

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 2, 1894.

NO. 45.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The democratic senators in caucus on the 25th adopted the Jones resolution sending the tariff bill back to conference without instructions whatever to the conferees.

The senate committee on territories has ordered favorable reports on the bills admitting New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. These bills have passed the house.

JUDGE LYMAN TRUMBULL, of Chicago, has declined to act as government arbitrator in the Pullman strike.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred at Washington on the 25th, in which the Knox stable and the Adams Express Co.'s stable were burned. Three firemen were killed under falling walls and several injured. About 250 heavy draught horses and nearly all the express wagons were burned, also six or eight residences.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has allowed a claim of \$43,000, filed by A. W. Bierbaum and others, of Louisville, Ky., for abatement of tax on 47,878 gallons of spirits, alleged to have been lost by the collapse in 1889 of a warehouse in which it was stored.

The president has appointed the commissioners to investigate the controversies between certain railroads and their employes in connection with the recent railroad strike at Chicago and the west. They are Carroll D. Wright, John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill.

The civil service commission is making preparations for the examination of persons nominated by the secretary of the interior for assistant teacherships in the Indian service. Examinations will be held August 3 at Shoshone agency, Wyo.; Rosebud, S. D.; Fort Defiance, A. T.; Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Fort Hall, U. T.; Arkansas City, Kan.; Fort Totten, N. D.; Greenbay, Wis.; Fargo, N. D., and St. Paul, Minn.

The senate committee on appropriations decided to report an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill making an appropriation of \$200,000 for a government building and exhibit at the cotton states and international exposition to be held at Atlanta next year.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL HALL'S decision making the dictum of the Cherokee nation conclusive as to Cherokee citizenship has been approved by Secretary Smith and ends the most notable controversy of the Indian country.

The bill of Mr. Melklejohn, of Nebraska, which provides that all lands allotted to Indians where patents have not issued shall not be subject to local and state taxation, and that the government shall pay that tax, was considered by the committee on Indian affairs on the 26th. No formal conclusion was reached, but the tone of the remarks made was not favorable. Congressmen representing districts containing some of the allotted lands are for the bill. It is felt to be a hardship in those localities that these lands occupied by Indians bear no burden of taxation.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Central Labor union, of Brooklyn, passed resolutions denouncing President Cleveland for calling out the federal troops during the recent strike in Chicago. President Cleveland, the resolution stated, had allowed himself to be used as a willing tool to crush organized labor. The union claimed that it spoke for 40,000 wage earners.

DELEGATES to the Central Labor union meeting held at Clarendon hall, New York, came to a unanimous agreement in favor of a solid-fronted labor movement to down the Tammany ticket at the polls in November.

SIR W. ROBINSON, the governor of Hong Kong, reports that 120,000 people have died from the plague in the Canton, China, district.

AT Utica, N. Y., F. J. Jenny broke the world's record for class A riders, half-mile handicap, standing start. Time, 1 min. 2 sec.

A FIRE started in the basement of the six-story building, 87 to 88 Fulton street, New York, on the 26th and did damage to the amount of \$150,000. The composing room of the New York Law Journal was destroyed. Two hundred firemen were called out. The cause of the fire was unknown.

FIERCE forest fires were reported raging in Wisconsin and several towns were nearly wiped out of existence, many people rendered homeless and others compelled to flee for their lives. Forty million feet of lumber was burned at Mason alone. Several railroad bridges were also destroyed.

FIRE in Celina, O., destroyed property valued at \$150,000, with only \$30,000 insurance.

The steam yacht Alert, owned by S. T. Johnson, of Clayton, N. Y., was run down and sunk by the steamer Islander off Round Island. It was reported that several persons were injured.

The eastbound Northern Pacific overland passenger train ran into a westbound freight train at South Prairie, Wash. An unknown man who was riding on the passenger engine was killed. Fireman Clement, of the freight train, was injured and had to have his leg amputated. Engineer Robinson, of the freight, lost the compressed air while going down grade, thereby losing control of his train, which was finally stopped with the hand brakes.

A FIRE which started in a blacksmith shop resulted in the nearly total destruction of the business part of Belle Plain, Ia. The losses will aggregate \$400,000, with insurance of perhaps half. Many people lost all their possessions and are homeless. The two hotels and nearly every business house of any account were destroyed.

OVER 3,000 people have been made homeless by forest fires at Phillips, Wis. Nearly \$2,000,000 of property has been swept away. It was estimated that between fifteen and twenty-five persons had lost their lives. The whole northern part of Wisconsin was reported on the 26th as being a sea of flame. A special train of provisions had been dispatched to the suffering people.

J. T. BOWDEN, who achieved notoriety as the manager of the Duval Athletic club, which organization pulled off the Corbett-Mitchell fight last February, was horsewhipped to within an inch of his life at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 27th by the husband of a woman whom it was alleged he had insulted.

CARDINAL LEDOCIOSKI, prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide, died on the 26th at Lucerne, Switzerland.

The steamer Castor and the bark Ernst collided off Sandgate, Eng. The Castor was badly injured, and sank within a few minutes after the vessels came together. Three passengers and the crew of twenty-six men were landed at Folkestone.

In the twenty-four hours' bicycle race in England, Shorland, of London, covered 460 miles and 900 yards, breaking the record by two miles.

THREE children of James W. Ganion, of Hartford, Conn., who had been missing for several days after they had gone bathing in the Connecticut river, were found dead in a freight caboose. It was supposed they had gone in to play and had closed the door and could not open it. They had been asphyxiated. Their ages were 9, 7 and 4.

DUN'S review of trade for the week ended the 27th said the uncertainty about the tariff bill overshadowed industries. Wheat had sold below 55 cents, making the monthly average the lowest known in New York. Corn was stronger on account of reports of injury to the crop. Sales of wool were greatly swelled by speculation in the belief that it would advance sharply if tariff changes failed.

THERE was no trouble at Scottsdale, Pa., on the 26th over the disarming of the coke strikers. Under orders from the sheriff, the strikers had been advised by their leaders to give up their arms, and all but a few of the more ignorant and determined consented to do so. At New Haven a company of sixty armed men turned their guns over to Burgess Newcomer.

THE fires were started on the 26th in the works of the Illinois Steel Co., at Chicago, which have been shut down since the beginning of the railroad strike. The plant will resume with a full force soon, giving employment to about 3,500 men.

AT Carlisle, Ky., a mob broke down the jail doors, took out William Tyler, colored, and hanged him to the cross arm of a telegraph pole. Tyler had been put in jail to answer to the charge of criminal assault upon a 13-year-old girl, whom he had choked and beaten.

THE civil service commission will hold an examination in various cities on August 7 for a computership in the hydrographic office, navy department, at \$1,000 per annum. Residents of the District of Columbia will not be admitted.

A TELEGRAM from Meeker, Col., said that masked men tied and blindfolded Gen. S. Alsebrook and a deputy sheriff, whom Mr. Alsebrook had placed in charge of his sheep, and stabbed and clubbed to death about 250 head of sheep, after which they rode over to Smith & Trimmers' camp and shot 101 fine blooded rams. The mob gave Alsebrook five days in which to leave the country, informing him that they had a secret organization of 300 members in Garfield, Routt and Rio Blanco counties, who were sworn to rid the country of such people.

HURRICANES and floods were reported from the Guadalajara districts, in Spain, through which the river Tagus runs. A number of towns in that province have suffered severely. The crops have been badly damaged and several lives have been lost.

THE twenty-round fight at welterweights for the championship of the world between Billy Smith, of Boston, and Tommy Ryan, of Chicago, took place at the Twin City Athletic club at Minneapolis, Minn., before 4,000 people on the night of the 26th. Smith was beaten. He was badly punished and although not knocked out was declared beaten by the referee.

FOREST fires were doing considerable damage around Duluth, Minn., on the 24th and had appeared within the city limits. At Amnicon, 22 miles from there, a bridge on the Northern Pacific, 150 feet long and 30 feet high, had been destroyed.

PRESIDENT DEBS, of the American Railway union, said recently that he had seen in the newspapers mention of a new organization called the American Labor union, and his name had been coupled with it. He said he had no connection with the organization whatever, official or otherwise, and any use of his name in connection with it was wholly unauthorized.

FIVE women went bathing recently in the San Joaquin river near Fort Washington, Cal. One got beyond her depth and in attempting to rescue her three of the others were carried into an eddy and drowned.

THE convicts at Tracy City, Tenn., were in a state of mutiny on the 27th. They loaded a pipe with explosives, placed it in the coal car and attached a slow fuse to it. Deputy Warden Nelson and assistants were passing along another entry to bring the convicts out for the night, and when they arrived opposite the bomb it exploded. Nelson was instantly killed and Guards Terrell and Thurman slightly wounded. A negro convict named Pete Hamilton was killed by a volley from the other guards. Escape was the object of the mutineers.

M. TATEO, the Japanese minister to the United States, has been recalled. The recall, it is stated, is due not to anything connected with the present Japanese-Corean-Chinese difficulty nor owing to matters growing out of recent treaty negotiations as reported.

ONE of a nest of six boilers at Lehigh Valley colliery No. 4, at Ashland, Pa., exploded, instantly killing one man and severely injuring three others, two of whom have since died. The building was wrecked and two other boilers were displaced.

DETAILS of the recent naval engagement between the Chinese and Japanese have reached Shanghai. A torpedo was discharged at the Kow Shing and struck her, sinking her. The loss of life was great. Out of 2,000 Chinese troops on board only forty were saved.

JUST before midnight on the 24th a lamp exploded at the lunch counter in the Santa Fe depot at La Junta, Col., the flames spreading so rapidly to other portions of the depot that the night train dispatchers and other employes had barely time to escape with their lives. The depot, which was one of the largest owned by the Santa Fe company, with all its contents, was soon reduced to ashes. Loss not known yet.

THE silver wedding of Crown Prince and Princess Frederic, of Denmark, was celebrated on the 27th. The streets of Copenhagen were thronged with people and elaborately decorated. Nearly every court in Europe sent presents.

JOHN COLLINS, a market gardener of Birmingham, Ala., thought he heard thieves in his garden on the night of the 24th and started to investigate. He was followed by his daughter Maggie. Mrs. Collins heard the two and supposed them thieves. Arousing her son William, he got his gun and shot both father and daughter. The former is dead and the latter was reported dying.

MR. FIELDEN, owner of the yacht Saide, which vessel succored Prof. Oyen, the geologist of the Wellman Arctic expedition, left at Danes Island, said that he had learned that the Ragnvald-Jarl, the vessel which was used to convey the explorers to the edge of the ice pack, was an old whaler which had been fitted up as a steamer and that she was in no way fitted to encounter the ice. He adds that he is led to believe that in the whole of Wellman's company there was no one possessed of practical experience in polar explorations. He and others were convinced that all of the members of the Wellman expedition were lost.

MANCHESTER, N. H., had a severe storm on the 30th, several buildings being struck by lightning and wrecked. At Lake Massabesic, 4 miles from the city, the wind developed into a cyclone, eighteen or twenty cottages being destroyed. Fears were entertained that some of the pleasure boats had been lost with their occupants.

A SMALL yacht was capsized on the Hudson river, opposite Hastings, N. Y., during a squall and three of the passengers drowned.

IN Chicago, 2,500 men went to work at the Illinois Steel Co.'s plant on the 30th. The works have been closed down since the strike began. One thousand more workmen will be given employment by the company before the end of the week.

HARRY FEATHERS, adopted son of James Feathers, of Carthage, S. D., accidentally shot and fatally injured his father's hired man. Harry was so frightened at the accident that he took poison, dying shortly afterwards.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., was shaken by an earthquake on the 29th. It was described as a short shock, but not doing damage. At Santa Monica and San Pedro a tidal wave was looked for by the timorous, but no indication of one was noticeable.

THE democratic conferees had not agreed on the tariff bill on the 30th. House members were encouraged, however, they claiming that great pressure was being made upon democratic senators to yield by their constituents.

DIPLOMATS at Washington think Japan committed a great error in sinking the transport Kow Thung, as she was flying the British flag when she was sunk. As there had been no formal declaration of war she was not violating the laws of neutrality by sailing under the British ensign.

A TERRIFIC cyclone visited Watonga, county seat of Blaine county, Ok., destroying many buildings, ruining crops and injuring a great many persons. The town was badly wrecked.

IN the senate on the 30th the announcement by the conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill was made that it was agreed to with the exception of the Russian thistle appropriation. The senate insisted on the amendment and sent the bill back to conference. In the house Mr. Bonstelle presented a joint resolution congratulating the people of Hawaii on the establishment of a republic and recognizing it as a free and independent republic.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Jerry Simpson has been renominated for congress by the populists of the Seventh district.

The State Horticultural society will hold its regular annual meeting at Fort Scott in December.

Democrats of the First district in convention at Valley Falls, nominated Henry C. Solomon for congress.

Gov. Lewelling and other populist orators opened the campaign at Kansas City, Kan., on the evening of the 24th.

Martin V. B. Ward, cashier of the Valley Falls Bank of Deposit, committed suicide the other day by shooting himself. No cause given.

The 2-year-old child of J. H. Bishop was burned to death at Kansas City, Kan., the other day. The children of the family were playing with matches.

The state board of equalization has reduced the real estate valuations for the purpose of state taxation in Rush and twenty-five other western counties from 15 to 40 per cent.

The state board of charities recently elected Dr. C. H. Wetmore, of Emporia, to be superintendent of the insane asylum at Oswatomie, vice Dr. L. T. Wentworth, whose term of office had expired.

An unknown man committed suicide the other morning near Easton, by throwing himself under the westbound passenger train on the Kansas Central railway. The head was severed from the body.

G. A. Colton, prominent in Kansas politics in early days and a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention, died in Kansas City, Mo., the other day.

Mrs. Emma Bowman Vail, widow of Bishop Vail, the first Episcopal bishop of Kansas, died at Topeka, the other day. Sickness resulted in her becoming blind fifteen years ago.

Conrad Hoffman had both legs so badly crushed in the cylinder of a thrashing machine in Ellis county the other day that amputation was necessary. He died soon after, leaving a wife and three children.

While a company of the Kansas national guards were recently practicing target shooting at Newton, a militiaman missed the target and the ball went through the window of a Santa Fe passenger train a mile distant.

The democrats formally opened the campaign at Leavenworth on the 26th. Hon. David Overmyer, candidate for governor, and Hon. Joseph G. Lowe, candidate for congressman-at-large, were the leading speakers.

Two sons of William Watson, aged 8 and 10 years, living northwest of Dighton, were burned to death the other night while sleeping in a granary about 10 rods from the dwelling. The origin of the fire was not known.

The probate judge of Shawnee county has decided that a druggist who rests under charges of violating the prohibitory law is not entitled to a renewal of his permit to sell intoxicating liquors unless he be acquitted by a jury or court.

The number of pensioners in the various states and territories on the rolls of the Topeka agency June 30, 1894, was 104,917, and the total amount disbursed for pensions at Topeka agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was \$14,763,462.45.

Dan Dupree, a colored tramp, was shot and killed at Newton the other night by a Santa Fe brakeman. He and several companions were trying to steal a ride and when the brakeman attempted to put them off Dupree shot at him, which the former returned with fatal effect.

The board investigating the charges against Warden Chase, of the state penitentiary, closed its work on the 24th after a brief session at Lansing. The proceedings were reported to be of a highly interesting nature. None of the accusers nor their counsel were present at the last day of the sitting.

While George Napp and two other men were recently returning to Perry with a threshing machine, in crossing a culvert, it gave way, and the engine and men fell in a mass. Two of the men were scalded about the head and breast, and Napp had his leg broken. It was feared the scalded men were fatally burned.

The board of directors of the penitentiary, who lately had the charges against Warden Chase under investigation, made a report to the governor exonerating the warden. A Topeka dispatch stated that a great many of the leaders of the populist party are not satisfied with the investigation and an effort will be made to have Gov. Lewelling look further into the matter.

It is stated that the dreaded Russian thistle has made its appearance in northwestern Kansas. This pest is said to very closely resemble the common "tumble-weed," but is more spinous. In fact it is a tumble-weed of the worst kind. When it breaks off at the root late in the fall, it rolls away in the wind at a rapid rate, scattering its seeds upon every rod of ground over which it travels.

Luther C. Challiss, a well known citizen and early settler in Atchison, died in that city some days ago. He was prominently connected with railroad building in early Kansas history. In 1864 he made a large fortune in Wall street, New York city, but the tide turned against him and he returned to Atchison in 1879. After the death of Gov. John A. Martin he for a time edited the Atchison Champion.

THE FIRST GUN.

Opening of the Campaign at Leavenworth by Democratic Candidates.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 28.—The democrats of Kansas formally opened their state campaign with a big meeting at Chickering hall, in this city, last night. David Overmyer, candidate for governor, opened the meeting with a two hours' speech, outlining the issues of the campaign. He took strong ground in favor of the Wilson tariff bill, praising the house of representatives and denouncing certain democratic senators as traitors. He severely denounced Senator Peffer for not voting with the tariff reformers.

In touching upon the silver issue he said that in twenty years the democratic party had been the only party that had sought by persistent effort to restore silver to its proper standing. He denounced the aggregation of commercial power and said that this status was due to unwholesome republican legislation, and declared that the present generation had to meet this issue at the ballot box, peacefully, but forcibly, or that all of liberty would be lost.

Much of Mr. Overmyer's speech was devoted to prohibition in Kansas, and he pointedly demanded a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution, to the end that that measure should be wiped out, declaring that it had been fastened upon Kansas by outside missionaries and urging that no constitution should prevent the manufacture and sale of any commodity that was universally merchantable in every part of the world.

He referred to the many obnoxious laws that had been passed to bolster up and carry into effect the provisions of the prohibitory law, and eloquently referred to the love Americans cherished for personal liberty, of which they were robbed by the prohibition law.

In closing, Mr. Overmyer devoted some time to the discussion of woman's suffrage and predicted dire disaster to the state should the amendment be carried at next November's election. He declared it strange that this country should prosper for over 100 years, when all at once some wisecracks in the east should make the discovery that women had been all these years denied any rights under the constitution; that she should instantly be clothed with the franchise.

Mr. Overmyer was repeatedly interrupted by applause during his talk. His speech is considered of great importance, as foreshadowing the course of the democracy in the campaign which is now on. It is evident that national issues will be left alone and the battle fought on local state questions.

Joseph Lowe, candidate for congressman-at-large, followed in a brief speech on national issues. Other candidates on the state ticket responded briefly to calls.

Kansas Corn.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 28.—Railroad Commissioner John Hall, who came in from the west last night, says that unless rain falls within forty-eight hours there will be no corn in that section. In the central and western parts of the state the most favorable weather would not make a crop. Further east rains would save it. Mr. Hall says the hot blast has affected all kinds of vegetation as far east as Wamego in Pottawatomie county.

Equally discouraging reports continue to come from the northwest as far east as Republic county, and on the southern border of the state it is said the corn has been burnt out from the western border of Cowley county to the Colorado line, including the south half of the counties lying immediately north.

Race War Between Miners.

SULLIVAN, Ind., July 28.—Trouble has broken out between the white and colored miners employed at the Island Coal Co.'s mine at Linton, 15 miles east of here. Last night a colored miner got into a fight with a white man, which led to other fights, until it resulted in a regular race war. In the fights one white man was killed, and as a result excitement has been wrought up to a high pitch. The telegraph and telephone wires were cut. The miners propose to drive out or exterminate their colored competitors.

King of Corea Captured.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The king of Corea is a Japanese prisoner. This was the important statement contained in a telegram dated yesterday which Secretary Herbert had received from Capt. Day, of the United States steamer Baltimore, now at Chemulpo, Corea. Capt. Day, besides stating that the king of Corea is a captive in the hands of the Japanese, reported that he had dispatched a force of marines from his ship to Seoul, the capital, to protect the United States legation.

Overcome by Heat.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 27.—Although this has been the hottest day of the season but 95 degrees was registered and many prostrations, the result of long continued heat, are reported. At least fifty mill workers were carried to their homes and many others quit work before being completely knocked out, crippling the mills materially. Up to date none of these cases have terminated fatally.

DEFENDING THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Vilas Speaks in the Senate in Defense of the Position of Mr. Cleveland.

The question of sending the tariff bill to another conference being before the senate on July 26, and the motion of Senator Vilas, instructing the conferees to recede from the one-eighth differential on sugar, Mr. Vilas took the floor.

The Wisconsin senator began his speech by saying that an extraordinary scene had occurred in the senate last Monday. A democratic senator, said he, saw fit to attack the president without precedent, or if there was a precedent, it was one that ought to be shunned instead of followed. It was a personal assault upon the president and his character. He had hoped, he said, that the remarks of Mr. Gorman and those who joined him on that occasion would have appeared in the Record before he (Mr. Vilas) replied. But, he went on sarcastically, he presumed the engagements of the Maryland senator were so pressing that he had no time to revise them. Mr. Vilas considered it his duty to reply to that assault.

He would speak as the personal as well as the political friend of the president. He rejoiced in the honor of Mr. Cleveland's friendship. It was a pride to him. Of the rewards, few and stinted, that came to public men, one of the greatest that had come to him was the intimate association with that lofty and distinguished man. It was his honest testimony to his own character that never at any moment in any temptation, personal or political, had he failed to see in Mr. Cleveland the pure, white light of an upright purpose. For such a man he saw fit to say some words—not in defense—he needed none—but some correction of a discolored picture of facts by which Mr. Cleveland had been placed in a false light before the country. He would make this statement in behalf of the truth of history and he regretted that Mr. Gorman was absent and could not hear it. "What were the points of accusation," inquired Mr. Vilas, "in the remarkable assault to which I have alluded?"

The first accusation, he proceeded, was that the president was open to the charge of duplicity. That was based upon a letter in which Mr. Cleveland expressed the hope that iron and coal should go on the free list in the tariff bill. The second was that the executive had by that encroached on the prerogatives of congress, and, third, that the president had traduced the senate. Those charges were true or false, not as a matter of argument, but as a matter of fact. "With regard to coal and iron ore let us examine the facts," said Mr. Vilas, "and I desire to say here that I am under deep obligation to the senator from New York, who, never, in his public career, made such an able exposition of any subject as he did on Tuesday last."

Mr. Vilas then reviewed at length the president's position in favor of free raw material, his letter of 1887 and other matters up to his letter to congress of the present session.

With regard to those two amendments, Mr. Vilas said, upon which the specifications of Mr. Gorman's charges had been founded the testimony of Mr. Jones was clear that the president, whenever coal and iron ore were mentioned, expressed a hope that they would go on the free list. Was there anyone desirous of doing open and free justice to the president, who, after reading Mr. Jones' own statement, would not say that Mr. Cleveland had never faltered in his urgent demand for free coal and iron ore? The president knew, too, each house would have a voice and therefore not with duplicity but with openness and boldness that always characterized him, Mr. Cleveland had expressed to the chairman of the ways and means committee the hope that the result he desired should be accomplished in conference. He had a right to say it after his conversation as detailed by Senator Jones; he had a right to insist and urge it by any proper means.

Mr. Vilas then quoted and ranged alongside of Mr. Cleveland's utterance the statement of Mr. Gorman that the senate bill could not pass if it did not have the hearty support of Mr. Cleveland. At the very time when the president was writing his letter to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Vilas went on dramatically, the senator from Maryland and his coadjutors were appealing to Mr. Cleveland to induce him to support them in an effort to qualify the enactment of democratic principles instead of crystallizing them into law. How utterly wanton is this cry of interference now; because he has seen fit to throw the weight of his influence upon the house in favor of democratic principles, because he refused to stand with them, they make his action a ground of complaint here and in horror cry out against "executive interference."

Mr. Vilas said he was content to leave to fair-minded men whether the president had wantonly encroached upon the rights of congress. The charge was made that the senate had been traduced. Extracts from the letter to Mr. Wilson were read to show the president's purpose was not to traduce the senate, but to plainly state his aspirations toward tariff reform. The president had stated the abandonment of that great party principle would be perfidy and dishonor.

At the close of his remarks Mr. Vilas withdrew his motion.

THE OLD MILL MYSTERY.

By ARTHUR W. MARCHMONT, B. A.

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

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PROLOGUE.

"But don't you mean the woman must be discharged, doctor?"

"Yes; that's exactly what I do mean. There's no alternative."

"Well, but she's just as mad as when she first came into the asylum," exclaimed the first speaker, Mrs. Hoyle, the matron of the female side of Wadsworth lunatic asylum.

"Yes; I know that as well as you do," returned Dr. Batley; "but here's the order from the commissioners for her release, and we've neither the right to question it nor the power to detain the woman."

"But she's not fit to be at large. She's a murderer—nothing more or nothing less," cried the matron, indignantly.

"That may be," answered the doctor, dryly, "but the commissioners can't be expected to set up the question of a patient's sanity against a rule of red-tape. What has happened is this: The certificate on which this woman, Lucy Howell, has been brought in is invalid; the new certificate to be in place here, and hasn't come; consequently she will have to be set at liberty."

"What if she kills the first person she meets?"

"So much the worse for the first person and the commissioners," replied the doctor, with a short cynical laugh. "But no blame can be attached to us."

"But Dr. Acering declares that hers is a subtle form of mania that is absolutely incurable. She has all the fancies of a murderer, and all the crotchets of a madwoman, hidden away under her gentle ways and soft speech."

"Well, we can't help that. She'll have to go, and we may as well tell her at once."

"Then there'll be murder done before she comes back, and come back she certainly will," said the matron, as she left the room to fetch the woman of whom the two had been speaking.

She returned in a few minutes bringing with her a tall, handsome woman of about four or five and twenty, whose finely developed figure was rather set off than concealed by the somber dress which she wore.

When the doctor spoke her name she looked at him closely and answered in a low, clear and rather sweet voice:

"You want me, sir?"

"Yes; I sent for you to tell you you are to be discharged from here."

"I am glad you see at last that I'm not mad," was the reply, calmly spoken and with a confident smile.

"I did not say I saw that," answered the doctor, dryly.

"Well, so long as somebody sees it, and I am liberated, I am satisfied. I ought never to have been brought here."

"You will now be able to do what you wish to do, Miss Howell," said the matron, interchanging a rapid glance with the doctor.

In an instant a light flashed into the woman's eyes as she looked up and cried, with a touch of eager passion:

"Yes, I'll— But, catching the expression on the others' faces, she stopped suddenly, and changed her tone with her look, adding: "Yes, I shall be glad to be at liberty again."

The change in her manner had been startling in its abruptness; and in the moment of excitement she had looked dangerous enough to suggest hidden depths of intense passion.

"When shall you try and seek out the people who are following you about with knives?" asked the matron again. "That dark, good looking young villain, who was your lover and deceived you, that you told me about?"

But this time the reference to her craze had no rousing effect. She had obtained complete self-mastery and answered quietly:

"I am sorry I have made such mistakes. I suppose that, being in a place like this, where everyone has fancies, I frightened myself. But, now I am going away, I shall leave them."

"Where are you going?" asked the doctor, disregarding her gesture.

Lucy Howell thought for a moment, hesitating in her reply, and then she said:

"Where I came from, sir—Mireley."

"What are you?"

"A silk weaver," said the woman. "There are no sheds at Mireley," returned the doctor, quickly and suspiciously.

"I am not bound to go back to weaving, am I?" was the reply, flashed back in half anger; and then in a much milder tone she added: "I shall want a rest, sir, after the life here; besides, I have friends at Mireley, and I—they will want me."

"Well, you are to go out at two o'clock this afternoon, and the man who brought you here will come for you at that time. You had better be ready."

"Thank you, sir," said the woman. Without looking again at the doctor she turned and left the room, followed by the matron.

"She seems sensible enough, Mrs. Hoyle," he said, when the latter returned. "But, sensible or not sensible, she has to go."

"Oh, she's as sensible as I am, and a precious sight more cunning. But if murder don't come of this business—well, it'll be a marvel to me."

CHAPTER I.

THE PROLOGUE.

"Miss Ashworth—Mary."

A dark, pretty girl, dressed in black, who stood leaning upon a gate just inside the mill village of Walkden

Bridge, started and turned round, and a slight flush showed for a moment on her features, as she heard her name thus spoken.

"Mr. Gorringer?"

"Did I startle you out of a pleasant reverie?" asked the man. "But it is too great a pleasure to find you alone for me to resist the temptation of speaking to you. You are not angry?"

"The speaker was a thick-set man of some thirty years of age, with large, well-shaped, resolute features that spoke of great force of will; and he looked eagerly at the girl out of his keen, clear blue eyes, over which hung dark, bushy brows.

"No, I am not angry, but—"

"But what?" he asked, as she hesitated.

She was silent a moment, and then, with a slight blush again tinging her cheek, she looked kindly at him and said:

"The 'but' was, that I think you had better not call me by my Christian name."

The man laughed a good-natured, hearty, self-satisfied laugh.

"Nonsense, Mary, nonsense. Who ever heard of anyone objecting to such a thing hereabouts? I think of you as Mary—aye, and as my Mary, too, my lass, in spite of all you said last time; and what's more, I shall never think anything else," he added, very earnestly, as he went closer to her.

"You forget, Mr. Gorringer, that you are the manager of the mill, and I am only one of the work people."

"Nonsense, stuff and rubbish, Mary. I was a mill hand, too, wasn't I? and not so long ago, either. If I've made a bit of brass, where's the good of it, if I can't do what I like, aye, and have whom I like to share it. You'd better change your mind, lass, and say you'll marry me."

"I have told you—" she began, when he interrupted her impetuously.

"Yes, yes; I know you've told me, and more than once for the matter of that," and he laughed again good-naturedly. "And what's more, you'll have to go on telling me scores of times yet, before I shall believe you. You'll have to give way in the long run."

"It cannot be, Mr. Gorringer."

"Reuben," he interposed; "you may as well call me by that name first as last."

"No," said the girl, decidedly. "To me you are Mr. Gorringer, my employer, and I cannot call you anything else."

"Stuff and rubbish. See now what it means. Seven years ago, I was a mill-hand. Five years ago, I had scraped up enough to start the old Winkley shed. Three years ago, I took the management of this old Walkden mill; and to-day I'm ready for another move up. I can put my hand on a good bit of brass to-day, and I'm going to be a rich man, Mary; and if you'll marry me, you shall be a rich woman."

The girl shook her head at this speech, which jarred on her.

"It's not money I care about," she said.

"What is it, then? Is it love?" he cried, in a voice suddenly full of passion. "Don't you think that I love you? What can I do to persuade you? There are many things I hold dear in this world; success, money, reputation, power—but I'd give them all up, without a murmur, if to win you, Mary, I would, I swear I would," he said, vehemently. "Won't you trust me and be my wife, lass?"

His voice sank almost to a whisper and his eyes and face were alight with his love for the girl.

"I have told you it cannot be. I am very sorry," she answered.

He stayed a full half-minute without speaking, merely letting his hand rest on her arm, while his eyes were fixed on her face.

"Why can't it be, Mary?" he asked.

"Do you doubt me?"

"No, no, Mr. Gorringer," she answered, impulsively; "but—but—I'm hard for me to have to say this; I do not love—"

He interrupted her with a light laugh, and then seizing both her hands in his, he held her close to him and looked earnestly into her eyes.

"I did not ask you for your love yet, child. I can wait for that. I have plenty for both of us. Give me yourself; that is all I ask now. You trust me, and love shall soon come. I will take you, love or no love, and be only too thankful to have you, my dear."

"No, no!" cried the girl, vehemently, struggling to free her hands. "Let me go, please, Mr. Gorringer. You have no right to hold me like this."

He let her go instantly.

"I am sorry," he said, quite humbly. "I forgot myself. I do forget myself, and everything else, when I am with you, Mary. But you must be my wife. I cannot live without you." Then he started, and paled a little, as a thought plagued him. "It's not—but, no, it can't be, or I should have seen. It's not that you care for anyone else, is it?" He asked this in a firm, low voice.

"What right have you to question me?" said the girl, blushing, partly with indignation, partly with confusion.

The man looked at her keenly, knitting his heavy brows till they frowned ominously.

"Do you think I'm a man to be fooled lightly?" he asked, in a quick, stern tone. Then he changed again, and spoke quietly, without giving the girl time to reply: "There's no need for pretense between us two. You've

seen—you must have seen—the hold you have over me. I've made no secret that I love you. You can do with me what you will, for I'm a fool in your hands. But take care, my girl; such power as yours over me don't go without responsibility. It's a power that can move me for good or spoil me for life. With such as me there's no middle course; and you can do what you will; and by—, if you fool me now for another man there won't be room for us both on this earth. That I swear," and he clenched his fist and brought it down heavily on the gate in front of them.

"I have listened to you too long," said the girl. "When you talk to me about 'fooling you' I see how stupid I have been."

"I'm sorry, I am; I swear I am; I didn't mean what I said. Ah, Mary, don't turn away like that. I'll go away if you wish it. But I can't trust myself when I think of losing you. Tell me I've no reason to think that."

"I've told you that I can never marry you; and I deny you have a right to put such a question to me."

"I have the right that love gives me," he burst out vehemently again. "Now, I believe there is somebody. But you shall never marry anyone, if you don't marry me; that I swear on my soul," he exclaimed, passionately. "And you know whether I'm a man to keep my word."

Then, as the girl was turning away, he went quickly to her and seized her arm rather roughly.

"Will you swear to me that you care for no one more than for me?" he asked, angrily.

"Let me go, Mr. Gorringer; how dare you hold me like that?" she cried, angrily and excitedly, her face flushing with feeling.

He loosed his hold of her and walked on determinedly by her side.

"I mean to have an answer," he said, doggedly.

"You shall have no answer from me," she replied.

"Then I'll watch you till I find out," he said, and then they walked on in silence.

Suddenly as they turned a sharp curve in the road the man saw his companion start, and a troubled look came over her face; and then he noticed the color rise in her cheeks and deepen as a tall, upstanding, handsome young fellow approached.

"Why, Mary, what's the matter?" cried the newcomer, stopping in front of them. "Good evening, Mr. Gorringer," he added, turning for a moment to the latter.

"Matter, Tom? Why, nothing, of course," answered the girl.

"Good evening, Roylance," said Reuben Gorringer; "there's nothing more the matter than that Miss Ashworth—Mary, that is—and I have been for a walk together, and have had an interesting little talk. That's all."

"And while he was speaking, and after he had finished, he looked curiously from side to the other."

"Indeed," said Tom Roylance, coolly. "Then, as Mary and I have an appointment it's my turn to go for a walk with her, and to have an interesting little talk; and as I had fixed in the other direction for the walk we won't trouble you to turn back," and without saying anything more he took the girl's hand, tucked it into his arm and walked away with her.

CHAPTER II.

THE SHADOW OF TROUBLE.

"Has the boss been saying anything to worry you, Mary?" asked Tom Roylance, when the two had been some little time alone. "He looked black enough when I came up," and the young fellow laughed.

The question was a somewhat awkward one for Mary. She did not wish to make mischief between the two men.

"Oh, no; only some nonsense or other he has in his head," she answered.

"Well, so long as he doesn't think too much about you I don't care. What did he mean by having an interesting talk with you?"

"I was waiting for you at the gate where we generally meet when he came up and began to talk about one thing and another."

"Do you like Reuben Gorringer, Mary?" he asked, turning and looking sharply into her face.

"Like him?" she echoed, laughing, not quite at her ease. "What can it matter what a girl at the looms thinks of the manager of the mill?"

"Yes, that's all very well, if you don't want to answer the question," said Tom Roylance, with more than a touch of jealous suspicion. "But if you do, I don't; and for half-an-inch of yarn I'll tell him what I think. I know too much about Mister Reuben Gorringer. He's a clever chap, no doubt about that; but he's just a baby in some things. He's an ugly customer till he gets his way, though, and no mistake."

Tom Roylance was a lighthearted, careless, rather thoughtless young fellow, clever enough to have made rapid progress in his work, but, like many another, content to like fortune as it came, and lacking the strong determination to forego the pleasure of the moment in order to secure success. He was quick and shrewd, a good workman, steady and reliable, and capable, in the face of any great emergency, of showing plenty of free character. He was a general favorite both in and out of the mill, and Reuben Gorringer himself had taken to him. But he could not help meeting all the bothers of life with a laugh and a jest. He was careless enough to be his own enemy; but too straight and true to be an enemy of anyone else.

His relations with Mary Ashworth were characteristic. They had been together in the village from the time they were children; and there was a sort of tacit understanding between them that each belonged to the other, and that they were to be married some day; but nothing had ever been spoken openly about marriage. There were, indeed, hindrances to a marriage. Tom's father was alive, too crippled to work, and thus dependent upon him; while Mary's mother forced the girl to maintain her being herself idle, thriftless, and given to occasional wild fits of drinking.

The two discussed all their plans, troubles, worries and hopes together in the frankest way. The man turned to the girl for advice in many matters; while there was not an act of life in which Mary did not try to act as she judged Tom would have wished her. She had never thought of any man as a possible lover but Tom Roylance, and shaped all her life to accord with the idea that when he thought the time fitting, he would arrange for their marriage.

Neither spoke for a minute or two after Tom's last speech; he had no wish to carry the topic further, while Mary was anxious to get away from subject of Reuben Gorringer altogether; and when they spoke again it was of other matters, until the girl, thinking she could detect some symptoms of restlessness about her companion, began to question him.

TO BE CONTINUED.

SAXON SWORDS.

Weapons That Are Always Found When a Saxon Grave Mound Is Opened.

Arms seem to have been borne almost universally by the Saxons—that is, by the freemen; serfs are believed not to have been allowed this privilege, which was held in some sort to be a badge of freedom, though no doubt they had rude arms served out to them during war; but if they returned home alive it is probable these arms had to be given over into the keeping of their lord until they were next required, says the Westminster Review.

We judge that personal weapons must have been very numerous, because it is seldom that a Saxon grave mound is opened without their being discovered; the things most commonly found are the heads of spears and a kind of javelin. They vary much in size and also in shape. There is the leaf-shaped, the lozenge, the barbed and the four-edged, all of which have been found in the grave mounds scattered over various parts of Europe.

The blades are of iron, and the length, as a rule, varies from ten to fifteen inches; but they were found at Ozingell, in Kent, twenty-one inches in length; swords are much more rarely found than spears, and axes are even less often to be met with.

In the illuminated Saxon manuscripts the barbed spear is often to be seen, but it is very rarely found in the graves. There is a very curious one in Copenhagen, being only barbed upon one side and being leaf-shaped upon the other. The shafts appear to have been usually made of ash. The spear-head is usually found lying beside the skull, so often as to induce the belief that this was the recognized position in which to place it with regard to its departed owner; bosses of shields are frequently found upon the breasts of the dead; these bosses are generally conical in shape, and often have the handle yet remaining across the inner side.

The shield itself is rarely found, the wood having, as a rule, moldered away. Most likely the reason that swords are so seldom found is because they were regarded as in some sort heirlooms, and passed from father to son; they would, therefore, be but very infrequently interred with the other weapons.

Practical Magic.

Two queer-looking creatures sat at a table sipping their coffee. One of them, while talking, played carelessly with his spoon—a silver spoon. He turned it over and over, dropped it, picked it up again, and, last of all, when he thought nobody was looking, he stuck it into the shaft of his boot. But the other man saw it, and then, delicately lifting a spoon in his turn, he said: "Gentlemen, shall I show you a pretty conjuring trick? I bet that I will place this spoon in my pocket (he suits the action to the word) and will take it out of this gentleman's boot." This he does. Whereupon he gravely took up his hat, bowed to the company and walked off.—N. Y. World.

Her First Thought.

A woman whose only son is about sixteen months old lives not far from a big mill in which there was a serious explosion a few days ago. A gentleman, calling upon her shortly afterward, inquired about her experience. "Did you really feel the shock?" said he.

"Yes, indeed!" she replied. "It shook the house from cellar to garret."

"And what did you think was the matter?"

"I thought the baby had fallen out of bed," was the unexpected answer.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Hospitality Overdone.

King Oscar of Sweden once passed through a little town which was festively decorated for the occasion. Among the rest a huge transparency, affixed to a gloomy-looking edifice, attracted his attention. It bore the inscription: "Welcome to Your Majesty!" in gigantic characters. "What building is that?" the king inquired.

"That is the county prison, your majesty," replied one of the aldermen. The king laughed, and was heard to observe: "That is carrying matters a little too far!"

Sentiment.

"What's the matter wid yer, anyhow?" said Meandering Mike. "Yer acts like yer was goin' ter cry."

"I d'no," replied Plodding Pete. "Maybe I am. I've been thinking uv my wasted life, an' I'm homesick."

"Homesick! Well, I don't know but what it's natural. I'm gittin' kind o' that way myself. We hain't neither uv us been inside uv a jail for more'n six months."—Washington Star.

The Requisite Qualifications.

"Sis, I think you had better shine my shoes, and wash the dishes," said a wealthy New Yorker to his sister, who moves in aristocratic circles.

"What do you mean by such nonsense?" she asked.

"No nonsense about it. I see you are flirting with an Italian count. If you are going to marry him you ought to be fitting yourself for the position."

Texas Siftings.

ABOUT ANARCHY.

A Wonderful Bugbear Discovered by a New York Protectionist Organ.

The ultra-protectionist New York Press is improving the present occasion by uttering wild and silly calamity shrieks. It calls the half-bredged Wilson bill the "bill of anarchy" and credits it with all the numerous wage reductions, strikes and riots which have occurred under the McKinley bill rule during the past year. It says: "The difficulty out of which the disastrous conflict at Chicago has arisen was directly due to the war waged by Grover Cleveland and the free trade bournons upon American industrial interests and the American standard of wages." It says "the tariff bill framed to enrich monopoly and to impoverish the northern working man has robbed hundreds of thousands of industrious wage earners of employment and forced them into the depths of destitution. It has closed a host of manufacturing establishments and compelled a sweeping reduction of pay in multitudes of others like Pullman." It says "the detestable bill" contains "the seed of a hundred riots worse than that at Chicago," etc.

It is perhaps useless to suggest to the Press:

1. That its great and beloved McKinley bill guaranteeing high wages and steady employment to all is still in force. Is this mighty bill unable to cope with the mere shadow of the Wilson bill?

2. That if the Wilson bill, which splits McKinley duties in two, is "framed to enrich monopolies" for what purpose was the McKinley bill framed?

3. That the reduction of wages at Pullman had little or no connection with the tariff discussion. Hundreds of surplus cars having been manufactured to supply the needs of excursionists to the world's fair it was to be expected that this would be a dull year at Pullman.

4. That it will not impoverish the northern or any other workingman to reduce his taxes and to provide more work for him by giving free raw materials to his employers.

5. That it will not impoverish the northern farmer to give him cheaper clothing, food, shelter and tools and to open up better markets for his products, both at home and abroad.

6. That people who live in protected glass houses should not throw stones at those who are laying the foundation for a free trade house. It may be recalled that a few strikes and riots, like those at Homestead and at the Cœur d'Alene mines, occurred before the detestable Wilson bill cast its shadow across the McKinley bill. Also that a list of over 500 wage reductions in protected industries was published in 1892 as the result of the two years of McKinleyism, and that wage advances were as scarce as hen's teeth. In fact, it may be recalled that wage strikes and riots were unknown in this country before the introduction of high protection about thirty years ago, which has given us monopolists, mortgages and tramps in proportions to make a most unwholesome mixture in a republic.

7. That the McKinley bill was but the culminating act of republican and protectionist atrocity which has for thirty years been breeding anarchy and discontent by legislating wealth out of the pockets of the hard-working masses into the pockets of the dishonest schemers who, by political jobbery and legislative bribery, control and operate our railroads and protected mines, forests and factories.

The Press has gotten the shoe on the wrong foot. It is a high monopoly tariff and not free trade that is largely responsible for the present anarchistic conditions.—Byron W. Holt.

TARIFF REFORM GAINS.

Ad Valorem Duties—Free Wool—Free Lumber—Lower Duties—Income Tax.

While it is too soon to estimate all of the prospective gains to tariff reform, it is not too soon to declare that the gains will be greater, rather than less, than in the senate bill which is now in conference. What, then, are some of the distinct gains certain to follow the passage of the Wilson bill?

1. One of the greatest gains comes from the greater use of ad valorem instead of specific duties. It is not easy for those who have not given special attention to the subject to realize the great difference between these two methods of collecting taxes. Specific duties collect as much taxes from the cheap goods of the poor as from the costly goods of the rich. A tax of \$1 a yard may double the cost of an inferior suit of clothing, while it adds but one-tenth to the cost of a first-class suit. If the first-class suit wears three times as long as the inferior suit, the poor man who wears the inferior suit will pay three times as much taxes as the rich man who wears the first-class suit. The injustice of specific duties is so great that it would make them intolerable if they were applied to direct taxes where their effects would be seen by all. Thus, a tax of \$50 a piece on dwelling houses, which would bear lightly upon the palaces of our millionaires would make rebels and anarchists out of our millions of day laborers who live in houses that cost from \$50 to \$500 each.

It is not, however, because specific duties discriminate in favor of the rich that they are the rule in the McKinley bill. It is because they afford more certain and increasingly greater protection. Specific duties take no account of the natural decline in prices of goods. As prices fall the rate of protection increases. A duty of \$50 per ton when steel rails are selling for \$100 gives only 50 per cent protection. The same duty gives a protection of 200 per cent when the price has declined to \$25. The tendency of these duties to give increasing protection is demonstrated by the McKinley bill. In 1891 the average rate on dutiable imports was 46.23. In 1892 it had increased to 48.71, and in 1893 to 49.58. The tariff of 1883 behaved in the same way though it contained fewer specific duties. With ad valorem duties the rate of protection is practically stationary. Under the ad valorem Walker bill the rate varied

only about 1 per cent, during the seven years from 1848 to 1854.

2. Free wool and greatly reduced duties on woolsens will be a boon to the ninety-nine out of 100 persons who have to consider prices when making purchases. Nor is it at all probable that free wool will injure the wool grower or the woolen manufacturer. It is quite certain to benefit the textile workers of this country by giving them steadier employment. Free wool will give new life to the woolen industry just as free hides, in 1873, gave new life to the leather dressing and leather consuming industries. Under protection the price of wool has declined until, under the McKinley bill, we have reached a free trade basis and are selling our wools in Europe. The farmer, therefore, even if he be a wool grower, has nothing to fear from free wool. If he is not a wool grower he most certainly will lose nothing and will save perhaps 25 per cent, in what he pays for woolen goods. Our exports of woolen goods, which have already begun under taxed raw materials, may be expected to increase many fold with free materials. The Wool and Cotton Reporter, of July 5th, tells us that during the first week in June and the last week in May we exported to Great Britain carpets valued at \$2,610 (\$13,000). This is at the rate of over \$300,000 a year. It says that our export trade in carpets has become firmly established and that one firm "of late has alone shipped more carpets to Great Britain than the English and Scotch manufacturers combined have sent to the United States." With free wool the demand for carpet weavers will surely increase.

3. Free lumber will protect the home industry of building homes. While the benefits will be but slight in many parts of the United States, in some parts they will be considerable. All kinds of sawed, planed or grooved boards as well as shingles, laths, pickets, shooks, staves, etc., have been made free. The value of the dutiable imports of the wood schedule was over \$13,000,000 in 1893. Under the proposed bill it would be less than \$2,500,000. The saving of duties will benefit all, except the holders of timber lands, who are usually rich speculators often with dishonestly acquired titles. If free lumber causes their land to decrease slightly in value it will still be worth, in many instances, several times what they paid for it.

4. Reduced duties on all manufactures and raw materials, except on sugar, will lower prices and stimulate industry. While these duties have not been reduced as much as was expected they will still be light as compared with the heavy McKinley duties.

5. The adoption of a tax on incomes will do much to equalize the burdens of taxation. This tax will never rest upon the poor who pay 75 per cent of our tariff and internal revenue taxes. It has come to stay until supplanted by some better direct tax.—Byron W. Holt.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Let American Protectionists Remember What Converted Sir Robert Peel.

The English newspapers speak of the proposed tariff in somewhat disrespectful tones, and we admit that, considered logically, it is not a measure worthy of immense commendation. And yet many measures that have at the time of their creation been considered as seriously wanting in good points have, as time passed on, secured for themselves a respect which they did not primarily possess. The constitution of the United States was a compromise giving satisfaction to few, if any, of those who framed it, who plainly announced that they accepted it, not as satisfactory, but as the result of hard necessity. And yet we have succeeded in living under our constitution, and some later day commentators have gone so far as to pronounce it a masterpiece of statesmanship. We would not have it inferred from this that we believe that the proposed tariff, which is essentially a compromise measure, and a compromise forced under hard necessity, will prove to be a species of legislation calling forth the admiration of succeeding generations; but what we can say in favor of the Wilson-Gorman-Jones-Fall River-sugar trust-sea-moss tariff is that it will serve its purpose in the necessary work of object teaching. We might point out to our English critics that it is as much of an advance toward

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.

When the women of Kansas will have been allowed the right to vote at all elections in this State, will they become harness makers, blacksmiths and carpenters? If not, will it not be unequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been attained?

The past four years has shown that a tariff schedule prepared by the protected industries proved to be a good thing for the tariff barons, but as a revenue measure it was a miserable failure. When the Democrats pass a tariff bill it will be a revenue measure.

People who have compared Cleveland with Buchanan will have to take it back and apologize. Mr. Cleveland's back bone is stronger in evidence and he has recovered much of his lost prestige by his prompt and determined conduct since the strike and rioting began—Hutchinson Headlight.

When the women of the Sunflower State shall have been granted the privilege to vote at any and all elections within our borders will they become teamsters, hack drivers and boot blacks? If not, will it not be unequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been attained?

The Republican papers are quite sure that the recent labor strikes and riots were caused by Democratic tariff tinkering. Wonder what caused the strike over the Missouri Pacific, several years ago, when the Pinkertons were brought into St. Louis to shoot down unarmed laboring men.

When female suffrage shall have been adopted in the State of Kansas, will men of the Sunflower State become milliners and dress-makers, and women within our borders become tailors and shoemakers? If not, will it not be unequal, and not equal, suffrage that will have been secured?

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 taxpayer. 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.

DONAHOE'S FOR AUGUST.
"Ladies and gentlemen," said Artemus Ward, pausing suddenly in one of his lectures, "there will now be an intermission of fifteen minutes, during which the lecture will proceed as usual." That is the way with the ceaseless stream of printed matter that flows from the presses of the world—it proceeds as usual during the intermissions, only to be swallowed up in a speedy oblivion. Now and then some strong, brave, true word is uttered which goes straight home to the people. In this month's Donahoe's there are many such, and they are such as to provoke thought and discussion. Henry Lathford has something brilliant and forcible to say about a barbarous and brutal feature of Class Day exercises at Harvard; P. O'Neill Larkin throws a flood of light on the real workings of some American monopolies. Haworth; the actor, tells the pathetic story of John McCullough's last days; there are four delightful short stories, each with a lesson; the "Talks to the Typewriter" are brilliant as usual, and the series of articles on women's occupations is continued. A profusion of pictures makes the August number one of the most beautiful yet issued.

WILL NOT TESTIFY.

Witnesses will not answer the County Attorney's summons in liquor cases. A recent decision of the State Supreme Court declares that part of the prohibitory law unconstitutional which provides that the County Attorney can summons witnesses to appear before him and give what information they possess on the subject of liquor selling. The decision was generally expected, as lawyers thought the law on that subject was unconstitutional and would be so decided when a test case was brought.

Last week the County Attorney issued subpoenas to a number of Emporia's prominent professional and business men to give evidence on a charge brought against an alleged violator of the law. The men refused to answer and are protected by the decision mentioned.—Emporia Gazette, July 29.

Now then, suppose the County Attorney has gone ahead, contrary to the fundamental law, and obtained evidence against alleged violators of the prohibitory law, has he any right to prosecute these parties on the information he has in his possession? We think not; because, if he has no legal right to the information; therefore, he has no legal right to prosecute under it.

"THE TIMES" CAMPAIGN RATES.
In order 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 \$2.50 for the daily and Sunday paper, and 35 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 those 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.

YOU NEED A VACATION.
Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medicine exists than the dry, clear, balmy 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.

Robert Matti, who left some days ago for Europe, was at Grantfork, Ills., last week. The following is from the Highland (Ill.) Journal: "Robert Matti, of the firm of Matti Bros., leading stock raisers of Chase Co., Kas., called on his friend John Bardill, Friday. Mr. Matti is on his way to Europe where he expects to spend a few months on business and recreation. He resumed his journey, Saturday morning, from St. Louis, via the Big Four, for New York where he will spend a few days with his sister, before going abroad. Mr. Matti enjoyed his stay here and was pleased with our shooters, park and Mineral Springs, as places of amusement and recreation."

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE, NO. 2.

(Written for the CHASE COUNTY COURANT.)
In my article No. 1, on this subject, which appeared in last week's COURANT, the words Darwin and Darwinism should have been Darwin and Darwinism.

I am not an enemy to woman. I do not write and labor against woman's suffrage, in order to belittle the female sex; but being convinced that the proposed amendment is a degradation of feminine nobility, and knowing that the demand for suffrage comes only from a few old maids, like Susan B., or from women that like to be shaved, and shampooed twenty-four times a day, like Mary E. Lease and lots more, I oppose it with all the vigor that manhood can procure.

I have this moment read a few leading questions that a lady speaker distributed, when making desperate efforts to organize an amendment club at Clemons, sometime ago. By the way, she enlisted five voters and some children, some of whom did not know why a yellow ribbon had been attached to them. The club is prospering now; but we don't know who belongs to it any more. Only one voter wears the yellow ribbon—the emblem of falsehood—and they must have postponed their meeting until 1901, because the laws of Kansas say, that if an amendment is defeated the same amendment cannot be brought before the people for seven years thereafter. Meanwhile, some of those five voters may die or emigrate to Africa or Alaska, and our hamlet may have to get along without an amendment club. ("Thank God, if we do.")

Allow me to quote only a few of above mentioned questions: "Under a representative form of government, such as ours, who should make the laws?" "The people." "Do the people make our laws?" "No; half of the people are excluded therefrom." "Who makes our laws?" "Men." "Do not the laws concern women?" "Yes; etc., etc."

To show the inconsistency of such misleading questions, which have the bias intention to demonstrate that men are arrogant, assuming and even brutal, permit me to parallel these questions by choosing a different subject:

"Under a representative form of government, such as ours, who has made this Union?"

"The people."

"Do the people make this Union?"

"No; more than half of the people excluded themselves therefrom."

"Who is the guarantee for this Union?"

"Men."

"Does this Union concern women?"

"Yes; because they enjoy the same blessing of freedom, for which 'men' have fought knee-deep through blood; etc., etc."

Here is the gist of the inequality of this proposed woman suffrage amendment. The men have not, from Adam's time up to date, assumed the regulation of all public affairs, because they consider themselves mentally superior to women, but they have done so, because they compose the guarantee for self government; because in times when the existing political and social circumstances of all human within their respective boundaries were endangered the men and not the women had to shoulder the war weapon and confront the force of the enemy. In our days the men had to meet the sword, the bayonet and the bullet of the enemy; sleep in marshes; eat what could be gotten; serve in prison, if captured by the enemy; in one word, men have to endure the worst of hardships that war can bring upon the human family. No question whether or not man subordinates his love and affections for mother, wife or babe to patriotism. If his government calls upon him and orders him out, it grants him no choice, but commands him to stand in line; to do what he is told by his government and its representatives; to go where he surely knows death will meet him; and must surrender his individuality for the security of all the members of the social family, male and female. If his affection for home, wife and offspring is greater than his patriotism, and he refuses to go when called, his neglect of duty is sufficient cause to be court-martialed, and, probably, executed for loving his family and himself dearer than his country.

Has this tax ever been or can it ever be imposed upon women? No! Would these eel-tongued lady advocates of woman suffrage ever assume such duties and emergencies? No! No! No! But in time of peace a handful of cranks is advocating a measure that attacks the very foundations of our statehood. These parasites are poisoning the minds of innocent people who, for lack of investigation into the dangerous consequences, adhere to their preaching, because it is fashionable to belong to the "advocates;" because they think it appears smart to vote against John or with Susan B. The passage of this amendment would be the most dangerous, most fatal blow against the family that can be thought of. The fresh water springs that bring new supply for good society would be promised and soon shut off. The destruction of harmony in the family is a canon ball against good State institutions. More discord would arise at the fire side. If husband and wife both would be charged with this political duty to vote, than there ever has been caused by whiskey. Think of the contentions that may derive from the so-called family controversies; and if you add to that the excitement of our campaign days, I humbly ask, with the famous woman Jeannette L. Gilder: "Who will look after the children? Hired mothers? But can every woman with political ambition afford to pay for a 'resident' or a 'visiting' mother? And, if she can, will such a one take the place of a real mother?"

Think of these things, Kansas brothers, and vote, not with delusion as the motive. Remember again before you cast your ballot, my dear Kansans, that the point in question is, whether or not our female associates have equal rights. I have enumerated that they are justly excluded from

being drafted into the army, by our government for the defense of our existence as a self government. I might add several other advantages that they have over men. The men have to work the public roads; the ladies not, though they occupy them as freely as men do. These two taxes are levied upon men and never upon women. For these reasons and others that I have produced, we are opposing the proposed amendment. Woman should be satisfied with her present condition. Our Kansas laws, especially, give woman special privileges, such as the right of alimony, the right of retaining, after marriage, all her property in her own name, while the very moment the marriage ceremony has been performed one half of the man's wealth belongs to her. Woman enjoys and should enjoy all the special privileges, because nature has not equipped her with faculties that are necessary to face all storms of the social tide or wave. Let good be good enough, do not demand something unequal and call it equal.

But suppose this amendment would pass and all women would march to the polls would they not also be subject to the exciting scenes and controversies that politics produces all over the world? Surely they would, for they are not angels, they are, in common with man, human. Would not this excitability propagating itself into the future generations, thus create a tendency to de-generate the human family? For your own good, my lady friends, shake off this false vanity, and remain in the place that God and nature have ordained to you.

A LEHNHERR.

CARD OF THANKS.

The thanks of the undersigned are extended to friends and the public for their sympathy and assistance during the illness and burial of our father, Benjamin Barrett.

PRUDENCE WALKER,
LUCINDA MAKIN,
GEO. BARRETT.

Benjamin Barrett, father of Mrs. George Walker and Mr. Matt Makin, of Chase county, and George Barrett, of Lyon county, died, July 27, 1894, at 8 o'clock, p. m., aged eighty-five years, one month and thirteen days. Deceased had been bedfast for the past eight months, and during all his illness was cared for by his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. George Walker.

Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

Statement of amount on hand in the Treasury of Chase county, Kansas, for the quarter ending July 23rd, 1894.

County fund.....	Balance.....	\$11,224.87
Redemption fund.....	475.35
TOWNSHIP FUNDS.		
Bazaar township general.....	575.00	
Matfield township general.....	220.00	
Cottonwood township general.....	600.00	
Cedar township general.....	200.00	
Diamond Creek twp. general.....	300.00	
Falls township general.....	600.00	
Toledo township general.....	250.00	
CITY FUNDS.		
Cottonwood Falls.....	25.00
Strong City.....	136.32
Normal Institute.....	25.00	
County school, unappropriated.....	136.32

SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.		
1, General.....	10.00	
2, General.....	200.00	
3, bond interest overpaid.....	40.54	
4, general.....	50.00	
5, general.....	104.00	
6, bond interest overpaid.....	475.00	
7, general.....	30.00	
8, general.....	30.00	
9, general.....	110.00	
10, general.....	40.00	
11, general.....	175.00	
12, general.....	31.82	
13, general.....	100.00	
14, general.....	100.00	
15, general.....	40.00	
16, bond interest overpaid.....	37.65	
17, sinking.....	62.71	
18, general.....	20.00	
19, county.....	30.00	
20, general.....	125.00	
21, state.....	50.00	
22, county.....	10.00	
23, state.....	100.00	
24, county.....	60.00	
25, general.....	80.00	
26, state.....	200.00	
27, general.....	90.00	
28, general.....	100.00	
29, state.....	43.43	
30, general.....	100.00	
31, general.....	120.00	
32, general.....	24.00	
33, general.....	135.00	
34, state.....	150.00	
35, general.....	154.00	
36, general.....	43.36	
37, general.....	8.78	
38, general.....	2.82	
39, bond interest.....	23.25	
40, sinking.....	61.98	
41, general.....	5.70	
42, general.....	2.68	
43, bond interest.....	100.64	
44, sinking.....	15.40	
45, general.....	5.00	
46, general.....	100.00	
47, bond interest.....	20.00	
48, bond interest.....	40.00	
49, general.....	18.00	
50, state.....	105.55	
51, state.....	145.27	
52, general overpaid.....	\$1.55	
53, general.....	28.96	
54, general.....	150.00	
55, bond interest.....	6.00	
56, sinking.....	110.00	
57, state.....	110.00	
58, bond interest.....	40.00	
59, general.....	35.00	
60, general.....	35.00	
61, bond interest.....	5.00	
62, bond sinking.....	10.00	
63, general.....	37.90	
64, general.....	10.00	
65, general.....	35.00	
66, general.....	5.00	
67, bond interest.....	10.00	
68, bond sinking.....	110.00	
69, general.....	110.00	

Ripans Tabules.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One Gives Relief.

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

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

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

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

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

W. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN

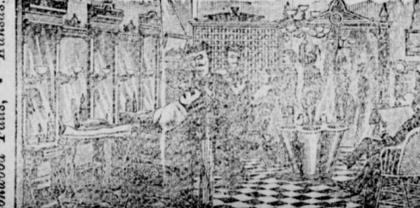
Hardware, Wind Mills, Pumps, Hose and Fittings

Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

STAR BARBER SHOP,

Leader Buildings, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



JOHN DORRING, Tonsorial Artist.

57, bond interest.....	5.00
58, bond sinking.....	58.17
59, general.....	115.00
60, state.....	40.00
61, bond interest overpaid.....	80.00
62, general.....	20.00
63, bond sinking.....	100.00
64, general.....	7.00
65, bond sinking.....	69.87
66, state.....	12.00
67, general.....	7.00
68, bond interest.....	20.00
69, bond sinking.....	55.00
70, general.....	100.00
71, bond interest.....	5.00
72, bond sinking.....	7.00
Total.....	\$21,543.60

Balance in bank..... \$11,352.00
Warrants paid and not cancelled..... 10,191.60
and cash on hand..... 10,191.60
Total..... \$31,543.60

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
Chase County,
I, David Griffiths, Treasurer of said County, being duly sworn, say that the above and foregoing shows the amount of money in the Treasury of said county, and that the same is correctly apportioned as I verily believe.

DAVID GRIFFITHS,
County Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1894.

M. K. HARMAN,
County Clerk.

PHYSICIANS.

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

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

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-11

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

F. P. COCHRAN,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
Practices in all State and Federal courts.

WANTED.—A Representative for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$18. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,
CHICAGO.

Since our last report, we have received \$1 from Dr. W. M. Rich, on subscription; \$150 from James George and \$150 from James Davidson. Will some of our delinquent subscribers please to tell us how much we have left out of that entire sum after paying \$12 for paper and our hired help? If they will, perhaps, they can then tell us why we have so often said in these columns, that we need money to pay our debts.

We are in receipt of a handsomely bound copy of the "Report of the Kansas Board of World's Fair Managers," containing the report of the "Board of Managers, Kansas Exhibit," from April, 1892, to March, 1893, and transactions of "Kansas Board of World's Fair Managers," from March, 1893, to December, 1893, together with illustrations and descriptions, in detail, of all Kansas exhibits and awards. The illustrations are very handsome.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.
We will send 13 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, The Ra-ra Boom de-ay, I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrigal, and 125 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., mensl.

CREAT 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.



I take my meals at Bauer's lunch counter. I don't.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS, AT BAUER'S.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency,
Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD.
The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising peaches, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly 25,000 worth of peaches from 13 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor sway; New to the line, old he chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; for three months, 75¢; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. (continued)

TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. (continued)

TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. (continued)

TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. (continued)

TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. (continued)

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TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. (continued)

TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. (continued)

TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. (continued)

Messdames C. M. Gregory and D. K. Carter, were at Emporia, Monday.

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

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

Henry Bonewell returned home, yesterday morning, from Kansas City.

J. H. Mercer took a car load of cattle to Kansas City, Sunday night.

Jabin Johnson and son, Guy, are in town, from their claim in Oklahoma.

101 degrees in the shade, Thursday and Friday, and 94 degrees, Saturday.

Clay Shaft, of Clements, shipped a car load of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Raisins For Sale, by the pound or by the box. Apply at the COURANT office.

A communication from Elm Dale was received too late for publication, this week.

Mrs. Maurice Joice went to Emporia, Tuesday, on a visit to Mrs. Martin Kelley.

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

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

T. Tatam and family have moved back to town and into the house north of E. F. Holmes.

Miss Hattie Doolittle visited the family of H. S. Lincoln, at Matfield Green, last week.

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

Mrs. Emanuel Copeland returned home, last week, from a visit in the east part of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brantingham, of Emporia, visited Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Heald, last Friday.

Mrs. Stella and Ivy Breese will go, to-day, on a visit to their aunt, Mrs. R. H. Dodge, at Eldorado.

Henry C. Johnson returned home, Friday, from a visit to his son, W. H. Johnson, in Morris county.

J. D. Minick is having his store building at the corner of Broadway and Friend street, repaired.

Miss Minnie Wisler, who had been very sick for the past month, is again able to be up and around.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand piano, cheap. Apply to Henry Bonewell, 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.

STRONG CITY. Hurrall! For the rain, Tuesday.

The Santa Fe pay checks came last Monday.

C. J. Lantry was down to Emporia, Monday.

Mrs. B. W. Dodge went to Council Grove, Sunday.

E. F. Jones, the pump man, moved to Emporia, Wednesday.

Monday night, the till of James O'Byrne was robbed of \$23.70.

Bob Roberts and Tom Morton were down from Council Grove, Sunday.

Born, on Saturday, July 28, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Reifensnyder, a 11½ pound girl.

Messdames C. J. Lantry, H. E. Lantry and H. S. F. Davis visited in Emporia, last week.

Wm. Walters, who has been in Kansas City the past nine weeks, returned, Tuesday.

A. F. Fritze is beautifying the appearance of his drug store by putting a porch on the front.

J. B. Wilcox, of the Derrick, went to Council Grove, Tuesday, and returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. Maggie Senior and daughter, Clara, who had been visiting at Topeka, have returned home.

John Riley and Miss Dora Selleck drove up from Emporia, Sunday, on a visit with friends in this city.

Mrs. E. P. Hickman and Miss McLean will leave, to-day, for Manitou Springs and other Colorado points.

The Mahon Bros., who have been holding revival meetings at the M. E. church, left, last Monday morning.

Wallace Harvey, of Pueblo, Colorado, came home, Tuesday night, for a short visit with his parents, in this city.

Chas. Robinson and Mrs. Dunlap went to Quenemo, Monday night last, to attend the funeral of their grandmother.

Mrs. J. F. Kirker, who has been blind in one eye, for the past six years, has lost sight of the other, and is now totally blind.

Miss Minnie Sonderman, who had been visiting Mrs. David Rettiger for two weeks, left, last Saturday, for her home, at Hanover, Kansas.

Misses Emma Goudie and Edna Coleman, who had been visiting in Council Grove, returned home, Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. J. S. Loy, of that city.

Walker Wiseman, the prominent young artist of this city, has received a job from Barney Lantry, painting all of his property, which he says will take him about a year.

The Cottonwood Falls and Strong City boys crossed bats, at the former's grounds, last Wednesday afternoon, and played only four innings, which ended in favor of the latter, by a score of 21 to 2.

Prof. D. S. Kelly, of the State Normal, and President of the State Y. P. S. C. E. Union, gave quite an interesting talk about the C. E. convention at Cleveland, Ohio, about three weeks ago. He says there were 28,000 delegates present.

Delinquent Tax List of 1893.

State of Kansas, ss Chase County, ss

I, David Griffiths, County Treasurer, in and for said county and shire, do hereby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1894, and the next succeeding day thereafter, sell at public auction at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, so much of the real estate of each tract and town lot hereinafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges thereon for the year 1893.

July 10, 1894.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP. Description S T R

CEPADAR TOWNSHIP. Description S T R

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP. Des. S T R

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. Des. S T R

FALLS TOWNSHIP. Des. S T R

EMSLIE'S ADDITION. lots 4 and 5.

CARTER'S ADDITION. lot 15.

SANTA FE ADDITION. lots 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16.

NORTH ADDITION. lot 5.

BAZAAR. lot 1.

MATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Description S T R

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP. Des. S T R

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS. lot 3, 4 and 5.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. lot 1 to 12.

HUNT AND MCWILLIAMS' ADDITION. all.

GRAND VIEW ADDITION. lots 5 and 6.

STRONG CITY. lot 1 to 19.

EMSLIE'S ADDITION. lot 4 and 5.

CARTER'S ADDITION. lot 15.

SANTA FE ADDITION. lots 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16.

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS.

The County Clerk of Chase County has received the valuation of railroads for taxation, made by the State Board of Railroad Assessors.

The 30.63 miles of main track and switches, telegraph, depots and all other property belonging to the Santa Fe in Chase county is placed at \$402,621.80, a reduction from last year's valuation (\$414,286.67) of \$11,664.87.

The 29.35 miles of track and all other property belonging to the C. K. & W. R. R. Co., is placed at \$107,711.30, a reduction of \$77,411.00 from last year's valuation (\$185,122.30).

The valuation of Pullman sleeping cars is placed at \$7,316.23, as against \$8,300.65 last year, a reduction of \$984.42.

The total reduction in Chase county, from last year, is \$90,067.27.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, August 1, 1894.

Mrs. Sarah Hull, John Lea, Miss Clara Mercer, Enos W. Mercer.

All the above remaining uncalled for, August 15, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

THOROUGHbred ROOSTERS FOR SALE.

Brahmas, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs and Leghorns. Apply at the COURANT office.

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.

EGGS FOR SALE.—Eggs from thoroughbred Black Langshans, Partridge Cochins, S. L. Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmans, for sale, at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 13. Apply at the COURANT office.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE

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A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

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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 postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of the COURANT to remember this suggestion.

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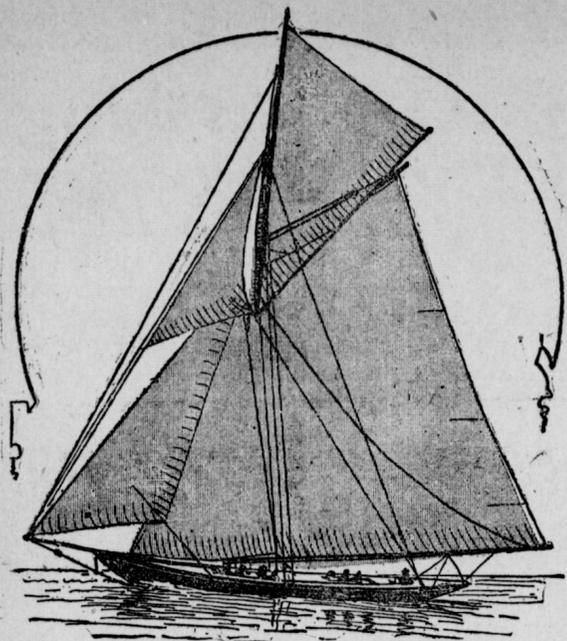
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AMERICAN TEN-RATER YACHT DAKOTAH

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THE STRIKE LEADERS.

Both Sides of the Conflict Led by Men of Nerve.

The Remarkable Career of George M. Pullman—John M. Egan's Rise in the World—Mr. Debs' Success as an Organizer of Railroad Men.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

Now that the excitement about the great railroad boycott has subsided somewhat, it may not be unprofitable to familiarize ourselves with the men who conducted the great and destructive industrial battle. Historians assert that some of the most despicable tyrants and many of the coolest generals were distinguished by lovable traits. To-day there are thousands who look upon George M. Pullman as a monster of iniquity and other thousands pronounce Eugene V. Debs a traitor. And yet, when the careers of the two men are analyzed and their friends given a chance to be heard, there is much in each to appeal to our better nature. One was apparently misled by a sense of money power, the other by a determination to right alleged wrongs by stopping the traffic of a nation. The outcome of the whole struggle will be congressional legislation making arbitration between capital and labor compulsory—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Mr. Pullman's Romantic Career.
But serious suggestions have nothing to do with an article devoted to personal chat. Whatever Mr. Pullman's faults or virtues as an employer may have been, the young people of the country have always looked upon him as one of the great self-made men of the century, and have respected him for making his way in the world in the face of discouragements and rebuffs. Known the world over as the inventor of the gorgeous sleeping cars which bear his name, there are but few who are aware of the fact that he was born in poverty, and that his education was limited to bits of knowledge picked up in the rural schools of Chautauqua county, New York. When fourteen years of age he became clerk in a country store, and three years later, learned the cabinet maker's trade. At twenty-two he engaged in the business of housemoving. In 1858, at the age of twenty-seven, he came to Chicago to pursue the same trade. At this period of his life, his inventive genius led him to solve the problem of comfortable railroad travel at night. He purchased



EUGENE V. DEBS.

two worn-out day coaches from a railroad company, and converted them into sleeping cars. From this small beginning has sprung Pullman's Palace Car company, the so-called model town of Pullman, and Mr. Pullman's private fortune of twenty-five million dollars. No one has ever accused the sleeping car magnate of being a humanitarian or philanthropist, although he has always contributed liberally to organized charities. When, some years ago, the king of Italy bestowed an order of some kind or other on Pullman, he became known as the duke of Pullman. Some malicious persons have made the claim that the town of Pullman, which is conducted on strictly feudal principles, would never have been built had not King Umberto in an hour of elegant ease issued letters of nobility to the Chicago millionaire. Be that as it may, the fact that Mr. Pullman treats all species of humanity with considerable condescension is too well established to be disputed.

John M. Egan's Popularity.

On the other hand, Mr. John M. Egan, who acted as chairman of the general managers' strike committee, is a pleasant and approachable person. He is a practical railroad man and familiar with all the details of his profession. Although but forty-eight years of age, he has filled many positions of trust and honor. Some years ago he conducted the construction of the Canadian Pacific road across the continent. Later he was appointed general manager of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, and yet more recently he filled the position of president of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad. This post he lost three months ago, when the Maple Leaf's affairs were reorganized. Many fat years of prosperity have not changed Mr. Egan's easy familiarity. In moments of leisure he delights to speak of the time when he picked up a knowledge of railroading in the shops of the Illinois Central railroad at Amboy, Ill. Throughout the strike Mr. Egan claimed to be a true friend of railroad workers, and there are but few who accuse him of having been unfair. He believed the stand taken by Mr. Debs and the American Railway union to be a menace to the peace of the country and ruin to railroad property, and entered the fight with the determination of routing the strikers. But it must not be supposed that Mr. Egan is an enemy of organized labor. On the contrary, he has at various times expressed himself as favoring the maintenance of conservative unions.

The Head of the Boycotters.

Before he inaugurated the great July boycott, Eugene V. Debs was looked upon as the most successful railroad union man in the United States. In the space of one year he called into life the American Railway union, with a membership of 150,000. His aim was to unite all railroad workers—from the humblest to the highest—into one powerful organization. His success in this direction was truly phenomenal, and had it not been for the conservative action of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen the accomplishment of his object might have been attained early in the year. Mr. Debs is a resident of Terre Haute, Ind., where he was born in 1855. He has been clerk of his native town, and when but twenty-six years of age was elected to the lower house of the Indiana legislature as a democrat. A speech, in which he nominated Daniel Voorhees for United States senator, established his reputation as an orator and leader of men. His career as a railroad man began in the paint shops of the Vandalia railroad. Later he became a freeman on the same road. On his return from the state legislature he was elected grand secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and later founded the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, of which he continues to be the editor. Disagreements with the officers of the United Order of Railway Employees led him to formulate plans for the organization of the American Railway union, which soon developed into the strongest labor society in the west.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign.

The most devoted friend President Debs had during the strike was James R. Sovereign, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor. He is Terrence V. Powderly's successor, and a resident of Des Moines. He was labor commissioner for the state of Iowa during Gov. Boies' administration, although an ardent believer in the principles of the populist party. Although but forty years of age, Sovereign has for some time been prominent in labor circles. By trade he is a marble cutter. The conservative wing of the Knights of Labor opposed his election because he was considered too radical for the good of the order. However, the rules of the order in relation to strikes are very strict, and no matter how much the grand master workman may wish the men to quit work he can do nothing without a majority vote of the different local assemblies. To this legislation is due the failure of the Knights of Labor in many parts of the country to lay down their tools when Sovereign requested them to join the "great sympathetic strike."

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

SENATOR BRICE TALKS.

What Ohio's Democratic Leader Thinks of the Road Question—Economy Demands of the Public Improved Highways.

The present widespread interest in the improvement of the public highways indicates the tendency of the people of different communities to become more closely related both socially and commercially. The first step in the direction of civilization was the creation of means by which products could be transported from one section to another, and the degree of civilization attained in each part of the world since that time is clearly indicated in the advancement made in methods for easy and quick communication.

Soon after its organization as a State Ohio began to take rank with the foremost commonwealths then comprising the Federal Union, and I am happy to observe she has retained and strengthened her position among the first with each succeeding year. Her rapid development and ensuing prosperity was due to the heroic and painstaking efforts of her pioneers, who in a few brief years turned a wilderness into one of the most favored sections on the face of the earth.

The first of their efforts was the construction of roads. Through the forests pathways were formed, which later be-



SENATOR CALVIN S. BRICE, OHIO.

came wagon roads, and subsequently the pike of modern days. Where there were swamps the old-time "corduroy," with all its bone-shaking features, answered the purposes of the pioneers, who met obstacles with plain and homely means, and without the aid of any consulting engineers.

The old settler will recall the condition of that part of Ohio reaching from the middle and western portions to the lakes. It was a rich and fertile stretch of land, commonly known as the Black Swamp, owing to the softness of the soil. It was in this section that the early roadmakers found some of their most trying difficulties, but in the end they brought the communities together by passable roads. It was the fact that the early settlers of Ohio so speedily brought the several sections of the State into easy communication that caused it to rise so rapidly in national importance.

Since these pioneer days much has been done in the way of improvements, but not all that could be asked. The lighter vehicles now in use facilitate transportation, but they are only useful where there are improved roads. With no other reason presented, economy alone demands of the public improved highways.

In any enterprise of this sort the question of expense is the leading feature. The repair and maintenance of roads falls largely upon the farmers. As a class they have been willing contributors, because their own interests have been so deeply involved. The agricultural classes of late years have borne heavy burdens in the way of taxes for local, state and national purposes. There is, however, a future of promise. The recent political revolution has called a halt upon administrative extravagance. Without partisan allusions or a disposition to lay the blame in any special quarter it has been plain that plethoric treasuries have stimulated unnecessary expenditures. State legislatures followed the example of open-handed Congresses, and the local officers of the municipalities, townships, and counties have kept up the pace set by the higher bodies. As under most systems of taxation the farmer paid the big end of the bills. Now we have heard their demand for a reform, and it will be enforced until relief from excessive taxation will be secured. With national and state taxes reduced there will be more for each community to spend around home, which is always a good place to put surplus money. With the opportunity thus presented to improve the roadways without any increase in the present tax rate, I think the advantage will be seized upon. In good roads lies the prosperity of any agricultural country, and the better they are the more is saved in time, labor and money.—Senator Calvin S. Brice, in Good Roads.

Right of the Road.

The owners of bicycles and traction engines have the same right to use them on the public highways as they have to use other conveyances. Travelers on highways must turn to the right and give half of the road to anyone they may meet, whether he is riding a bicycle or driving in a coach. Where a person is riding a bicycle there may not be any occasion to give him half the road, but if the driver of any conveyance should fail to do so and an accident should result from such failure he would be liable for the damages caused thereby. While the owner of a traction engine has the right to use it on the highway he must use care not to frighten horses being driven along such highway. The care required of the person using such means of conveyance would be greater than that required of a person driving horses.

The Bordeaux Mixture.

The Bordeaux mixture originated in France. It is the refuse dye matter and was first used by a fruit grower near Bordeaux to render his fine trees untempting that his neighbors might lose all desire to steal his fruit. It was soon noticed that the quality and quantity of the latter improved and investigation followed. The mixture has stood the test of time and is largely used by all fruit growers, having even made some headway in England, where a strong prejudice against all sprayed fruits exists.

THE ART OF SALTING.

Some Good Advice for Farmers Who Run Small Dairies.

If those of our readers who are making store butter or any cheap grade could follow it to the consumer they would be able to see things from another standpoint. And as it is a fact that most of the butter is still made on the farm and also that it is inferior in quality as determined by the price received, the matter is surely worth looking into. Let us consider that portion of common dairy butter which is not classed as soap grease, but is clean and sweet and would have sold at creamery quotations but for defects which might have been remedied. The topic this time will be the salting. Of prime importance is the quality of the salt.

Ordinary barrel salt is unfit for butter. It is coarse, harsh, hard to dissolve and impure. This should be sufficient to banish it entirely from the dairy, but it does not, and thereby a great loss is sustained. When the wholesaler gets a load of this butter he shaves it up thin and shokes out the salt. He doesn't do this for nothing. He then rechurns it in some skim-milk to impart a flavor, for the water which took out the salt left it flat flavored. Then he salts with good dairy salt, works and packs it and puts it on the market. All this is expensive, and even then the product is not as good as it would have been had this extra treatment been unnecessary.

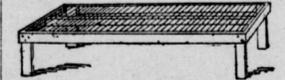
Under no circumstances use common salt. Get the best dairy salt. The Genesee is all right every time, and several other kinds are also good. Some experts have a preference for one kind, some for another, but in the private dairy a salt which is not only pure and soft (so it will not tear the grain), but dissolves quickly, is desirable. This is because the temperature of the common farm dairy room is not under control, and the butter may be injured by simply standing for the "slow" salt to dissolve. On this account, the writer advises the farm butter-maker to learn to salt in the churn. It saves time, saves work, saves exposure and keeps the churn sweet, for salt is a germ killer with a power to keep substances from decomposition.

Salt the butter as soon as washed. Sprinkle the salt over it, then slowly revolve the churn a few times and the salt and butter will be mixed. The moisture in the butter will speedily dissolve the salt, and then the surplus brine can be pressed out, and the butter "is finished." Salting in the churn saves working, for there will be no streaks to get rid of. But be sure the butter is in granular form when the salt is put in. If it is all in a lump then do as you please with it and be responsible for the result. It can be made good butter, perhaps, but it is a ticklish job, a job calling for hard work, and few there be that succeed. There is no sense in taking these risks, for it always means unnecessary work, and generally cheap butter. In churn salting, use more salt, because the butter is very moist, and a given amount of salt will be in a more diluted solution than it would with less water. About 1½ ounces to the pound will give the same quantity of salt in the finished butter as one ounce to the pound when salted on a worker.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FOR COOLING MILK.

A Bench Through Which the Air Can Circulate Freely.

Cooling the milk as soon as possible after it has been taken from the cow is essential to successful dairying. In well-equipped dairies this is done by means of aerators, or by setting the milk in vessels containing fresh cold water. Where none of these means are at hand the same effect may be produced, although to a less degree, by using a bench such as is shown in the illustration. It can be of any convenient length, and it will be handiest to



BENCH FOR COOLING MILK.

have it just wide enough to hold two rows of cans, pails or whatever vessels are used for cooling the milk. Make it as you would the frame of an ordinary home-made bench, putting in one support running lengthwise, half way between the two long pieces which connect the legs. Crosswise over this frame stretch heavy strong wires about an inch apart and staple them to the side pieces and also to the center piece. Light, narrow strips of iron placed at regular intervals will also answer the purpose. The two rows of vessels will then be placed upon metal having no chance to touch the wooden frame and the air will come in contact with all sides of them. The bench must be kept in a cool place.—Orange Judd Farmer.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

A loss of appetite and a drooping head are among the first indications of illness in the cow.

REMEMBER, it is the very best butter that brings the highest price, not that which is only average in quality.

WHILE wheat bran is a good feed for milk cows, it should always be fed with stronger grain to secure the best results.

It is a point in handling cream not to allow it to become too sour, for the butter takes and keeps the flavor of the cream.

To secure the best development with a young heifer she should not be bred for a second calf until her first calf is at least four months old.

The temperature for churning, according to the standard rule, is from 55 to 62 degrees, but different cream often requires a different temperature.

Cows that are imperfectly milked from whatever cause, either careless or imperfect milking from the fault of the milker, or from the difficult task by reason of the anatomical construction of the udder, soon degenerate into worthless animals.—Farmers Voice.

TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[These "Studies" aim to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariffs). They agitate a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seek for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly. Address this office, or P. O. Box 58, Buffalo, N. Y.]

Single Tax Coming Into Operation.

ONTARIO

Has an act, which exempts from taxation the products of the farm, such as cereals, fruits and all live stock. Another act (optional) gives power to municipalities to exempt buildings, land and plants of new industries for a period of years. Several cities and towns in the province, exempt the machinery used for manufacturing purposes. A local option in taxation bill, was introduced in the assembly 1894—it was lost on division.

Nearly one hundred municipalities in Ontario have already expressed their approval of local option in taxation, by petition to the legislature during the session of 1894.

When the assembly meets next session the bill will be again introduced.

QUEBEC.

The city of Montreal does not tax incomes or personal property. The council recently passed an ordinance providing that in future land values and building values shall be assessed separately. This change is largely due to the Montreal Single Tax club, organized during the winter of 1892. Three important deputations, representing the Board of Trade, the Chamber du Commerce, and the Citizens' Tax association waited on the provincial ministers at the government offices in October last, to protest against the present method of levying taxation, and to suggest the adoption of a single tax.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Has not been behind other countries in good legislation, particularly that which bears directly on agriculture. It is conceded that the agriculturist should be free from restrictive legislation which hamper their efforts, and keeping this in mind, the legislature of Manitoba did all that it could reasonably do, by enacting a law in 1890, which would relieve the rural districts from the burdens of taxation. The following is the substance of the bill: "All lands in rural municipal counties, improved for farming or gardening purposes shall be assessed at the same value as such lands would be assessed if unimproved." It will be seen that the principle of the single tax has been recognized so far as municipal taxation is concerned. A great point has been gained thus far, the enterprise, thrift and industry of the farmer is freed from taxation, he is free to employ his labor in building a house, sheds, or making other improvements which will add to the value of his holding, and is not now fined by law for so doing.

The best results of the single tax system have yet to come to the producer, when the system is put into practical operation generally, the effect will be to give better prices for products of the farm, shorter hours of labor, increased wage and more contented and luxurious surroundings.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Which borders on the Pacific slope is a Canadian province which is yet sparsely populated throughout its immense territory, though there are several growing towns and cities, which are becoming well-known for their push and enterprise. The lands are exceptionally good for agriculture and fruit growing, possessing a fine climate. Magnificent woods are to be seen everywhere, and will afford homes for many thousands. One of the great evils besetting new countries is land monopoly. Speculators buy up and hold land out of use, forcing the actual producer to pay enormous prices for lands and consequently to bear all expenses of government besides.

A gentleman writing to the "New York Standard," four years ago says: "My objective points being British Columbia, I arrived and began looking about for a home. Here, as elsewhere, I find the curse of land monopoly. Large tracts, mostly heavily wooded, are owned, not to use, but to keep out of use, but it is rendered practically a wilderness by the power paper titles given to those mostly dwelling in town who call it theirs. They beg for emigration, but before a home-builder can break ground, twenty-five dollars an acre is the lowest price asked, while forty or fifty dollars is frequently demanded. Once cleared, the land will raise almost anything."

However, this evil is being done away with by the system of taxation, which was first adopted in the year 1890. Hon. Theo. Davie, the premier at that time, in conversation with a newspaper correspondent, said: "Land monopoly was the greatest curse and bane of the west as well as the east, and his government has determined to do away with the evil. Their weapon of warfare against it would be the engine of taxation. They would tax the mere monopolist, the dog in the manger, out of existence."

The first attack was made in that direction. The legislature passed the "Municipal Act Amendment Act," which empowered municipalities in that province to assess buildings, machinery and all other improvements on real estate at fifty per cent. or less of their actual value, while assessing land at its highest cash value.

The above act being optional, left the ordinance an open one, for any council to adopt if they chose to do so; a number of municipalities took advantage of the act. So satisfactory was the measure proved, that the legislature has gone further, and in 1892 passed an act which prohibits any municipality from assessing buildings and improvements at more than fifty cents on the dollar, whilst providing that the land must be assessed at its full value, which enables councils to further reduce or abolish all taxes on improvements.

But in order to see the most beneficial results of the single tax system, the principle should be made to apply everywhere throughout British Columbia by abolishing all other forms of assessments and levying on land values for revenues. This province could thus easily raise all necessary revenues, both provincial and municipal, and the effect would be to add revenue to the treasury which rightfully belongs to them, instead of allowing private individuals and corporations to absorb the unearned increment which attaches to land. It will enable both provincial and municipal governments to undertake works of a public character, which will add to the advantages of the country as a place of residence, business and agriculture.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Northwestern Canada, though sparsely populated, has recognized in a practical form the grand principles of the single tax.

The territories proper extend from the forty-ninth parallel to the North pole, and from Lake Manitoba to the Pacific ocean.

Throughout the vast district comprising the territories of Athabaska, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, Alberta and the northwest territory proper, any municipality may relieve from taxation all buildings and improvements and personal property generally.

The five great tracts of country are grouped for legislative purposes into one great district, under the general title of "The Northwest Territories," for which there is one legislative assembly. Ordinance of the legislative assembly reads as follows:

"For the purpose of assessment real property shall include lands, buildings and improvements thereon; but the value of the land only shall be assessed."

"All buildings and improvements on real estate, stocks of merchandise, machinery, mechanics' tools and all personal property generally shall be exempted from taxation."

This ordinance is made optional by the following clause:

"The adoption of the ordinance by any municipality shall be optional, which must be decided by a two-thirds majority of the members of the council; or, upon receipt of a petition signed by one-half of the resident rate-payers of the municipality, the council shall adopt and carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance."

QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

At the last session of both houses of legislature, held in the latter part of 1893, a law was passed enacting, that hereafter the land value system of taxation for municipal purposes should be adopted, fixing the amount of tax at 2d on the £, which is about 8½ mills on the dollar. There is now no municipal taxation upon improvements in that colony. The application of the principle has more than realized expectations regarding revenue, while it has been found to considerably lighten the burdens on users of land. This showing is only a partial operation of the single tax system, what the full will be, when the whole principle of the single tax system is applied, can be judged fairly well by what has proved satisfactory so far.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

This colony has experienced some very hard times as recent reports show. Many banks were forced to succumb, besides numerous loan and mortgage companies. Business generally suffered great hardships owing to the stagnation in trade; speculation in land being the primary cause of the troubles which ensued.

Words can not picture the terrible condition in which the mass of producers were placed. Immediately following the disasters a general demand was made calling for a change in government and in their economic laws. The agitation was seen by the enactment of the districts assessment bill which passed the legislature of South Australia in 1893, which authorizes all local governing bodies (municipal councils), to reduce or abolish all taxes upon the products of industry, which includes buildings, machinery, stock and other forms of taxation, and to derive local taxation from land values only, where they choose to do so.

Many of the municipalities are taking advantage of this optional law. While the boom was at its highest, a similar agitation to the one mentioned was carried on for a local option law. The legislature on three different occasions threw out the bill. Had they enacted this law years ago the panic would have been averted, but the legislature would not listen, at last the disaster struck the colony, and then in their godly wisdom passed this law to save the country from future stagnation and the evils of land speculation.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The London county council in their "progressive" action have been constantly hindered by the lack of money. The ground rent of the metropolis is of enormous value, and goes on increasing, and yields little to the tax collector.

The difficulty is to reach this by taxation.

After long enquiries and discussion the council have carried a resolution for the taxation of ground values, embodied in the following:

1. That the ground apart from buildings erected on it, should be assessed at its probable annual rent as a cleared site, if let for building by an owner in fee, allowance being officers' improvements.

2. That a new and specific rate should be laid on this site of value, starting at 1s. in the £, and rising if the council think fit, by 2d. annually to a maximum of 2s. in the £, or 10 per cent.

3. That these proposals be applied to all municipal areas in England. These are practical proposals, on which a clear issue can be based. If the ground landlord can get at his rent, surely a municipality can get at the ground value of a given area. Every municipality is interested in this question.

What is created by the community should be shared by the community. (Condensed for Tax Reform Studies.)



M. CASIMIR-PERIER, President of France.

The new head of the French Republic was a member of the chamber of deputies for many years. A few months ago he was at the head of the ministry. He served with distinction during the Franco-German war, receiving the decoration of the Legion of Honor for his bravery. He is 67 years of age.

WASHINGTON TOWN TALK

Some Good Stories Picked Up by Our Correspondent.

Sheridan and the Mule Driver—One of Ben Butler's Choicest Bits of Humor—Congressional Ball Cranks—Mr. Butterworth's Bright Boy.

[Special Washington Letter.]

John C. Fay, a prominent lawyer of this city, formerly a member of the First New Jersey cavalry, narrated the following interesting story concerning Sheridan, the greatest cavalry general the world has ever known. It was just one week before Little Phil won immortal fame by his victory at Cedar Creek after his gallop from Winchester, twenty miles away. Sheridan was in Washington upon important military business and took supper with a party of officers at a prominent restaurant in the national capital. The dinner was progressing in a satisfactory manner and everybody was happy, when suddenly Sheridan, the guest of honor, arose from his chair, looked towards the center of the table, raised his right hand to his temple, gave a military salute, and resumed his seat. Everybody present called in chorus for an explanation of the remarkable performance, when Sheridan responded with a laugh: "I always salute in the presence of my superiors. I am a major general and am commanding the army of the Middle Military division, but that butter outranks me."

Sheridan and the Mule Driver. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, late assistant secretary of the interior, was colonel of the Third Iowa cavalry, and served for a time under Sheridan. Gen. Bussey narrates an incident of the pugnacious character of the great cavalry general, which occurred long before he attained eminence as a commander of troops in the field. Sheridan was a captain doing duty as a quartermaster in southwest Missouri in the early days of the war. A provision wagon with a team of ten mules was stuck in the mud near Springfield and the driver began to unreasonably and unmercifully belabor the unfortunate mules. Capt. Sheridan, in fatigue uniform, without any insignia of his rank, mounted on a stout black horse, was driving along the left of the road when the blows and curses of the driver attracted his attention and he demanded the reason why the animals were being punished so severely. The driver gave no reply but lifted his voice in utterance of oaths and curses, while he struck one mule a terrific blow with the heavy butt end of his whip. Capt. Sheridan shouted again to the driver and received in reply a profane threat that if he did not mind his own business he would get the same kind of treatment the mule was getting. Without stopping to state his rank and demand obedience, Capt. Sheridan slid from his saddle and grabbed the ruffian by the throat. Although a much shorter man than the wagoner, Sheridan was more athletic and scientific. In a moment he had the human brute upon his back in the mud, and then, twisting the whip from his hand, plied it liberally to the legs and arms of the mule driver until he howled for mercy. Sheridan allowed the frightened bully to arise, and, handing him his whip, said: "I am Capt. Sheridan, quartermaster of this army, and if you don't get this wagon out pretty quick I will thrash you again."

The wagoner thereupon took hold of the wheel and called two other men to his assistance, and in less than a minute the wagon was on its way. In the meantime, Sheridan, having mounted his horse, disappeared in the woods.

One of Ben Butler's Jokes. Amos Cummings, who heard the latter part of the above story, said that the beating which Sheridan gave to the mule driver was not half so humiliating as the intellectual drubbing which was once administered to Dr. Loring. Mr. Cummings said that at a banquet of prominent people in Boston, Dr. Loring, who was the commissioner of agriculture at Washington, entertained the company with several stories to illustrate his belief that the cow is the most intelligent and affectionate of domestic animals. Dr. Loring told in detail the story of a birth of a calf on his farm, at which he had assisted; and added that after the calf was born, the cow looked at him with her big luminous eyes to express her

appreciation as well as she possibly could, and turning her head to the doctor, licked his hand.

"Oh, pshaw!" said Ben Butler, who was one of the guests at the dinner; "oh, pshaw! Dr. Loring, the poor cow merely thought that she had had twins."

A New Yorker's Baseball Story.

A very fine social scene was broken up, just as the good stories were being told, by Sereno Payne, of New York. That eminent and popular statesman appeared upon the scene, and said: "I want all of you overworked old boys to go with me to the baseball grounds this afternoon, and see the Washington club get a drubbing from the New York giants. Our club has suffered by the loss of old Roger Connor, the big first baseman; but it is a good enough club yet to chew up the Washington leather chasers. Why, one day last May," continued Mr. Payne, "I saw the New York nine go to bat and they batted all around the entire team. Connor made four home runs in that game, Ward made seventeen base hits, the bases stolen aggregated ninety-three, and"—here the entire meeting broke up in a chaffing row. Payne was claiming more than any member of the Ananias society could admit, and the crowd adjourned to the ball ground where the New York club received a terrible drubbing at the hands of erstwhile tail-enders of the baseball league.

Congressional Ball Cranks.

Senator Hill attends the baseball games sometimes. Big Tom Reed never goes to see a game. He says: "When I was a boy we used to play ball. We would hit the ball and chase it. Nowadays the game seems to be how not to play ball; how not to hit it; and how not to chase it. There is no fun in that for me, and hence I do not go to see the games." Congressmen Cousins, of Iowa; Casey, of Delaware; Shaw, of Wisconsin; Jack Robinson, of Pennsylvania; Speaker Crisp; John Allen, of Mississippi, and many other statesmen attend the ball games.

The Boy Knew His Papa.

While the ball game was in progress the other afternoon, jolly and popular, ornate and powerful, big Ben Butterworth came across the campus and made his way to the section occupied by his former colleagues in the house. As he drew nigh, John Allen said: "Here comes the only statesman who ever approached the other world and got back again to mingle with mortals. Tell us the story, Ben; and tell it so all the boys can hear it."

With a hearty laugh, and wiping the perspiration from his massive brow, Maj. Butterworth said: "You can watch and enjoy the game just as well, while I tell the story which Allen thinks everybody ought to hear. It was so all four years ago that the physicians said that I could not recover. I did get well, however, in spite of the doctors and their medicines. When I was convalescing, a number of friends called to see me at my home in Le Droit park. One evening, several gentlemen were in my parlor congratulating me on my return to earth and my little ten-year-old boy sat by the fireside, a quiet listener of our conversation. I thanked the gentlemen for their call and for their expressions of sympathy, and said to them that I had been so near the other shore that I could hear the bells ringing over there. My little boy injected himself into the conversation with the inquiry: "Were they fire bells, papa?" The inference drawn from the innocent question caused peals of hearty laughter which greatly embarrassed the boy."

No Powder, But Lots of Patriotism.

Reverting to stories of Sheridan, Maj. Butterworth said: "Did you ever know that Sheridan was an Ohio man? I can assure you that he was born in Ohio, and appointed to West Point from the Buckeye state. Little Phil won the heart of Rosecrans, on the third day of the battle of Stone river. His ammunition was exhausted, and his brigade disheartened on that account, but discipline was maintained. Riding out of the woods, into the presence of 'Old Rosy,' the young cavalry general saluted, and said: 'Here we are, general, in good shape for a long fight. Our cartridge boxes are empty, but our hearts are full of patriotism, and our blood boiling for a fight.' Rosecrans soon had ammunition ready for those brave boys; and he always loved Sheridan for his chipper and cheery manner at that time of great danger and possible calamity." SMITH D. FAY.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Currant and Raspberry Ice-Cream.—Half-pint currant juice; half-pint raspberry jam; one pint new milk; one pint cream; one cup sugar. Mix all thoroughly, and freeze.—Harper's Bazar.

—When black walnut writing desks become defaced with spots of ink, they may be cleaned and restored by applying spirits of salts (muriatic acid) with a bit of soft cloth. Rub until the spots disappear, and then rinse well and immediately with water.

—Wilted Lettuce.—Wash two heads of lettuce. Fry a piece of fat ham or bacon until brown, cut in small pieces. While very hot add nearly a teacup of vinegar. When boiling pour over the lettuce laid in a deep dish. Cover until wilted. Garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs.—Housekeeper.

—Cherry Tapioca.—Soak a cupful of mashed tapioca in twice its bulk of cold water for several hours, then simmer slowly in a pint of water till clear. Then stir in a cupful of stoned cherries, and sweeten to taste. Turn it into a dish and set away to cool; serve with sweet cream.—Good Housekeeping.

—A Simple Salad Dressing.—Put the yolk of a raw egg in a soup plate with a quarter of a teaspoonful of mustard. Turn the oil in at first drop by drop, then in a thin stream, stirring all the time with a fork. If it gets too thick pour in a few drops of vinegar to thin it. The yolk of one egg will use up half a pint of oil.—Prairie Farmer.

—Beware, says an exchange, of the deadly top of the luscious pie-plant. A Pennsylvania parson's wife served a dish of greens of pie-plant leaves one day recently, and the parson, who ate rather heartily of it, suddenly departed this life—the inference being that the pie-plant leaves had furnished the cause of his unexpected death.

—Canned Fruit.—If you find upon opening your canned fruit that it has not kept perfectly, but that there is slight fermentation, add a little water and sugar if it is not already well sweetened, and cook for a few minutes over a brisk fire. You will find it much improved; scarcely any trace of fermentation will remain.—Ohio Farmer.

—Minceed Veal.—Chop the meat very fine, season with pepper and salt. Put in the saucepan a little of the gravy or boiling water. Add the meat, and when thoroughly heated through stir in a tablespoonful of butter, and if you please a little lemon juice. Toast some small slices of bread, butter them slightly and arrange on a hot dish. Spread the mince upon them and serve at once. Garnish the dish with slices of lemon.—Boston Budget.

—Cherry Sirup.—This is a very pleasant beverage when added to a glass of cold water. Pit the cherries, mash them, and allow them to stand in an earthen bowl, in a cool place, twenty-four hours. Then drain through a coarse, linen bag and allow one pound and twelve ounce of granulated sugar to each pint of juice. Put the latter in a porcelain-lined kettle, bring it to the boiling point and skim before adding the sugar. Let them boil together slowly for ten minutes, and when cool bottle. Two or three tablespoonfuls are sufficient for a glass of water.—Country Gentleman.

BOTH ACHING FOR A FIGHT.

Two Desperate Men Restrained by a Lucky Occurrence.

On Hastings street, the other day, a young colored man about twenty years of age sat on a doorstep drowsing in the sun. Many passed him by, but after a time along came another young man of about the same age carrying a cane. Of course he stopped and poked, and of course there were results. The sleeper awoke and angrily demanded: "Who dat passon who kept techin' me all de time?" "I s'pects yo' am looking right at him, sah," replied the one with the cane.

"Julius, Ize a mind to broke yo' in two fur dat."

"Shoot! Yo' couldn't hurt nobody."

"Couldn't, eh? I let yo' know, sah, dat I killed a man ober in Chatham so dead he nebber breathed agin."

"Doan yo' go fur to threaten me, Moses, kase I won't stand it. Mebbe some of yo' friends done told yo' bout de way I knocked dat man to pieces down at Toledo. Jist reached out fur him, an' he died."

"Hu! Look out fur me, boy. I ze gettin' mad, and when de madness comes nobody can't dun hole me. I ze jist a drove of mews runnin' away, I s'."

"I ze heard niggers talk af' dis, but I didn't skeer."

"Nigger! Who yo' callin' nigger? Yo' is nigger yo' self an' yo' stole chickens."

"What? Yo' say I dun stole chickens? Why, boy, I'll crack yo' ribs in a minute. I doan 'low no common trash to talk dat way to me."

"Shoo, nigger! If I war jist to reach out my han' yo' would fall dead. I ze sorry fur yo' po' ole mudder, an' dat's why I doan' reach."

"Now, I ze mad. I'll gin yo' juse one minit to flee fur yo' life."

"Nigger!"

"Chicken-thief!"

They stood facing each other, breathing hard, and were seemingly on the point of rushing at each other when a small colored boy came around driving an old ash wagon. It was a happy diversion. Both realized it, and advancing to the curbstone together one shouted: "Look heah, boy, doan' yo' be drivin' aroun' as if yo' fadder owned dis hull town, kase he don't. Yo' jist keep mighty quiet aroun' heah, or I'll make yo' heels crack de atmosphere."

AGRASSHOPPER REMINISCENCE

The Man on the Cracker Box Tells a Timely Story.

"Talkin' of grasshoppers," said the man on the cracker-box, "reminds me of the scourge of 1873, when the country out here was overrun with them pesky critters. Nobody knew what they came from, and nobody knew what they went to, for they come without warnin' an' they left in the same fashion. I had kept my weather eye peeled for a week, but nary a hopper did I see, when I heerd as how they was at Blair an' a-comin' lickety split to Deatur."

"Them were lively times," said Long Jim, the stage driver. "Lor! how scared the wimmen were with the jumpin' critters."

"It were afore I married the widdler," continued the man on the cracker-box, "when I were livin' with my sister after she come out here, an' I had a right smart of cabbage in the field by the house, an' I warn't agoin' to let no pack of measly grasshoppers eat 'em up, not if I knowed it. I heerd after sundown as they had struck Blair, an' I jes set to work an' covered every one of them cabbages up with blankets and comfortable."

"An' I'll bet you didn't save a one, not a one," suggested Long Jim.

"It's right you are. I didn't. When I got up in the mornin' the field was as bare as ef it had been struck by a cyclone; not a thing left of them cabbage but the stalks in the ground. The hoppers had jes eaten the coverin' an' the cabbage like so much provender an' gone off to another country. I nearly cried over them cabbages."

"Tell us about them in the cars," said Long Jim. "This gentleman from the east ain't never seen the like."

"They stopped the cars more times than you could count on your fingers by gittin' on the tracks, and makin' them slippery, actin' like so much grease. And onct—gentlemen, you may not believe it, but it's gospel truth—they pulled the bell and the engineer stopped the car stock-still. It were this-a-way, for I were there, and see it myself. The conductor came into the car when it stopped, and he says, says he: 'Who pulled that bell rope?' Everybody was scared, 'cept me, and I spoke up an' says: 'The hoppers did it?'"

"Don't talk foolishness," says the conductor, "I don't 'low no galoot to tend to my duties. When this train is stopped, I do it myself. Don't none of you ever tetch that bell rope agin."

"I'd like to see anyone tetch it now," says I, an' I pinte it out to him weighted down with hoppers as thick as a constrictor snake after it has swallowed a calf, an' the car bell a-ringing like mad."

"Holy Moses," says I, an' looked skairt, but it were a fact, jist the same. Them hoppers followed us into the stage, and we sat there knee-deep in 'em. Scairt? No, not much to speak of. You see, them wasn't the seventeen year locusts with a 'W' on their backs. These here critters were leetle slim things, kind of a brown-green, but Lord, how they did eat things! We folks had skeeter nets in our winders, and in two minutes after them hoppers struck us it hung in strips and threads, an' they were swarin' round the house like flies."

"If they come agin," said Long Jim, "I'd jest fill up every growin' thing with pizen, an' then when the hoppers were all dead I'd burn 'em and use 'em for fertilizers."

"Yer mought," said the man on the cracker-box with a thoughtful look, "if they sent cards a-savin' they was comin'. But when they steal on yer like a thief in the night, you can't most always calculate jist what you would do. I'm layin' for 'em this year, but they ain't sent on no advance agent with plan of campaign, as yet."

And he enveloped himself in a blue haze of smoke that forbade further discussion.—Detroit Free Press.

Not Definitely Determined. Bangells, the bachelor, was suspected of being in love with a charming divorcee, and it was known that he had hay fever; so that when he left town for the mountain resort, where the lady was also spending the season, there was general comment upon the bearing of Bangells.

"What's the matter with him, anyhow?" asked one of his friends.

"Blamed if I know," was the anxious reply; "but it is either hay fever or grass widow, and we'll have to wait to find out."—Detroit Free Press.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

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

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

"I guess Jimmie Jones was mistaken about his brother being a college graduate. Menus—'Why, what makes you think so?'" "Well, papa said they always know everything, and he couldn't even tell what our baby was cryin' about."—Inter Ocean.

"I've got a cold or something in my head," was what the simple little chappie said. The summer girl, with rougishness demure, replied: "Oh! it must be a cold, I'm sure."—Boston Journal.

"De-fust highway robber mentioned in de Bible," said Uncle Rastus, "mus' a ben Moses. He held up a brazen serpent in de wild wess."—Chicago Tribune.

Always On Time and Ahead of the Times. Seems to be the motto of the John A. Salzer Seed Co., of La Crosse, Wis., whose general manager, Mr. Henry A. Salzer, is now scouring the celebrated farm districts of Russia, France, England, Germany, Bohemia, Belgium, Italy, etc., in search of new and rare varieties of farm seeds, as also vegetable and flowerseed novelties. Mr. Salzer is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the American farmer and gardener, and he will be sure to obtain the very best that Europe has to offer.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co. makes a specialty of seeds for the farm and garden, and is the introducer of more new varieties of wheat, oats, potatoes, vegetable and forage plants than all western seedmen combined.

"Yersee Mrs. Eaton seems to take a great interest in all the current events." Mrs. Grapely—"Great goodness, why not! She took the prize last year for both the jelly and pie."

Spanish Care. But do it consistently, wisely, and not with alcoholic stimulants, but by the reinforcement of energy, the renewal of appetite and the ability to digest, which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, foremost among tonics, produces. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaints, constipation and nervousness are conquered by this victor over many ailments.

CUTAN THRUST—"That young Dumbleigh has got more money than sense." Duhham Bluntly—"I didn't know he was rich." Cutan Thrust—"He isn't."—Puck.

"My darling," whispered the Chicago man. "My life," she murmured. "You are the only wife I ever loved."—Detroit Tribune.

"Is Hick's wife a nice housekeeper?" Mr. Hacks—"Well, I should say so. Why, half the time Hicks can't find anything that belongs to him."—Demorest's Magazine.

He—"Your friend, I hear, paints faces beautifully." She—"Only one."—Syracuse Post.

HUNGER is the best sauce, but when you have no other it is fatal to the stomach.—Truth.

EVERY bride and groom should have their pictures taken together. It affords such sport for their grandchildren.

It is not strange that stove manufacturers should be fired by ardor for the grate cause.

THE TUB THAT STANDS ON ITS OWN BOTTOM



MADE BY THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

Big Four Route TO THE MOUNTAINS LAKES and SEA SHORE. BEST LINE TO New York and Boston. ASK FOR TICKETS VIA Big Four Route.

\$1000 In money also other valuable premiums to food preservers. DR. HALE'S ENTHUSIASM. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. SEE OUR HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Price 25c. All Newsdealers or 65 East 15th St., New York. SEND NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Consumptive and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not had to taste. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere, 25c. CONSUMPTION.

A. N. K.—D 1511. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

It Breaks Out In a Minneapolis Lumber Yard.

A COUPLE OF GAS TANKS EXPLODE.

Employs at the Risk of Their Lives Save Ten Locomotives and One Hundred Cars—Loss, Half a Million Dollars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 31.—The third disastrous fire in the history of Minneapolis broke out about 3:30 yesterday afternoon in the lumber yards of the Shevlin-Carpenter Co. on the bank of the Mississippi river at the foot of Eighth avenue north. It spread with remarkable rapidity and before it was extinguished destroyed property valued at nearly \$500,000. Besides 20,000,000 feet of lumber the gas manufacturing plant of the Omaha Railroad Co., the round house, tool house, sand house and turn tables of that road, nearly forty freight cars, some loaded with merchandise, and the office building of the Shevlin-Carpenter company were burned. The saw mill, the planing mill, drying kilns and store house for molding and preparing wood, although in the very heart of the fire district, were saved by the efforts of the firemen, aided by a fortuitous change in the direction of the wind. Help was summoned from St. Paul and seven engines with full crews were sent over from that city. The insurance will be about \$350,000.

The fire caused the greatest excitement and brought tens of thousands of people to the scene from within a radius of a score of miles. It was not long after the blaze was first noticed when the heat became so intense that the crowds were forced back, and it was well they were, because in less than an hour two tanks containing gas used by the Omaha Railroad Co. in lighting their cars, under the Pintsch system, exploded with terrific force, hurling fragments of steel a long distance. One piece, weighing fully 500 pounds, was carried several blocks and dropped in the railroad yards. A stationary boiler also exploded, but caused no loss of life.

Employees of the railroad company at the risk of their lives, and with hands and faces blistered by the fearful heat, rushed into the fercest of flames and saved ten dead locomotives and nearly 100 cars, many of them emerging from the sea of flame, charred and damaged by the maelstrom of fire through which they were brought. Incoming and outgoing trains were delayed several hours, the fire being a short distance from the Union depot.

Revised figures place the loss of the Shevlin-Carpenter Co. at \$210,000, with insurance \$100,000. The loss to the Omaha Railroad Co., including cars, nearly \$200,000, covered by blanket insurance. Losses on cars burned belonging to other companies will swell the total to upward of \$500,000.

PROTEST ENTERED.

Leading Populists Object to Its Being Used for Any Purpose.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 31.—Robert Semple, secretary of the populist state central committee, who was a member of the house in 1893, and voted for the appropriation of \$8,000 to the state board of health to be used for sanitary purposes. He says when the legislature granted the appropriation there was imminent danger that cholera would visit American shores, and the appropriation was regarded as necessary, but it was the understanding that not a dollar of the fund was to be touched unless there was an actual visitation of the disease in the country.

SHOPS AT OTTAWA RESUME.

The Big Santa Fe Plant Opens with a Full Complement of Men.

JEALOUSY LEADS TO MURDER.

George Raffert Shot by William Hasten, the Man He Threatened to Kill.

Fruit Market Glutted.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The fruit receipts here yesterday morning were unusually large. At the wharves alone over 24,000 boxes of fruit of different varieties were landed. The glut of the market was so great that peaches were disposed of at 10 cents per basket. Pears sold correspondingly low. Extra-steambaths have been put on the Sacramento river, the capacity of the regular steamers not being great enough to move the rapidly ripening fruit crop.

The Britannia Beats the Satanita.

FALMOUTH, England, July 31.—The Britannia and Satanita sailed over the Aspinwall course, 50 miles, to-day for a purse of \$300. The Britannia won by sixteen minutes.

Los Angeles, Cal., was Shaken by an Earthquake on the 29th.

Los Angeles, Cal., was shaken by an earthquake on the 29th. It was described as a short shock, but not doing damage. At Santa Monica and San Pedro a tidal wave was looked for by the timorous, but no indication of one was noticeable.

Archduke William, of Austria, is dead.

A BIG STORM IN THE EAST.

A Cyclone Wrecks Summer Cottages and Swamps Boats.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 31.—From 5 o'clock yesterday evening until this morning this city was entirely cut off from the outside world by telegraph as a result of the most disastrous storm that has visited this section in years. The rain fell in torrents. For forty-five minutes lightning played about the taller buildings in the city and did much damage, several churches and residences being struck.

At Lake Massabesic the wind developed into a cyclone. Eighteen or twenty cottages were partially wrecked and half that number nearly demolished. The end of a big dance hall was blown away and the entire section, about 70x30 feet, wrecked. There were scores of pleasure boats on the lake when the storm struck, and it is feared that some of them did not reach shore. Two small steamers were wrecked, another badly wrecked, and half a dozen smaller boats nearly swamped.

At Goffstown during the storm hail-stones as big as walnuts fell and lightning did considerable damage. As far as can be learned no lives were lost, although several persons were injured, some seriously.

HAWAIIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Minister Willis Recognized the Republic—Sending Presidential Approval.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The president to-day sent to congress another installment of Hawaiian correspondence, the most important feature of which is Minister Willis' recognition of the new republic.

The minister, after relating the proclamation of the republic and alluding to a communication from Mr. Hatch, Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, announcing the new step, and adds that on July 5 he replied to Mr. Hatch's note stating that "I do hereby, as far as I have the right, extend to the republic of Hawaii the recognition accorded its predecessor, the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands. I do this in the belief that I represent the president of the United States, to whom, as the executive chief of government, my action in the premises will be promptly submitted for his necessary approval."

DIED OF YELLOW FEVER.

John A. Murray, of Prohibitory Act Fame, Succumbs in Mexico.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 30.—John A. Murray, the reputed author of the prohibitory act which bears his name, died yesterday forenoon of yellow fever at Nueva Topeka, state of Oaxaca, Mex. He was at the head of a colony of Kansas men who had obtained a large grant of land on the Papalepan river and was engaged in coffee raising. How or where he contracted the disease is not stated in the brief dispatch to his family announcing his death. He left here about two weeks ago.

Murray achieved notoriety in Kansas as a member of the legislature of 1887, representing Sumner county. As chairman of the house committee on temperance he introduced the famous Murray temperance measure which gave to the state the present metropolitan system of police for the larger cities.

THOSE CONTRACTS.

General Solicitor Peck, of the Santa Fe, Says They Are Not Cancelled.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 31.—A. A. Hurd, the general solicitor of the Santa Fe for Kansas, this morning received the following dispatch from General Solicitor George R. Peck, who is at Coney Island: "There is absolutely no truth in the rumor with respect to the cancellation of contracts with employes, members of labor organizations. It is a malicious falsehood, started by some one to damage the company."

Mr. Hurd says there have been no contracts printed for the men to sign. The men have been requested to sign none, and that it has not been the intention of the company at any time to cancel its contracts with its employes. He, like Mr. Peck, says the story was started to injure the company.

Discharged for Not Leaving the A. R. U.

CHICAGO JUNCTION, O., July 31.—About 100 men who were employed at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops at this place are idle. They refused to comply with an order of the company to withdraw from the American Railway union and were discharged. The places of forty-five of the men have been filled by non-union men.

Train Robber Arrested.

TULSA, I. T., July 31.—Curtis Bayson, one of the seven men who held up the west bound Frisco train at Red Fork a week ago, was arrested near that place and taken to Fort Smith this morning. He admits his guilt and has given information that will doubtless lead to the arrest of the other members of the gang.

The A. W. Little Case Continued.

OLATHE, Kan., July 31.—Upon application of the state the A. W. Little case was this morning continued by Judge Burris until the September term of court. It will not, however, be tried in September, but will be set down for an adjourned session probably in November.

Leader of Tarsney's Tarrers Arrested.

DENVER, Col., July 31.—Joseph Wilson, who is believed to be the leader of the party who tarred and feathered Aft. Gen. Tarsney at Colorado Springs, has been arrested near Nevada, Mo. It is reported that he has made a confession.

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WIPED OUT.

A Thriving Wisconsin Town Completely Destroyed by Forest Fires—People Seek Refuge from the Flames in the Lake—Many Lives Lost.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—A special to the Wisconsin from Phillips, Wis., says: Three thousand people have been made homeless there by the forest fires. Not a building is left standing in the town, and property valued at between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 has been swept away. All day yesterday the flames surrounded the village. Hundreds of men battled with the fire, but without success. The pine forests were as dry as parchment, and the flames leaped from tree to tree with such rapidity that the air seemed on fire. The baking soil sent up a gas that ignited, and the atmosphere seemed to blaze. When the fire reached the city it swept from house to house, and in an hour had wrapped the entire village in flames. The people fled to Midway where trains were standing and they were hastily conveyed to neighboring towns. Nothing but a few personal effects were saved.

Families are separated, some members having been taken to one place and others to another town, and it is impossible to learn whether or not all have escaped. The heaviest losses by the fire are those of the John R. Davis Lumber Co., \$500,000, and Fayette Shaw, tanner, \$300,000.

A heavy loss of life resulted at Phillips from the fire. It is estimated that between fifteen and twenty-five persons were either burned to death or drowned in their efforts to escape from the flames that destroyed the town. The only refuge from the fire was the lake, and hundreds of people fled to the water to avoid death in the fire. In the rush the weaker ones fell down or were carried into the deep water and perished. Others, overcome by the heat and smoke, fell in the streets and were burned to death where they lay.

The entire northern part of the state is a sea of flame. The country is dotted with the homes of farmers and homesteaders and with lumber camps. There is no doubt that hundreds of these buildings have been burned, while the fate of the people is in doubt. Probably many have lost their lives.

NORTHERN PACIFIC WRECK.

One Man Killed and Another Seriously Injured.

TACOMA, Wash., July 30.—The east-bound Northern Pacific overland passenger train ran into a west-bound freight train at South Prairie Saturday morning. An unknown man who was riding on the passenger engine was killed. Fireman Clement, of the freight train, was injured and his leg amputated. Engineer Robinson, of the freight, lost the compressed air while going down grade, thereby losing control of his train, which was finally stopped by the hand brakes. Before it could be signalled the passenger crashed into it, a heavy fog preventing the headlights being seen. Engineer Robinson, of the freight, left his engine and has not been seen since. Had his train been stopped at the switch as ordered the accident would not have occurred.

A JAPANESE REPORT.

They Capture a Chinese Warship and Sink a Chinese Transport.

YOKOHAMA, July 30.—The Japanese government has issued the following official statement of the recent engagement between the fleets of Japan and China:

In consequence of severe provocation, three ships of the Japanese squadron were compelled to engage the Chinese fleet off Fontae or Round Island. They captured the Chinese warship T'ao Kian and sank a Chinese transport with soldiers on board. Unfortunately, one of the largest Chinese ironclads of the northern fleet, the Chen Yuen, escaped to China and the Chinese torpedo cruiser, Huan Tae, escaped to Fusan, in Corea.

The three Japanese war ships engaged were the Allitshushina, the Takachihou, and the Hih Yei. They were without injury.

Children Smothered.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 30.—Raymond, 9; Leroy, 7, and Freddie, 4, the children of James W. Ganion, a locomotive engineer on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, who have been missing since Thursday evening, when they went to bathe in the Connecticut river, were found dead at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the closet of a freight caboose standing on a side track near the roundhouse, not 300 feet from their home.

After numerous searches for two days, Chief of Police Bill ordered the freight cars and railroad property searched and the policemen were drawn to the caboose yesterday morning by the smell of decomposing flesh. In the trainmen's closet, shut by a spring lock, they found the three bodies badly decomposed.

Pacific Railroad Debt.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Representatives Boatswain, Harris, Snodgrass and Cooper, the four members of the house Pacific railroads committee opposed to granting these railroads further extension of time in meeting their obligations to the government, signed a minority report Saturday, which will probably be submitted to the house to-day. In the minority bill the secretary of the treasury and attorney-general are instructed to proceed to foreclosure on the road at the first default in payment.

Business Portion Destroyed by Fire.

BELLE PLAIN, Ia., July 30.—A fire which started in a blacksmith shop last evening resulted in the nearly total destruction of the business part of the city. The losses will aggregate \$400,000, with insurance of perhaps half. Help was sent from Cedar Rapids and Tama, but lack of water prevented them from accomplishing much. The weather has been dry for so long that everything burned like tinder. Many people lost all their possessions and are homeless. The two hotels and nearly every business house of any account were destroyed.

PENSION POINTS.

Some Interesting Figures Compiled from Pension Agent Glick's Report.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 26.—Pension Agent George W. Glick's latest report to the government, which was made the last day of June, contained a vast amount of statistics concerning the pension business in this district, much of which is interesting to old soldiers in particular and citizens in general. The statement showing changes in the pension roll during the year ended June 30, 1894, contained the following interesting facts:

The number of pensioners on the roll at the beginning of the year was 101,423; at the close of the year the number was 104,917. During this year the number of original pensioners enrolled was 4,041; the total number of pensioners added during the year was 7,939. The loss to the roll by allowance under act of June 27, 1890, was 171; by death, 1,894; by re-marriage, 188; minors by legal limitation, 166; by failure to claim, 154; for other causes, 762; by transfer to other agencies, 309; the total loss was 3,545. The number of restorations and renewals of pensioners that were dropped from the rolls were 227.

The sum of \$381,678.90 was paid as back pay to 1,229 pensioners during the year.

The reduction in rate of pensions during the year amounted to \$8,127. One thousand, five hundred and forty-six pensioners have been increased during the year, the total amount of this increase being \$88,686.

At the end of the year there was only \$34,558.79 due for which no vouchers had been presented.

The number of pensioners in the various states and territories on the rolls of the Topeka agency June 30, 1894, was 104,917, and the total amount disbursed for pensions at the Topeka agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was \$14,763,462.45.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

The Two Gentlemen Named to Act with Commissioner Carroll.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The president last night appointed the commissioners to investigate the controversies between certain railroads and their employes in connection with the recent railroad strike at Chicago and the west. The statute under which the commission is appointed directs that the commissioner of labor shall be one of the commissioners and that another shall be appointed from the state in which the controversy arose.

The commissioners will be Carroll D. Wright, John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill.

Mr. Kernan is a well known lawyer in Utica, N. Y., and a son of ex-United States Senator Kernan. He has been a particular and thorough student of the labor question and has written several important contributions to the literature on this subject. He was chosen because of his undoubted thorough understanding of the subject and his well known sympathy with the laboring classes.

Nicholas E. Worthington is now a judge of Illinois in the circuit court. He represented the Peoria district in congress about eight years ago.

DARING MEXICAN BANDITS.

They Held Up a Stage Coach and Robbed Express Boxes and Passengers.

PEROTE, Vera Cruz, July 26.—The diligence between this place and Tezuitlan was held up by bandits and a large amount of money and valuables secured. The robbery is the first in Mexico in nearly ten years. The stage coach met the trains of the Inter-oceanic railway and started for Tezuitlan. While still in the great pine forests the diligence was attacked by seven armed and mounted men. The driver, guard and ten passengers were taken completely by surprise.

One of the passengers, a rich Spanish merchant, living near Tezuitlan, was robbed of \$4,000 in bank notes. The bandits then rifled the Hidalgo express box and the pockets of the passengers, two of whom were women. These were relieved of diamonds, rings and jewels, and the entire party was completely stripped of everything of value. Over fifty troopers are in pursuit and will probably make no captures, but kill on sight.

FATAL FLAMES.

A Destructive Fire, Attended with Loss of Life, at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Knox stables on B street, the Adams Express Co.'s stables, eight two-story houses on the alley north of the Knox building and two small frame houses back of the Adams' stables were destroyed by fire early this morning and six or eight residences were more or less damaged. The total loss will exceed \$250,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

The bodies of the following named firemen, crushed to death under falling walls, have been recovered: Samuel E. Mastin, Michael Fenton and Dennis Donohue.

The above were firemen of No. 1 company. A number of firemen were injured and one of the Knox stable employes was burned and may die. Fully a dozen firemen and policemen were overcome by heat and had to be carried to places of safety.

About 250 heavy draught horses, nearly all the companies' express wagons and the contents of the large storage building were burned.

Car Works Start Up.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Allen Paper Car Wheel works at Pullman started up yesterday with about a dozen men. The officials of the company say they have no connection with the Pullman company beyond renting power from it; that they have notified their employes to return to work, guaranteeing them protection, and that unless they return the company proposes to go ahead and operate the works with new men. There is no evidence of weakening among the Pullman strikers. They have a perfect bicycle patrol system, and keep all who show a disposition to return to work under espionage.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

In the senate on the 25th the proceedings were highly interesting although resulting in the transaction of no business. The hall and galleries were packed to hear the speeches on the tariff bill conference. Mr. Gorman (Md.) was the leading speaker and for nearly three hours he severely denounced the president's action on the tariff bill and gave the reasons why the senate had amended and finally agreed to the house bill, and he urged the senate to adhere to the measure as passed. He was listened to with intense interest. Mr. White (Cal.) followed. About 3 o'clock, before voting on the motion of Mr. Hill to recede from the coal and iron amendment, the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned. When the house met the interest in the debate in the senate overshadowed everything else and it being impossible to hold a quorum an adjournment was taken.

The interest in the senate continued on the 24th. The entire session was taken up in debate on the tariff bill, or rather on questions growing out of its consideration. Mr. Hill (N. Y.) spoke for over two hours and championed the position of the president. The galleries were crowded, and Mr. Hill's remarks were a continuous stream of sarcasm poured forth upon his opponents. Mr. Caffery (La.) followed Mr. Hill. He favored a bounty on sugar and stated that he would have voted against the bill if sugar had been placed on the free list. Pending Mr. Caffery's remarks the senate adjourned. The house passed by a vote of 149 to 233 (a party vote) the bill for the reinstatement of railway mail clerks dismissed between March 15 and May 1, 1889; also a large batch of other bills, most of them local in character, and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

The senate on the 25th agreed to the conference report on the legislative bill. Mr. Allen offered a resolution calling on the attorney-general for all correspondence, by telegraph or otherwise, that passed between the department and the railroads centering in Chicago from June 1 to the present time, which went over. Mr. Caffery resumed his remarks on the tariff bill, defending the duty on sugar. At 2:30 the senate went into executive session. In the house, after the reading of communications from the French government on the assassination of President Carnot, the conference report on the legislative bill was agreed to and at 4 o'clock the house adjourned.

The tariff was the absorbing topic that occupied the attention of the senate again on the 26th. Senator Vilas (Wis.) made the leading speech of the day and made a vigorous defense of the president. At the conclusion of his speech he explained that for reasons stated he withdrew his motion to recede from the one-eighth differential on sugar. Mr. Hill's motion to recede from the amendment placing a duty of 40 per cent. on coal and iron was defeated. Mr. Washburn then revived Mr. Vilas' motion instructing the conferees to recede from the one-eighth differential on sugar and the motion was defeated at adjournment. The proceedings in the house were lifeless. The conference report on the fortifications bill was agreed to. Several unimportant bills passed and at 4:50 o'clock the house adjourned.

The senate held an interesting session on the 27th on the question of agreeing to the request of the house for another conference on the tariff bill. The chair ruled Mr. Washburn's motion instructing the conferees to recede from the one-eighth differential on sugar out of order. An appeal was taken and a motion to lay the appeal on the table was lost by a tie vote. This brought the senate to a direct vote on the Washburn motion and the interest was intense. Mr. Washburn's motion was lost, however, on the same vote, the populists and Senators Hill and Fry voting with the republicans. The resolution to agree to a further conference was then agreed to and the senate adjourned until Monday. No quorum was present in the house and what business that was transacted was by unanimous consent. Pension bills were considered at the session.

The senate was not in session on the 28th. The house held a brief session and passed a number of private bills. A joint resolution was adopted extending appropriations to August 1, the heat was so severe that an adjournment was soon taken.

SHE WAS ENGAGED.

Why the Pretty School Teacher Sought a Definition from Her Class.

The pretty school teacher, for a little entertainment, had asked her class for the best definition of "wife," and the boy in the corner had promptly responded: "A rib."

She looked at him reproachfully, and nodded to the boy with the dreamy eyes who seemed anxious to say something.

"Man's guiding star and guardian angel," he said in response to the nod.

"The helpmate," put in a little flaxen-haired girl.

"One who soothes man in adversity," suggested a demure little girl.

"And spends his money when he's flush," added the incorrigible boy in the corner.

There was a lull and the pretty dark-eyed girl said slowly: "A wife is the envy of spinsters."

"One who makes a man hustle," was the next suggestion.

"And keeps him from making a fool of himself," put in another girl.

"Some one for a man to find fault with when things go wrong," said a sorrowful little maiden.

"Stop right there," said the pretty school teacher. "That's the best definition."

Later the sorrowful little maiden sidled up to her and asked: "Aren't you going to marry that handsome man that calls for you nearly every day?"

"Yes, dear," she replied, "but with us nothing will ever go wrong. He says so himself."—Toledo Blade.

Almost a Tragedy.

He loved her. He asked her to marry him. She had remained silent.

He persuaded and pleaded for an answer. She refused to reply.

Then he took his hat and started away angrily. "One word, Mr. De Smoot," she said in tragic tones, "before you go."

He was awed and stopped. "Well," he responded sulkily, "what is it? Speak quick, for I am going away forever."

"Yes," she murmured, and her mother upstairs thought he wouldn't go away forever.

Such is love in large cities.—Detroit Free Press.

Why He Didn't Want It.

Jones—I say, old man, have you a dollar you don't want?

Smith—Yes, here it is. Take it.

Jones—A fully good of you, old man. You are sure you don't want it?

Smith—Yes, absolutely sure. It's counterfeit.—Truth.

Avoiding Temptation.

Cholly—Quick! This way! Here comes my tailor!

Algy—I never knew you to dodge your tailor before.

Cholly—Yaas, but this time I have money, and might be tempted to pay him.—N. Y. Weekly.

THE WARDEN EXONERATED.

The Penitentiary Directors File White-washing Report in Regard to Mr. Chase.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 27.—A report was made to the governor yesterday by the directors of the state penitentiary giving the details of their examination of the charges filed against Warden Chase, and completely exonerating that official. The report says: We find that Warden S. W. Chase has performed the duties of his office in an efficient and proper manner, and that the state coal mine is and has been kept in safe condition, and that as to the items in relation to animals mentioned in the charges, the transactions of the warden were proper and that the state netted a profit of \$485.22 in that matter.

And that because of the neglect and omission of J. W. Yarroll, whitest chief clerk a credit of \$25 to the state was left off the books until Warden Chase collected the same from the Armour Packing Co. on June 9, 1894, which credit had been allowed long before on account of rebate on bacon. And we thereupon, after getting all the evidence possible, exonerate Warden Chase from each and every charge set forth in the said charges and specifications made to your excellency by said Yarroll, Stonehocker and Bunn, and we refer you to the evidence as taken by E. F. Martin.

IDLE BLAST FURNACES.

Only 90 Per Cent. of All in the Country Are in Operation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The total production of pig iron in the United States in the first half of 1894 was 2,717,083 gross tons, against 2,561,584 tons in the last half of 1893, and 4,502,918 in the first half of 1893. Not since the full year of 1885 has the United States made as little pig iron in one year as in the last twelve months. The number of furnaces which were in blast on June 30, 1894, was 108, and the number out of blast 408. At no time in the recent history of the American iron trade have so few furnaces been in blast as on June 30 last.

The production of Bessemer steel ingots in the first half of 1894 was as follows: Pennsylvania, 129,569; Illinois, 252,080; Ohio, 171,048; other states, 114,767. Total, 667,454, against 2,002,000 tons in the first half of 1893; Bessemer steel rails of all weights and sections, 399,404 tons, against 704,240 tons in the first half of 1893.

THE PRIZE RING.

A Contest for the Championship Between Tommy Ryan and Billy Smith Won by Ryan.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27.—The twenty-round fight at welter-weights for the championship of the world between Mysterious Billy Smith, of Boston, and Tommy Ryan, of Chicago, took place at the Twin City Athletic club before fully 4,000 people last night. Both men were in the ring together at 9 o'clock, the scales being placed in the center. Both men mounted in fighting costume, with the weights placed at 143 pounds, and neither lifted it. Tom West, Solly Smith and Ted Alexander acted as seconds for Smith, while Jerry Murphy, Harry Baker and Prof. Lewis acted in the same capacity for Ryan. Joe Chojynski was chosen referee by both parties. At 9:12 the men shook hands.

The men fought twenty rounds. In the last round, although not knocked out, Smith was declared beaten by the referee.

ANOTHER COLORADO OUTRAGE.

Masked Men Wantonly Kill Sheep and Make Threats.

MEEKER, Col., July 27.—Masked men and blindfolded Gen. S. Alsebrook and a deputy sheriff, whom Mr. Alsebrook had placed in charge of his sheep, and stabbed and clubbed to death about 250 head of sheep, after which they rode over to Smith & Trimmer's camp and shot 100 fine blooded rams. The mob gave Alsebrook five days in which to leave the country, informing him that they had a secret organization of 300 members in Garfield, Routt and Rio Blanco counties, who were sworn to rid the country of such people.

Oklahoma War