of her eyes at him made him thrill with secret, guilty, shaming, yet glorious pleasure.

The two cottages were some distance apart, lying in different ends of the long village; and there was a back way, a footpath, leading at the rear of the cottages; not so near as by the road, but much less frequented.

"Let us go by the footpath," said Tom, when they reached the corner of the little cross street that led to it.

"It is not so near; and Mary is alone," answered his companion, but, as if in answer to his look, she turned that way at once.

Tom walked by her side in silence. He seemed almost afraid to speak; afraid lest he should break the spell which seemed to hold him. Merely to be with her, to feel the wondrous charm which she exerted over him, to touch her as now and then he did as they walked together, filled him with too great emotion to let him speak.

They walked thus silently for nearly half the distance, till they came to a spot where the path ran between high hedges and a stile divided two of the fields one from the other. It was a very secluded place, and in the deep dusk of the evening everything was still and silent. Savannah paused a moment before crossing the stile, and, by stopping, caused Tom to come against her, when she put her hands out and touched him.

In a moment—how it happened he knew not—his arms were round her. Carried away by the mad impulses that drove him and sent the blood rushing through his veins, he pressed her to him, and, drawing down her face to his, rained kisses upon her eyes and cheeks and lips.

She lay in his arms at first, letting him do as he would with her, her eyes half closed, her head resting upon his shoulder, and her face pressed to his. Next, with a sudden burst of passion, she clasped him half convulsively in her embrace and kissed him to the full as wildly and passionately as he had kissed her. Then she drew back and with a deep sigh buried her face in her hands and leant upon the stile.

All the time no word had been spoken between them, save an occasional term of passionate endearment. When at length she looked up, the tears were in her voice.

"Why have you done this?"

"I love you, Savannah," was Tom's answer. "I love you. There is no one in the world like you to me."

The tone in which he spoke seemed to frighten her.

"You have no right to love me." Her voice was very soft and caressing. "I know nothing of right. You force me; you know it. There is none in the world like you."

She laughed a soft, musical, rippling laugh; and the next minute sighed heavily.

"Ah, you do not know me. You do not know."

"I know enough to love you, Savannah," and he went to her again and placed his hand on hers. "I want to know no more."

At that she turned to him gently, and, taking his hand, pressed it in her warm, trembling fingers and kissed it; and then placed it round her waist while she laid her two hands on his shoulders, looking into his face till her warm breath maddened him, as her kisses fell again on his lips. Then she rested her head against his breast and spoke in a low, bewitching, caressing tone, in the softness of which there seemed a faint strain of sadness:

"Do you really love me, Tom?"

He kissed her hotly as he murmured an answer.

"I mean with love that lasts. Could you bear anything for me? Could you trust me—live for me—die for me?"

"My love knows no limits," he said, almost wildly. "I am yours body and soul; I swear it."

"Can you wait for me? Supposing there were something between us; a bar, which only patience could move, could you wait? Nay," she said, laughing sweetly; "suppose it were nothing but my will that said, 'I wish this; I wish that; I wish to wait'—could you trust me?"

"You can do with me as you will," he said, kissing her. "My love is the warp; you weave the pattern of the web as you please."

"And what of Mary?" she asked. "Ah, you start. It is she you love, not me. Go to her, and she made as if to move out of his embrace. But he would not suffer her.

"You know better than that, Savannah," he said. "I am yours now, for good or ill, better or worse. And you are mine. By God, you are mine!" and at the words his passion broke out again, and he showered his kisses upon her.

"Can you wait?" she asked again.

"I can do aught that you ask," he said.

"Listen, then. I will have no one else of this yet. You must tell me no one till I wish it. It must be our secret."

"Nay, that cannot be. Why, I am not ashamed."

She drew away from him.

"Be it so," she said. "Then I will never be more to you than I was before I came here. We part now."

"It shall be as you wish, Savannah," he said, instantly, humbled directly by the great power she had over him. "I have no thought but to do as you wish."

"You will make no sign to anyone, nor tell anyone."

"I must tell poor Mary," he said, his heart smiting him as he thought of her and what she might feel.

"No, Mary least of all," cried Savannah, imperiously. "I will not have it. Do as I will, all in all; or we will forget this—this madness."

And again he yielded, though reluctantly.

Suddenly, they both started as the sound of approaching footsteps reached them, and on the soft night air Tom heard his own name spoken in a man's voice.

Scarcely thinking what he did, he drew the girl back into the deep shade of the tall hedge and waited. Two or three men came up hurriedly, and as they passed one was heard to say:

"We shall catch him after he leaves the Ashworths' cottage. The youngster who was on watch said he came this way with that fine looking lass that bides at Ashworths'; so that he'll be leaving there maybe in an hour at most. We'll get him then, and can give him what such a knobstick deserves."

Both the hearers knew that Tom Roylance was meant, while Tom himself recognized the speaker to be Gibbon Pawley.

CHAPTER VII

VIOLENCE.

As soon as the men had passed out of hearing, Savannah moved forward out of the shadow.

"They are in search of you," she said to her companion, "and think you have gone to our cottage. You must go back now. Good night."

"And leave you to face them by yourself? Yes, that's very likely," Tom Roylance answered. "I shall see you to the door of your cottage."

"Well, there, the sooner we go the safer."

They walked on then without a reference to the passionate emotions that had moved them both so strongly. They scarcely spoke until they reached the point where the pathway came out again on to the village street.

"You will remember what I said about silence," said Savannah.

"I remember," said Tom. "It shall rest with you to speak, or to say when I may do so."

"Good," said the girl, impetuously. "I trust you, Tom," and she took his hand and pressed it in her warm strong clasp. "Now we must be careful; we may come on those wretches at any moment. I wish you would go back now by the way we have come. They won't look for you that way."

"I shall not leave you till you are safe indoors," he answered.

They went on somewhat more cautiously, looking about them and keeping their footsteps as quiet as possible.

After they had gone some distance in this cautious way, Savannah stopped suddenly and, placing one hand upon her companion's arm, drew him under the shadow of the fence by which they were passing.

"Look. There they are," she whispered, pointing ahead.

"I can see nothing," whispered Tom in reply, craning his neck and strain-

ing his eyes in the direction in which the girl pointed.

"My eyes are good in the dark," she said. "I can see them plainly. There are five men, or six. What had we better do?"

"I will go forward and clear the road. They'll soon go, whoever they are, when they know I have seen them."

"They are moving off," she said. "Do you see? Some one has come up to them."

"Yes. I can make them out now. Let us go."

The pair walked quickly away and gained the cottage without further interruption.

As he left the cottage and walked quickly along the village street, Tom Roylance was soon deep in thought. He was alternately deliciously happy and abjectly miserable. As he felt the girl's kisses still lingering on his face and the impress of her arms still clinging round his neck, he was mad for love of her. But when he thought of having to meet Mary; to keep up the old pretense of affection, and to allow no sign of the change in him to appear in his manner, he was wretched, and hated himself.

He made no pretense now at self-delusion or self-exuses. If he had never seen Savannah, aye, if he could have got away before the scene of that night, it might have been all right. But it was too late now. Whatever the cause might be, Mary had never roused in him such a tumult of passion as this other.

His thoughts and emotions filled him, and he had forgotten all that had passed, all he had heard and seen of the men, and walked quickly along plunged in deep thought. Suddenly with a cry he sprang forward.

Just as he was passing a somewhat narrow entrance to a shed a heavy cart was run out by a number of men across the footway, without a word of warning, and had he not sprung forward with almost desperate agility he would have been knocked down. He turned quickly and recognized the men as several of the strikers.

"Now, then, clumsy," cried one of them, with a coarse laugh, "what do you want to get in our way for? Can't we even run out a trap to wash it without a cursed knobstick spying round to see what we're doing? Served you right if it had knocked you over."

"That's what you meant to do, you cowards," said Tom, who recognized instantly that he had only just escaped a serious danger. The thought of their cowardice enraged him.

"Look here, don't you stand there pouring out your drunken abuse at us. You're drunk, that's what you are; and you'd better look to it that we don't have to defend ourselves against your violence. Don't you run up against me like that," cried the speaker, stumbling intentionally against Tom.

"You saw that, lad, didn't ye? You saw him try to shove me down. Why, he can't stand," and with this he tried to catch Tom off his guard and to push him down.

But Tom was too quick for him, and when the others approached he raised the stick he was carrying and planted his back against the wall.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CHINESE NUPTIALS.

A Wedding Is Not Pure Enjoyment for a Celestial Bride.

It is no joke to enter the holy estate of matrimony in China, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. After the sale of the bride has been concluded, when the wedding morning arrives, the bride is dressed in a red gown, veiled with a long red veil, and her face is doubly hidden by an extra red band and fringe. Thus attired she is taken from her room, bids her mother good-by, and is borne by two members of the bridegroom's family to his house. None of her relatives accompany her.

When she arrives at her new home she and the bridegroom sit opposite at a table, eat and study each other as attentively as possible. Then the unfortunate bride is led into an inner room, where she spends the entire day alone, gazing at its red hangings, at the red boxes containing her trousseau, and listening to the revelry of the men in the main room. At sundown all the bridegroom's masculine relatives are led in and thrust a lighted candle before the face of the bride to see what she is like. This concludes the marriage ceremony.

A Close Finish.

There is an amusing story told of the early days of Longfellow's career as a scribe that E. Watson Taylor tells, and the young horseowner and handicapper declares that the tale was told to him by one of the "old timers" of Kentucky. "You know Longfellow was not regarded as much of a success as a scribe at first," says Taylor, "and many sage rail-birds and paddock philosophers declared that the horse would prove a failure, as none of his sons or daughters won stakes in their two and three-year-old forms. Now, John Harper was just superstitious enough to be alarmed over some of these stories, and he determined that one of Longfellow's get should be a stake winner at any cost. To accomplish the result Mr. Harper arranged a stake called the Longfellow stakes, in which none but three-year-old Longfellos were eligible. It was an ordinary race, but the finish was quite close. Gen. Abe Buford, who was one of the spectators, drew a full breath and exclaimed: 'By, gad, sah, them Longfellos can't beat each othaw, sah.'"

—Detroit Free Press.

The Perversity of Youth.

"Bobby is attending to his piano lessons very faithfully of late," said the youth's uncle.

"Yes," replied his mother; "I don't have any trouble with him about that now."

"How did you manage it?"

"Some of the neighbors complained of the noise his exercises made, and I told him about it. Now he thinks it's fun to practice."—Washington Star.

GREAT BRITAIN CONSUMES ONE-THIRD OF THE WORLD'S CROP OF COTTON.

THE FARMING WORLD.

THE FARM HORSES.

Why They Should Have the Best of Care at All Seasons.

How much of our success in farming is due to the long suffering labors of our patient farm horses. Hence, it is of primary importance that we handle and care for them in the wisest manner, both from a humane one as well, as we wish to extend their period of usefulness as long as possible, and thereby get as much work out of them as can be obtained. With good feed, regularly supplied, horses will stand steady work through the entire day and yet keep in good condition, providing they are not worried by a senseless, thoughtless driver.

In the first place the farm horses should have comfortable commodious stables that are cool, airy and well-ventilated. Close, narrow stalls are an abomination. Every hard-working horse should at least be allowed a good wide box stall in which he can stretch out his legs, and rest in comfort. Of course comfortable bedding should be supplied. Not so heavy a bedding is needed now as in winter, but a thin layer of sawdust, dry loam, or straw is needed to permit an animal to lie easy, as well as to keep him clean. To keep air of stables sweet and wholesome, sprinkle about a little land plaster occasionally.

The hard-working horse must have liberal rations. Oats seem best fitted for horses, but they are somewhat expensive, and for slow-working farm teams, corn and bran may profitably be compounded with the oats. An excellent ration consists of one-third each, of cracked corn, bran and oats. Of this combination, the farm horse may receive twelve quarts per day, or four quarts morning, noon and night. It is a mistake to work an animal all day, and then turn him out very hungry to pasture by the roadside, to get his living. Thus the poor beast must work both night and day. By all means feed the grain ration first, with a little good hay or cut grass; then if a cool pasture is available, the animal may be turned loose to rest in the open air.

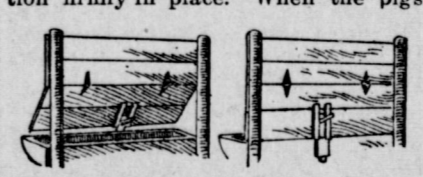
Regular, thorough grooming, and well-oiled, properly-fitting harnesses are further items upon which the good condition of the farm team depends. Grooming is the equivalent of a certain quantity of grain, and is it not reasonable that a horse whose skin is kept open, and the pores unclogged, should be more health and vigorous and capable of performing more work than one that received no attention in this direction?

Then there is no question but what a harness that is pliant and supple from regular applications of oil, is found to last longer and bear less heavily upon the horses than one that is hard and stiff through neglect. A well-oiled harness means less chafing, fewer galls and sores. In conclusion, it may be repeated, that our farm horses deserve all the kindness and good care that can be given them.—M. Sumner Perkins, in Ohio Farmer.

NO SWILL WASTED.

A Contrivance by Whose Use the Trough Can Be Cleaned Properly.

Anyone who has fed pigs, and been annoyed by their getting into the trough while it was being cleaned out, and then after they are driven away rushing back and getting their feet in the trough just in time to have the swill poured all over their heads and much of it spilt, will appreciate the contrivance represented in our illustration. The trough is fastened inside the pen. Two boards are hinged so as to swing in over the trough. In the middle of each board is a strip fixed to slide up and down. A heavy pin in the upper end of this strip acts as a convenient handle. This strip drops down on the outside of the bottom board of the pen and holds the swinging portion firmly in place. When the pigs



TROUGH OPEN. TROUGH CLOSED.

are to be fed the slide is drawn up, and with the foot the hinged boards are pressed inward, the strip dropping down behind the trough, leaving the whole length of the trough clear, which can then be swept out and the swill poured in. The hogs are on the other side of the boards and can do nothing but wait. In Fig. 1 the trough is shown as closed against the pigs; in Fig. 2, free to their access.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Changes in Sheep-Growing.

Sheep must now be grown with a different standard in view. While a good fleece is not to be sacrificed, yet the flockmaster must set to work to produce the best carcass of mutton that improved skill can attain. Comparatively few of our flocks were the ideal mutton type. Breeders must do for their flocks what has been done for the hog—make them the embodiment of easy feeding, early maturity, and the highest excellence. We have become a mutton-eating people, compared to our habits a few years ago, but our tables are not yet supplied with a mutton of superior quality.—Farmers Voice.

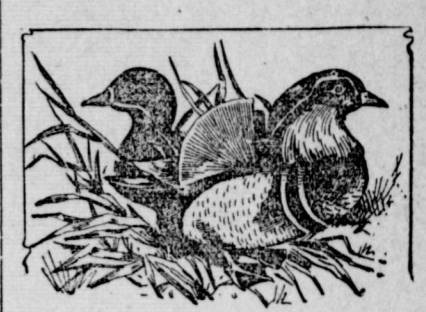
How to Drive a Pig.

A Michigan man tells Farm, Field and Stockman how to drive a pig: Make a loop in one end of a rope; use not less than a half-inch one, as a smaller is liable to cut and chafe the animal. Make the loop just large enough to fit the neck fairly loose, pass the rope back of the fore legs and take a half hitch, and the contrary hog will go so kindly that he will give the lie to the old saying "as contrary as a hog," and instead of pulling the hind leg off the animal and cording the limb to a point of downright cruelty, all will go along smoothly and with dignity.

MANDARIN DUCKS.

Highly Prized on Account of Numerous Excellent Qualities.

These are among the most beautiful domestic aquatic fowls and as the name indicates they are of Chinese origin. They are very highly prized on account of the beauty of their plumage and numerous good qualities. A few have been domesticated and kept as pets. It is difficult to obtain accurate information concerning them but it was held for years that the Mandarin was originally a domestic duck of China, while some travelers state that it is only kept as a rarity in the poultry yards. It is like all other flying ducks, has a small body and its feathers are of many colors. The crest of the drake droops on the neck but he has power to raise it at will. The sides of the head are of a whitish corn or canary color and the under feathers around the neck of a rich chestnut. The breast is light red, the back a light brown and the under part white. The fan feathers of the wings are chestnut with brilliant green tips and four bands over the shoulder black and white. The bill is crimson and the legs pink. The female is a strong



PAIR OF MANDARIN DUCKS.

contrast to the male and is half gray and brown. These ducks are easily tamed, and though the males are sometimes quarrelsome when first confined they soon accept the situation. Our illustration is taken from the Poultry World.

AROUND THE APIARY.

Go slow in adopting new hives, or making any other radical changes, unless there is a good reason for so doing.

HAVE the hives painted in light colors. Dark colors often cause trouble by melting the comb because it is too warm.

MAKE a place near the apiary where the bees can get water. Put in a handful of salt occasionally. The bees will like it.

KEEP a close watch, and as fast as the hives become crowded put in the sections, adding more as fast as they are needed.

ARRANGE the apiary in straight rows. Do not allow a lot of empty hives and other traps to be scattered around. It looks bad, if nothing worse.

IT is when a colony gets weakened so much that it cannot cover and protect its combs that robbers and moth worms do the most damage. Keeping the colonies strong is the best remedy.

WRENCH the fall honey begins to come in is the time to give more room if needed, and it will nearly always be filled. But it should be remembered that bees must have good honey for winter.

THE best way to keep honey from candying is to seal it in tight jars, the same as fruit. This is the way that the bees do, and is the only safe way. It should be thoroughly heated before putting up.

Skim Milk and Bran for Hens.

While little chicks should have no milk but that which is fresh, the hens may be given all the skim milk that they will consume, and we will include whey, curds or buttermilk. It should never be left in the pans, however, but should be cleared away as soon as the hens have satisfied themselves. The most satisfactory method is to use the milk for mixing the ground grain that may be used. One of the best mixtures for producing eggs is to take a pint of milk, stir into it a fill of linseed meal and then thicken with equal parts of bran and cornmeal until a stiff, crumbly dough results, which should be fed at night and the residue removed. Bran is rich in mineral matter, and supplies substances more largely than can be derived from ground wheat or corn. It is not advisable to feed the hens ground grain in the morning, as they should be compelled to seek their food, and work, hence whole grains, well scattered, should only be given. At this season of the year one meal a day is amply

MUCH ACCOMPLISHED.

A Step Toward the Victory of an Honest Tariff.

Speaker Crisp rendered a service of the highest value to the country, to the democratic party and to the cause of an honest tariff when he charged the creation of the sugar trusts and the other trusts to the republican party.

In reply to the taunts and jeers of the republicans, at the crisis of the closing debate on the tariff, the speaker, being on the floor, said: "If there is a sugar trust in this country which is dominating legislation the republican party created it."

The iron ore trust and the coal trust, equally, were republican creations. They were established by republican protection. They would have had no existence but for the republican tariff, which empowered them to rob the people by extortionate prices for their products and to suppress competition by the practice of oppressive and unconscionable methods.

Republican tariff history shows the means by which the sugar trust was created. Under the tariff of 1853 the duty was one cent and two mills per pound for raw sugar and three cents and five mills per pound for refined sugar.

The McKinley tariff superseded the

THE TREASURY CONDITION.

Danger Averted by the Passage of a Tariff Bill.

There is very little reason for the alarm that has been set afloat in regard to another bond issue. Naturally the president and his advisers are "watching with eager interest every change in the financial situation," as the press dispatches indicate. It is their duty to do so, and President Cleveland is not the kind of man who neglects his duty.

At no time since the enactment of the McKinley law has it provided enough revenue to meet the current expenses of the government. During the four years of Harrison's administration, three of which were covered by the operations of that odious and inefficient law, the expenditures exceeded the revenues by \$150,000,000. The deficiency was supplied to the extent of \$100,000,000 by a surplus-herited from the last democratic administration, and to the extent of \$50,000,000 by postponing payments, temporary loans on collateral and other expedients familiar to exhausted profligates.

The gold reserve in the treasury is low at this time, and if there was no immediate hope of an improved revenue system, the necessity of issuing bonds would be imperative. But this danger will be averted by the passage of a tariff bill that will provide the needed revenue to replenish the gold reserve. Mr. Carlisle is right in his

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Before laying the carpet, wash the floor with turpentine to prevent buffalo moths.

—If the stopper of a bottle is refractory about coming out, light a match and run it swiftly around the neck of the bottle while it is burning.

—To remove the odor of onions from kettles and saucepans, put some wood ashes into the utensil, add boiling water and let it stand for a short time on the back of the stove.

—Pumpkin Pie.—Yolks of two eggs, one cupful of steamed pumpkin, three quarters of a cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of milk; ginger and cinnamon to taste, a dash of red pepper and salt.—N. Y. Observer.

—Lavender water is made by slowly steeping for one hour in a covered farina boiler one pound of fresh lavender with one pint of water. On its removal from the fire add two quarts of alcohol, filter and bottle for use.

—A shoe drawer, divided into compartments so that each pair of shoes may always be found together without delay, is a convenience appreciated by a busy woman. A top bureau drawer is also more convenient and easily kept in order if partitioned into compartments of various sizes to hold laces, ribbons and veils.

—Cocoanut Drops.—Grate a cocoanut and weigh it, then add half the weight of powdered sugar and the white of one egg beaten to a stiff froth. Stir the ingredients together, then drop the mixture with a dessert spoon upon buttered white paper or tin sheets and sift sugar over them. Bake in a slow oven fifteen minutes.—Boston Budget.

—Cream of Rice Soup.—Two quarts of chicken broth, one teacupful of rice, one quart of cream, one small onion, one stalk of celery, one tablespoonful of salt, one-third teaspoonful of pepper. Add the rice, onion and celery to the broth, cook slowly two hours, run through a sieve, add cream and seasoning, let come to a boil, and serve hot.—United Presbyterian.

—Water Ices.—Water ices are made with the juice of the orange, lemon, raspberry, or any sort of fruit, sweetened and mixed with water. To make orange water ice, mix three oranges and that of one lemon. Rub some fine sugar on the peel of the orange to give it the flavor. Make it very sweet and freeze it. Other fruit ices are made in like manner.—Ram's Horn.

—Boiled Beef.—The possibilities of a beef shank are many. Purchase a shank, put over the fire in cold water with a tablespoonful of salt. Boil till tender and remove from the stock, a part of which can be served warm for dinner with prepared mustard and the remainder made into meat pie, pressed beef or hash, while the stock can be utilized for soups.—Ohio Farmer.

—Canned Plums.—These make a nice sauce and are less rich than the preserves to which many object on the ground of their unwholesomeness. Prick with a needle to prevent bursting; prepare a sirup allowing a gill of pure water and a quarter of a pound of sugar to every three quarts of fruit. When the sugar is dissolved and the water blood-warm, put in the plums. Heat slowly to a boil. Let them boil five minutes—not fast or they will break badly—fill up the jars with plums, pour in the scalding sirup until it runs down the sides, and seal. Green-gages are very fine put up in this way; also damsons for pies.—Western Rural.

THE CARE OF THE HAIR.

Only Good Animal Oils Should Be Used—Astringent Washes Are Dangerous. Do not use mineral oil products for the hair. Only good animal oils will improve the quality and supply the nutriment needed to quicken hair growth. The reason for this is obvious, since the natural oil of the scalp is of the animal nature.

All astringent washes are permanently injurious to the hair, as they penetrate the hair cells and dry the natural oil, withering the roots. Of these alcohol, borax and strong soaps are those most used, together with patented lotions, and, therefore, it is against such articles generally that our readers need most to be warned.

There are times when mild stimulation of the scalp with a medicated fluid will prove beneficial, but one should not use those articles put upon the market under high-sounding names claiming to do all and cure all. When a tonic for the hair is needed to overcome some existing condition of disease always seek the advice of a first-class dermatologist or reputable.

For daily care of the hair for health the brush must be used to clean and smooth the hair strands, but not to irritate the scalp. A harsh brush is objectionable from every point of view. Select one having medium bristles, and these of irregular length. Do not slap the brush down upon the head, and be sure to keep the hair brush always clean and free from collections of fluff and dust at the setting of the bristles, thus preventing it from becoming a breeding-place for disease.—N. Y. Advertiser.

A Palpable Hint.

Mrs. Fawls—Does your husband still drink as much as ever? Mrs. Troo—Oh, no, indeed. "I'm so glad! How long has he been doing better?"

"Ever since he had a quarrel with your husband, and they ceased to associate."—N. Y. Press.

A Domestic Discussion.

Wife—William, I do think our boys are the worst I ever saw. I'm sure they don't get it from me. Husband (snappishly)—Well, they don't get it from me.

Wife (reflectively)—No, William, you seem to have all yours yet.—Detroit Free Press.

Right in His Line.

Van Cortlandt—How odd that the lawyer who secured Mrs. Bacon's divorce should marry her! Miss Brightly—Not at all odd. A mere matter of retainer with him.—Truth.

A WONDERFUL STORY.

Realization of a Druggist Who Missed His Calling.

The reformed druggist was talking to the man with the cracked lip. "Now collodion," he said, "collodion is just the thing to put on that lip of yours. It is a great thing to promote the growth of new skin. Just brush that lip with collodion and it will be well in no time. But," he continued, warningly, "you want to be very careful. One of the worst accidents I ever saw was the direct result of collodion."

The man with the cracked lip shivered apprehensively. "How was that?" he asked.

The reformed druggist lighted a fresh cigar and stuck his feet upon the radiator. "Yes," he continued, reflectively, "that was a bad accident, and the worst of the whole thing was that I was responsible for it in a way."

"But what was it?" insisted the man with the cracked lip.

"It was just like this: One day before I reformed, and while I was keeping a drug store, a man came into the store with the worst pair of lips I ever saw. Why, that fissure on that lip of yours wasn't a marker to the gully that was in his lower lip. I saw in a minute that he must be suffering a great deal. He was a great big man and his teeth were rather protruberant. I asked him if he wanted something for those lips, and he told me that I had guessed right. Then I told him just what I have been telling you. I explained to him the action of collodion, and he told me to put some on his lips."

"I got the bottle and picked out a same's hair brush. Then I painted those lips in a way that no man's lips were ever painted before. I just daubed the collodion on by the spoonful. Pretty soon I had them all fixed out, and then the accident occurred. What an accident that was! Why, the man's head was just blown clear off his shoulders, and instead of getting a half dollar for my job, I was out ten cents for telephoning for the ambulance to come and take him away."

"I don't think I catch the drift of your remarks," said the man with the cracked lip. "Did I understand you to say that the man's head was blown off?" "You did," said the reformed druggist. "His head was blown clear from his shoulders."

"But how?" Did he have a dynamite cartridge in his mouth, or something of that kind?"

"O, no." The reformed druggist laughed a bit. "You remember I said that he had protruberant teeth, and that I also said I put a great deal of collodion on his lips? Well, collodion is made of gun cotton and ether, and when it got in the sore spot he kinder brought his teeth together with a snap. Some way or other those teeth struck a spark that set off the gun cotton, and there was a big report and the man's head was blown into bits."

The man with the chapped lip sat for a moment in silence. Then he said, slowly: "I don't wonder that you got out of the business. Your proper place is press agent for a fishing club."—Buffalo Express.

Making Square Bushel Measures. A bushel box is coming into use with market men, and by reason of being square is very economical in the way of packing. It is made in three styles, one all slatted, another with a slatted bottom and sides, with solid ends, and the third with solid ends and close bottom and sides, bound with galvanized iron; in fact, it is a galvanized wooden box.

These boxes are very convenient for handling potatoes, the vegetables being picked up into the boxes in the field and left in them until sold. Of course, other crops can be handled in this way, as cucumbers, tomatoes and apples. The measure of these boxes is 14 1/2 by 16 1/2 by 12 1/2, that being a bushel without piling.—Hardware.

Forgotten.

A child wept bitterly. "Lost!" it wailed.

The multitude paused and looked with pity upon the picture of distress.

"Lost!" The multitude swept on its way.

"Lost!" Men while two men and six women, all bearing a strong family resemblance to the sorrowing child, tarried in another part of the tent and stared at the giraffe eating hay.

Yes, they had all come to take care of the little one, and for no other purpose.—Detroit Tribune.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

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

Advertisement for ROYAL BAKING POWDER, featuring a large 'IF' and text about its quality and availability.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Various short stories and anecdotes, including 'Yes, Harold, there is no gainsaying the fact that I love you...' and 'Mr. Beach—All you want is nerve when you go into the water...'.



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

Advertisement for 'A SURGEON'S KNIFE' and 'DROPSY' treatment, including a list of ailments and a price of \$1000.

Large advertisement for CLAIRETTE SOAP, BRIGHT HOUSEWIVES USE NO OTHER. THE BEST, PUREST & MOST ECONOMICAL. Includes an illustration of a woman and the brand name SAPOLIO.

PHARISEISM OF THE DAY.



THE PHARISEE—"OH, LOOK AT THAT PATCH!"—Chicago Herald.

tariff of 1883. It admitted raw sugar free of duty, but gave the sugar trust the protection of five mills a pound or raw sugar.

This protection—this money which the two republican tariffs took from the pockets of the people and put in the coffers of the sugar trust—enriched it, made it a giant in strength and armed it to defeat an honest tariff in the present congress. It is a republican trust, of republican paternity, made rich, fat, impudent and imperious in the exercise of power by republican bounty.

Yet the democrats were not powerless before it. They gained a partial victory. Speaker Crisp says that they took off half of the protection. It was probably less than that. But it was millions of dollars a year in the pockets of the people who consumed the sugar of the trust.

All that was gained, be it much or little, was gained through a conflict of unsurpassed vigor and bitterness over an enemy inspired with the malignity which comes from baffled fraud and greed. Every advantage of the people which the new tariff possesses over the McKinley tariff literally was torn from the desperate grasp of the republican and democratic McKinleyites, eager, fierce and relentless as a wolf with his fangs upon his prey.

This is not a defeat and disgrace for the democratic party. It is not a drawn battle, but something like a victory. The enemy is weaker and the cause of an honest tariff stronger. The outposts are gained. One more battle and the citadel will be won!—Chicago Herald.

In view of the republican failure to carry Tennessee by fusion with the populists, republican organs are now denouncing Peffer, Waite & Co. more vigorously than ever. You may always rely on republicans to see the indecency of such a combination when it fails to win.—N. Y. World.

As long as Boss Platt umpires the game the republicans will have doubts about the result in New York.—Kansas City Times.

view of the case. "There is no necessity for alarm in the present financial situation."—Kansas City Times.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. Harrison is to make a speech that will strike the keynote of the campaign. He thinks keynotes should not be allowed to be struck by Reed instruments.—Philadelphia Times.

—The republican party made the sugar trust, "if there is a sugar trust in this country controlling legislation," said Speaker Crisp, "it was created by the republican party." Truer words were never spoken in congress.—Chicago Herald.

—What puzzles Tom Reed is to see western republicans adopt the silver ideas he stole from the sepulcher of James G. Blaine, then pace about and designate McKinley, the gold bug, as their choice for president in 1896. That is what staggers Reed, and, in the language of the street, "it is a corker."—Kansas City Times.

—Of course the g. o. p. leaders had no idea of unhorsing democracy in Alabama. They just sent their money down there to get it into circulation and their speakers to secure them the benefits of the gulf breezes. That is the way they always do when money is plenty and their orators are not exactly in collision.—Detroit Free Press.

Democratic Sentiment.

The resolutions of the democratic conventions of Iowa and Florida embody the spirit manifested by democratic conventions in Indiana and by democratic mass meetings held in Maryland. They endorse the president's letter to Mr. Wilson and condemn the conduct of the senators who are standing in the way of tariff reduction in order that the sugar trust may be protected. There is a singular unanimity of feeling among democrats on this subject. Not an authoritative voice has been raised in approval of the three sugar-trust senators in the democratic press, in democratic clubs or in democratic conventions. The condemnation of the men who stand in the way of tariff reform is universal.—N. Y. World.

TRAIN WRECKS.

A Freight Train on the Wabash Road Ditched.

THREE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

The Scene at the Wreck Heartrending—The New York Fast Express on the Vandalia Leaves the Track—Nobody Killed.

JONESBURG, Mo., Aug. 21.—Freight train No. 97, west-bound, on the Wabash railway, struck a horse at a road crossing 2 miles from here about 11 o'clock Sunday night, ditching the engine and eighteen cars, killing three people, fatally injuring two others and severely injuring twelve more.

The dead are: Engineer C. Felton; of Moberly; Charles Fiddler, of St. Joseph; Charles Miller, of St. Louis.

Engineer Felton, who was one of the oldest employes on the road, was buried under the wreck and was crushed beyond recognition; he never knew what hurt him. Miller was caught between the timbers, and when discovered was standing on his head. He was probably killed instantly, and was so black from the rush of blood to his head that he was unrecognizable. Fiddler was killed by the roof of the car crushing in upon him while asleep.

The injured are: Fireman Tilton, seriously, will probably die; brakeman Charles Fairbanks, left arm broken; George Williams, of Fort Worth, hailing from Kansas City, two severe cuts in the forehead, left ankle severely bruised; William Pittman, of St. Louis, cut in head, side bruised; William Myers, home unknown, face scratched; A. Thomas, Fulton, Kan., head cut; T. Moore, home unknown, bruised considerably; Henry Eber, Denver, Col., badly bruised; D. B. Debing, Norway, Mich., badly bruised; Charles Fulton, Hennessy, Germany, brackleyer by trade, hurt in the side. The bottom of a car had to be chopped off to release him. He and George Williams were wedged in together, and their escape was miraculous; William Smith, home unknown, severely injured, but will recover; J. A. Thomson, Golden, Col., head cut and bruised up generally; J. E. Tedds, St. Joseph, Mo., not known how badly he is injured; a young foreigner, four years in this country, name unknown, back badly hurt.

The scene at the wreck was heart-rending. The train contained three cars of tile drain pipe and a car of telegraph poles. In the former cars twelve tramps, presumably members of Coxy's army, had secreted themselves to beat their way to Kansas City, and when the wreck occurred they were caught and crushed as narrated above.

Amid the great heap of kindling wood, groans and appeals for help could be heard. It was a half hour before relief reached the wreck. A man was sent here and the citizens turned out en masse and did all in their power to relieve the suffering. The depot was turned into a hospital and the physicians of the town administered to the wounded. All those who were severely injured were taken to the Wabash hospital at Moberly yesterday afternoon. Old railroad men and all who have seen the wreck say it is the most complete they ever witnessed.

The damage to the railway will amount to perhaps \$25,000. A suit may grow out of this wreck under the laws of Missouri against the farmer who permitted his stock to run at large.

PAST EXPRESS DERAILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The New York fast express on the Vandalia road, from New York to St. Louis, was ditched 2 miles west of Pocaahontas, Ill., yesterday evening, and all on board had a miraculous escape from death. While running 45 miles an hour the engine, three mail and one baggage car left the track and turned over. Two coaches and the parlor car kept the track. Engineer Menafee, Fireman Dickenson and four postal clerks were injured more or less seriously, but none of the other trainmen or passengers were hurt. No reason for the wreck is known. The track was so badly torn up that the remainder of the train had to be brought to the city over the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.

Memphis Has a Blaze.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—Fire broke out at 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning in a four-story building on the corner of Shelby and Gayoso streets, occupied by the Mansfield Drug Co., and within fifteen minutes the whole block was a mass of flames. The fire is now beyond control and a general alarm has been started.

Murdered for a Dime.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—George McHenry shot Will Stone in the Tony Grant saloon, at Belvidere and Troost avenues at 10:45 last night. Both men are colored. Stone will die. McHenry made his escape. The murder was over 10 cents which McHenry wanted from Stone to buy liquor.

Application for a Receiver.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—Minority stockholders filed suit for a receiver for the Grand Avenue cable railroad in the circuit court yesterday. This action is said to be a move on the part of certain stockholders to break the consolidation of the company's lines, which was effected last April.

Struck Natural Gas.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 21.—The people of Tarkio, 60 miles north of this city, in Atchison county, are in a fever of excitement over the striking of natural gas yesterday. Gas was struck at a depth of 300 feet on the farm of Robert Stafford. The flame reached a height of 30 feet.

At Pattonsburg, Mo., on the 30th Oliver Willingsworth shot and fatally wounded Isaac Sturgis. Both were farmers.

The thirteenth annual encampment of the order of Sons of Veterans opened at Davenport, Ia., on the 20th.

KANSAS CITIES.

Population of the Various Towns of the State That Contain 1,000 or More Inhabitants.

The table herewith, compiled by the secretary of the state board of agriculture, gives in the order of their rank the population of Kansas cities and towns having 1,000 or more inhabitants in March of the present year, as enumerated by assessors. The cities that have become eligible to this list during the year are Osage Mission, Frontenac, Caney, Alma and Ellis. Those dropping out within the year were Lincoln, Miltonvale, Smith Center and Downs:

Rank	City or Town	Popu-lation
1	Kansas City	42,646
2	Topeka	30,724
3	Wichita	31,619
4	Leavenworth	24,408
5	Atchison	13,978
6	Fort Scott	10,749
7	Sawyer	10,340
8	Hutchinson	8,707
9	Pittsburg	8,545
10	Pratt	8,226
11	Emporia	8,103
12	Arkansas City	7,129
13	Wichita	6,547
14	Wichita	6,115
15	Sallina	5,541
16	Wellington	5,541
17	Junonia City	5,066
18	Wellington	4,432
19	Coffeyville	4,223
20	Abilene	3,655
21	Independence	3,586
22	Osage City	3,559
23	Concordia	3,559
24	Chanute	3,483
25	Horton	3,447
26	El Dorado	3,447
27	Olathe	3,447
28	Holton	3,224
29	Great Bend	2,956
30	Manhattan	3,057
31	Concordia	3,043
32	Council Grove	3,029
33	McPherson	3,023
34	Clay Center	2,932
35	Wellington	2,928
36	Weir City	2,758
37	Oswatimie	2,678
38	Great Bend	2,596
39	Haworth	2,497
40	Garnett	2,333
41	Hiawatha	2,329
42	Osborne	2,293
43	Marion	2,236
44	Cherryvale	2,236
45	Beloit	2,186
46	Marion	2,186
47	Columbus	2,154
48	Eureka	2,149
49	Leavenworth	2,149
50	Roadside	1,959
51	Kingman	1,923
52	Dodge City	1,811
53	Seneca	1,806
54	Goodland	1,718
55	Stedesteh	1,718
56	Belleville	1,714
57	Larned	1,692
58	Montezuma	1,686
59	Wamego	1,672
60	Minneapolis	1,647
61	Evans	1,634
62	Washington	1,629
63	Scranton	1,589
64	Pratt	1,589
65	Iola	1,565
66	Florence	1,559
67	Blue Rapids	1,528
68	Humboldt	1,410
69	Lindsborg	1,404
70	Edwards	1,392
71	Garden City	1,392
72	Peabody	1,391
73	Lyons	1,387
74	Frederia	1,387
75	Baxter Springs	1,369
76	Fort Scott	1,369
77	Sabetha	1,354
78	Harper	1,306
79	Lawrence	1,296
80	Nickerson	1,291
81	Hays City	1,184
82	Lyons	1,184
83	Valley Falls	1,157
84	Cherokee	1,146
85	Blue Rapids	1,146
86	Sedan	1,119
87	Frankfort	1,117
88	Frontenac	1,091
89	El Dorado	1,091
90	Baldwin	1,083
91	Phillipsburg	1,078
92	Augusta	1,078
93	Howard	1,044
94	Osborne	1,038
95	Alma	1,025
96	Russell	1,022
97	Ellis	1,008
98	Caney	1,008
99	Norton	1,008
100	Osage Mission	1,003

LABOR DAY IN KANSAS.

Gov. Lewelling Issues a Proclamation for Its Observance.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 17.—Gov. Lewelling yesterday issued the following proclamation for the observance of Labor day:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF KANSAS, TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 17.—The labor organizations of this and other states having set apart September 3, 1894, as a day of rest and gathering together in their several lodges, cities and counties, all those in sympathy with that class (which comprises almost the entire population of Kansas), many honest laborers are looking, yes, anxiously and honestly looking, for work to feed their starving families and themselves, and with little hope under present conditions, and the insatiable greed of the favored few, in no state is labor more honored than in Kansas. The whole people can be best served by bringing about a better condition of the laboring classes, and this will be the effort of the great, free, liberty-loving people of Kansas.

In view of these facts, and in full sympathy with the laborers of all classes, I, L. D. Lewelling, governor of the state of Kansas, do hereby proclaim and set apart Monday, September 3, 1894, as Labor day, and respectfully recommend that the day be observed as a holiday and that business be so far suspended as to permit all persons who may desire to participate in the exercises of that day.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state. Done at Topeka, Kan., this 17th day of August, 1894.

L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

By the governor: R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State.

New Santa Fe Receiver.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Aldace F. Walker was today appointed receiver of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway in place of J. W. Reinhardt, resigned. Judge Caldwell in the United States circuit court made the appointment on motion of Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, counsel for the Union Trust Co., trustee for the bondholders. Before being submitted to the court, the name of Mr. Walker had been approved in advance by the representatives of the London and Amsterdam committees of Atchison security holders, and by the general reorganization committee in New York. Mr. Walker's appointment is entirely agreeable to the two other receivers and it is believed there will be entire harmony in the future conduct of the Atchison system.

Soldiers' Home at Dodge City.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 17.—A report was made to the governor yesterday by the board of managers of the Kansas state soldiers' home at Dodge City. The total number of inmates of the home, June 30, was 295, of which there were 74 males, 56 women, 144 children and 20 officers and attendants. The board has reduced the per diem cost of subsistence per capita from 12 1/2 cents in 1893 to 12 1/4 cents in 1894, and the annual cost per capita for subsistence of inmates from \$129 last year to \$101 this year. The home is now filled to its utmost capacity, and new applications are arriving daily.

A MILL STRIKE.

Likely to Be the Biggest of Its Kind in New England.

OVER 11,000 HAVE STOPPED WORK.

A Mob of More Than 1,000 Surrounded the Bristol Mill and Attacked the Operatives as They Came Out.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 21.—The great textile strike, which bids fair to prove the biggest of its kind in the history of New England, is on. Some fifteen of the non-union weavers, who deserted the strikers during the recent Wamsutta strike, are at work in the mill, and a few Portuguese are working in the south end. With these exceptions every mill in the city is silent, and the streets are full of operatives, who seem to be well behaved and cheerful. It is estimated that over 11,000 persons have stopped work. Meetings of the various unions were held yesterday morning and encouraging reports were made. The Howland officials and Secretary Ross, of the Spinners' union, are to have a conference to-day, and it is hoped that an understanding will be reached.

Even if this mill should settle with its employes it is thought the other mills will hold out longer. Among the business men of the city, however, there is a general belief that settlement of the whole trouble will be made within a week. Secretary Ross, of the Spinners' union, said that the members of his union had lined up for a long strike and confidently expect that it will be of six months' duration.

At the north end of the city considerable excitement was caused when it was discovered that a dozen or more operatives had gone to work at Bristol mill. A mob of 1,000 people surrounded the mill for an hour. At noon, with forces augmented, they again surrounded the mill and attacked the operatives as they came out. One boy was badly cut about the face. The operatives at work were obliged to remain in the mill. This was the only mill at this end of the city in which a machine was started.

The labor troubles in New Bedford involve thirteen of the largest cotton manufacturing establishments, with an investment of \$11,400,000. There are 1,042,000 spindles and 15,250 looms involved. Six of the factories are cloth mills and seven are yarn mills.

ENDED IN A FARCE.

People in Colorado Springs Disgusted with the Tarsney Outrage Affair.

COLORADO CITY, Col., Aug. 21.—The Tarsney outrage cases ended in a farce in Justice McCoache's court yesterday afternoon. District Attorney Cochran appeared before the court and asked that the cases against all the defendants be dismissed. The district attorney stated that he made the motion for the reason that the evidence in the cases had failed to find true bills against any of the defendants. The court granted the motion. Not a person from Denver who had been interesting themselves in the prosecution was present. The people here are disgusted with the whole affair.

Asylum Scored.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 21.—To-day the industrial building at the asylum for the insane caught fire just as about fifty female inmates had begun the weekly washing. There was a scene of confusion for a few moments, but the women were all removed safely. The asylum fire department, with an engine from the city, subdued the flames, but the building was seriously damaged. It is fully insured. The principal loss was the clothing, sheets, etc., of the institution, inmates and attendants, which were all destroyed.

Mayor of Sioux City Says No.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Aug. 21.—"I will not permit this prize fight to occur within the corporate limits of Sioux City," said Mayor Fletcher in speaking of the effort being made to get the Corbett Jackson match here. "What is more, I doubt if it will be allowed to be fought on Iowa soil. So far as my jurisdiction is concerned, I shall unalterably oppose the movement to have the battle fought here."

More Barn Burning.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 21.—Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock the barn belonging to Col. William Nace, at Leecompton, Douglas county, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The barn contained 2,000 bushels of corn, several hundred bushels of other grain and forty or fifty tons of hay. It is believed a band of firebugs is at work in that neighborhood.

Fatal Runaway.

REBDUD, Ill., Aug. 21.—While Mrs. Conrad Young and her nephew were returning home from church last evening a threshing engine passed them, causing their horses to run away. Mrs. Young was thrown to the ground and her skull crushed and she died instantly. The boy struck on the side of his head and cannot live.

NEWS NOTES.

Minnie Whitworth, 4 years old, was burned to death near Clinton, Mo.

The fourth annual encampment of the Kansas and Missouri Spiritualistic association is in session at Liberal, Mo. It is rumored that the Japanese government has ordered 100,000 stands of guns and ammunition from a New York firm.

A telephone line is being built between the towns of Humansville, Wheatland, Hermitage, Preston and Cross Timbers, Mo.

At Leavenworth, Kan., on the 20th, Mrs. Mary Johnson shot and killed Patrick Donohue, an inmate of the Soldiers' home, for trespassing.

At Georgetown, Col., on the 20th an attempt was made to wreck an excursion train on the Colorado Central by placing dynamite on the track, but the attempt failed.

POPULATION OF KANSAS.

The Increase and Decrease by Counties for 1894 as Compared with 1893.

The following table shows the population of Kansas by counties, from the assessors' enumeration made in March of the present year; also the population in 1893, and the increase and decrease since, compiled by the state board of agriculture. The increase in thirty-two counties has been 19,787 and the decrease in seventy-two counties 45,009, leaving a net decrease for the state (largely due to the exodus into the Cherokee strip) of 23,202. The largest gain, 4,186 was made by Johnson, and twelve counties gained more than 1,000 inhabitants each:

County	1893.	1894.	Inc.	Dec.
Allen	12,372	12,700	328	.....
Anderson	13,172	13,275	1,103	.....
Atchison	26,455	26,455	.....	.....
Barber	3,378	3,573	3,725	.....
Barton	12,770	13,418	328	.....
Bourbon	23,372	23,000	.....	282
Brown	19,828	19,415	.....	413
Buena Vista	22,506	21,326	.....	1,180
Chase	7,322	6,789	.....	533
Chautauque	10,414	10,568	.....	154
Cherokee	28,309	28,007	.....	302
Cheyenne	4,888	5,044	176	.....
Clark	2,094	1,724	.....	370
Clay	13,337	13,111	.....	226
Cloud	16,337	17,044	707	.....
Coffey	14,801	14,400	599	.....
Crawford	1,177	1,129	.....	48
Cowley	35,349	30,490	.....	4,859
Crawford	31,889	33,109	1,220	.....
Decatur	2,466	2,308	.....	158
Dickinson	20,909	21,579	670	.....
Doniphan	11,503	11,437	.....	66
Douglas	23,094	23,094	.....	.....
Edwards	3,640	3,839	199	.....
Ellis	10,990	10,183	.....	807
Ellisworth	7,593	7,317	.....	276
Finney	3,388	3,583	195	.....
Franklin	19,584	19,980	396	.....
Geary	9,632	10,091	459	.....
Grant	4,388	4,066	.....	322
Graham	4,388	4,066	.....	322
Grant	1,330	1,721	391	.....
Greene	1,330	1,721	391	.....
Greenwood	14,704	15,000	296	.....
Haskell	6,622	6,096	.....	526
Harper	14,485	14,932	447	.....
Harvey	16,613	16,600	.....	13
Hodgeman	2,482	2,192	.....	290
Hoffman	15,331	16,226	895	.....
Jefferson	15,234	15,474	240	.....
Johnson	11,961	16,147	4,186	.....
Johnson	1,942	1,714	.....	228
Kingman	11,033	10,911	.....	122
Kiowa	3,187	2,750	.....	437
Labette	26,301	25,309	.....	992
Lane	1,927	1,927	.....	.....
Leavenworth	32,854	33,216	362	.....
Lincoln	6,662	6,294	.....	368
Lincoln	15,496	15,137	.....	359
Linn	2,933	2,613	.....	320
Lyon	23,619	23,625	6	.....
Marion	20,241	20,483	242	.....
Marshall	23,319	23,141	.....	178
McPherson	21,331	21,359	28	.....
McPherson	2,018	2,211	193	.....
Morris	10,917	10,877	.....	40
Morton	874	857	.....	17
Montezuma	18,477	18,229	.....	248
Neosho	18,990	17,959	.....	1,031
Ness	4,790	4,501	.....	289
Norton	8,291	8,711	420	.....
Osage	23,324	23,788	464	.....
Osborne	10,987	11,296	309	.....
Osborne	11,703	12,142	439	.....
Pawnee	5,331	5,144	.....	187
Phillips	12,563	13,067	504	.....
Phillips	18,849	18,726	.....	123
Pratt	8,501	7,509	.....	992
Rawlins	6,101	6,217	116	.....
Rawlins	29,909	29,909	.....	.....
Republic	17,047	16,771	.....	276
Rice	14,465	13,874	.....	591
Rice	12,563	11,937	.....	626
Rooks	11,447	11,250	.....	197
Rush	5,487	5,189	.....	298
Russell	12,447	12,500	53	.....
Salt	18,158	18,144	.....	14
Salt	1,142	1,163	21	.....
Sedgewick	40,113	39,066	.....